



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN
IN KIRKOS SUB-CITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

By

Blen Darios Mody

ID Number: SGS/0665/2012A

June 2021

Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN
IN KIRKOS SUB-CITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

A Thesis Paper Submitted to St. Mary's University

**School of Graduate Studies for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master of Social Work**

Blen Darios Mody

ID Number: SGS/0665/2012A

Advisor: Dr. Telahun Gebrehiwot

June 2021

Addis Abeba, Ethiopia

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

**THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN
IN KIRKOS SUB-CITY, ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA**

Blen Darios Mody

ID Number: SGS/0665/2012A

Approved by Board of Examiners

_____ Advisor	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ Internal Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date
_____ External Examiner	_____ Signature	_____ Date

St. Mary's University
School of Graduate Studies

DECLARATION

I, Blen Darios Mody, declare that this work is my original paper which is entitled “The Prevalence of Domestic Violence against Women in Addis Abeba, Woreda 10, Kirkos Sub-city” and has not been presented for a degree in any other university and that all sources of materials used for the thesis paper have been duly acknowledged.

Declared by:

Blen Darios Mody _____

Researcher

Signature

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I want to thank GOD for all that I have been able to accomplish. Next, I want to thank my mother who has impressed in me since childhood the importance of knowledge and education and that learning is the key to solving problems.

Additionally, I would like to thank all the instructors who supported students using alternative means allowing us to continue our education that was interrupted due the Covid–19 pandemic.

Further, I would like to thank my Advisor Dr. Telahun Gebrehiwot, for helping me to get to this stage.

Lastly, I would like to thank the Kirkos Sub-City Woreda 10 Women and Children's Bureau for their willingness to conduct my research at their institution.

St. Mary's University

Blen Darios

June 2021

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence against women is a common social problem. The psychological, physical, and economic effects of this problem are deep-rooted and unresolved. The purpose of this research is to conduct a qualitative study to highlight the impact and consequences of domestic violence on women. In this paper, various previous studies on the issue of domestic violence against women are reviewed. . The literature included was authored between 2007 and 2016. The research in this paper is based on current methodologies of data gathering and interpretation. The study was conducted using a qualitative technique. Accordingly, in-depth research questionnaire and group discussion have been used to complete the research. The participants in the study were deliberately selected by quota.

The study shows that domestic violence against women is a widespread problem in the community. Although various efforts are being made to reduce domestic violence against women, t additional efforts are needed to address this pervasive issue. . The study also found that there is a deep l gap of awareness in the community about the prevalence of domestic violence and its effects. Additionally, women who are victims of domestic violence do not often speak up to endure the abuse for a variety of reasons including lack of protection from perpetrators.

Although various institutions are working to reduce domestic violence against women, the study shows that in order to make a dent in solving this issue that a new strategy needs to be developed on many fronts. First, it is necessary to create a better understanding and raise awareness of the depth of the depth of the problem in the community. This strategy should include an effort to rehabilitate perpetrators and use their voice to condemn violence against women. . Furthermore, the study suggests all the stakeholders in the community should be included t to address the problem.

Key Words: *Domestic violence*

ACRONYMS

AIDS-----**Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**

CSA----- **Central Statistical Authority**

EWLA----- **Ethiopia Women Lawyer Association**

FDRE -----**Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

GBV-----**Gender-Based Violence**

HIV----- **Human Immunodeficiency Virus**

IPV ----- **Intimate Partner Violence**

NGO -----**Non-Governmental Organization**

NSW -----**National Social Work**

UN----- **United Nation**

VAW-----**Violence against Women**

WHO-----**World Health Organization**

Table of Contents

<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</u>	v
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	vi
<u>1 Table of Contents</u>	viii
<u>CHAPTER ONE</u>	1
<u>1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY</u>	1
<u>1.1 Statement of the Problem</u>	2
<u>1.2 Research Questions</u>	3
<u>1.3 Objectives of the Study</u>	3
<u>1.3.1 General Objective</u>	3
<u>1.3.2 Specific Objectives</u>	4
<u>1.4 Significance of the Study</u>	4
<u>1.5 Scope of the Study</u>	4
<u>1.6 Limitation of the Study</u>	4
<u>1.7 Operational Definition of Key Terms</u>	5
<u>1.8 Organization of the Paper</u>	5
<u>CHAPTER TWO</u>	6
<u>2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITREATURE</u>	6
<u>2.1 Introduction</u>	6
<u>2.2 Impact of Domestic Violence on Women</u>	6
<u>2.3 Domestic Violence against Women Definition</u>	7
<u>2.4 Magnitude of Domestic Violence</u>	8
<u>2.5 Women’s Reason to Stay in Abusive Situation</u>	8
<u>2.5.1 Lack of Support</u>	8
<u>2.5.2 Educational Status</u>	9
<u>2.5.3 Social Isolation</u>	9
<u>2.5.4 Lack of Resource</u>	9

<u>2.5.5 Lack of Awareness</u>	10
<u>2.5.6 Peer Pressure</u>	10
<u>2.5.7 Fear</u>	10
<u>2.5.8 Economical Background</u>	10
<u>2.6 Theoretical Review and Cause of Domestic Violence</u>	10
<u>2.6.1 Biological Theory</u>	11
<u>2.6.2 Individual Approach</u>	11
<u>2.6.3 Psychopathological Theory</u>	11
<u>2.6.4 Social Learning Theory</u>	12
<u>2.7 Impact of Domestic Violence on Women</u>	12
<u>2.8 EMPIRICAL REVIEW OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</u>	12
<u>2.8.1 The FDRE Constitution</u>	13
<u>2.8.2 The Family Law</u>	13
<u>2.8.3 The Criminal Law</u>	14
<u>2.8.4 The Critical Gaps in the Laws</u>	14
<u>2.8.5 Absence of Civil Remedies for Victims or Survivors</u>	14
<u>2.8.6 Absence of Sufficient Criminal Liabilities on Perpetrators</u>	14
<u>CHAPTER THREE</u>	16
<u>3 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY</u>	16
<u>3.1 Introduction</u>	16
<u>3.2 Research Design</u>	16
<u>3.3 Data Type and Data Source</u>	17
<u>3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure</u>	17
<u>3.5 Sample Size</u>	17
<u>3.6 Data Collection Tools / Instruments</u>	17
<u>3.7 Data Collection Procedures</u>	18
<u>3.8 Data Analysis</u>	19

<u>3.8.1 Reliability and Validity</u>	19
<u>3.8.2 Trustworthiness</u>	20
<u>3.9 Ethical Consideration</u>	21
<u>CHAPTER FOUR</u>	22
<u>4 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS</u>	22
<u>4.1 Introduction</u>	22
<u>4.2 Result</u>	22
<u>4.3 Women’s Experience of Domestic Violence</u>	22
<u>4.3.1 Psychological Impact of Domestic Violence on Women</u>	23
<u>4.3.2 Physical Impact of Domestic Violence on Women</u>	26
<u>4.3.3 Economic Impact of Domestic Violence</u>	28
<u>4.4 Group Discussion</u>	30
<u>4.4.1 Education</u>	31
<u>4.4.2 Age</u>	31
<u>4.4.3 Work</u>	31
<u>4.4.4 Lack of Awareness</u>	32
<u>4.4.5 Culture</u>	32
<u>4.4.6 Children</u>	33
<u>CHAPTER FIVE</u>	34
<u>5 CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION</u>	34
<u>5.1 CONCLUSION</u>	34
<u>5.2 Recommendation</u>	35
<u>5.2.1 For Non-governmental and Governmental Organizations</u>	35
<u>5.2.2 For Community Leaders</u>	35
<u>5.2.3 For Abusers /men/</u>	35
<u>5.2.4 For Legal Frame Workers</u>	36
<u>5.2.5 For Women and Children Affairs Bureau</u>	36
<u>5.2.6 For Media</u>	36

<u>Bibliography</u>	37
<u>Appendix I</u>	40
<u>Appendix II</u>	42

CHAPTER ONE

1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Domestic violence against women affects all aspects of women's lives: autonomy, productivity and quality of life. It is a risk factor for various adverse health effects and even death. It should be noted that domestic violence reduces the range of choice for women and erodes their options in all areas of life - both public and private. It restricts their choices, directly affects their health, and disturbs their lives and ultimately, violence hinders women's full participation in society (Global regional and national prevalence estimate for intimate partner; sexual violence against women, 2021)

Violence is often cycle of abuse that manifests itself in many forms throughout a women's life. In the early stages, , a girl may be a target of sex selective abortion or female infanticide in cultures where son preference is prevalent during childhood. Violence against girls may also include enforced malnutrition, lack of access to medical care, female genital mutilation, early marriage, forced prostitution... etc. This violence continues throughout their adult lives - battery, rape and even murder at the hands of an intimate partner (UNICEF, 2000).

The issue of domestic violence raises many questions about its impact on victims' life. During the last decades, an increasing interest is shown by international organizations and governments to address the different types of domestic violence against women, such as intimate partner violence and for finding ways to empower women and provide human rights protection. This research initially reviews the literature around domestic violence against women and defines what constitutes domestic violence. The paper proceeds with the exploration of the different existing laws and theories on domestic violence against women, and identifying causes and effects accruing from the persistence of gender stereotypes. For this purpose, the paper draws on recent theoretical research to evaluate domestic violence against women, its root causes and effects.

Ethiopia's legislation and criminal justice surrounding domestic violence against women is not well developed and has not been adequate to address this issue. Even though some research and

reports have indicated the seriousness of this problem in the country, there is a lack of basic information and a lack of understanding about the root cause and effect of domestic violence against women. In light of this problem, this study was conducted to explore and gain insight into women's experiences of violence in their own words. Therefore, the researcher used pure qualitative methodology, which was conducted at Kirkos sub-city, in Addis Abeba. The participating women victims are clients of Women's and Children Affairs organization who have been identified as victims including married women. Two focus group discussions and 24 in-depth interviews were carried out with a selected technique for the study.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Violence against women is a major public problem, affecting the individual, family and community regardless of age, race, nationality and socio-economic status. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) multi-country study, 35% of women worldwide had experienced physical or sexual violence and the majority of these women have never sought help from formal institutions. Factors such as gender norms, poverty, denied access to education, lack of autonomy, inequitable gender attitudes, women's acceptance wife beating and partner alcohol use socio-cultural normal shame, embarrassment fear of disclosure related consequences and economic dependence were associated with non-disclosure (WHO report on 2018).

The aspect of domestic violence against women is not different for Ethiopia. According to WHO report in 2019, the prevalence of domestic violence against women ranged from 30% to 72.5%, of this up to 93% of them were not disclosed to anyone and from those who disclosed their experience, only 10% were to formal services like police and health care professionals.

According to the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), of those women who experienced physical or sexual violence or both, 66% of them did not disclose the violence to anyone.

In dealing with Domestic violence-related non- disclosure and its adverse effects, epidemiological determination of its magnitude and contextual identifications of barriers/associated factors is important to determine the extent of the problem. To date, a number of studies have investigated the prevalence of Domestic violence -related disclosure ((Bifftu, B.B., Dachew, B.A., Tiruneh,, 2019) Domestic violence related is closure among women and girls in Ethiopia: a systematic view in response to this data, the government of Ethiopia has been

incorporating the issue of women's right and gender equality in Family Law, Criminal Law and the Constitution. In Ethiopia, the violence women experience in their married life is severe and studies have shown on Biffu, B.B., Dachew, B.A., Tiruneh,, 2019 the prevalence of domestic violence against women. 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 prevalence of domestic violence is "beyond imagination". 71% of every-partnered Ethiopian women have experienced one or more forms of violence over their lifetime. In spite of its high prevalence rate in the country, domestic violence has been under reported and not well documented. (Mulatu S., Domestic Violence against Women: The Case Study of Kolfe Keranyo Sub-city, 2007.) Domestic Violence against Women affects all spheres of women's lives: their autonomy, their productivity, and their quality of life. Domestic violence is often associated with only physical abuse especially in developing nations such as Ethiopia. As a result, the psychological and economic harm inflicted on women is not accounted for as a social issue. Lack of adequate protection and awareness in the community contributes to the problem. Furthermore, domestic violence poses a risk for a wide range of negative health outcomes and even death for women. Efforts are being made to address this issue worldwide, but currently not enough is being done in light of the scale of the problem.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What is the level of understanding of the community about domestic violence against women in Kirkos sub-city?
2. What is the psychological, physical, and economic impact of domestic violence against women?
3. Why do victims stay in abusive relationships in Kirkos sub-city?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of this study is to raise awareness about the prevalence and the impact of domestic violence against women in Kirkos sub-city, Addis Abeba. It is widely known that the

people in the area have been silent about the issue of domestic violence against women and even accepting the problem as a parcel of the community. . This study is presented to explain the nature and impact of domestic violence on women in Kirkos sub-city in Addis Abeba.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To provide an understanding about the prevalence of domestic violence against women in Kirkos sub-city.
2. To explore the depth of impact of domestic violence on women in Kirkos sub city.
3. To show the consequence of domestic violence on women in Kirkos sub-city.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The purpose of this study is to explore the issue of t domestic violence on women in Kirkos sub-city. The data and information gathered through the study will help any concerned body to understand the prevalence of domestic violence, its impacts and consequences in the community but also in the society at large as well as to provide some insight to solve this widespread problem.

1.5 Scope of the Study

Even though violence has many dimensions, this study mainly focused on the prevalence of domestic violence and its impact. Although there are many studies conducted on the issue of domestic violence, the researcher assumed this societal problem needs more studies since there is still lack of awareness about domestic violence against women in the community specifically in Kirkos sub-city.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

There were limitations while doing this research. It was very difficult to find the source of recorded documents at Women and Children Affairs I because of poor documentation system. Conducting face to face interview was also difficult because victims were afraid of the consequence if their partner found out about their participation in the study. On the other hand, the women in Kirkos sub-city who are experiencing domestic violence were not forthcoming on the various abuses they suffered due to stigma and fear. . In addition, the study was based on

small samples and limited data due to time constraints and the Covid-19 pandemic. It would have been useful to include different institutional players, men, and women from different social backgrounds. It would also have been preferable if the victims were able to find a solution immediately or given protection, and their rights respected, and include in this study the results of the impact they may have in solving the issue of domestic violence in the community.

1.7 Operational Definition of Key Terms

Abuse: - Regularly inflicting physical, psychological, economical harm on an individual

Domestic Violence; - Misconduct at home or in violation of individual human rights in various ways

Psychological Impact: -emotional, mental harm

Physical Impact: - Physical injury to the victim

Economic Impact: - Lack of income or problems related with money and property caused by an intimate partner.

1.8 Organization of the Paper

In Chapter 1, the issue of domestic violence and related facts as a global problem is presented. The purpose of the study and the research questions addressed are presented next. . This chapter also includes the limitations of the study. In Chapter 2, literature review on the issue of domestic violence against women, its main causes and effects is explored. Chapter 3 explains the research design and data collection method employed by the researcher. Chapter 4 presents the results of the study and Chapter 5 focus on the research conclusion and final thoughts are included.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

2.1 Introduction

Ethiopian women are frequently ashamed, lack confidence discussing the issue of domestic violence and fear retaliation if they speak up. This is due to cultural norms in Ethiopian society that is highly patriarchal in which women are conditioned to defer to men. According to World Bank report on 2019, (Domestic violence Against Women, 2019) 88% of rural women and 69% of urban women feel their husbands have the right to beat them. This issue is not limited to Ethiopian society. Domestic violence against women is a global issue that affects women in every country worldwide and is a key factor in women's poor health outcome.

2.2 Impact of Domestic Violence on Women

Domestic violence has a negative impact on the social, sexual, reproductive, and mental health of millions of women and their families worldwide. Domestic violence is now widely recognized as a major violation of human rights, as well as an essential public health issue with significant implications for women's physical, emotional, sexual, and reproductive health. (UN, 1993 Dec) Established health care systems frequently fail to appropriately address the issue of domestic violence in many parts of the world and contribute to a multi-sectorial response in solving this problem (UN, 1993 Dec) Women are not safe in any place in the globe.

Domestic violence, which stems from unequal power relationships between men and women, disproportionately affects women. Violence against women and girls is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life (James A, Mercy, Janet Saul, Susan Hils, 2013).. It encompasses many forms of violence, including violence by an intimate partner, rape, sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated by someone other than a partner, child sexual abuse, forced prostitution, trafficking of women, as well as harmful traditional practices such as early forced marriage, female genital mutilation and honor killing (Garcia-Moreno et al,

2014). Gender-based discrimination against women and inequality of power and resources are the root causes of violence against women and girls (Fulu, 2016) International agreements recognize that violence against women is characterized by the use and abuse of power and control in public and private spheres and is intrinsically linked with gender stereotypes that underlie and perpetuate such violence (United Nations, 2013).

According to WHO figures, one out of every three women is subject to physical and sexual assault, and UN statistics reveal that only 40% of victims seek treatment (Qaisarani, A et al, 2016). This violence and violations of human right is not limited by age. Girls may be overlooked in terms of health and education in preference to male children, and this abuse is often followed by physical, psychological, and sexual abuse by intimate partners when girls enter marriage.

2.3 Domestic Violence against Women Definition

The UN definition of VAW (Violence against Women) is "any act of gender-based violence that causes or is likely to cause bodily, sexual, or psychological injury or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary loss of liberty, whether happening in public or private life. "VAW" narrows women's options in nearly every area of life, public and private at home, in school, in the job, and in more communal spaces, (BaburZ, 2007) of VAW's negative consequences. It restricts their options both directly and indirectly by damaging their health, disturbing their lives, and limiting the breadth of their activities. In all of these ways, violence hinders women's full participation in society, including participation in the full spectrum of development (BaburZ, 2007)

Various types of violence against women are prevalent throughout society. VAW is the most systematic violation of basic rights of women that creates discrimination and is a result of power imbalances and inequality in structural interactions between women and men (Packota, 2000) In Ethiopia, violence against women is widely acknowledged to be of great concern, not just from a human rights perspective, but also from an economic and health viewpoint. The government of Ethiopia reviewed its family law in 2000, its criminal law and constitution in 2005, to protect and assurance the rights of women and children, and to promote gender equality and equity. Domestic Violence affects all the domains of women's lives such as self-esteem,

productivity, autonomy, and capacity to care for themselves and their children, ability to participate in social activities, and even lead to death. Despite the international emphasis to reduce violence against women, the size of domestic violence is very high in Ethiopia.

2.4 Magnitude of Domestic Violence

(Ellsberg M,pena R,Herrara A, 2000) In her analysis on the magnitude of domestic violence, stated that there is evidence from different parts of the world that domestic violence is a pervasive phenomenon. A recent review of 50 population-based studies from 36 countries indicated that between 10% - 60% of women ever been married or in the union have experienced at least one incidence of physical violence from current and former intimate partners. Physical violence in an intimate relationship almost always is accompanied by psychological abuse in one-third to over one-half of cases by sexual abuse (Agumasie semahegn, 2015). This was also found in this study: most of the women living with physical violence reported that it was accompanied by psychological and sexual violence. Community-based studies in Ethiopia also indicate that 50% to60% of women experienced domestic violence in their lifetime (Negussie, Tegbar et.al, 2010) Worldwide studies have identified a consistent list of events that are said to “trigger” violence. These include: not obeying her husband, talking back, not having food ready on time, failing to care adequately for the children or home, refusing sex. (Heise Lori, Megan Gottemoeller, 1999) All of these constitute a transgression of gender norms.

2.5 Women’s Reason to Stay in Abusive Situation

Domestic violence rates are five times higher among families below poverty levels, and also twice as likely to be committed by unemployed men than by men who are working full time (Placeholder, 1998). However, without controlling for socioeconomic status, domestic violence occurs equally in urban, suburban, and rural areas. Many abused partners stay in or return to the abusive relationship for various reasons.

2.5.1 Lack of Support

Women who have limited support from friends, family, or their communities may find it more difficult to leave abusive relationships (sullivan, Understanding how Domestic violence support service promot survivor well being, 2017). Women who have received help and support from family and friends report it as being very important in allowing them to leave their abusers (L.H, 1983). Support can come in both tangible and intangible forms. Close friends and family can

provide emotional support in stressful times, which can help reduce the risk of falling ill due to great amounts of stress (sullivan, Understanding how Domestic violence support service promot survivor well being, 2017). These friends and family members can also provide safe places for women and children to stay, store belongings, and are available to assist abused women in rebuilding their lives after leaving an abuser. Women who do not have that support face even greater obstacles than those who do. Social isolation is associated with domestic violence. Severely abused women tend to be extremely socially isolated and have no one in their limited social network that can provide the types of support listed above (Levendosky, Bogat, Theran, Trotter, von Eye, & Davidson, 2004)

2.5.2 Educational Status

Women who are educated are less likely than those who are not to return to an abusive partner. It was hypothesized that higher education can contribute to the presence of social network (Schutte N.S.Malouff,J.M& Doyle,J.S., 1988)

2.5.3 Social Isolation

In abusive relationships, the abuser will often slowly work to isolate the abused partner socially by not allowing her to work, not allowing her to have a property, or not allowing her to leave the home (Timothy Matthews, 2016). Abusers may also prevent their partners from maintaining relationships with friends and family, via phone, letters, Internet, or community activities, such as church services, as a way of maintaining control (Levendosky, et al, 2004).

2.5.4 Lack of Resource

Access to everyday resources can be limited as well: there may be fewer job opportunities, quality child care, housing opportunities, and health care, and access to what resources are available can be confounded by distance or poor roads. Responses to domestic violence by law enforcement and medical services can be slow or inadequate (Margi Laird, 2008).

2.5.5 Lack of Awareness

Shame or guilt about abuse may represent another reason abused women do not have adequate social support and thus may indirectly influence their inability to leave their abusers (Levendosky, 2004)

2.5.6 Peer Pressure

Women may be committed to maintaining a marriage, even an abusive one, and advised by their peers against leaving their abusive partners. Only about 15% of women who confided in their religious leader reported it to be helpful (J.S, 1996).

2.5.7 Fear

Abusive partners may also use a woman's children to coerce her into staying in the relationship. The abusive partner may threaten to harm the children, take them away, or physically hurt the children in front of their mother to maintain control of her (Taliaferro, 1995).

2.5.8 Economical Background

Economic reasons were the most often reported for why women stay in abusive relationships. If a woman is cut off socially and not allowed to work, her partner may be her only means of financial support ((Matthews,D.D, 2004).

2.6 Theoretical Review and Cause of Domestic Violence

One point that all researchers seem to agree on is that violence is multi-causal, meaning that no single factor is responsible for violent behavior. Instead, violence results from a combination of factors, including those originating in the violent person's social or cultural environment and those representing immediate situational forces. Researchers have examined multiple factors within a person that may contribute to violence, including genetic predisposition, neurochemical abnormalities (e.g., high testosterone levels), personality characteristics (e.g., lack of empathy for others), information-processing deficits (e.g., the tendency to view others' actions as hostile), and the experience of abuse or neglect as a child (Jacquin, 2021).

2.6.1 Biological Theory

These theories explain violence based on biological variables. This model suggests that male sexual jealousy, a characteristic common to male batterers, evolved to maximize their reproductive prowess (Burgess, 1989). Researchers also study the effects of childhood attention deficit disorders, head injuries, and various biochemical factors such as testosterone and serotonin upon relationship aggression. And attempts to predict family violence using biological variables will only be valid when hosts of other non-biological factors are added. Therefore, they have limited applicability (Cunningham, A., Jaffe, P.G. and Baker, L. et al. , 1998) cited by (Mulatu S. , Domestic violence Against Women, 2007).

2.6.2 Individual Approach

This approach related violence with factors associated with perpetrators that have been looked at includes stress, psychosis, and personality disorder, addiction to alcohol and drugs, or gambling. Factors associated with victims include physical disability, economic dependence, and unemployment (Davis, 1994) cited by (Mulatu S. , Domestic Violence Against Women, 2007) . In general, the causes are an individual problem, which may be of biological, psychological, or social origin, such as stress, poverty, unemployment, or substance abuse.

2.6.3 Psychopathological Theory

These theories explain that individuals who display violence toward women have a personality disorder or mental illness impeding inhibitions about using violence. Those committing violence are seen as sick individuals and different from others (Pagelow, 1984).

(Dutton, 1994) found that abusive men have narcissistic personality styles; they are more anxious about abandonment than non-abusive men and aggressive men take a longer time to commit to a relationship and have greater feelings of dependency as compared to men who are not aggressive (Ryan, 1995) cited by (Mulatu s. , 2007).

2.6.4 Social Learning Theory

This theory states that violence is learned during socialization within the family, which is the main agent of socialization (Straus, Societal change and change in family violence from 1975 to 1985 as revealed by two national surveys, 1986) specifically, those experiencing or witnessing violence in their family-of-origin learn that violence is a way of getting what they want when other methods have not worked (Doumas, D., Margolin G., & John, R. S. , 1994). Men exposed to violence in their family-of-origin were more likely to perpetrate domestic violence, and women who observed violence in their family-of-origin were more likely to be subjected to their partners' aggression (Straus, Societal change and change in family violence from 1975 to 1985 as revealed by two national surveys, 1986) cited by (Mulatu S. , 2007)

2.7 Impact of Domestic Violence on Women

Domestic violence has a significant impact on the health and well-being of women both in the immediate and longer-term, continuing even after the relationship has ended. The psychological consequences of violence can be as serious as the physical effects. Exposure to violence leads to poorer physical health overall compared with women who have not experienced violence, and it increases the risk of women developing a range of health problems and intimate partner violence was the leading contributor to death, disability, and illness in women.

Domestic and family violence tears lives apart. One in three women experience physical or sexual violence, or both, caused by someone known to them. It affects women, children, the family, and the community and carries a tremendous personal, social and economic cost.

2.8 Empirical Review of Domestic Violence

Targeting at providing better protection of the rights of women, Ethiopia has undertaken significant gender-sensitive legislative reforms in the last decade. Foremost among these laws are the 1995 FDRE Constitution, the 2003 Revised Family Law, and the 2005 Revised Criminal Code.

2.8.1 The FDRE Constitution

The Constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE Constitution, 1995), within its chapter of fundamental rights and freedoms, contains several rights which have direct relevance to the right of women to be protected from domestic violence. One article is devoted to enlisting the specific rights of women (FDRE Constitution, 1995: article 35). These inter alia include equal protection of the law, equality in marital affairs, entitlement to affirmative measures, protection from harmful traditional practices, maternity rights in employment, the right to consultation, property rights, employment rights, and access to family planning information and services. One of the several sub-provisions under this general article explicitly imposes an obligation and accountability on the state to protect women from violence (Ibid., article 35.4). Moreover, the constitution has recognized the fundamental rights directly related to the right to protection from domestic violence like that of security of persons and prohibition against inhumane treatment (Ibid, articles 15, 16, & 18). The constitution further provides that all international treaties ratified by the country are integral parts of the law of the land (Ibid., article 9.4) and fundamental rights and freedoms recognized shall be interpreted in a manner conforming to these treaties (Ibid., article 13.2). These provisions, if appropriately used, provide a significant prospect to interpret the rights of women in Ethiopia, including those concerning domestic violence, in light of international treaties which have been broadly interpreted over the years.

2.8.2 The Family Law

After the FDRE Constitution other more specific gender-sensitive laws were issued in the country (Ibid, p.52). One of these laws is Family Law (Revised Family Code, 2000) that has shown a radical change to the parts of the Civil Code dealing with marriage and abolished most of the discriminatory provisions in the Code concerning marriage (Ibid., p.53). Some of these improvements are those rules which require respect, support, assistance, and fidelity between spouses and one that mandates joint management of family (Revised Family Law, 2000: articles 49, 50 & 56).

2.8.3 The Criminal Law

The Revised Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (The Criminal Code, 2004) is the other major areas of Ethiopian law that has been recently revised in conformity with the FDRE constitution and includes new and revised provisions that are pertinent to the protection of women from domestic violence. The Code addresses violence against women in different forms: by expanding the existing vague provision, by introducing new offenses, by redefining the elements of these offenses, by adding aggravating circumstances, and by revising the penalties applicable in cases of violation (Ibid). Accordingly, the code criminalizes most forms of violence against women and girls including rape (The Criminal Code, 2004: articles 620-28), trafficking women (Ibid., article 597), prostitution of another for gain (Ibid., article 634), and physical violence within marriage or in an irregular union (Ibid., article 564), abduction, (Ibid., articles 587-590), Female Genital Mutilation (Ibid., articles 565-6), and early marriage ((Ibid., article 649).

2.8.4 The Critical Gaps in the Laws

Despite some of the revolutionary changes noticed above, there are still several gaps in the new legislative framework in commendably protecting women from domestic violence.

2.8.5 Absence of Civil Remedies for Victims or Survivors

The Ethiopian law is deprived of any kind of civil remedies against domestic violence. There has been no separate domestic violence act or law which provides specific civil remedies for victims/survivors such as the right to obtain protection orders, monetary/compensation relief, custody order, residence order, shelter or medical benefits, or more than one such order.

2.8.6 Absence of Sufficient Criminal Liabilities on Perpetrators

Despite some of its affirmative improvements stated above, the new Ethiopian Criminal Code has still fallen short of addressing the problem of domestic violence in sufficient manner showing some critical gaps.

The legal codes in Ethiopia used to support male superiority imposing lesser stringent sanctions on perpetrators of violence against women whether that happens within or outside wedlock. The

current constitution of the country ensures gender equality and incorporates the major United Nations conventions on human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Revisions in the penal code have also made punishments for crimes of abduction, rape, and other sexual assaults more severe; however, women still disproportionately suffer from physical and sexual violence. Lack of information about women's rights, limited access to legal services, insensitivity of law enforcement bodies, and the generally poor status of women in the society are some of the main reasons that accounted for the continuation of domestic violence despite the better legal and constitutional provisions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The focus of the study is to examine the prevalence and underlying cause of domestic violence on women in Kirkos sub-city and understand the psychological, physical and economic impact of domestic violence. While domestic violence has been prevalent in Ethiopia for a long time and various efforts have been made to prevent it, several questions have been raised about why it cannot be eliminated and resolved. As a result, this study will use an in-depth analysis of the issue of domestic violence against women in Kirkos sub-city.

3.2 Research Design

In the study, the researcher aimed to capture women's experiences of domestic violence in Kirkos sub-city in their own words; therefore, qualitative methodology was used, informed by different perspectives. The researcher finds that qualitative research methods are the most appropriate means for exploring the prevalence of domestic violence against women and to capture their experiences (Sarantakos, 1997) states that qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding and inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analysis, words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting.

Accordingly, a case study approach was employed as it would permit in-depth exploration of the lives of abused women. (Sarantakos, 1997) Also states that such an approach is a preferable strategy when "how" and "why" questions are posed. She considered such an approach as the best way to get an in-depth understanding of the problem and its meaning for those involved which is highly suitable to the purpose of this study. In addition, the ecological framework was employed to analyze the question of 'why' domestic violence occurs. The framework was applied to examining individual, situational, and socio-structural risk markers for domestic violence in this study.

3.3 Data Type and Data Source

This study's data set includes both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were gathered through in-depth interviews with those most closely related to domestic violence and with group discussion with those women who have experienced domestic violence. The secondary source data include related books and journal articles on the topic of domestic violence

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedure

The first sampling procedure used by the researcher was Purposive sampling strategies were used to choose the sample site and population to target. The sampling was chosen using purposeful sampling. Women who had suffered domestic abuse were the target demographics, and they were chosen specifically because of their experience with violence. Purposive, non-probability sampling strategies were used in this investigation in Kirkos is a sub-city.

3.5 Sample Size

For this study, twenty four women's were selected as participants. The sample size for this study 24 women's age between 18 - 50 years as participants were selected for this study. While selecting the subjects, it has been perceived that even though the women did not know they have history of emotional or psychological problems but the do suffering by this problem.

3.6 Data Collection Tools / Instruments

The research was conducted using both primary and secondary data. In-depth interviews and group discussions were the primary data sources for obtaining instruments. Primary data are those gathered from participants for the first time and are unique in character. It is critical to comprehend the study participants' perceptions, feelings, and lived experiences through their words. Secondary data was gathered from relevant studies, books, written materials, and journals.

The demographic questionnaire asked about the participant's age, country of origin, level of education, income, and employment. Domestic violence victims' stories were gathered through an in-depth interview, as well as the manner in which the participants coped after their spouses'

abuse. The researcher debriefed each participant at the end of the interview about any unpleasant or painful feelings that surfaced throughout the interview.

The researcher also kept an eye on paternity. In addition, the researcher kept an eye on the participants' emotional responses during the interview and cut it when necessary to guarantee their comfort and safety.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

This study used a snowball sampling approach due to the sensitive nature of the investigation and the difficulties in identifying individuals of the target community. Abused women who expressed an interest in participating in the study were assessed to see if they met the study's eligibility requirements.

The researcher gave a brief summary of the study and domestic abuse against women during the screening. The age of the participants, the sort of abuse they encounter from their partner or husband, and the length of their marriage were all questioned. Participants were also questioned if they had children and resided in the same house, as well as how many children they had and their ages. Those who were ruled ineligible were asked when the best time would be for them to come in for an interview.

Furthermore, participants were informed of their right to withdraw from the study at any time, which was made plain when presented orally to each participant, and time was set aside at the conclusion to allow for questions and clarification give Prior to gaining participant consent to participate in this study, the researcher answered all queries about the study.

Questions have been deliberately chosen to stimulate debate so that they may be completely addressed. Participants have been given special consideration in terms of expressing their thoughts and feelings regarding domestic abuse and its impact on themselves and their children. The in-depth interview began with participants being briefed on the study's goal and obtaining informed permission. Participants gave their consent for the researcher to utilize audio recordings in this circumstance.

To avoid the danger of losing gathered data, the information from participants was properly transcribed. For the sake of evaluation, transcription, and analysis, all interviews were digitally recorded.

All participants were interviewed at a time and place that was convenient for them, either at their home or at a location that was convenient for them. All participants were interviewed at a time and place that was convenient for them, either at their home or in a similar environment where privacy and safety for both the researcher and the participant could be assured. Interview questions tended to evoke significant emotional responses from certain participants due to the sensitive nature of the interview procedure.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data has been analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques to identify the theme and sub themes of the study. The collected data was systematically organized and thematically analyzed. Many patterns of meaning, or themes, emerged, the analysis served to identify those themes that were relevant to answering the specific research questions. The main theme of the analysis has been prevalence of domestic violence and its effect. It had three sub-themes, the psychological consequence, the physical consequence and Economical consequence of violence against. The data analysis has been done manually. For that, reason codes have been given to participants.

3.8.1 Reliability and Validity

It is critical to assess the usefulness of the research question(s), sample size or sampling format, study strategy, data collecting, and data analysis. The study is meaningless if the findings or explanations of the findings are invalid. As a result, research is restricted by the study's validity, and it is advised that researchers do their research in a friendly environment. As a result, research is restricted by the study's validity, and it is suggested that researchers conduct 24 domestic violence victims' women. Qualitative research assesses the results of specific qualitative research processes as well as the overall picture. Qualitative researchers employ a variety of criteria to assess the data's reliability.

Because it is theoretically well established and has been widely utilized by qualitative researchers for a number of years, Lincoln and Guba's approach on 1985 of creating qualitative research trustworthiness was employed for this study, Credibility, transferability, reliability, and comfortably are the requirements.

This study was conducted in the context of qualitative research, and I focused on trustworthiness. Following my initial contact, I stated the study's aim in basic and simple terms. I told them what I intended to do with them and how I planned to achieve it. I informed all of the ladies that they had the right to withdraw from the study at any time and in any location.

I outlined the advantages and dangers of their involvement, as well as what I expected of them if they chose to take part. I attempted to establish the study's credibility by staying on the research locations for an extended period of time.

Despite having past experience watching the lives of victims, I took the time to learn more about the issue. I spent enough time on the sites to notice and account for distortions in the lives of the women in the Kirkos neighborhood. To increase the trustworthiness of the findings, I attempted to investigate personal sentiments and experiences that could affect the study and include this information into the study. The work gained more credibility as a result of peer debriefing. Peer debriefing exposed me to the search of others who had prior knowledge of the techniques of investigation and the phenomena.

The researcher in this study presented her research to peers for constructive critique. Furthermore, I gave a detailed account of the participants' experiences as well as enough descriptive information for the reader to analyze and evaluate the data's relevance or transferability to another environment. The study's findings were reviewed and audited by the project's supervisor.

3.8.2 Trustworthiness

I had gathered original data and arranged participants to get information using a questionnaire designed for an in-depth interview guide that had been reviewed by my adviser prior to questioning research participants. Given the limitations of this study's qualitative methodology, it is unlikely that this research would produce the same results in terms of reaching impartiality..

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Ethics is the fundamental element that is required of any good researcher. Every participant should receive full information about all pertinent parts before starting the study. The purpose and also the outcome of the study should be communicated to the participant or other concerned body. . But also, the researcher must keep the confidentiality of the participants in every aspect or condition. The researcher followed all these ethical steps in conducting the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The result of every in-depth interview and group discussion that was conducted for the study is presented in this chapter. Accordingly, the following data was gathered by the researcher working with the women in Kirkos sub-city who have been subjected to domestic violence facilitated by the Women and Children's Affairs Office.

4.1 Introduction

Violence can be psychological, physical (slapping, or kicking), sexual (forced intercourse), financial and can involve controlling behavior - designed to make a person a subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support – and coercive behavior, which is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation, and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten the women. Violence causes substantial harm to women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. The physical injuries and resulting fear and stress associated with violence can result in chronic health conditions including gastrointestinal issues, cardiac symptoms, and gynecological problems.

4.2 Result

4.3 Women's Experience of Domestic Violence

In this chapter, an in-depth interview of the biographies of women who are the main accessible participants of the study is attempted. A total of 47 women were selected for this study. However, only 24 of them volunteered to be part of the research that has experienced domestic violence in various ways. The women who did not participate were not willing to share their stories for various reasons. The study was conducted with the consent of the victims of domestic violence in Kirkos sub-city, who have volunteered to share their stories. .

4.3.1 Psychological Impact of Domestic Violence on Women

The American Psychological Association (APA) explains that psychological trauma is “an emotional response to a terrible event which interferes with an individual’s ability to function as he or she would under normal circumstances. While the psychological impact of a particular incident will vary from person to person, most individuals experience increased levels of emotional distress after going through traumatic events.

Table1. Socio-demographic Profile of Victims Who Have Experienced Psychological Impact of violence

Profile	V1	V2	V3
Duration of Marriage	11	6	9
Marital Status	Planned marriage	Unplanned marriage	Unplanned marriage
Age	38	24	29
Income	Medium	Low	High
Women level Education	Primary	Primary	Degree
No of Children	2	1	None
Husband Education Level	Degree	Secondary	Degree
Women’s Role	Housewife	Housewife	Employed

The following are interviewees’ statements of victims.

The first interviewee stated that it has been ten years since they were married, and for the first six years, they have had a good relationship. But after she gave birth to her second child, her husband's attitude began to change, and he began to abuse her and her children. She has tried to speak with him in different ways to keep their family safe. But nothing has changed. Conditions began to worsen day by day. Every time he drank, he told her that his life was ruined by her and that he is living a life he did not want. He kept telling her that he was always responsible for all loss in his life.

Although she started work to escape from the insults and unnecessary comments from him, she quit her job because he began to see her work as a threat to him. she always worries because she feels like she has ruined his life. Her anxiety leads her to a frequent headache. Interviewed by the researcher on 2/5/2021

When victims face emotional and physical stress, certain chemicals are released that provoke vascular changes causing a migraine headache. The attacks become more frequent in periods of increased stress. Factors related to stress include anxiety, worry, shock, depression, excitement, and mental fatigue.

The second interviewee stated that she was a student at the time when she accidentally became pregnant and her family was not happy about it. So after two years, she consulted her partner and she decided to go to an Arab country to make a better life for her family. She gave her daughter to her mother before she left, and he promised to visit her. For the past four years she was in great pain, and although she was struggling to make her life better, she was working hard and sending all her money back to her husband. They saved the money. She was sending him to buy a car and when he started working, she was planning to return home.

When he told her he bought a car according to their plan, she returned home. She took back her daughter from her mother's house to raise her by herself, so she moved to her husband's rented house with her child. But she did not live the life she had hoped for. Her husband and she started arguing. The main reason for their disagreement was when she found out that the car that she thought he is buying was rented. She discovered that the money she had saved for a long time while working in an Arab country had ended up for his alcohol and cigarettes needs. As a result, the conflict began to create problems. But she tried to stay calm, believing that she should not ask for the money because she wanted to save their lives. But he is continuing to insult her and he pushes her to get out of his home, he always shouted at her " Take your child out of the house" saying that the day is not over. She has no place to go, so she lives with the insults and the obscene language from him. The life she has thought she would live and the life she is living is very different. She spends a lot of time feeling depressed. She often wants to commit suicide, but she doesn't want her child to live without a guardian." Interviewed by the researcher on 4/5/2021

This lack of emotional support can lead to heightened fear, anxiety, depression, anger, posttraumatic stress, and social withdrawal, the use of illicit drugs, alcohol dependence, and even suicidal ideation. It is clear that the psychological and emotional wounds of domestic violence are devastating. There is increasing interest in understanding how psychological trauma may affect suicidal behavior, with studies indicating a strong positive association between history of intimate partner violence and suicidal behaviors among women and the risk for suicidal ideation or attempts increasing with intimate partner violence severity.

The third interviewee stated that her husband and she have been living together for almost ten years. Her husband is a very quiet person. He spends most of his time at work. They both work for a private company and have a good source of income. Recently ... she means two years ago, his attitude started to change and she became a stranger to him." There came a long silence.....

"He forces her to have extraordinary sexual intercourse. It is hard for her to do this, but she was afraid of breaking up with him because she is too old to break up her long marriage and start living alone. Later, when she told him that she could not do what he wanted her to do; he started threatening her saying he will do something bad to her. He repeatedly threatened her with a knife and he tells her that he could kill her if she passed this information on to someone else. She doesn't know what to say to anyone. She felt a lot of pain at the time, but most of all, it had a profound effect on her psyche. Things get worse and worse, and she has no desire to live. What she knows is that she should not divorce him and return to her family because her husband is a man who behaves well in front of other people, including their family, so no one will believe her.

Even if she left this marriage, she would be discouraged, thinking that what if the same problem repeats her again". Interviewed by the researcher on 5/5/2021

In developing countries like Ethiopia, in addition to physical violence, our society often does not see psychological trauma as a major illness. Domestic violence is especially common when it comes to physical abuse such as beatings. Domestic violence is a serious problem not only for the victim but also has wide reaching consequences for the family, for the children, for the community, and the country as a whole. . Most people do not know the extent of negative impact domestic violence can often have on a community. Any woman who has been the victim of

domestic violence will be exposed to a wide range of emotional and long-term psychological traumas.

As we can see from the first interview the women who are being abused are very self-conscious and depressed. Studies show that people with this condition have severe headaches, high blood pressure, diabetes, and other conditions that can affect a person's health. Studies have also shown that the feeling of suicide is one of the most common emotions experienced by women who are victims of domestic violence.

The story of the woman who has been sexually abused, which is one of the main causes of psychological traumas, shows that women who suffer from this type of abuse experience feelings of despair, shame, depression, and isolation.

4.3.2 Physical Impact of Domestic Violence on Women

One of the most common manifestations of domestic violence is physical abuse. It is known that physical abuse can cause permanent damage to the victim, starting with a temporary illness. The responses recorded in the in-depth interview of this study, show the extent of physical harm victims of domestic violence experience.

Table2. Socio-demographic Profile of Victims Who Have Experience

Physical Impact of Violence

Profile	V5	V6	V7
Duration of Married	4	9	4
Marital Status	Planned Marriage	Unplanned Marriage	Unplanned Marriage
Age	26	29	28
Income	Medium	High	Medium
Women Level Education	Degree	Degree	Degree
No of Children		No	No
Husband Education Level	Degree	Degree	Secondary
Women's Role	Employed	Employed	Employed

This victim stated: *'He often beat me. When I tried to leave this marriage, my family and friends told me that if I have a child with him, our problem would be solved. I had to use my options to improve our lives, especially because they advised me that no one wanted a divorced woman and because of that I would have a hard time remarrying if I divorced him. And finally I gave birth because I loved him.*

But life is not what I expected it to be. When I had a newborn, he has beaten me every time, I always think to report this to the police. But before I did a friend of mine reported the matter to the police station, but she did not find a solution. So I'm afraid I'll face the same fate. My husband does not drink, but if he gets angry he throws things at me for no reason, When I tell his mother about it, she downplayed it saying that his father was like him and he might act like his father.' Interviewed by the researcher on 12/5/2021

It is conceivable that genetic polymorphisms indirectly influence the development of maladaptive patterns of behavior, including domestic violence, through their influence on mediating factors such as personality and psychiatric symptomatology. Researchers illustrate possible mechanisms by which the genes that regulate neurotransmitters and neuropeptides might give rise to problems in the domain of intimate partner violence.

This victim stated as: *"Because of my husband's jealous behavior, I left the company where I had been working for so long and he would not allow me to associate with my family or anyone else. My social life is exhausting. If I get close to my neighbors, he will try to change our rented house, so I have no one to turn to regularly. When I was repeatedly beaten, there is no one to rescue me. My nearest neighbors could not save me because they are not close with me."*

Interviewed by the researcher on 5/5/2021

This may explain part of the correlation between lack of social support and severe abuse. This also limits the woman's access to all resources, both practical and social, which makes her less likely to eventually leave the abusive partner.

This one uttered that *"When I was 4 months pregnant, my husband and I argued. I was shocked to hear that he was married to someone else. One day when we sat down and started talking, he started screaming and getting angry. Then, when I told him that it is true, he got up from his chair and shook my head, and as I struggled to get out of the house, he repeatedly punched my*

stomach with his legs, and then I found myself in the hospital. I had been bleeding for hours, so I stayed in the hospital. After that, I was separated from my husband, I became very ill and eventually the doctors told me that I could not have a child.” Interviewed by the researcher on 7/5/2021

Management of chronic pain in domestic violence survivors requires attention to symptoms of any illness, abuse-related injury, and lifetime experiences of violence. Ensuring that acute pain from injury is adequately treated and followed over time may reduce the extent of chronic pain in abused women. The results show that even though victims leave their relationship they face permanent illness.

4.3.3 Economic Impact of Domestic Violence

It is usually known that men are always in charge of the property. Although husband and wife have the right to manage their wealth equally, women are usually responsible for household chores such as cooking, caring for children, participating in social activities, and men are responsible for managing household, property, and finances. It is well-known that this misuse of gender responsibility promotes domestic violence and does not guarantee equal benefits.

Table 3. Socio-demographic Profile of Victims Who Have Experienced Economic Impact of Violence

Profile	V8	V9	V10
Duration of Marriage	15	20	12
Marital status	Planned marriage	Planned marriage	Planned marriage
Age	39	39	36
Income	Low	Low	Low
Women level Education	Degree	High school	secondary education
No of Children	3	4	4
Husband Education Level	Degree	Degree	Masters
Women’s role	Housewife	Housewife	Employed

This one replied to the interview question: *"I was employed by a private company, but my husband was not happy with me working, so I left everything and I start staying home. As a result, we can no longer live as we previously did. This is because the responsibility for managing the family depends on my husband's income; my husband's salary was not enough to meet the basic needs of me and our children*

So my children dropped out of private school and were sent to a government school. My children can't be happy I'm living a difficult life, but my husband still won't let me work."

A woman with a similar story described domestic violence caused by her husband's abusive behavior.

This victim responded that *"After graduating from high school, I passed the examination to enter a higher education institution, but at that time, my boyfriend kept telling me that I should not leave him. My family was not happy with my decision. Shortly after that, I had three children. Since my husband's income is not that much, we have been living hand-to-mouth since we got married.*

My first child left home at the age of 15 and became an addict. I always feel sorry about that... "

Crying

"And then my husband started drinking at night and comes home disturbing our family and the people around us. He always tells us that he lost his happiness to be able to manage this family alone and my children, and he used to tell us that we are a burden for him. I am living a horrible life." Interviewed by the researcher on 7/5/2021

The interviewee stated that *the house is owned by me, but my husband is in charge of the rental money and all financial issues. As a result, we often argue and sometimes he yells at me, I told my family and friends about this problem, but they did nothing more than talk about it. They told me that since he is a man, I should leave the responsibility of managing the property to him and that I should only take care of the house.*

After we had been in this situation for some time, my husband started drinking with my own money and began to abuse me and beat me. I want my children to grow up in peace and love, but

my husband's daily arguments and beatings have disturbed our home. My daughter has been too worried about us and she dropped out of school and went to an Arab country to help our family.

About a year ago, my husband severely beat me and I had to take medication for a long time. And since that day I could not stand his abuse any longer. So we just got divorced. I am now living a normal life; but because of my divorce I am still facing a lot of hardship including with my children, family, and friends.” Interviewed by the researcher on 9/5/2021

Poverty, unemployment, lack of economic opportunity and gender inequalities are structural factors that shape women’s risk of experiencing violence. The protective aspects of employment against violence on women include their increased access to wider social networks, information and support and the resulting improved confidence and bargaining position in their relationships. Conversely, unemployment prevents women from leaving an abusive relationship and fosters traditional gender roles that put the burden of keeping a violence-free relationship on the shoulders of the woman.

4.4 Group Discussion

Table3. Socio-demographic Profile of Participant in Group Discussion

Participant	Victims Reasons to Stay in Abusive Relationship
P1	Education
P2	Age
P3	Work
P4	Work
P5& 6	Awareness
P7& 8	Culture
P9 &10 & 11	Children

As it is clear from the discussion responses, there is no immediate and significant way that the community can respond to address the issue of domestic violence. Although extensive research is needed to understand the reality of domestic violence in the community, some of the victims have been able to meet with each other to discuss the domestic violence and various social issues they face. However, the root causes of domestic violence are complex for victims to realize and

to some degree they have come to accept domestic violence as a norm for the entire community. The main reasons for the victims of domestic violence in Kirkos sub-city to stay in the relationship are; education, work, age, culture, children, lack of information.

4.4.1 Education

Although education is a key tool in solving a country's problems, women are particularly vulnerable to illiteracy compared to men. This, in turn, creates a sense of insecurity in everyone. As a result, women are unable to return to school despite being subjected to various forms of violence after dropping out of school or getting married.

P1 *"I dropped out of school and got into this marriage. My life was turned upside down. If I had been educated, people would not take me for a joke. ."*

She said that she had no hope and that she had lost her self-confidence.

4.4.2 Age

Women are given different names and ideas about their age in the community, whether they are married or unmarried. Especially when they leave their marriage, they think that they will never get married again. As a result, they choose to stay with their abusive relationship.

P2 *"I don't want to divorce him even if he abused me every day because I can't return to my childhood home at this age."*

4.4.3 Work

A steady income is necessary to live independently supporting oneself. One of the things that can aggravate domestic violence and make it difficult for victims to leave their abuser is income. Victims are forced to stay at home for a variety of reasons, such as losing their jobs and not being able to find another one, leaving their job solely for the sake of satisfying the demand of their spouse.

P3 *"He feels he has the responsibility to manage the property better than I do"*

P4 *"Every time he comes in and out of the house, he breaks my heart by saying that I am a burden and that I depend on him."*

P5 *"Our only source of income is my husband's income. We have no other source of income. Even though I wanted to work, I could not find a job"* Discussion by the researcher on 12/5/2021

4.4.4 Lack of Awareness

During this discussion, the only way they used to describe domestic violence was to focus on physical impact. We can understand that this is a big gap, especially since the community does not understand domestic violence beyond its physical impact and its consequences. Most of the participants were talking and rising idea about physical impact related to beating kicking and another type of punishment but they didn't see other domestic violence as violence.

P6 *"He expresses his love for me by slapping me because he loves me and wants no one to take me away from him."*

P7 *"He used to be beaten me before, but now I'm fine. He doesn't hit me, he just insults me."*
Group Discussion by the researcher on 14/5/2021

4.4.5 Culture

It is well known that our society has a variety of harmful cultural practices and attitudes. Some of these harmful practices encourage and promote domestic violence.

P8 *"My mother told me from a young age that no one can marry a girl who divorces her first husband. A friend of mine recently got into a fight with her husband and she divorced him. Everyone in the area calls her 'ጋለጥታ' (whore)"*

P9 *"I was born in the rural area. According to our culture, the wife is the property of her husband who must be obeyed. In addition, the husband has the right to punish his wife".*

As a result, women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence because of the culture and cultural stereotypes that make it difficult to fight injustice, especially between men and women.

Group discussion by the researcher on 14/5/2021

4.4.6 Children

The responsibility of managing a family is the equal responsibility for the couple, but usually, the responsibility to manage the home and children is passed on solely to the woman. It is assumed that it is the mother's responsibility to keep the family intact regardless of the situation.

P10 *"I am more concerned about my children than myself. I do not want my children to be separated from their father and lose their father's love."*

P11 *"I will not do anything even if he beats me every day. I know I will stay in this situation until my children finish their school and until they become self-sufficient."*

P12 *"I don't want my children on the street. I'll always pay any sacrifice for them."*

From the above discussion, it is clear that women see their children as the main reason for their reason to stay in abusive relationships. In general, it is important to note that although various measures should be taken to address domestic violence, it is important for the community to understand the nature of violence and need to raise awareness about the consequences of such violence. Women do not know where to turn for help, but they often experience depression, disability, anxiety, and other problems.

P13 *"I have nothing to worry about anymore. I'm desperate."*

P14 *"If I had no children, I would have died or I would have killed myself."*

P15 *"He kicks me in front of my children. It makes me angry when he insults me in front of people. As a result, I am scared. I am afraid to stand up for myself in front of my neighbors."*

Interviewed by the researcher on 14/5/2021

Domestic violence, in general, can be devastating for individuals, families, and communities. Children are the foundation of a nation's future. Children have the right to grow up in a supportive and loving family and families have a responsibility to provide an environment conducive for children to reach their full potential. Just as children learn much from their parents, they suffer emotional traumas when they witnessing their father abuse their mother.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Violence against women has become normalized within the community. Individuals who act in stopping this violence are very few and are not incorporated in regular government or institutional settings. And for the few that have their role is minimized and are considered not essential. As is typical for a developing country, urban life is not as expanded and vast rural areas suffer from high proportion of unemployment and illiteracy. These factors contribute to the lack of community awareness on violence against women and the related consequences of this issue.

Violence is a social problem that mainly affects women. There are barriers that prevent women from having similar opportunities than men. These barriers do not allow women to use the power of equal determination with men, which limits the resources they can accumulate in times of crisis. Domestic violence in Ethiopia is affected by a number of factors as shown in this study. Violence against women occurs throughout their lives many women live in fear, for themselves and their children. Women are subjected to physical, psychological, and economic abuse.

The impact and consequence of violence against women is not limited to the women and their household but casts a net nationwide. Individuals' wellbeing is needed for a stable family and for a flourishing society at large. To be productive, a person needs the necessary assurance of safety and rights under the law. If one is suffering psychological harm regularly as in the case of many of the women in this study they cannot be a productive member of society. Women are discouraged from reporting violence and seeking justice. These results in low self-esteem for women, lack of motivation to engage in the community, get an education and become an advocate for them.

In addition to the psychological impact women suffer, the economic burden is significant. To bring about economic progress, women's involvement is crucial as they make up a significant portion of the population. As is often the case, women do not have a source of income in a

family where violence exists and the opportunity for a stable and thriving family is low. Consequently, when women do not participate in the workforce, a nation's economic growth is thwarted.

In conclusion, failure to prevent domestic violence against women has far reaching consequences. Domestic violence against women severely impacts their social, psychological and physical health and prevents their economic participation in the growth of their country.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Non-governmental and Governmental Organizations

Both governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as civil society need to pay attention to the issue of domestic violence against women and work to find a solution to solve this community's problem. It is essential to first understand the extent of the problem and explore all its root causes and effects. It is important to involve the community using different teaching methods to bring awareness about the prevalence of domestic violence against women. Organizations need to provide adequate training and use mainstream media to raise awareness about domestic violence. Particularly, the awareness needs to focus on the fact that domestic violence is not just physical abuse but manifests itself in many forms as discussed in this paper. All concerned bodies should give priorities in bridging this gap in awareness that affects so many women.

5.2.2 Community Leaders

The role of community leaders is essential in stopping domestic violence as they often command respect in the community. Community leaders should work to promote women's rights and convey equality messages. Using these same leaders to help educate other leaders at different levels in groups or village committees that advocate for social justice is also needed to create networks that can bring about change.

5.2.3 Abusers /Men/

By engaging men alongside women as participants in open discussions targeting adolescents in particular could bring a change in understanding and perspective needed to rehabilitate abusers

5.2.4 Legal Frame Workers

It is better to work with gender and/or protection experts to support relevant context analyses, identify activities that are appropriate to survivors' security needs and find and/or establish context-appropriate referral systems and having a good rule of law which can bring an equal justice system for the victims. And it needs fast forwarding the law system for women especially with violence history is going to help them face

5.2.5 Women and Children Affairs Bureau

The cases of the vulnerable women should be taken with utmost priority and all efforts made to provide support and assistance. This is crucial for victims to believe in the system and they can turn to the organization whenever they need. Developing a streamlined system with careful documentation of clients' information and one that gives victims security assurance is the other recommendation.

5.2.6 For Media

Mass media has the power to influence the community. It can play a crucial role in informing people about the prevalence of domestic violence against women and raising awareness about domestic violence and its consequences. There are several effective means of transmitting the message using different techniques such as music, movies, poem etc.

Bibliography

- Agumasie semahegn, B. M. (2015). Domestic violence against women and associated factors in Ethiopia.
- BaburZ. (2007). violence against women in pakistan; current realities and strategies for change. 24.
- Bifftu, B.B., Dachew, B.A., Tiruneh,. (2019). Domestic violence related disclosure among women and girls in Ethiopia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. 16,184.
- Burgess, R. &. (1989). *The explanation of family violence: the role of biological, behavioral, and cultural selection*. University of Chicago Press.
- Cunningham, A., Jaffe, P.G. and Baker, L. et al. . (1998). Theory derived explanations for male violence against intimate female partners. *Literature up date and related implications for treatment and evaluation*.
- Davis, M. (1994). *Women and violence: realities and responses worldwide*. London: Zed Books.
- *Domestic violence Against Women*. World Bank. (2019)
- Dumas, D., Margolin G., & John, R. S. . (1994). The intergenerational transmission of aggression across three generations. *Family Violence*, 9, 15-175.
- Dutton. (1994).
- Ellsberg M,pena R,Herrera A. (2000). women's experience of violence in nicaragua.
- Fulu, E. (2016). Violence against women and Girls.
- Garcia-Moreno et al. (2014). violence against women and girls. *Addressing violence against women:a call to action*.
- Global regional and national prevalence estimate for intimate partner sexual violence against women. (2021).
- Global regional and national prevalence estimate for intimate partner; sexual violence against women. (2021). *WHO*.

- Heise Lori, Megan Gottemoeller. (1999). Ending Violence Against Women.
- J.S, G. (1996). community service for abused women;A review of percieved usefulness and efficacy. *family violence*, 11.
- Jacquin, K. M. (2021). "Violence". Encyclopedia Britannica.
- James A, Mercy,Janet saul,susan Hils. (2013). *The importance of integrating efforts to prevent violence against women and chlldren*. UNICEF.
- L.H, B. (1983). *Beating wife beating*. Lexington: Lexington press.
- Levendosky, Bogat, Theran, Trotter, von Eye, & Davidson. (2004). The social network of women experiancing domestic violence. *American journal of community psychology*, 97.
- Levendosky, E. a. (2004). The social network of women experiancing domestic violence. *American journal of community psychology*, 95 -109.
- Levendosky, et al. (2004). The social network of women experiancing domestic violence. *American journal of community psychology*.
- Margi Laird, M. (2008). *Domestic violence*. California: santa Barbara.
- Matthews,D.D. (2004). *Domestic violence Source book,2nd* . omnigraphics. World Bank, (2019).
- Mulatu, S. (2007). Domestic violence Against Women. 21.
- Mulatu, S. (2007). Domestic Violence Against Women. 20.
- Mulatu, S. (2007). Domestic Violence Against Women. 22.
- mulatu, S. (2007). Domestic Violence against Women: The Case Study of Kolfe Keranyo Sub-City. 15.
- Mulatu, s. (2007). Domestic violence agaist women. 21.
- Negussie, Tegbar et.al. (2010). perception and attitude towards violence against women by their spouses.
- Packota, A. e. (2000). Emotional Abuse of women by their intimate partners. 1618.

- Pagelow, M. (1984). *Woman-battering: victims and their experiences*. Beverly Hills,.
- Placeholder. (1998).
- Qaisarani, A et al. (2016). Socio- Economic and culture factors of violence against women in pakistan.
- Ryan. (1995). Do courtship-violent men have characteristics associated with a “battering personality”? *Journal of Family Violence*, 10, 99-120.
- Sarantakos. (1997). *qualitative research purpose*.
- Schutte N.S.Malouff, J.M& Doyle,J.S. (1988). The relationships between characteristics of the victims,persuasive techniques of the batterer and returning yo a battering relationship. *social psychology*, 236 - 250.
- Straus, M. a. (1986). Societal change and change in family violence from 1975 to 1985 as revealed by two national surveys. *Marriage and the Family*, 465–479.
- Straus, M. a. (1986). Societal change and change in family violence from 1975 to 1985 as revealed by two national surveys. *Marriage and the Family*, 465–479.
- Sullivan, C. M. (2017). Understanding how Domestic violence support service promot survivor well being.
- Sullivan, C. M. (2017). Understanding how Domestic violence support service promot survivor well being.
- Taliaferro, S. &. (1995).
- Timothy Matthews, A. D. (2016). Social isolation, loneliness and depression in young adulthood:a behavioural genetic analysis.
- UN. (1993 Dec). Declaration on Violence against Women, UN General Assembly Resolution. 48 -104.
- UNICEF. (2000).
- Z, B. (2007). violence against women in pakistan; current realities and strategies foe change. 24.

Appendix I

I, Blen Darios, the author of this study, asked for the consent of all victims of domestic violence to ask them questions. I asked them to complete them in-depth but their interview will be kept anonyms. Most of the data is kept by audio recordings and the rest of data is transcribed in a note.

In-depth interview questions

1. How old are you?
2. Tell me about your educational level?
3. What is your employment status?
4. What type of marriage have you planned or unplanned and since when?
5. How old is your partner?
6. What is your partner's educational level?
7. What is your partner's employment status?
8. Tell me about your source of income?
9. Do you have children? How many?
10. Do you know about domestic violence? If yes, tell me about it.
11. Do you have any experience related to domestic violence? If yes, please explain it?
12. What kind of violence are you experiencing? Could you explain it to me?
What do you feel when you face such a problem?
13. How do you react when you face abusive situation?
14. What efforts have you made to solve this problem?
15. What do you think is the cause of domestic violence? What is the solution?

16. Have you ever gone to any legal service provider? If so, what was their response?
If not, why not?
17. Have you tried to talk to someone close to you or not?
18. What compels you to stay in such a relationship?
19. Who do you think is the one to solve this problem and how?
20. Do you have any additional points to say about domestic violence?

Appendix II

Discussion Points

Based on the questions and answers, it is not possible to gather a large number of people in one place in terms of the pandemic. Hence, the group was divided into two parts. The women who participated in the discussion were all victims of domestic violence. Some of whom handled their cases by the sub-city's Women and Children's Bureau Most of the women came to the center in consultation of women mentors. Women are who are working as community social workers for different organization/ in Kirkos sub-city. I, Blen Darios, made sure that these participants are willing to engage in the discussion and that the discussion was conducted ethically with full responsibility and all cost and expense covered by the researcher.

Discussion Questions

1. What is domestic violence? How many types of domestic violence are there?
2. What is the community's awareness about domestic violence?
3. How can we prevent domestic violence?
4. What is the consequence of domestic violence?