

RELEASE FORM

NAME OF AUTHOR : Maudy Sagonda

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SIGNED :

PERMANENT ADDRESS : 16 Hoodza Close Mufakose,Harare

PHONE NUMBER : 0773 070 992

Declaration

I the undersigned do hereby proclaim that this dissertation is a product of my own hands and the research findings and investigations have not been offered anywhere else to serve any purpose. Other related sources of information that the researcher has made use of has been fully acknowledged by means of referencing.

Sagonda Maudy

.....

Date.....

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommend to the Midlands State University for acceptance of a dissertation entitled: An investigation on the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe.

SUBMITTED BY: **Maudy Sagonda (R134540C)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the BSc Honours Degree of Science in Politics and Public Management

SUPERVISOR.....

Mr. Mude

CHAIRPERSON.....

Mrs. F.Mutasa

EXTERNAL EXAMINER.....

DATE.....

DEDICATION

I do dedicate this work through the support of my parents Mr and Mrs Sagonda and my sisters Mrs. Mudzudza, Mrs. Zvakavapano and my brother Mr. P. Sagonda.

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Special mention goes to my supervisor Mr. Mude for the assistance provided during the course of the study. I do extend my gratitude to the university students at Midlands State university, Her Zimbabwe ,Katswe sisterhood and other lobby groups for the services rendered which include time ,cooperation making this research a success. I'm very grateful to the following individuals through their tireless efforts managed to have their assistance in related areas many thanks to my friends Kudzai Muchenjeka, Trinity, Pellagia, Tariro, Marvelous, Esther for their various contributions. I would like to take this opportunity again to thank my parents Mr. and Mrs. Sagonda, my sisters and brother for the moral and financial support I received from them. Above all much honor to the Almighty God who granted me the wisdom and grace throughout the entire research.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

SADC : Southern African Development Community

VAW : Violence Against Women

UN : United Nations

USA : United States of America

ABSTRACT

The research is an investigation on the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. A review of the causes and factors that causes violence against women on social and online media was discussed, the reason why women should not be abused and also the legal structural policies protecting women in their homes. Theories were the support bases of the thesis. Only qualitative research method was used to gather information with the use of secondary and primary sources. The researcher made use of questionnaires, interviews and documentary review in gathering data from selected population sample. The target population comprised of university students from midlands state university and Harare residents both men and women. About 95 questionnaires were distributed. The research necessarily had to use narrative language thus shona to assist in the interpretation of questions. The data gathered from the field was presented by the use of tables and pie charts. The researcher had to analyse the data she got and summarise. The data shows that women are facing violence on social and online media to a larger extent than their male counterparts; as a result the researcher had to give recommendations on what should be done to redress the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe.

Table of Contents

SUPERVISION CHECKING LIST	i
RELEASE FORM.....	i
Declaration	ii
APPROVAL FORM	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
LIST OF ACRONYMS	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES.....	xi
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 Introduction.....	1
1.1Background of the study	2
1.2 Statement of the problem	4
1.3 Research objectives.....	4
1.4 Research Questions	5
1.5 Justification of the study	5
1.6 Rationale and motivation of the study	5
1.7 Literature review	6
1.8 Research Methodology	9
1.9 Research design	9
1.9.3 Sample size	11
1.9.4 Sampling methods used in research.....	11
(i) Purposive sampling	11
1.9.5 Collection of data.....	12
1.10 Research instruments/tools	12
1.10.3 Documentary	14
1.10.4 Data analysis	14
1.11Definition of terms	14
1.12 Ethical considerations	15
1.13 Delimitations of the study.....	15

1.14	Limitations of the study	15
1.15	Conclusion	16
1.16	Structure/organization of the study.....	16
	CHAPTER TWO	17
2.1	NATURE OF HUMAN RELATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA	17
2.2	Social system activity	17
2.4	Personal bond on social and online platforms	18
2.5	Communication and problem resolution through social media	19
2.6	Drawback of social and online systems	20
2.7	How face to face communication is losing value at the expense of online networks.....	21
2.8	Conclusion.....	22
	CHAPTER THREE	24
3.1	INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA ON HUMAN INTERACTION	24
3.2	Online contact speeds up relations: A contextual analysis of Stan.....	24
3.3	Cyber/online harassment and tormenting	25
3.4	Sexting	25
3.5	Recording and circulation of sexual attack through social and online media.....	26
3.6	Cyberstalking	26
3.7	Luring/online misuse	27
3.8	Human trafficking.....	28
3.9	Sexual violence related with social and online media	28
3.10	How social and online media is being abused in England and Wales	29
3.11	How a fake Facebook account prompted Chrissy Chambers revenge porn nightmare	29
3.12	Understanding that social and online media does not cause violence but rather it is being used as an instrument to violence	30
3.13	Conclusion.....	32
	CHAPTER FOUR.....	33
4.1	NATURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA IN ZIMBABWE.....	33
4.2	Describing violence linked with social media	33
4.3	Analysis on why young women appear to experience higher rates of violence associated with social and online media.....	34

4.4 Use of violence against women in Zimbabwe through the social platforms	38
4.5 Use of violence against university students in Zimbabwe specifically girls	39
4.6 Nature of violence against women in United States of America	39
4.7 Consequences and challenges women are facing through social and online media	40
4.8 Preventing women from being victims of social and online media abuse.....	40
4.9 Radical feminists views on the nature of violence against women on social and online media.	42
4.10 Feminists views on pornography	43
4.11 Conclusion.....	44
CHAPTER FIVE	45
5.1 Conclusion and Recommendations.....	45
5.2 Conclusion	45
5.3 Recommendations.....	45
REFERENCE LIST	48
Appendix I: Questionnaire for female residents in Harare and university students	51
Appendix II: Interview schedule for the abused women and women organizations.	53

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

Table	Description	Page
1	Rate of abused women	35
2	Questionnaire response rate	36
3	Interview response rate	37
4	Response rate by gender	38

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter is mainly focusing on the following background of the nature of violence against women on social and online media, statement of the problem, research objectives, definition of terms, research questions, importance of the study as well as limitations and delimitations.

The nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe dates back since time immemorial. While social media has gained a tremendous ground in Zimbabwe over the last decade women seem to be still afraid in the main take up free of expression. They are a variety of technological sources which are being made use of to spread information against women which are Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, Radio and Television to mention but just a few. The reason why women are afraid is because if they raise issues and express their ideas on social media is that they will be trolled, stalked and harassed more than their male counterparts be it political or social life. At the International Women's day (2011) in Harare Mr Jazi said that however women are said to constitute 52% of the total populace regardless they stay under represented. In as much as statesmen offer solutions to address these issues very little has been done to truly revise the injustice. Knox Mafuta (2014) insinuated that they are variety preambles, presentations and conventions asking realignment to the structure approach expected to engage women through political and social portrayal has been forthcoming. It is of significance to note that Zimbabwe is a signatory to one of numerous traditions, assertions, SADC convention on gender, millennium development goals on gender and the CEDAW but instead no genuine important advance has been done to control the abuse that women are confronting on social and online media

At the International Women's day (2001) in Harare Mr Jazi said that though women are said to constitute 52% of the world's population they still remain under represented. In as much as statesmen offer remedies to address these issues not much has been done to really correct the injustice. Knox Mafuta (2014) alluded that they are a variety preambles declarations and protocols urging realignment to the framework policy aimed to empower women through political and social representation has been forthcoming. It is of importance to note that Zimbabwe is a signatory to one of many conventions, declarations, SADC protocol on gender, millennium development goals on gender and the CEDAW but rather no real meaningful progress has been done to curb the abuse that women are facing on social and online media.

In all parts of Zimbabwe women are facing harassments on social and online media mostly at the expense of their male counterparts though some are facing violence from other women as well. In the same line of thought mainly the famous and those on high post are the most affected which henceforth result to inferiority complex to be in the main take up to boost our country's social economic and political welfare. What is more stressful is that violence against women on social and online media is growing day by day and also people have gone to the extent of spreading untrue information affecting women. Hence, the research seeks to investigate on the use of social and online media against women in Zimbabwe and how it has affected women socially, politically and also economically.

1.1 Background of the study

As indicated by Gerstenfel, P (2013) the historical background of violence against young women remains obscure in the logical writing. This is to a limited extent on the grounds that numerous sorts of violence against women particularly assault, rape and abusive behaviour at home are under answered frequently because of social standards, taboos, disgrace and the delicate way of the subject. It is broadly perceived that even today an absence of solid and nonstop information is a deterrent to framing a reasonable picture of violence against women. In spite of the fact that the historical background of violence against women is hard to track, obviously much violence was acknowledged, overlooked and even legitimately endorsed. Cases incorporate the Roman law which gave men the privilege to chide their spouses even to the point of death. Russo and Angela (2006) hypothesize that the historical background of savagery against women is firmly identified with the verifiable perspective of women as a property and a gender part of subservience. Clarifications of patriarchy and a general world framework or status quo as in which gender imbalances exist and are sustained referred to clarify the degree and history of violence against women. The UN Declarations on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993) states that violence against women is an appearance of generally unequal power relations amongst men and women which have led to mastery over and oppression of women by men and avoidance of full progression of women. Violence against women is one of the urgent social instruments by which women are constrained into subordinate position as compared to men. Certain qualities of violence against women have risen up out of the exploration for instance demonstrations of brutality against women are frequently not one of a kind scenes but rather are on-going extra time. As a general

rule, the violence is executed by somebody the woman knows, not by an outsider. The research appear to give persuading proof that violence against women is serious and inescapable issue the world over with wrecking consequences for the prosperity of women.

Australian Institute of Family Studies (2015) is of the view that violence against women is one of the most significant public health problem in some countries. The past years have remained a blast of violence against women on social and online media. Violence against women refers to acts of sex grounded violence that cause or are likely to cause physical, emotional, sensual, mental/ and or economic harm. It is one of the most wide spread violations of human rights. Media has increased a remarkable ground in Zimbabwe for over the last decade. There are a growing number of women becoming victims of misuse and abuse of the available technologies and this has become a huge threat for their empowerment. 73% of women who use online sources have been reported that they have been victims of cyber bullying. Franch (2013) suggested that VAW is an on-going bad-behaviour and it is roughly something that manifest itself in numerous forms physically, psychologically, emotionally and verbal. With changes in technology violence against women has developed. Social and online media has become a significant outlet for violence against women and this is due to the privacy that it provides. In most cases many of these elves would not even essentially voice such violent tendencies to a person in real life. Violence on line actions has a great potential to strengthen to physical violence accordingly the more people become invulnerable to violence is the more they normalise their specific violent behaviour.

Mobile devices as well as the internet can be effective devices yet they can likewise be weapons, the United Nations issued a reminder about digital violence against women .Technology is additionally used to lure women into circumstances that outcome in assault or different types of physical violence. As indicated by Hugo et.al (2010) that an exploration from Pew Hispnic Center 65% of youthful web clients have been endured online harassment .Young women from 18-24 are vulnerable as they experience certain sorts of harassments at unevenly high levels.UN lady Phuziile Mlambo is of the view that online abuse has subverted the original guarantee of internet`s opportunities and in an excessive number of conditions has made it a chilling space that grants unknown brutality and offices hurtful acts towards women. Digital gender brutality is no longer a first world issue, innovation specialists said, as it consistently takes after the worldwide spread of cell phones and the internet. With one in each three ladies there`s a casualty, the world wellbeing

association considers violence against ladies as a worldwide medical issue of menace extent running from local manhandle to street provocation, human trafficking, assault and femicide. Violence against women remains a noteworthy issue in Zimbabwe and all inclusive. As indicated by Finkelhor (2010) ladies encounter physical violence and very nearly one in five ladies encounter sexual brutality in their life time which thusly is coming about to violence taking its measurement to online web and web-based social networking. While casualties of violence originated from all kinds of different backgrounds a few ladies are regularly defenceless. Women who encounter violence on social and online media may likewise encounter disturbances to their ability to work. Different scientists suggest that men`s utilization of violence is connected to exhibits of masculinity. A few men with less convectional markers of status, for example, instruction and work might probably utilize brutality as a marker of energy and control. A few reviews have found that communities with more noteworthy financial burdens, for example, low educational achievement and low work constrain cooperation are more at danger of savagery including intimate partner violence.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Violence against women on social and online media has reached its peak in Zimbabwe. They are a number of encounters which women are facing on social and online media which therefore has resulted to losing of jobs or rather economic opportunities. A number of women have lost their jobs because of revenge pornography or nude pictures. In most cases ex-lovers are releasing nude images of their former girlfriends to embarrass them and ultimately shame them. Politically women are facing this violence thus the moment they express their ideas the next thing is circulation of untrue information on different platforms of social media be it newspapers, radio, Facebook or Whatsapp .The most worrisome trend is that most often in these sex tapes or nude pictures it is only the women whose faces are visible the men usually manage to either make their faces unclear or make the focus of the video on the girl. And therefore this raises the question on how best can we empower women with information to protect their identities

1.3 Research objectives

1) To investigate the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe

2) To have a clear understanding on why women are mostly the ones who are being affected by social and online media.

3) To unravel the consequences and the challenges women are facing through the social and online media after they are published.

1.4 Research Questions

1) How is the nature of violence on social and online media affecting human interaction?

2) Why is it that women are the most affected on the social and online media?

3) What are the consequences women faces after being exposed on social and online platforms?

4) What opportunities can women in Zimbabwe have without being stalked, harassed or trolled on social and on line media?

1.5 Justification of the study

The research seeks to give an overview on the nature and magnitude of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. The research intends to investigate on how women are being abused politically and socially on these social platforms. Also the research intends to give solutions to be put in place to end unauthorized distribution of nude pictures, sex tapes, photo shops, criticism and also spreading of untrue information against women on social and online media. Not only that but the study also going give ideas on how women can protect their identities from harassments and criticism on social and online media .the research is going to be of much significance to different groups of people like university students, the government, the community as well as women.

1.6 Rationale and motivation of the study

This research arose during the time when a plethora of concerns about violence against women on social and online media reached its peak. It is of much importance to note that since social and online media gained its popularity it has become a home of harassments, trolls, criticism and all other sorts of abuse. For the past decade a number of women have faced violence through publication of nude pictures, sex tapes and the most worrisome trend is that only women faces will be visible. In the same line of thought political entities are facing harassments, criticism ,photo

shops and this is resulting to lack of confidence and opportunities which women can have in Zimbabwe. Also not only in Zimbabwe are women facing violence on social and online media but also other countries like Australia are experiencing the same. Hence the rationale of this study is to investigate on how women are being treated on social and online media and also to give possible solutions on how can these acts of violence end as much has not yet been done to end this public health problem.

1.7 Literature review

This review recaps late and recent literature encompassing violence with concentration on social and online media. The motivation behind this review is to distinguish and define key terms and ideas in this area and outlining important research with concentration on answering two questions. Initially, what does the writings say in regards to the level and nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe and other countries as well. Secondly, what does the writings say in regards to averting violence against women associated to social and online media in Zimbabwe.

According to St Mary's University (1902) the term literature review denotes to the collecting of evidence using methods such as observation, surveying, focus group discussions and also discussion of the associated collected works in a given space of study. Literature review can be understood to be a procedure that is mainly focused with the evaluation, scrutinizing, estimating and summarizing the intellectual substantial about a specific subject consequently according to Nardquist (2010:2). Literature review includes academic, peer-reviewed journals and research reports from non-governmental and governmental organisations. In order to focus on most recent research relevant to violence against women on social media the researcher largely restricted her searches to literature published between 2007 and 2017. Academic studies were retrieved primarily through the scholars portal database and google scholar. To collect articles keywords searches were conducted using combination of terms including, sexual violence, sexual assault, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, violence against women, social media to mention but just a few. Basically in this study literature review is gathering and scrutinizing of related information from various scholars concerning the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. Wide-ranging divergent views have been encoded and disseminated in

all forms such as newspapers, radio, television as well as online sources in an attempt to explain how women are being abused on social and online media in Zimbabwe 21st century.

According to Sibusisiwe Bhebhe (2016) social media has gained a tremendous ground in Zimbabwe over the last decade, women seem to be still afraid in the main take up of free expression on these platforms. Women attempt to raise issues and express their opinions on social media but they will be trolled, stalked and harassed more than male counterparts. In 2015 the United Nations women released a report stating that cyber bullying with 73% of women who use the online sources having reported that they have been victims of cyber bullying. This therefore shows that women are being manipulated at the expense of their male counterparts as Sibusisiwe articulated. These harassments and stalking may lead to inferiority complex within women to a point that they would not want to participate in social, political and economic issues hence lack of gender balance. Henceforth, adding to the above information not only are women afraid to be on the main take up on social and online media but rather women are now afraid to enter into intimate partner relationships because they are being manipulated through taking their selves nude pictures and shooting sex videos so as to satisfy their partners in the name of love. Thus the nature of violence against women is increasing daily mainly from ex partners.

There are a growing number of women becoming victims of misuse and abuse of available technologies and this has become a huge threat for their empowerment as articulated by Nyaradzo Mashayamombe (2016) .For example pornography continues to be a problem for young people as it presents a distorted notion of human sexuality and female agency. Young women have found themselves having to deal with a new challenge that threatens both their opportunities an integrity .A number of women have lost their jobs or rather economic opportunities because of revenged pornography.in most cases ex-lovers are realizing naked images of their former girlfriends to embarrass them and ultimately shame them. Two former Miss World Zimbabwe contestants lost opportunities to compete on a global stage because their former lovers released naked pictures. Eventually they lost the opportunity to compete for the Miss World pageant which amounted to a public shame. Hence, women are being manipulated this losing opportunities as employers recuse themselves of associating with individuals who are frowned upon by the society. Also people are indulging in photo shopping in Zimbabwe to the extent that they imitate famous candidates negatively on these social media example of Fungisai (Mashavave) Zvakavapano the popular

gospel singer. Fungisai was harassed day in day out after she changed her type of music to Zimbabwe dancehall and when she said that she was not a church person. This resulted into Fungisai`s nightmare as she was given names like empress fungi and being photo shopped at times half naked. Her pictures were talk of the day on most social platforms and one cannot be adamant to note that this kind of abuse affects people mentally and psychologically. This however demotivates women in the sense that the nation will be mocking them in each and every step they would have want to take in raising up the standard of Zimbabwe because of criticism and shame on the social media.

According to Center for International Media Assistance (2004) organizations like Tag a life international which works on the empowerment of girls and young women in Zimbabwe suggest that the most worrisome trend is that most often in their sex tapes , nude pictures and political issues it is the women whose voices are recognized and whose faces are visible. Men usually manage to either make their faces unclear or make the focus of the video on the girl. This raises the question on how best to empower women with information to protect their identities, should they decide to engage in such activities? The communities where these women grew up often make consequences of this action worse for women than men. Therefore, in Zimbabwe not much has been done to recognize how women are being harassed on social and online media on a daily basis. This research serves to portray how women are being harassed and trolled at the expense of their male counterparts in the context of intimate partner relationship. Thus women are viewed as people without good morals due to how they are portrayed on social and online media.

Melanie Obrien (2015) explains viciousness against women (VAW) as a continuous problem. It is a touch that shows itself in many structures physically, mental, enthusiastic and verbal. However with changes in technology violence against women has advanced. The previous year has seen a blast of violence against women through online networking. Online networking has turned into a huge outlet of viciousness against women. This is because of the secrecy that it gives. Maybe a considerable lot of these trolls could never really voice such abuse to women personally. The reduction in human collaboration brought about by expanded web utilize, dependence on the web and online networking as a social life implies that individuals are losing capacity to direct their own conduct and to get to what is fitting. Violence online conduct can possibly rise to physical viciousness, the more individuals end up noticeably resistant to brutality and the more they

standardize their own rough conduct. Therefore, as Melanie articulated that due to changes in technology violence against women has evolved in Zimbabwe. It is agreeable to note that much of the violence against women mainly focus on issues of domestic violence rather than online and social violence. one can note that nothing much has been done to actually stop these acts of violence which in most cases is leading to domestic violence. Thus social and online media against women should be payed attention to for it can escalate to domestic or physical violence.

On the same note not only women in Zimbabwe are facing this violence on social and online media. For example feminist and women`s rights activist Anita Sarkeeslan fights for more respectable description of women in computer games. She is not hostile to computer games but rather she just offer criticisms of the sexualized and savage depiction of women in computer games and offers sensible recommendations for options. She got demise dangers all the time. Her Wikipedia page had to be blocked in light of the fact that it was being hacked with explicit entertainment and profanity and additionally lies about her. This therefore, shows that globally women are experiencing violence on a larger scale through the social and online media .VAW is growing day by day probably due to the anonymity that it provides. Both men and women are abusing these social and online platforms to shame other people and nothing much has been done to get rid of the abusive acts. Violence against women on social and online media as seen as minor yet is can be harmful to human nature.

1.8 Research Methodology

The researcher is going to employ qualitative method as the research is going to deal with the phenomena of quality. Qualitative research is a method that takes place in an ordinary setting or atmosphere in which the researcher can be very flexible or lively participant in conducting the research. Rajasekar et.al (2013) also complement that researches can be also qualitative or quantitative or even both thus triangulation. As a result this research will accommodate qualitative research in a bid to try and explain the nature of violence against women on social and online media.

1.9 Research design

According to Churchill (1987) research design is the instrument of networking the gathering of information that is used as a director in gathering and evaluating data. In this study the researcher

is going to use qualitative research means of data collected will be recycled to investigate the nature of violence against women on social and online media as well as exploring the challenges they face afterwards. In terms of sampling purposive sampling will be used and the research will be mainly focused on interviewing different people ,questionnaires and also making use of sources with the relevant information with regards to the issue in the problem statement. Targeted personnel include students, exposed actors, male counterparts and the community at large.

1.9.1 Qualitative Research

This strategy for research is so specific in portraying the phenomena of the research discoveries. It is largely concerned with examining and clarifying of information. It concentrates on delicate information introduction in an illustrative way using sentences or images subsequently as indicated by Neuman (2000).Also Neuman traits that this strategy for research concentrates on the nature of the surface of the information gathered as opposed to the size. Qualitative research technique requires the researcher to be on the ground along these lines the characteristic setting intending to state that the researcher must be in direct contact with the site as Creswell credited. Accordingly the researcher had to direct questionnaires and meetings face to face in every single distinctive piece of Zimbabwe. Qualitative research strategy is not the same as quantitative in the way in which they are utilized to assemble data but instead what makes a difference is that there are all strategies for gathering information. Qualitative research is helpful in the early phases of a review when the researcher is perhaps uncertain of precisely what will be contemplated or what to concentrate on. It does not need a strict outline arrange before it starts this gives the specialist opportunity to give the review a chance to unfold all the more actually. It enables the analyst to acquire point by point and rich information in type of thorough composed depictions or visual confirmation, for example, photos. Qualitative research takes a look at setting and social importance and how it influences a person which is beneficial especially in the sociologies. In any case, qualitative research is time consuming and can keep going for a drawn out stretch of time. The researcher may translate the exploration as indicated by his or her own particular one-sided view, which skews the information collected.

1.9.2 Targeted population

It denotes to a particular set of elements thus the individuals that are going to be questioned and interviewed by the researcher in order to come up with a vibrant and well researched study. According to Cox (2013) he points that target population sightsee the results of the components that the research is to simplify. Hence, this research mainly involved various groups of people thus women at large from universities, office workers and also house wives so as to get every women involved. Different age groups are going to be considered from the age of 18 to 40. Also their male counterparts are also a target because they are part and parcel of violence on social and online media.

1.9.3 Sample size

This technique is recycled to select elements or components out of the total population. The components to be selected will symbolize the entire population as a whole trusting that the components pose all personalities of the whole population. In this case the researcher used 50 respondents out of a total population of 100. Also a case study will be made use of to understand and explore how women are being violated through social and online media.

1.9.4 Sampling methods used in research

The researcher is going to make use of purposive sampling method when sampling information that will be collected in the field of study.

(i) Purposive sampling

It is mainly used when collecting data from a certain sample of population. Purposive sampling is when a researcher uses few people of the population basing on their knowledge on the given topic. Babbie (1990) suggest that purposive sampling is a method that is beneath non probability sampling which deals with event selection of the populace that is usually combined with methods below probability sampling to reduce weaknesses of every technique. It is not time overriding and costly. The researcher used purposive sampling because it evades the gathering of inappropriate and useless information by picking a definite group of the whole populace which is mostly reliable and useful. Purposive sampling safeguards proper and legit picture of the researcher if free from prejudice. However purposive sampling on the contrary gives uneven chances to the people to be

part of the sample. Prejudice may affect the researcher when choosing a sample. It becomes unsuitable to large samples as it turns out to be hard when choosing the sample from a given populace.

1.9.5 Collection of data

Data collection is a process of gathering information from different sources and in this particular study both primary sources will be employed to deliver valuable information which is appropriate in the area of study. A questionnaire is another system through which information is going to be attained on the nature of violence against on social and online media in Zimbabwe. Interviews with dependable foundations will be conducted with the main targets on the exposed women, students, male counterparts as well as other members of the public in the community. However in the case of the targeted people and various important groups not only are they going to be questioned physically present but also telephone and internet will be used for the benefit of producing a well-researched thesis.

1.10 Research instruments/tools

Gilbert (2001) describes research mechanisms as apparatus or instruments used to collect data during research. The rationality and reliability of any study depends largely on the suitability of the research instruments says Annum (2014). He adds on to say that research tools include questionnaires and interviews. Hence, this research is going to accommodate both instruments which are questionnaires and interviews but not only these two are going to be used but also observations and desktop information are going to be made use of. The key purpose why interviews are made use of in this research is to safeguard that both women and men can reply to questions asked also adding their own views to the subject questioned, whereas questionnaires sole determination is to attain data from companies that deals with women empowerment and also mainly the women at large as they are the most affected. Desktop information is going to be used as well due to the fact that this research is mainly focusing on online sources. as for observing the researcher is just going to look around observing how women are being violated on social media.

1.10.1 Questionnaire

This alludes to organized rundown of questions in a successive way aimed at gathering information relating with the review. As indicated by Gilbert (2002) a questionnaire is an exploration instrument comprising of arrangement of inquiries which are utilized with the end goal of social occasion information from respondents and the information gathered will be utilized to catch the goal of the research. All things considered polls will be utilized as a part of request to have a sound research. These polls were disseminated to pertinent organizations like Her Zimbabwe and Kastwe Sisterhood. Surveys were obliged in this exploration for specific reasons which are: Questionnaires are anything but difficult to appropriate even in an expansive geological range. Surveys are more affordable while conveying. The expert is ensured of genuine information from the respondents due to the part obscurity. Nonetheless, then again surveys have the accompanying delimitations. Kumar (2011) insinuated that polls avoid certain individuals from the review for instance the unskilled since one can answer surveys when ready to peruse and compose. One can neglect to have lucidity on specific perspectives achieved by the analyst when noting questions. A few respondents can give back the polls without noting them and some may lose them.

1.10.2 Interviews

It denotes to one on one dialogues aimed at collecting information. There is no layout of asking questions by the interviewer and the interviewee is capable and comfortable to ask questions in line with the study. Kuman and Aaker (1999) characterize an interview as an abrupt contact between the questioner and the respondent in an appropriate domain. Interviews gives more data as a one on one talk with individuals can expound more on issues being inquired. To justify why interviews were carried out in this research here are some of the advantages Interviewing partakers can shade a picture of what transpired in a specific event. Social signals like voice, intonation and body language of the interviewee can provide the interviewer a ration of information that interrelatedness between feelings, people and objects not like other methods of research. Not simply can researchers can learn about specific events they can also gain understanding into people`s internal experiences specifically how people identify and how they understood their discernments, how events affected them and how they reacted. However, interviews have some disadvantages which are complications with the planning of the interview. Participants can anytime change or cancel the meeting last minute. Possible weakness of missing information can

occur in an interview this can ascend from vast multi-tasking that the interviewer must do for example making the respondent to feel comfortable, maintain as much eye contact as possible, writing down as much as they can and following up the answers.

1.10.3 Documentary

It is the utilization of outside sources, reports to support the perspective or debate of scholarly work. The procedure of narrative research frequently includes a few or all of conceptualization, utilizing and evaluating a report. The investigation of the report in narrative research can be either subjective or quantitative examination or both. Cases of records incorporates government distributions, daily papers, film recordings and other composed usual pictorial sources in paper, electronic or other printed version frame. Hence this research method is of much relevant thus the research is focusing on violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. The study perse requires more of documentary research.

1.10.4 Data analysis

The analysis will be built on an established philosophy which will support the researcher in her mission to find out the motive behind why women are being exposed badly on social and online media, the opportunities and challenges faced and the recommendations to come up with to stop this cyber bullying. All methods of data collected will be evaluated in relation to the established hypothetical provisions to the issue in question to come up with sound analyzed information hence avoiding bias and disconcerted data. In this regard contextual and content analysis will be applied.

1.11 Definition of terms

i) Nature

According to Merriam Webster dictionary nature is an imaginative and directing force in the world. Furthermore in the widest sense, nature is the natural, physical or material creation or universe. Nature can refer to the occurrence of the physical world and also to life overally.

ii) Violence

According to the World Health Organisation (2013) violence is the deliberate use of physical vigour or power, endangered or actual, against a group or public which can result in or as high

possibility of causing damage ,death, psychological damage ,maldevelopment or deprivation though the group admits that inclusion of the use of power. This definition includes intentionally with the compelling act itself, regardless of the result it produces. Nevertheless, generally anything that is agitated in an injurious or damaging way may be defined as violent even if not destined to be violence by a person or against a person.

iii) Women

According to the New Merriam Dictionary a woman is an adult female person. According to the Zimbabwe constitution eighteen years is the common age of when one can liberally have the right to vote. So in this instance a women is one who would have reached 18 years of age.

1.12 Ethical considerations

The moral contemplations lies in the researcher`s duty to build up a set of goals that will be intended to expand social advantage and minimise harm. Getting endorsement from the correct authorities in connection to the study before any procedure in information gathering. The researcher requested authorization to hold interviews on record however, in the event that the respondent cannot, the researcher will take after the correct direction. Respondents were guaranteed a duplicate of the project after finishing. The data gathered from respondents was principally utilized for the sole motivation behind making the examination an accomplishment in addressing the current issue. Respondents were ensured anonymity. In arranging and leading the study the researcher needs to satisfy a few commitments in order to meet the moral standards.

1.13 Delimitations of the study

Unlimited to approach other people on what they think about the nature of violence against women on social and online media. Free unsecured access to the internet, library, primary and secondary sources of information.

1.14 Limitations of the study

Access to accurate information might be a hindrance to a constructive research. Financial constraints .The research might be limited to enough time since the researcher will be attending lectures. To approach the affected counterparts to get full information on how she got caught up with the social and online media.

1.15 Conclusion

This research study is an investigation on the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. Women attempting to raise issues and express their opinions on social and online media have been trolled, stalked harassed more than their male counterparts. A rising total of women in Zimbabwe are becoming targets of misuse and abuse of available technologies which are facebook, whatsapp, twitter, newspapers radio and television. This has become a huge threat for women empowerment thus by losing their jobs or rather economic opportunities and humiliation in the community.in most cases ex-lovers are releasing nude images of their former girlfriends to embarrass them and ultimately shame them. Hence women are being manipulated thus losing opportunities as employers recuse themselves of associating with individuals who are frowned upon society. The most worrisome trend is that most often in their speeches, pictures and sex tapes it is only women whose faces are visible because the men usually manage to either make their faces unclear .Henceforth this raises the question on how best can we empower women with information to protect their identities.

1.16 Structure/organization of the study

Chapter one is the preliminary chapter which circles out the purpose and objectives of the study. It offers the background of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe, research problem and establishes the aims and the methods used to gather up data.

Chapter two presents the nature of human interaction through social and online media clarifying all the factors that have led to violence through social and online media.

Chapter three outlines the influence of social and online media on human interaction in Zimbabwe and the world at large.

Chapter four presents the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe showing how it has affected women.

Chapter five consists of the recommendations and the conclusion. The conclusion will be pinched from the research findings in earlier chapters.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 NATURE OF HUMAN RELATIONS THROUGH SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA

Social and online systems are sites which enables users to connect, share, know about comparable interest, and examine most favorite points and review rate items. Individual cooperation is and has been an important capacity of the human experience. In regards to social interpersonal communication, the internet gives a virtual place to invest energy and impart considerations and articles with personal meaning, for example, pictures and stories, and stay closely associated with companions regardless of the geographic separation. In the past relationships were ordinarily created and kept up by methods of eye to eye cooperation and verbal or composed correspondence. Be that as it may, today individuals can without much of a stretch get to and exchange data through social platform. It was viewed as that the users expanded their interpersonal relationships and feel less lonely; less affected by stress, and have enhanced emotional wellness. Be that as it may, expanded internet utilizes and diminished social inclusion, feeling lonelier, and increment depressive indications

2.2 Social system activity

Social network activity is an online tool and it is utilized by individuals all around the world. It has transformed our customary correspondence ways and numerous aspects of our today life. However, it is of importance to note that social platforms are not just confined in communication field, but rather it has been spread out in numerous others fields, for example, Learning, Marketing and political landscapes. Nevertheless communication is the main. Many individuals utilize interpersonal organizations to speak with their companions who live in different urban areas, even different nations. There are numerous circumstances that don't permit the utilization of phones this is the reason interpersonal organization is worthy by everybody. This informal organization enables you to convey companions as well as the general population who are not recognizable to you. This interpersonal organization makes new strategies to make companionship. These new companions can convey each other through this interpersonal organization. However this informal community is not just the route for standard correspondence with each other's. Informal community assumes an imperative part in learning.

Everybody who begins utilizing social platforms can gather much information about relational abilities and for the most part turn into a more proficient. This technique is more fitting for understudies. Youngsters who begin utilizing social networks can enhance their communication capacity early that will be extremely useful for them. Enormous data accessibility in the interpersonal organization anybody can be shrewd as they longing. Informal community empowered more prominent mindfulness among political pioneers and interpersonal organization site clients. General natives can express their view about legislative issues and political pioneers. They can learned by somebody posts in interpersonal organization that a companions from various political perspectives. They additionally can share a political view or issue in informal community and can understand their input. One can know everything's about a political group. Long range informal communication destinations have moved toward becoming spots where political discussion, talk about happen, particularly amid battle seasons. The political pioneers can think about their worthiness among nationals. They can share their future strides among informal organization clients. Informal community is changing the way item advertising has been done previously. The entire advertising has been changed and instead of putting resources into channels promotions, organizations are ending up plainly more shopper focused and connect over long range interpersonal communication site. At the point when the organizations join the informal community, buyers communicate with them. This interface enables the supporters to remarks made by the item being advanced. By rehashing the message, the majority of the client's associations can see the message, along these lines achieving more individuals. Interpersonal interaction locales go about as informal. Since the data about the product is being put out there and is getting rehashed, more movement is conveyed to the product/organization. In any case, 80% of the informal community clients are youth, on account of that the organizations will publicize their item through.

2.4 Personal bond on social and online platforms

Social platforms are becoming the new way to make friends. This enables one's group of friends to grow. On these systems users ordinarily create pages that represent them somehow. They post pictures of themselves and their companions. Their companions remark on these photographs. This idea appears to be sufficiently straightforward. Be that as it may, it is not quite the same as different clients relying upon the age of the clients. Grown-ups appear to be more developing about what they post or share and how they interface online.it will probably the grown-up world. Utilize their

profile picture as a method for showing themselves, their family or a current visit they took. This is a method for speaking yourself on the web. However young people's use of this long range informal communication site could be hazardous. In this phase of their life they just think about what they have to express their associates. They attempt to develop by utilizing this person to person communication site. Teenagers gain up fame through the fascinating status they post. The pre-adult should be cool. They attempt to get consideration of young lady by demonstrating them develop. Once in a while they make undertaking or relationship and damage their genuine living. By utilizing this systems administration site individuals can speak with everybody who lives others city or nation. Many don't understand that they have destroyed their different companionships. Why do we do this to ourselves? Why do we make associations with individuals who we don't know or even think about? Informal organizations may shape shallow kinships however the association makes you feel as though you are not the only one. This dread is the reason we enable ourselves to act against our brains and our hearts. Fellowship is about being there for each other and having the capacity to reveal to each other about vital issues. It is not about whom remarks on Facebook speedier. These informal organizations enable a person to have a huge number of companions. Be that as it may, these assumed companions are truly close to outsiders.

On these sites people allow outsiders on their page for some trivial reasons, for example, having a similar taste in music, films, amusements, religious or ranges. They invest more energy with these individuals on the internet, when they ought to invest time with their genuine companions that they have known for a considerable length of time. This absence of commitment to their genuine companions prompts shallower fellowships. Many individuals nurture their Facebook companions however they don't recognize what their lives resemble. A number of those individuals know the little issue of their outsider Facebook companions, yet don't know whether any of them are battling with real life issues. This is a typical event in online companionships now.

2.5 Communication and problem resolution through social media

Becoming successful in life require accomplishing an arrangement of skill, for instance the capacity to speak with others and work through conflicts. These are procured through individual beneficial experience. Adolescent broadly use the internet for relational correspondence. How appropriately a man convey to other is critical for achievement in life. Today individuals impart each other through interpersonal organization informing, talking, video conferencing. In a similar

line of thought it is utilized for clashes taking the present instance of a Zimbabwean craftsman Stunner and Olinda his wife. In different words it is being utilized to assault certain people to the detriment of the other. It resembles virtual correspondence not eye to eye correspondence. In eye to eye correspondence some contention can be create. This highlights the incentive in showing chances to rehearse these aptitudes to get ready for genuine circumstances. The mind-boggling pattern for utilizing interpersonal organization for correspondence which decays the up close and personal collaboration which brings about diminished the capacity to deal with genuine clash. In examining information from an investigation of youths with close online connections, it demonstrated that an unbalanced number detailed high measures of contention with their folks and additionally low levels of correspondence with their folks. In another review, teenagers who occupied with online correspondence and felt startled or that they were stuck in an unfortunate situation did not connect and speak with their folks. Long range informal communication depends on innovation and is directed over particular gadgets with no nearness of up close and personal cooperation, which brings about a failure to get to relational conduct and flags to encourage correspondence. It has the likelihood that connections can end up plainly unstable and capricious.

2.6 Drawback of social and online systems

Long range informal communication is extremely well known among adults and the interest in social communication exercises is profoundly basic in today's technological society. Keeping away from informal organization today appears to be back datedness. The administrations of informal community are free; however interpersonal interaction sites procure colossal measure of cash. How it conceivable the appropriate response is that, the informal organization client is the item these online monsters pitch to produce income. In informal organization, there has less security. Private data that ends up noticeably open. Inquire about demonstrated hyper-organizing over three hours on informal communities every day and hyper messaging more than 120 instant messages for each day connected with unfortunate practices in high schools including drinking, smoking and sexual action. Hyper-systems administration was additionally connected with misery, substance mishandle, poor rest examples, suicide and poor scholarly execution. It appears that informal community unites individuals over the Internet in a bigger sense it might make social detachment. As individuals invest expanding measures of energy in informal organizations they encounter less eye to eye communication. Interpersonal organization client is dependent with it requires

significant investment. At the relaxation time who was gossiping, inspecting and voyaging now individuals remain toward the edge of the house with Facebook. It hampered the creative intuition control. It declares the possibility and our general public going in aftermath rising. At times young people jump at the chance to take relationship from informal organization and hamper their own genuine at a similar that is the place viciousness against ladies is being quickened as it gives secrecy.

2.7 How face to face communication is losing value at the expense of online networks

Will personal communication ultimately lessen on account of these new social advancements? These inquiries are ones that various researchers have discovered to a great degree charming since the coming and advancement of online networking in the most recent decade. Jones (2013) propose that inside this point, social competency is an imperative perfect that a great many people endeavor towards, yet there is confirmation to bolster the cases that online networking is really hurting individuals' capacity to associate ably in a disconnected setting. Ponders on the social competency of young people who invest quite a bit of their energy in online networking systems are now and then extremely clashing. For instance, a review executed by the National Institute of Health found that young people with solid, constructive up close and personal connections might be those most every now and again utilizing web-based social networking as an extra scene to associate with their companions. Online networking can be a magnificent road for withdrawn individuals to locate an open to setting to associate. Be that as it may, on a case-to-case premise, there can be emotional contrasts. For instance, a review performed by Jean Twenge, an educator of brain science at San Diego State University, demonstrated that an example of secondary school understudies from Connecticut with hazardous levels of Internet utilize will probably get into genuine battles or convey a weapon. Regardless of the earnestness of this kind of circumstance, one may feel that this review truly concentrates on the extremes of a specific circumstance, and not the standard of individuals' collaborations on interpersonal organizations. There is just a relationship, and it is not clear which conduct is bringing about the other. This error particularly persuades that web-based social networking is for the most part constructive for youngsters.

In spite of the assessment that online networking is sure, another school of thought undeniably trust that eye to eye collaboration must keep on being the primary wellspring of correspondence. As indicated by Forbes magazine (2013) just 7% of correspondence depends on the verbal word.

That implies that more than 90% of correspondence depends on nonverbal signs, for example, non-verbal communication, eye contact, and manner of speaking. Innovation's uncontrolled advancement over the previous decade as far as online networking has implied that messaging, Facebook, and Twitter have definitely assumed control as the most productive methods for speaking with each other. The effective element, or dependence on the most productive methods for correspondence, is getting to be noticeably one of the biggest worries for individuals in our connections with each other. Notwithstanding, there should be a consistent update that eye to eye communication must remain a staple in our general public since it is of a significantly higher quality and can fulfill such a large number of a greater amount of our natural social needs.

Online networking of various types has turned out to be such an essential piece of our general public that taking a gander at it contrarily will just set us back. We as a general public must push forward and keep on incorporating online networking in more positive ways. Interpersonal interaction destinations have been classified as both helpful and significant to disconnected contact. In spite of the fact that trusts that it can be generally constructive, now and again, both sides can be valid; in any case, the impact that online networking has on every individual in this world is constantly extraordinary and must be taken a gander at on a case-by-case premise. The fate of web-based social networking is additionally very obscure. As indicated by each organization's individual reports, in March 201 Facebook announced having 1.11 billion dynamic clients, Instagram revealed having 100 million clients and Twitter had 200 million dynamic clients. These numbers have encountered huge development even in the previous year alone. This fair demonstrates the way that long range informal communication is a quickly evolving field, and regardless of the possibility that we illuminate the topic of how current online networking influences association, more inquiries will keep on arising as these destinations keep on changing. So now the question remains: Is our general public truly prepared to bridle these new web-based social networking innovations to women`s approach.

2.8 Conclusion

In conclusion personal communication is and takes an important role on human understanding. Online systems offers a cybernetic place to spend time and exchange thoughts and items with personal significance for example pictures, stories and keep on closely attached with friends. It is of paramount importance to note that this chapter explained how social networking has changed

our traditional ways of communication in to both good and bad outcomes. Social and online media is contributing to the nature of human interaction thus conflict resolution and interpersonal relationships. However, social and online media has its drawbacks as well and it has out casted face to face communication in the 21st century.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA ON HUMAN INTERACTION

Social and online media are generally utilized in terms that can incorporate numerous stages. In this research social networking is referred to the extensive variety of Internet-based and portable mobile services that enable users to take an interest in online exchange or join online groups. The following information is basing on the impact of social and online media. This section concentrates basically on social networking sites, media sharing sites and notice administrations, guided by the literature in this area as well as recent cases that have attracted to people Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter specifically. The information below shows how social and online of media impact human association for as the past decade thus due to nature of human relations on social and online media, how individuals impart and what they will be communicating about.

3.2 Online contact speeds up relations: A contextual analysis of Stan

"Stan" wedded his school sweetheart. Following two months of marriage he walked into the home office to discover his better half talking with somebody on Facebook. She guaranteed him the person was only a companion however Stan soon observed the individual's name everywhere on his wives new feeds and posts. Not long after she set out to meet the man remaining at his place. Their child was conceived within a year after the visit. Stan sees that entire relationship as something that began and grew totally on the internet. Kramer (2015) went ahead to state that Stan was persuaded that his ex's conduct would have showed eventually, however innovation drove both of them separated quicker. Stan's new relationship begun through an internet dating website, yet he immediately moved it into this present reality. He's justifiably not an enthusiast of creating connections through web-based social networking. Essentially one can clearly take note that online advancements are coming about to impromptu connections in this way it begins as being a tease and inevitably prompting misuse. This is on the grounds that women are equal to man`s disposition particularly on online sources rather they are excessively tolerant along these lines then later on prompting sending of bare pictures. Additionally on a similar line of thought it is of vital significance to note that online innovation as methods for correspondence to a bigger degree

applicable maybe utilized as a device of manhandling ladies to the detriment of men. In this manner social and online media affects the way of savagery against ladies in the 21st century.

3.3 Cyber/online harassment and tormenting

Cyber tormenting is defined as deliberate and revised offence imposed through using computers, phones, and other electronic devices. Hinduja and Patching (2010) stated to in Dawson (2013) et.al recommended that the ideas of cyber harassment and cyber bullying are regularly examined conversely or regarded as one. All in all tormenting is regularly utilized while examining youngsters while harassment addresses grown-up .Some school of thought have isolated these two thoughts by clarifying that harassment will probably include a level of risk by the harasser and sentiments of being in danger by the casualty alongside an expansion in legitimate outcomes. Analysts have likewise recognized a specific absence of sex investigation encompassing digital harassing. In a similar line of thought one ought to be in a position to plainly take note of that digital harassing is most manipulating women on social and online media which is then bringing about viciousness against women. Digital harassing can be in various structures which are stalking, trolling and notwithstanding offending on innovative stages in offered to make an impression on somebody. Along these lines digital tormenting to a bigger degree important is the hugest follow up on social and online media particularly disgracing ladies on the loose.

3.4 Sexting

Related Press in 2011 found that one in three 14 to 24 year olds in the U.S. have been occupied with some type of sexting. Nonetheless, Cormartin and Kernsmith (2013) in Bivens et.al (2013) propounded that it is vital to recognize sexts that are exchanged consensually and sexts that are exchanged in light of the fact that somebody is forced, pressured or undermined. Viral sexting alludes to the utilization of the internet to send or get sexually express messages and photographs. A review directed by MTV alludes to the uncontrolled spreading of sexts by means of mobile phones and social platforms, frequently appears to be accompanied by verbal badgering of companions and others .However, it is essential to note that sexting is bringing about production of bare pictures for the sake of affection. Much of the time after these accomplices separate that is the point at which these photos or recordings will be distributed as revenge particularly against

women. In this manner sexting is paying a noteworthy part in depiction of women hustle on social and online media particularly in Zimbabwe. The most troubling pattern is that only women are being distributed yet now and again without their insight and toward the day's end it doesn't tackle anything besides rather depict that women have less ethics. Along these lines it ought to be put into thought that sexting itself is assuming a urgent part in mishandling women on social and online media as ex partners have a tendency to respond irrational by sending or rather distributing their beloveds as revenge to the vanished relationship.

3.5 Recording and circulation of sexual attack through social and online media

Sites self-identifying as online assault sites that describe both arranged and supposedly genuine sexual assaults existed before social networks says Gossett and Byrne (2002). It was additionally conceivable to record consensual sexual experiences in mystery and disseminate without the casualties mindfulness. In any case, social networks take into account and expansion in the speed at which these recordings or pictures can be shared and the measure of populace they can reach. In spite of the fact that this is regularly examined as a security encroachment issue developing examination proposes that it ought to be considered along a continuum of sexual violence. Powell (2010) stated in Fairbairn (2013) said that we don't know about any reviews taking a gander at rates of rapes that are recorded or shot and shared or coursed through social and online networks. However, recent cases in Canada and the United States, including the suicides of 17-year-old Rehtaeh Parsons and 15-year-old Audrie Pott, both of whom had pictures circled of their rapes have brought about developing consciousness of the agony and enduring experienced by the survivors of rape and the re-exploitation that happens through having their strikes shared through web-based social networking. However the expansion of savagery against human instinct on social and online media is in this manner prompting loss of lives as shown over that a 17 and 15 year old conferred suicide in Canada and United States because of shared photos. It is troubling to see such youthful ages conferring suicide yet the reality backpedals to how social and online media is being utilized to depict individuals particularly ladies on the loose.

3.6 Cyberstalking

In Canada, there is no legitimate definition for cyber stalking. Rather, all cases are charged as Criminal Harassment under area 264. When all is said and done, digital stalking is generally characterized as the utilization of the Internet or other electronic intends to harass an individual, a

group of people or an association says the Canadian Resource Center for Victims of Crime (2011). In practice it can incorporate exercises, for example, checking email correspondence straightforwardly or through spyware or keystroke logging equipment sending messages planned to threaten, affront or harass disturbing online exchanges by flooding a casualty online records with undesirable messages or by sending an infection utilizing the casualty's electronic character to send false messages to others or to buy products and ventures utilizing on the web locales to gather a victim's individual data and whereabouts. Digital stalking is regularly talked about as a type of personal accomplice savagery, when a present or previous life partner or partner utilizes online advances to debilitate, irritate, track or control the casualty says Baughman (2009) stated to in Dawson et.al (2013). Some examination has noticed that digital stalking appears to probably increment in commonness as different advancements like long range informal communication destinations and worldwide situating frameworks turn out to be increasingly unavoidable in everyday life. Nobles (2012) stated to in Fairbairn (2013) verbalizes that among youth advanced dating misuse is another term being utilized to depict comparable examples where one accomplice in a sentimental relationship utilizes online networking or potentially different innovations, for example, mobile phones to control or irritate the other. Along these lines digital stalking by and large happen between private accomplice connections to disgrace the other part to the detriment of the other. Digital staking lead to mishandle of ladies on social and online media along these lines recommend that the ex or ex discovers that she or he is involved with somebody this can trigger him or her to post the past pictures or recordings only for humiliating the other part most likely thus of jelous. In connection to digital stalking one can plainly delineate that it is having its impact in manhandling ladies on social and online media n Zimbabwe and different parts of the world.

3.7 Luring/online misuse

Social and online media is additionally affecting online misuse on human association. Stedman (2007) refered to in Bivens et. al (2013) proposed that early distributed writing managing on the web mishandle concentrated on the utilization of web-based social networking and other online fields to sexually request and adventure kids and teenagers. Terms utilized as a part of later writing incorporate preparing, which alludes to the sales and meeting of minors for sexual purposes sextortion or undermining to uncover a man who has been tricked to indicate sexually suggestive

stances before a webcam and undesirable sexual sales when youth are made a request to participate in sexual talk or sexual conduct or to give individual sexual data without wanting to.

3.8 Human trafficking

The Department of Justice Canada depicts human trafficking as the mobilization, transportation, and harboring of people with the end goal of misuse regularly for sexual abuse or constrained work. Casualties of sexual trafficking regularly ladies and young ladies are compelled to give administrations without wanting to, where they fear for their wellbeing or that of somebody known to them on the off chance that they decline to give these administrations and every now and again endure different types of mishandle on top of these conditions. Latenero (2011) propounded that there is constrained research encompassing the part of online networking in the sexual trafficking of ladies and young ladies for sex encouraged by web-based social networking. In any case, confirm from legitimate cases in the United States demonstrates that standard sites, for example, Craigslist, Backpage, and MySpace have as of now been utilized for trafficking and proposes that Facebook, Twitter and other web-based social networking destinations are helpless to comparable employments. The current case in Ottawa where three young ladies between the ages of 15 and 17 were accused of human trafficking, snatching, and rape has additionally fortified discourse encompassing many issues, including the asserted utilization of Facebook to bait casualties, who were likewise female youth.

3.9 Sexual violence related with social and online media

Kee (2005) explained that advocacy associations have brought up that the absence of systematized information is a key problem in completely and adequately managing all signs and parts of innovation identified with savagery against ladies. One test in endeavoring to portray, comprehend and keep this sexual viciousness related with online networking is the difference of target research gatherings and group of onlookers. Some exploration is gone for arrangement creators or officials while others concentrated on guardians and teachers. And keeping in mind that adolescent are the most habitually explored populace, the particular statistic differs generally. A significant part of the exploration taking a gander at digital harassing for instance inspects secondary school and college understudies and periodically pre-adolescents. Inquire about on sexting and

attracting/online abuse tend to concentrate on minors digital provocation and advanced dating brutality all the more frequently on more seasoned adolescents and college matured populaces and digital stalking identified with private accomplice viciousness tends to concentrate on both youthful grown-ups and more established grown-ups.

3.10 How social and online media is being abused in England and Wales

Accusations for violence against women have achieved a high record as social and online media is progressively being utilized to mortify, control and undermine individuals. Internet Safety Task Force (2016) said offenses including assault and stalking ascended by right around 10% between April 2015 and March 2016. Crimes against ladies now makes up one in five of all arraignments more than any sort of crimes. Alison Saunder the chief of arraignments in Wales and England said it is undoubtedly easier to carry out offences on the online however such violations may leave solid advanced proof that can be utilized against them. The utilization of online networking and other mechanical stages to mortify control and undermine individuals is rising and it is something that is seen expanding once a day. It is simpler to perpetrate a considerable measure of wrongdoings on the web and individuals manage without imagining that it is progressively and can convey to such a variety of individuals. Exact retribution porn which has been discharged has made destruction such a large number of individuals' lives, it is possible that they will be not mindful that the photos were being taken or presumably thought the photos were taking kind of consensual path with a cozy relationship however then they locate the posted on social and online media that implies companions, family and work associates will be in a position to see and it can consequently have a very destroying sway on their lives.

3.11 How a fake Facebook account prompted Chrissy Chambers revenge porn nightmare

Chrissy Chambers a YouTube star whose former boyfriend posted recordings of him abusing her online after they separated said that she didn't know and did not think the recordings were genuine when she saw them .Ridley (2015) said that Chrissy parted ways with her boyfriend and recommended to go for a night drink up at which she got passed out, intoxicated and she was taken pictures and he documented himself sexually ambushing Chrissy. She began receiving messages on YouTube that she was a "prostitute" and a bad role model as a result of the seven porn

recordings she was in .Rather Chrissy`s boyfriend was not prosecuted in light of the fact that the requital porn law was passed after the offense. Women today are defamed and take the blame for so many rapes and assaults said Chrissy .Nevertheless, this shows how individuals are associating on social and online media. Be that as it may, social and online media has turned into a focal point of embarrassment, disturbances, trolls and disgrace to the detriment of other individuals in all parts of the world.

3.12 Understanding that social and online media does not cause violence but rather it is being used as an instrument to violence

Initial investigations and recent news cases highpoint the route in which sexual violence is related with online networking. Remember that web-based social networking is not itself the specialist or culprit of sexual viciousness, and that the routes in which it is utilized for sexual brutality is created from and established in effective and longstanding social frameworks and furthermore identified with individual encounters. For instance, members in one of only a handful couple of studies taking a look at sexual viciousness and rising correspondences advances reliably expressed that developing interchanges innovations gone about as a facilitator of types of conduct that originate before the presence of innovation itself Bluett-Boyd et al, (2013). Nevertheless, there are aspects of online and offline networking that have influenced as well as expanded the nature and extent of sexual viciousness including changing the speed and volume of pictures dispersed Bluett-Boyd et al, (2013). To comprehend the routes in which online and disconnected encounters are obscured it is likewise imperative to comprehend the courses in which offline networking presents novel difficulties and makes new elements encompassing the connection between sexual viciousness and youth, including issues identifying with inescapability, advanced changelessness, power and control and rights violation.

Social media is unavoidable in that it has been generally received into day by day correspondences, especially by youth. As indicated by the Ipsos Reid (2012), the larger part of Canadian young people now claim or share responsibility for laptops and cell phone. This same group spends a normal of three hours online every day and the larger part visits sites, for example, YouTube and online informal communities. The two most successive day by day specialized devices for young people are messaging and online informal organizations. Notwithstanding being utilized by many individuals web-based social networking stages are progressively intended to effortlessly speak

with each other. For instance YouTube recordings can be shared on Facebook and announcements on Facebook consequently conveyed through Twitter. In this way, harsh words or pictures sent through one site can without much of a stretch and quickly be transmitted through numerous destinations. A key part of informal communication destinations, for example, Facebook is that they make existing social connections unmistakable. Boyd and Ellison (2007) noticed that young people have encountered hurtful connections and injury related with continually being associated with informal organizations however no particular cases were talked about in this examination.

Computerized perpetual quality depicts the way that social and online media modifies the scale and steadiness of conceivable reputation. Material posted and coursed through web-based social networking turns out to be a piece of a man's online personality and record. Hannah (2011) said in web-based social networking coordinated advanced correspondences risk being effortlessly changed over into one to numerous interchanges that can be made accessible to obscure and unintended beneficiaries, including schoolmates, educators, and even obscure sexual stalkers especially where they are presented on obscenity destinations. Strategy and legitimate fields are attempting to get up to speed and decide how to address sexual brutality with regards to the production of advanced records that are effectively circulated and dependable in computerized memory.

Power and control progression extend into the domain of online networking, and present or previous accomplices can irritate their accomplices when they are isolated and attempt and turn loved ones against them. Dangers to discharge insinuate photographs or content for people to out them to their family and group can be kept up over drawn out stretches of time and vast separations says Fiesler et. al (2011). Exact retribution porn sites which enable clients to post stripped or mortifying photographs of ex-accomplices alongside individual data excessively target young ladies. This mishandle is intensified by the way that by and large casualties are compelled to pay to have their photographs expelled from social destinations. Fraleya (2011) propounded that people who are minimized in the more extensive physical society seem to encounter comparable tormenting and provocation online the inescapability and lastingness of this manhandle in any case, can intensify the power and control applied by abusers and can make it more obtrusive and hard to get away. Rising writing additionally highlights the courses in which sexual savagery

related with online networking and different types of innovation related brutality damage particular privileges of casualties. These rights include: the rights to flexibility of expression and self-portrayal the rights to real uprightness self-assurance and security and the privilege to affiliation and open interest. The privilege to protection additionally crosses with these rights and is a vital part in their fulfillment.

3.13 Conclusion

Conclusively social and online media is paying a crucial in influencing the nature of people's interaction through these technological platforms. Online contact accelerates online relationships in the sense that people can just view pictures of some ad fall in love with that person which is to a larger extent a bad kind of behavior thus it is leading to cyber bullying and violence against women as they would not know the kind of person they will be dating. Social and online media is also influencing online acts like sexting, virtual sexual assaults, cyber stalking, online exploitation, human trafficking to mention but just a few. Social and online media is also being abused in countries like England and wales and the number of abused people grew by 10% from 2015 to 2016. Nonetheless, social and online media is also unique in the sense that it allows people to interact with their relatives, business partners, political ideas, religiously among others.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 NATURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ON SOCIAL AND ONLINE MEDIA IN ZIMBABWE.

Melanie O'Brien (2015) explains that violence against women (VAW) is a continuous issue. It is something that shows itself in many structures physically, mental, enthusiastic and verbal. However with changes in innovation brutality against ladies has developed. The previous year has seen a blast of violence against women through online networking and it has turned into a critical outlet of violence against women this is because of the obscurity that it gives. Maybe a large portion of these trolls could never really voice such violent propensities to someone in real life. The decrease in human cooperation brought on by expanded web utilize, dependence on the web and online networking as a social life implies that individuals are losing capacity to direct their own particular conduct and to get to what is proper. Violence online conduct can possibly rise to physical viciousness, the more individuals wind up noticeably resistant to savagery and the more they standardize their own fierce conduct.

Backing associations have called attention to that the nonattendance of systematized information is a key deterrent in completely and adequately managing all appearances and parts of innovation identified with violence against women Kee, (2005). Prosecutions for violence against women have reached a high record as it is said that social media is increasingly being used to embarrass, control and threaten women. Crimes against women now make up one in five 19% of all prosecutions more than any other kind of crime including fraud and terrorism.

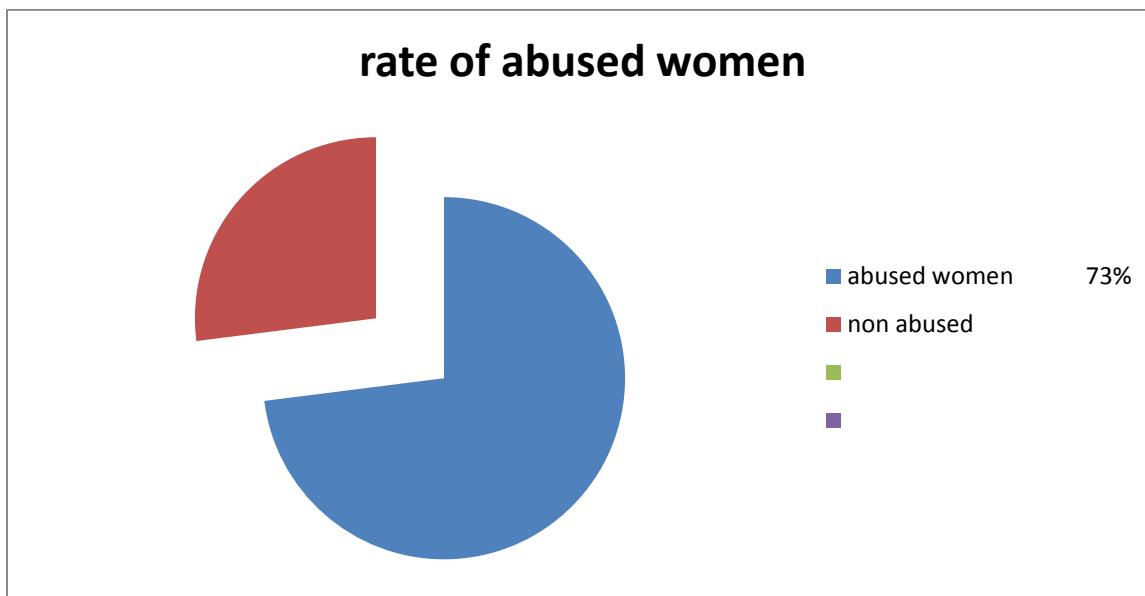
4.2 Describing violence linked with social media

Kee (2005) clarifies that it is significant to describe violence as comprehensively as possible to suit sorts of violence that are distinguished after some time. Another and developing territory of interest is the connection amongst violence and social networking, and how these new online spaces are affecting individual, group, and societal reactions to violence for a far reaching take a gander at legitimate difficulties postured by sexual viciousness and rising correspondence advancements in Zimbabwe. Boyd and Ellison, (2008) takes a gander at the terms utilized identified with web-based social networking, including person to person communication

destinations and online interpersonal organizations and also the internet and digital apparatuses that incorporate both instant messages and correspondences through web-based social networking. This writing audit draws from a few contrastingly characterized yet covering subjects identified with savagery related with web-based social networking, including digital tormenting and digital badgering, imply accomplice viciousness and web based stalking. This segment of the report quickly profiles the primary topics that emerge in the scholarly writing identifying with the range of viciousness that is related with online networking.

4.3 Analysis on why young women appear to experience higher rates of violence associated with social and online media.

The day today lives of men and women were quite clearly divided during the 18th century. The society viewed men as more valuable than men. Women were looked down upon by the society such that women were not viewed as people but rather as objects to the society. There was a negative stereotype that always held women back. Hence one can clearly note that women have been empowered but still facing some challenges which can be dated back. The nature of violence against women on social and online media dates back to the 18th century and has an effect in the 21st century.



Questionnaires

At least 95 respondents were given questionnaires and 80% of these participants answered these questionnaires. Almost 85% of those who answered the questions were young women ranging from the age of 18 to 40 and a very limited number of men also answered these questionnaires. University students also completed these questionnaires.

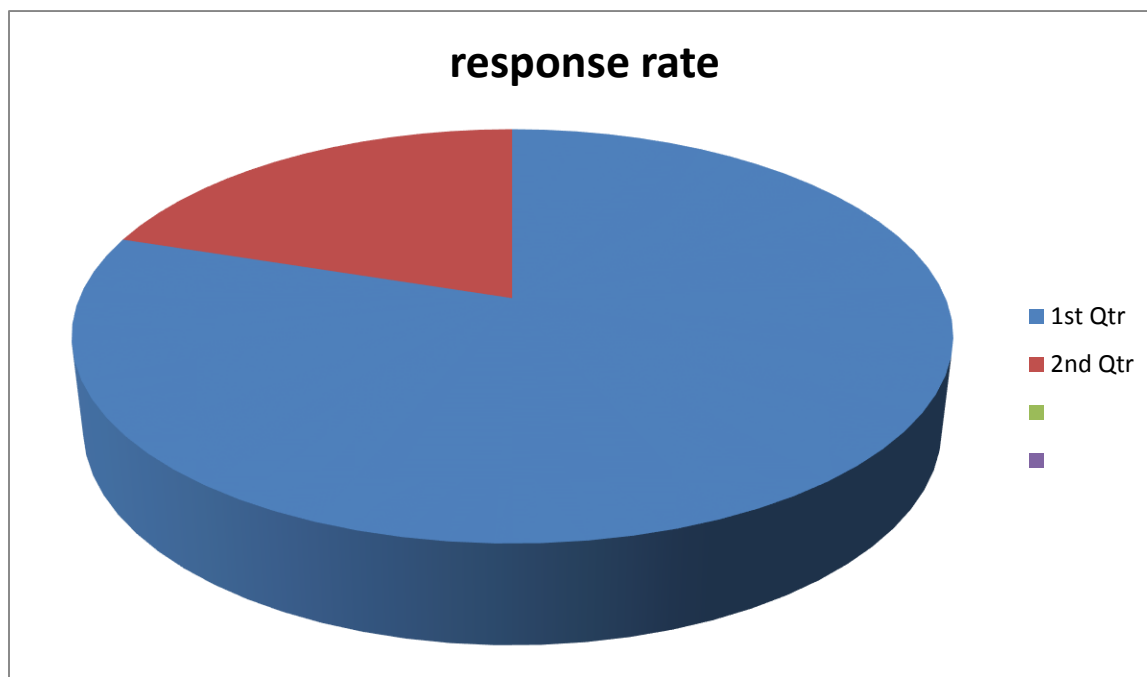
Response rate for women in Harare, female and male university students in Zvishavane

Targeted group	Questionnaires administered	Total response rate	Response percentage
University students	85 (65 female and 20 male students)	54 female and 15 male students	81%
Women residents in Harare	10	7	70%
TOTAL	95	76	80%

Source: primary data

As indicated the above table is a survey conducted by the researcher in the administration and distribution of the questionnaires to women residents in Harare and university students in Zvishavane Midlands State University campus who were randomly given questionnaires. Out of 85 questionnaires only 69 were successfully completed giving a response rate of 81%. Of the women residents in Harare out of 10 questionnaires 7 were successfully completed giving a total percentage of 70% response. This was of much importance to the researcher thus it helped the researcher to have a clear cut view of the issue as the response rate is a reflective of the majority.

This is also illustrated using the pie chart below.



Interview response rate for the abused women in different parts of Zimbabwe and other women organizations.

Targeted groups	Interview target	Initial interviewed	Response percentage
Abused women	15	7	
Women organizations	6	3	
Total			

Source: Primary source

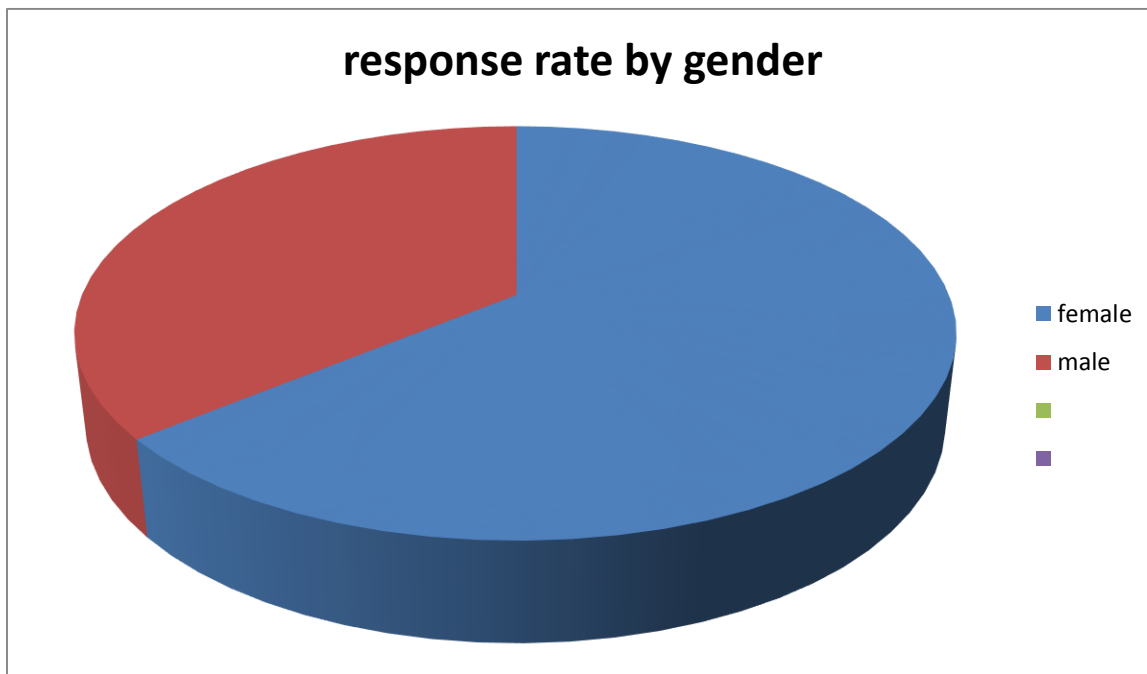
The table above indicates the field research work which the researcher conducted in Harare .Out of 15abused women who were supposed to be interviewed only 7 were available probably because they were occupied and some of them did not want to be interviewed. More over the researcher also targeted organizations which work hand in hand with women empowerment such as Her Zimbabwe,Katswe Sisterhood and also the Ministry and Women Affairs at large. From these organizations the researcher managed to interview only 3 representatives one from each organization out of a targeted number of 6 because some were busy with work and also some did not just want to take part. But however these interviews were helpful thus they painted a picture

of what happened in a specific event which led to publication on social and online media, people's interior experience, their perceptions, how this affected them and how they reacted. All the responses made a great impact in coming up with a well-researched study.

Respondent's personal information.

Gender

The information above shows that out of 95 questionnaires that were distributed to women residing in Harare and university students at Midlands State University in Zvishavane convenient purposive sampling 75 were female and 20 were male. The pie chart below is going to show the percentage of respondents by gender and it is of much importance to consider that the research itself is targeting women hence women are constituting a higher percentage than their male counterparts.



Age

The researcher considered age as crucial in the collection of data due to the fact that the most affected women are young ranging from the age of 18 to 40 years of age. Age was considered

because at the age of 18 to 40 women would want to experience all sorts of lifestyles indulging in sexual activities. Relationships and they would really understand the requirements of the research because they are the most active on social and online media in Zimbabwe. So age is of much importance in this area of study. Hence the graph below is an illustration of the respondents by age of both men and women.

4.4 Use of violence against women in Zimbabwe through the social platforms

There are a growing number of women becoming victims of misuse and abuse of available technologies and this has become a huge threat for their empowerment as articulated by Nyaradzo Mashayamombe (2016). For example pornography continues to be a problem for young people as it presents a distorted notion of human sexuality and female agency. Young women have found themselves having to deal with a new challenge that threatens both their opportunities and integrity. A number of women have lost their jobs or rather economic opportunities because of revenge pornography. In most cases ex-lovers are realizing naked images of their former girlfriends to embarrass them and ultimately shame them. Two former Miss World Zimbabwe contestants lost opportunities to compete on a global stage because their former lovers released naked pictures. Eventually they lost the opportunity to compete for the Miss World pageant which amounted to a public shame. Hence women are being manipulated this losing opportunities as employers recuse themselves of associating with individuals who are frowned upon by the society. Also people are indulging in photo shopping in Zimbabwe to the extent that they imitate famous candidates negatively on these social media example of Fungisai (Mashavave) Zvakavapano the popular gospel singer. This however demotivates women in the sense that the nation will be mocking them in each and every step they would have want to take in raising up the standard of Zimbabwe because of criticism and shame on the social media.

On the same note not only women in Zimbabwe are facing this violence on social and online media. For example feminist and women's rights activist Anita Sarkeesian fights for more reputable description of ladies in video games. She is not anti-video games but then she just proposes analyses of the sexualized and vicious presentation of ladies in video games and bargains reasonable propositions for alternatives. She received decrease harassment on a systematic basis. Her Wikipedia page had to be protected because it was being hewed with pornography and

vulgarity as well as falsehoods about her. This therefore shows that globally women are experiencing violence on a larger scale through the social and online media.

4.5 Use of violence against university students in Zimbabwe specifically girls

It is crucial to note that violence on social and online media is mostly targeting university students in all parts of Zimbabwe. The emergent spread of the internet, the fast spread of mobile data and communications tools and the widespread diffusion of social media have offered new chances and enabled several efforts to address VAW. Nevertheless, they are also being used as apparatuses to impose damage on women and girls. Cyber-violence against women and girls is evolving as a universal problem with serious effects for societies and economies around the world. The statistics pose that the majority of published nude pictures and sex tapes are from different universities though women are the most targeted. From 2013 to 2017 over 10 videos and pictures circulated all over the social and online platforms shaming people and institutions as well especially Midlands State University among others.

4.6 Nature of violence against women in United States of America

Individuals of all sexes encounter sexual violence and it is critical to consider the distinctive context that this violence happens in and how it is caught in research. For instance, researchers taking a look at sexting and provocation contend that social inducement and hatred that encompasses messaging is excessively coordinated at girls and young ladies through language, for example, prostitute Bailey (2011). Also, some examination on sexting seems to conflate sexting and sexual tormenting. For instance one guide on sexting Hinduja (2011) portrays two cases in the U.S. where high school young ladies ages 13 and 18 submitted suicide after they were subjected to months of broad and unremitting brutality including being called prostitute and prostitute after naked photographs sent to sentimental interests/ex-accomplices were generally circled among their companions. Sexual tormenting that happens through online networking and numerous different places as skank disgracing is lopsidedly coordinated at young ladies, including two 13 year old charged casualties of a current statutory assault cases in the U.S. Other look into has additionally contended that associations utilizing advances happen in a situation of pre-built up gendered scripts that standardize weight and intimidation encompassing sexual action Bluett-Boyd et al (2011). It is likewise essential to note that we know minimal about sexual savagery coordinated at young men and young fellows identified with online networking and the connection between

masculinities, homophobia and research on digital harassing and sexual viciousness is additionally a key range of request.

Researchers in the U.S. have observed that victims of traditional offline dating violence are significantly more likely to be victims of electronic forms of dating violence than those who have not experienced offline bullying, and that those who admit to engaging in traditional dating violence also report engaging in electronic forms of dating violence Hinduja (2011). To build an evidence-focused knowledge base of sexual violence associated with social media we will need to pay attention to the intersections between social media-associated violence and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls.

4.7 Consequences and challenges women are facing through social and online media

Zimbabwe over the last decade, women seem to be still afraid in the main take up of free expression on these platforms. Women attempt to raise issues and express their opinions on social media but they will be trolled, stalked and harassed more than male counterparts. In 2015 the United Nations women unconfinde a report stating that cyber bullying with 73% of women who use the online sources having reported that they have been victims of cyber bullying. This therefore shows that women are being manipulated at the expense of their male counterparts as Sibusisiwe articulated. These harassments and stalking may lead to inferiority complex within women to a point that they would not want to participate in social, political and economic issues hence lack of gender balance.

4.8 Preventing women from being victims of social and online media abuse

According to Center for International Media Assistance (2004) organizations like Tag a life international which works on the empowerment of girls and young women in Zimbabwe suggest that the most worrisome trend is that most often in their sex tapes , nude pictures and political issues it is the women whose voices are recognized and whose faces are visible. Men usually manage to either make their faces unclear or make the focus of the video on the girl. This raises the question on how best to empower women with information to protect their identities should they decide to engage in such activities? The communities where these women grew up often make consequences of this action worse for women than men

Center for international media assistance is of the view that laws should be put in place to end unauthorized distribution of nude pictures, sex tapes and lies against women. Indeed there are

efforts underway by women`s groups in Zimbabwe to do just this. Men need to be engaged to stop abusing women through social and online realizing the harm it causes emotionally and the economic opportunities missed by women.

There are a few distinctive approaches to comprehend anticipation. It is useful to utilize three classes to consider anticipating sexual violence related with online networking. To sum things up, essential aversion concentrates on the avoidance of sexual brutality before it happens and the optional counteractive action concentrates on the prompt impacts of sexual savagery and anticipating further mischief, and tertiary avoidance concentrates on the long haul impacts of sexual viciousness on social and online media. Essential anticipation can be coordinated at both, general crowds, everybody conceivably at hazard to execute sexual brutality or to be exploited and chosen groups of onlookers those in the populace at expanded hazard for execution or exploitation and frequently targets center hazard components, for example, sex disparity and social standards.

There are likewise a wide range of levels required in anticipation, including the reinforcing of individual information and abilities, advancement of group instruction of suppliers, cultivating of coalitions and systems, changing hierarchical practices and affecting arrangement and enactment. Basing on research to date, there are no assessed avoidance programs that attention particularly on sexual savagery related with online networking. By and large, prove based sexual viciousness counteractive action projects are restricted in spite of the fact that there have been a few promising activities for sexual brutality aversion distinguished and developing activities that utilization web-based social networking to target sexual savagery all the more comprehensively. The consequences of the online networking check overview and meetings will participate in more insight about existing activities and conceivable outcomes for adjustment and joint effort. In any case, some broad anticipation proposals can be drawn from the examination led on sexual viciousness and online networking to date. These are sorted out around four topics supporting and building both youth and parental media education helping youth to characterize and create sound connections drawing from social standards promoting and by stander mediation programming.

There are different hypotheses which have been propounded to clarify how women have been controlled in the everyday living. Radical feminist theory is the significant branch of hypothesis inside human science that spotlights on sexual orientation imbalance and perceive that women`s area in experience of social circumstances are distinctive as well as unequal to men. Women's

activists have attempted to advance real life structures and respectability and to advance ladies and young ladies from inappropriate behavior and viciousness. Women's activist hypothesis is the expansion of women's liberation into hypothetical of philosophical fields. Women's activists' hypothesis expects to comprehend sex disparity and concentrates on sex legislative issues, control relations and sexuality. While giving a study of these social and political relations quite a bit of women's activist hypothesis likewise concentrates on the advancement of ladies' rights and intrests. Themes investigated in women's activist hypothesis incorporate segregation, stereotyping, typification particularly sexual generalization, persecution and patriarchy.

4.9 Radical feminists views on the nature of violence against women on social and online media.

Radical feminist activists insist that society is a patriarchy in which the classes of men are the oppressors of the class of ladies. They propose that on account of patriarchy, ladies have come to be seen as the other to the male standard and accordingly have been efficiently persecuted and underestimated. They also declare that men as a class advantage from the mistreatment of ladies. Radical women's activists try to nullify patriarchy and trust that the best approach to do this and to manage abuse of any sort is to address the hidden reasons for it through insurgency.

While some radical women's activists recommend that the abuse of ladies is the most major type of mistreatment one that cuts crosswise over limits of every other type of persecution, others recognize the concurrent and converging impact of other free classes of abuse. These different classifications of mistreatment may incorporate, yet are not restricted to persecution in view of race, social class, saw appeal, sexual introduction and capacity.

Patriarchal hypothesis is not for the most part characterized as a conviction that all men dependably advantage from the mistreatment of all ladies. Or maybe, patriarchal hypothesis keeps up that the essential component of patriarchy is a relationship of predominance where one gathering is overwhelming and abuses the other party for the advantage of the previous. Radical women's activists trust that men as a class utilize social frameworks and different techniques for control to keep ladies and non-predominant men stifled. Radical women's activists likewise trust that dispensing with patriarchy and different frameworks which sustain the mastery of one gathering over another will free everybody from a treacherous society.

4.10 Feminists views on pornography

Radical feminist activists, prominently Catherine MacKinnon (1989) charge that the creation of erotic entertainment involves physical, mental, or potentially monetary intimidation of the ladies who perform and display in it. This is said to be genuine notwithstanding when the ladies are being exhibited as living it up. It is additionally contended that quite a bit of what is appeared in explicit entertainment is injurious by its exceptionally nature. Eats (2007) holds that explicit entertainment exemplified by gonzo obscenity is winding up plainly progressively fierce and that ladies who perform in erotic entertainment are brutalized during the time spent its generation.

Radical feminist activists indicate the declaration of surely understood members in explicit entertainment, for example, Traci Lords and Linda Boreman, and contend that most female entertainers are constrained into erotic entertainment either by another person or by a heartbreaking arrangement of conditions. The women's activist hostile to erotic entertainment development was aroused by the production of Ordeal in which Linda Boreman who under the name of Linda Lovelace had featured in Deep Throat expressed that she had been beaten, assaulted, and pimped by her significant other Chuck Traynor and that Traynor had constrained her at gunpoint to make scenes in Deep Throat and also driving her by utilization of both physical brutality against Boreman and also psychological mistreatment and by and large dangers of savagery, to make other obscene movies.

Radical feminist activists embrace the view that pornography adds to sexism, contending that in explicit exhibitions the characters are decreased to negligible objects for sexual utilize and manhandle by men. They contend that the story is typically conformed to men's pleasure as the main objective of sexual action and that the ladies are appeared in a subordinate part. A few rivals accept obscene movies tend to show ladies as being amazingly detached or that the demonstrations which are performed on the ladies are ordinarily injurious and exclusively for the delight of their sex partner. MacKinnon (1989) characterized erotic entertainment as the realistic sexually express subordination of ladies through pictures or words. Radical women's activists say that utilization of obscenity is a reason for assault and different types of viciousness against ladies. Robin Morgan (1974) abridges this thought with her frequently cited articulation, obscenity is the hypothesis and assault is the practice. As per the radical women's activist hypothesis the female sex sexual does

not have the sexual covetousness the manly sex has. The craving and delight of assaulting are only an augmentation of the dream and corruption of the male sex in regard to the female sexuality.

Radical feminist activists trust that pornography eroticizes the mastery, embarrassment, and compulsion of ladies, and fortifies sexual and social states of mind that are complicit in assault and lewd behavior. In her book *Only Words*, MacKinnon (1989) contends that pornography denies ladies of the privilege to express verbal refusal of an intercourse.

MacKinnon (1989) contended that pornography prompts an expansion in sexual violence against women through cultivating assault myths. Such assault myths incorporate the conviction that women truly need to be assaulted and that they mean yes when they say no. It is questioned that assault myths propagate sexual violence by implication by making distorted convictions and states of mind about rape and move components of accuse onto the casualties. Also as per MacKinnon erotic entertainment desensitizes watchers to savagery against ladies and this prompts a dynamic need to see more viciousness keeping in mind the end goal to end up plainly sexually stirred an impact she claims is very much archived.

4.11 Conclusion

In a nutshell violence against women on social and online media is an ongoing problem in Zimbabwe. The previous year has been a blast of viciousness against ladies through the social and online media. Prosecutions for violence against women have reached a high record as it is said that social and online media is increasingly being used to humiliate, control and threaten women. Women are facing violence more than their male counterparts due to the fact that they are looked down upon and also are viewed as objects to the society. The use of violence against women has also targeted university students in Zimbabwe especially girls. It is crucial to note that for the past year many university students were exposed naked or in sex tapes on these social platforms. These acts of violence are mostly a result of failed intimate partner relations hence it is a way of revenging. More so not only Zimbabwean women are facing violence on social and online media but also countries like Canada, Australia and United States of America as they are facing the same kind of violence. Nevertheless, they are consequences associated with this kind of violence thus it leads to inferiority complex within women, losing of jobs and segregation within the community and family.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.2 Conclusion

The research study is an investigation on the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe and other parts of the world. An audit of late research and information gathered for this venture proposes that violence related with social and online media is a developing zone where counteractive action endeavors are required. It is likewise imperative to recollect that there are many voices and various stories truant from predominant press and in addition momentum examine, and that sexual viciousness by and large is extraordinarily underreported.

This review has investigated violence identified with online networking as a rising territory of research and counteractive action. Notwithstanding a writing audit, overviews with Katswe sisterhood and meetings Her Zimbabwe specialist organizations this report joins input accumulated from a group discussion. The goal of this report is to offer a review of the way of viciousness against ladies on social and online media in Zimbabwe. To these closures, the analyst will display the accompanying suggestions for pushing ahead on anticipating savagery against ladies on social and online media in Zimbabwe.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher is of the view that laws should be put in place to end unauthorized distribution of nude pictures, sex tapes and lies against women. Indeed there are efforts underway by women`s groups in Zimbabwe to do just this. Men need to be engaged to stop abusing women through social and online realizing the harm it causes emotionally and the economic opportunities missed by women.

Assemble an examination and assessment base encompassing sexual violence and online networking. Take care to characterize and separate sexual brutality from ideas, for example, digital harassing and sexting. Recognize result measures identified with sexual violence and web-based social networking and create program assessment techniques. Investigate how online networking and sexual savagery cross with different issues like emotional wellness, bigotry, liquor utilize.

Recognize special difficulties in counteracting sexual savagery identified with online networking. Abstain from getting to be plainly wrapped up in particular mechanical elements or subtle elements. Consider web-based social networking an apparatus that encourages or is related with sexual brutality as opposed to an immediate cause. Maintain a strategic distance from casualty faulting and disgracing encompassing youth and sexuality/sexual investigation. Consider online wellbeing guidance a tip for insurance, not a street to anticipation. Avoiding sexual savagery including online networking centers around ground-up methodologies that draw in youth in all parts of aversion programming. In doing as such, perceive that young are not a homogenous gathering and that their encounters with both sexual savagery and online networking are influenced by many components, including however not restricted to sex personality, encounters of prejudice and colonization, sexual introduction, capacity, family circumstance and associate gatherings. Advance sound connections and sex training. Urge youth and guardians to characterize and create sound connections for the most part and in addition in

There are a few diverse approaches to comprehend anticipation. It is useful to utilize three classifications to consider anticipating sexual violence related with social and online media. To sum things up, essential aversion concentrates on the avoidance of sexual violence before it happens, optional counteractive action concentrates on the prompt impacts of sexual savagery and anticipating further damage, and tertiary anticipation concentrates on the long haul impacts of sexual viciousness. Essential counteractive action can be coordinated at both all-inclusive gatherings of people everybody conceivably at hazard to execute sexual brutality or to be misled and chosen groups of onlookers those in the populace at expanded hazard for execution or exploitation and frequently targets center hazard elements, for example, sex imbalance and social standards.

There are likewise a wide range of levels required in aversion, including the fortifying of individual learning and aptitudes, advancement of group training of suppliers, cultivating of coalitions and systems changing hierarchical practices and affecting arrangement and enactment. In view of research to date, there are no assessed aversion programs that emphasis particularly on sexual viciousness related with online networking. When all is said in done, prove based sexual savagery anticipation projects are restricted in spite of the fact that there have been a few promising activities for sexual viciousness aversion distinguished and additionally rising activities that utilization

online networking to target sexual brutality all the more extensively. The after effects of the online networking sweep, review and meetings will participate in more insight about existing activities and potential outcomes for adjustment and joint effort. We can, nonetheless, draw some broad aversion suggestions from the exploration led on sexual brutality and web-based social networking to date. These are sorted out around four subjects supporting and building both youth and parental media education helping youth to characterize and create sound connections drawing from social standards promoting and by stander intercession programming.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire for female residents in Harare and university students

My name is Maudy Sagonda. I am a fourth year student at Midlands University studying a BSc Honours degree in Politics and Public Management and am carrying out a research on The nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. Information given will be used for academic purpose only. In order to maintain anonymity and confidentiality please don't write your name. Please answer the questions as fully as you can, write your answer or tick the appropriate box. Your effort will be greatly appreciated.

Date

1. Please indicate your age and gender

Female male Age

2. Indicate level of education primary secondary

Diploma Degree

Masters PhD

3. From your on point of view what is violence against women?

.....
.....

4. What might be the causes of violence against women?

.....
.....
.....

5. From your own opinion why are women the most affected?

.....

.....
.....

6. Are you aware of any governmental or international policies which prevent violence against women on social and online media? YES NO

7. Give reasons to you answer

.....
.....

8. Who do you think is responsible for the media images that depicts women negatively

9. Give reasons for your answer

.....
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Appendix II: Interview schedule for the abused women and women organizations.

Good morning/afternoon. My name is Sagonda Maudy .I am a fourth year student at Midlands State University doing a BSc Honours degree in Politics and Public Management and am carrying out a research on the nature of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe. A case of university students published on social and online media. You are assured that information given will be treated as confidential and is going to be used for academic purpose only. Your effort will be greatly appreciated.

1. From your point of view why is it that women are the most affected by social and online media
2. What can you say are the major causes of violence against women on social and online media in Zimbabwe?
3. What challenges do women face after being published on social platforms?
4. Are there any programs or activities women are doing to reduce the acts of violence against them on social and online media?
5. What do you think needs to be done to reduce such cases on social and online media in Zimbabwe?
6. What are your words of advice to those who are abusing women on social platforms and those who are being abused?