

MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



**FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

RESEARCH TOPIC

**CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON SURVIVORS IN
MAKUSHA SUBURB, SHURUGWI**

BY

MUNYARADZI CHIHBOYA

R122907N

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE BACHELOR OF ARTS HONOURS DEGREE IN
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES DEGREE.**

OCTOBER 2015

Release Form

Name of Author: Munyaradzi Chihoboya

Title of Dissertation: CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE SURVIVORS IN MAKUSHA, SHURUGWI

Degree to which dissertation was presented: Bachelors of Arts in Development Studies Honours Degree.

Year Granted: 2015

Permission is hereby granted to the Midlands State University library to produce the single copies of this dissertation and to lend or sell such a copy for private, scholarly or scientific research only. This author of this dissertation does not reserve the other publication rights and the dissertation nor may extensive extracts from it be printed or otherwise reproduced without the author's written permission.

Date:.....

Signature:.....

Permanent Address: 3 Chiruwa Avenue, New Mabvuku, Harare

APPROVAL FORM

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to the Midlands State University for acceptance, a research project entitled: **Causes and effects of domestic violence on survivors in Makusha, Shurugwi.**

Submitted by:

(Signature)

..... **Munyaradzi Chihoboya**

Supervised by:

(Signature)

..... **Dr Matunhu J.**

Chairperson:

(Signature)

..... **Dr Matunhu J.**

DECLARATION

I, Munyaradzi Chihoboya do hereby declare that the work submitted here is the result of my own independent investigation and that all the sources I have quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references. I further declare that the work is submitted for the first time at this university/faculty and that it has never been submitted to any university/faculty for the purpose of obtaining a degree.

DEDICATION

To my beloved mother Chipo and very supportive father Rothwell Chihoboya for raising me to be the person I am today.

To my brothers Bright and Eddy, and my to be wife Jessica Junior Daradi for all the support and encouragement you gave me.

To my late friend Learnmore Nyamutsaka, May your soul rest in eternal peace

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank the Almighty Father for giving me the strength and courage to go through this programme without him I would not have reached this far because he is my Jehovah Ebenezer. I would at this point want to acknowledge the following people who made a lasting impact in my educational life and studies: - My Supervisor Dr. Matunhu j, for tirelessly going through my submissions and for the positive criticisms that has made this dissertation a major success. My parents Mr. and Mrs. Chihoboya, for the sacrifices they made that saw me reach this far in life and in my studies. You are the best parents I could have never wished for in my entire life if I had an option to choose, may the good Lord richly bless you in all your prospects. My family especially you my beloved brothers Eddy and Bright for your encouragement and understanding during the trying times of my studies. To Mrs. Hove senior, Mrs. Hove junior, and Dr Mahachi T, I say you deserve a special mention for assisting me in carrying out the research in Shurugwi .Acknowledgement is also made to the DA, Shurugwi Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP), ZRP VFU Shurugwi, Girl Child Network, Ministry of Gender and Women Affairs, and Girl Child Network Zimbabwe for allowing me the space to conduct the research and your cooperation. Lastly my heart felt gratitude goes to my dear friends that include Desire Muneri, kudzanai Rukainga, Mike Kembo, Priscilla Mangwende, Memory Hwengwere as well as all my fellow Development Practitioners for you made my life at college easy and friendly.

To all those I have not mentioned in names, thank you.

MAY GOD RICHLY BLESS YOU ALL

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Domestic violence Against Women

DV - Domestic Violence

DVA - Domestic Violence Act

NGOs - Non-Governmental Organizations

HIV/AIDS- Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno Deficiency Virus

I.M.F- International Monetary Fund

UN- United Nations

WHO - World Health Organization

ZDHS - Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey

ZRP - Zimbabwe Republic Police

VFU- Victim Friendly Unit

ZWRNC - Zimbabwe Women Resources Centre Network

ZWLA-Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to examine the causes and effects of domestic violence on the survivors in Makusha, Shurugwi. Both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were used in gathering the essential data related to this study. This included the use of questionnaires as well as in-depth interviews. The study was guided with Structuration and the Social learning theories as they help with relevant theoretical perspectives. The study's findings confirmed that the major causes of domestic violence are primary social and economic and that most victims suffer most through emotional and physical consequences from the related abuse they are succumbed to. The study explored and established that survivors of domestic abuse rely largely on families and churches in dealing with domestic violence cases and hardly use the law because of various factors such as victims' ignorance of the laws that protect them from abuse and societal attitudes towards the reporting cases of domestic violence as they it is viewed as a societal norm. Various recommendations were established and these include sensitization of traditional and religious leaders on Domestic violence and the various laws that protect victims and that stakeholders should conduct more workshops and awareness campaigns on domestic violence as well as on the Act itself.

Key words: *Domestic violence, victims, domestic violence survivors, gender*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL FORM	ii
DECLARATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
List of tables	xii
List of figures	xiii
List of Appendices	xiv
Chapter one	1
PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the study	1
Fig 1.1 Location of Shurugwi, Zimbabwe	1
1.3 Statement of the problem	3
Table 1.1 Reported cases of domestic violence from Makusha, Shurugwi	3
1.4 Justification of the study	4
1.5 Significance of the study	5
1.6 Research Objectives	6
1.7 Research Questions	6
1.8 Definition of terms	6
1.8.1 Limitations of the study	6
1.8.2 Delimitation of the Study	7
1.9 Outline of Chapters:	7
1.10 Chapter Summary	7
Chapter two	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Theoretical Framework	8
2.2.1 Social learning theory	8
2.2.2 Structuration Theory	9
2.3 Forms of Gender based violence	9
2.3.1 Physical abuse	9
2.3.2 Sexual Abuse	10

2.3.3 Spousal maltreatment.....	10
2.3.4 Verbal and Emotional Abuse:	11
2.3.5 Economic abuse	12
2.3.6 Harassment.....	13
2.4 International conventions and local legal Framework	13
2.4.1 The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Violence against Women (1979).....	13
2.4.2 The Constitution of Zimbabwe Ammendmment (No.20) Act 2013	14
2.4.3 Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16	14
2.5 Factors fuelling the prevalence of domestic violence in Zimbabwe.....	15
2.5.1 Religious	15
2.5.2 Customary laws.....	16
2.5.3 Lack of support from law enforcement agencies	17
2.5.4 Women overreliance on man	17
2.6 Chapter summary	18
Chapter three	19
RESEARCH METHOD.....	19
3.1 Introduction.....	19
3.2 Research Design.....	19
3.3 Data Collection Methods	20
3.4 Research Instruments	20
3.4.1 Questionnaires.....	20
3.4.2Key informant interviews.....	21
3.4.3 Secondary sources of data.....	22
3.4.4 In-depth interviews	22
3.5 Study population and Sample	22
3.6 Sampling	23
3.6.1 Purposive Sampling	23
3.6.3 Snowballing	23
3.7 Sampling Techniques.....	24
3.8 Data processing	24
3.9 Ethical considerations	24
3.9.1 Informed Consent and Voluntary participation.....	24
3.9.2 Confidentiality	24
3.9.3 Physical Harm.....	25
3.10 Chapter Summary	25
Chapter four.....	26

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	26
4.0 Introduction.....	26
4.1 Response rate	26
4.2.1 Interviews.....	26
4.2.2 Showing demographic characteristics.....	27
4.2.3 Gender of respondents	27
4.2.4 Marital status of respondents	27
Fig. 4.2 Showing Educational level	28
4.3 Causes of domestic violence in Makusha	28
4.3.1 Alcohol Abuse and Violence	28
4.3.2 Economic factors such as poverty, exploitation, access to and control over resources	30
4.3.4 Infidelity and Polygamy.....	31
4.3.5 Harmful traditional/cultural practices	32
4.3.6 Commercialization of 'Lobola' or bride price	32
4.3.7 Victim's Ignorance of their Rights.....	33
4.3.8 "Protecting my marriage" and "maintaining my status" culture of victims.....	34
4.3.9 The zeal to Control family finances	36
4.4 Effects of domestic violence upon the survivors:	36
4.4.1 Physical Injuries.....	36
4.4.2 Economic consequences	37
4.4.3 Health problems	38
4.4.4 Divorce.....	38
4.4.5 Responsibilities of single parenting	39
4.4.6 Psychological effects.....	39
4.5 Forms of abuse experienced by victims	39
Table 4.1 (Types of abuse faced).....	39
Fig 4.3 Type abuse that affected most the victims.....	40
4.5.1 Verbal abuse.....	40
4.5.2 Physical abuse.....	41
4.5.3 Emotional and Psychological abuse.....	42
4.5.4 Economic abuse	43
4.6 Forms of assistance sought and challenges faced	43
4.7 Chapter summary	45
Chapter 5.....	46
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	46
5.0 Introduction.....	46

5.1. Summary of the whole project.....	46
5.2.1 Conclusion of major findings.....	47
5.2.2 To explore the causes and effects of domestic violence	47
5.2.3 To identify the forms of domestic violence experienced by the victims	47
5.2.4 To identify the coping strategies employed by DVA survivors of domestic violence.....	48
5.3 Recommendations.....	48
5.4 Chapter Summary	49
REFERENCE LIST	50

List of tables

Table 1.1: Reported cases of domestic violence

Table 4.1: Types of Abuse faced by victims

Table 4.2: Forms of assistance sought by victims

List of figures

Figure 1.1: Map showing study area of Shurugwi

Figure 4.1: Demographic characteristics

Figure 4.2: Education levels

Figure 4.3: Type of abuse that affected victims most

List of Appendices

Interview guide for Ministry of Gender

Interview guide for ZRP VFU

Interview guide for Girl Child Network

Interview guide for respondents

Questionnaire

Chapter one

PROBLEM AND ITS SETTING

1.1 Introduction

Domestic violence has been a traumatic chapter which is prejudiced by multifaceted social, cultural and psychological factors thus one wonders what the causes, effects and impact could be in the case of Makusha. In order to contextualize the problem, the chapter covers the background to the problem, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research questions that guided the study, objectives of the study, justification for the study, delimitation and limitations of the study as well as outlining of the chapters making up the dissertation.

1.2 Background of the study

Makusha is a suburb located in Shurugwi a town established in the Midlands province of Zimbabwe. It is 31 km North-East of Gweru and 74 km South-west of Zvishavane town, (AAZ 2010). Its population, according to ZIMSTAT (2012), stands at approximately 22 456. Makusha suburb is basically a high density suburb located at the heart of Shurugwi urban. The population is made up of both Shona and Ndebele speaking people and the culture is principally patriarchal in nature. Makusha as aforementioned is located in Shurugwi town which is largely a mined town hosting ZIMASCO and UNKI MINE as well as large chunk of small to medium mining activities. There is extensive Gold and Chrome mining (both formal and informal) the town. Makusha suburb has numerous churches including Catholic and Protestants as well as Traditional African religion.

Fig 1.1 Location of Shurugwi, Zimbabwe



Source (Google maps)

Each individual within a community has a right to a violence free society nonetheless domestic violence has endangered community camaraderie, accord and development. Even though it is not familiar how regularly domestic violence occurs, previous research studies have established that it is as much as ten times more the prevalent case due to underreporting. It should also be understood that the trends, causes, effects and impacts of domestic violence vary along several lines. These range from race, cultural values and norms, educational status and physical location. Domestic violence has been the form of gender based violence that has been on the increase in Shurugwi for years. Gender based violence has been distressing both men and women but basically women as they have been the most vulnerable group in the African context to do the patriarchal nature of the societies. Mashiri (2013:6) states that there are diverse types of domestic violence, which transpire at diverse levels like inside the family, community and the nation at large. Domestic violence, which stereotypically happens when a spouse beats his or her partner, and it has been the most predominant form of domestic violence as it transpire both within the families and outside the homes.

There has been a considerable ascend in the reported cases of domestic abuse and violence against women, men and children from the years 1990-1999 largely attributed to the I.M.F and World Bank led Structural Adjustment programs that intensified poverty and unemployment levels which in turn exacerbated domestic violence as noted by various authors as to be noted in the review of the study by Hove (2011). According to the National statistics provided by the Z.R.P Victim friendly Unit department in the Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) it was recorded that approximately 10871 cases of domestic violence were reported in 2013 alone. To add on to this, statistics pooled by the Justice Chief Magistrate showed that from the period between January and April 2013 the courts alone handled a sum of 2654 cases related to domestic violence. In a national report released by the Zimbabwe Republic Police Victim Friendly Unit (V.F.U) in 2012, it was reported that nearly 2,400 children were victims of rape within a period of 10 months from January to October in 2012. These figures gives the notion that gender based violence cases with reference to Zimbabwe are still prevalent despite the ratification of statutory protection mechanisms. The statistics clearly shows that general public is not are making use of the Domestic Violence of these protection mechanisms that protects them from domestic violence like, Act Chapter 5:16 in Zimbabwe as established by Dzimbanhete (2014) .

Due to the significant rise in the cases of domestic violence, hereafter the situation, led to the preface of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 in 2006. On the 26th of February 2007,

the Domestic Violence Act was signed into law. It should also be well noted that the Act came into function on the 25th of October 2007. The purpose of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter (5:16) of 2007 was to make provision for the safeguarding and assistance of victims of domestic violence as well as the establishment of one-stop centres for health, legal and psychosocial support.

One wonders what are the causes, effects and impact could be in the case of Makusha Suburb in Shurugwi. Thus the study sought to discover the causes, effects and impact of domestic violence on women in Makusha suburb in Shurugwi, Zimbabwe. From my observation, little research has been carried out regarding issues to do with domestic violence in the Makusha suburb and in Shurugwi as a whole. Thus my present study sought to fill this gap in knowledge by focusing on cases and effects of domestic violence in the within the Makusha suburb in vain to establish the structural causes, effects and coping strategies of survivors.

1.3 Statement of the problem

Domestic violence is an intricate phenomenon that requests handy alleviation strategies by all key stakeholders that is the society, government, families and individuals. The significance of the problem in Makusha emanates from the fact that its escalation and devastating effects not only worsen worth of living but also leads to physical harm, emotional and psychological torture and even death. despite the fact that studies covering domestic violence are mammoth within in Zimbabwe as well as in the other parts of the world (WiLDAF 1995; ZWRCN 1995; LDCZ 2000; WHO 2002; Musasa Project 2009; ZDHS 2010-2011, Medzani (2013), (Dzimbanhete 2014), research addressing the causes and effects of abuse perpetrated on victims are very few if ever they exist especially in mining based towns like Shurugwi as well as those that related to the effects of violence upon the victims.

Table 1.1 Reported cases of domestic violence from Makusha, Shurugwi

INSTITUTION	REPORTED CASES		DIFFERENCE
	2013	2014	
Shurugwi General Hospital	65	105	40
Police records (V.F.U)	79	97	18
Magistrate court	54	103	49

Table 1.1 (Source Institutional Records)

The authentic cases of domestic violence may be even more as usually not all cases are reported due to various reasons mostly cultural as articulated by various scholars like Medzani (2013) and Dzimbanhete (2014). Nevertheless, the statistics presented in table 1.1, there is critical evidence showing a sharp rise in domestic violence cases from the as per the information collected from these three institutions that deals with victims of domestic violence from within the Makusha suburb. This clearly denotes the domestic violence is a reality and it is on the increase in Makusha and thus one wonders what the causes as well as its effects. Since the causes and effects of domestic violence for an individual may be different in different contexts, there is need find out these causes and effects in the context of Makusha Suburb in Shurugwi. This study further anticipates coming up with recommendations for consideration by various organisations fascinated in gender issues as well as government policy makers. The main heart of this study is on bridging the highlighted knowledge gap in sociological literature by exploring the causes and effects of domestic violence with particular attention being given to the forms of abuse they face as well how they respond to the different forms of abuse.

1.4 Justification of the study

This study evolves from several observations and research done during my employment at the Ministry of Women Affairs and Community Development. It intends to investigate the various forms of abuse perpetrated against the survivors of domestic violence as well as the related effects and examining the coping strategies to the abuse perpetrated by both men and women in their homes. It is apparent that domestic violence or spousal abuse in Makusha and in Zimbabwe in general is a bona fide phenomenon, (KDVR 2012). As such this study brings it to the fore in contention that domestic violence comes in all forms and victims are abused in a variety of ways, both natural and unnatural. A special contribution is therefore made by this study towards understanding the lived effects of domestic abuse amongst the survivors of domestic violence.

The expediency of Makusha to the researcher and the fact that it is situated within the Midlands province which has been recorded to have the highest number of domestic violence cases among other provinces since 2010 (JSCNR 2013; *The Herald -Dec. 2014*) and thus makes it an ideal environment for the study on the causes and effects of domestic violence. This study employs both quantitative (survey) and qualitative (in-depth interviews) methods of inquiry. This triangulation has made possible the comprehension of

the causes and effects of domestic violence in Makusha suburb. The study presents another dimension of domestic violence that has received very little attention in Zimbabwe thus far, that of domestic violence in Mining based towns. For sociologists, the study on various the effects of domestic violence upon the DV survivors his of great importance as it reflects on the interface between the agency as individuals or groups and the structure in the patriarchal culture. Finally, the study presents provocative insights on the domestic violence phenomenon and narrows the paucity of studies on domestic violence against both men and women and the related recommendation much needed in the Zimbabwean sociological literature.

1.5 Significance of the study

- The results of this study might significantly have a say to understanding of the different issues relating to domestic violence. For with this study, it will likely be probable to analytically comprehend and appreciate, with an aim of tumbling the diverse causes and effects of domestic violence.
- The study might also be of assistance to various arms of the government like the, Ministry of Gender and Women's Affairs and Community Development in improving the establishment of various causes of domestic violence as well as how to respond to issues related to domestic violence, as it is the arm of the government which is responsible for working to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and ensure their equal participation of both men and women in all spheres of national planning and development.
- Additionally, the research findings will likely be used as additional reference on studies relating to domestic violence, thus in terms of causes impact, effects and causes.
- Moreover, the study would be significant for the victims of domestic violence, psychotherapists, physicians, care givers, the policy makers as well as the society in general, in attempts to help curtail the misdeed, based on the espoused effects to groups and individuals. Thus, the various stakeholders and special interest groups can be able to develop preventive and intervention strategies that would assist the victims, punish crime and promote harmonious living in families, communities and the whole nation at large.

1.6 Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

- To explore the causes and effects of domestic violence on the survivors.
- To identify the forms of domestic violence experienced by the victims.
- To identify the coping strategies employed by DV survivors of domestic violence

1.7 Research Questions

1. What are the causes and effects of domestic violence?
2. What are the forms or types of violence faced by victims?
3. How do DVA survivors cope with abuse perpetrated by their spouses?

1.8 Definition of terms

Violence- Violence as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) (2002) is the “intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation”.

Domestic Violence- Domestic violence as defined by United Nations Women (2012), “violence between current and former partners in an intimate relationship, wherever the violence occurs. The violence may include physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse”.

The Domestic Violence Act (Chapter 5:16), defines domestic violence **as an unlawful act, of omission or behaviour which results in deaths or direct infliction of physical, sexual or mental injury to any complaint by a respondent.**

Gender- The relations between men and women, both perceptual and material. Gender is not determined biologically, as a result of sexual characteristics of either women or men, but is constructed socially. (Dutton, 2012)

Gender-based violence -is physical, psychological, or sexual violence perpetrated against an individual or group on the basis of gender

1.8.1 Limitations of the study

The study was daunted by misunderstanding of English language by some of the participants as the questionnaire and interview guides were written in English. Nonetheless so as to defy these setbacks, the researcher interpreted and verbally translated the questions using the native language. More so, the researcher tolerated the respondents to answer even using their

own mother language. The number of forthcoming respondents was unenthusiastic to partake in this study. Therefore, the sample size is not representative of the exact figures of abused victims in the whole of Makusha.

1.8.2 Delimitation of the Study

The study was conducted in the vicinity of Makusha suburb located in Shurugwi suburb, thus Makusha was used as the case study. The study covered a period from August 2015 to October 2015. The literature concerning the study will be extracted from the university library, internet, and journals with past research, institutional repositories and other sources. Study participants involve survivors of domestic violence as well as various individuals from organizations that deal with victims of domestic violence. The study focused on analyzing the causes and effects of domestic violence upon the victims.

1.9 Outline of Chapters:

The study comprises of the following chapters:

- Chapter 1: Introduction and Background Of the study
- Chapter 2: Literature Review
- Chapter 3: Research Design and Methodology
- Chapter 4: Data Presentation, Analysis and Discussion of Findings
- Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

1.10 Chapter Summary

The chapter has brought out clearly the problem to be investigated. It provided the background to study, the statement of the problem, justification of the study, research objectives, assumptions and research questions. Moreover, different problem dimensions have been brought out as well as been explored as well as the study limitations.

Chapter two

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on related literature that has been generated on causes and effects of domestic violence upon the survivors. The study of domestic violence and or gender injustice is an area that has attracted a great deal of attention and it has been dealt with by various scholars from various perspectives and school with their enthusiasm to try and understand this phenomena. Focus is on the structural causes and impact of domestic violence and how can they be mitigated or prevented.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The research was guided and shaped by two major theories in the discourse of development studies which are the Social learning theory and the Structuration theory to be explored in the paragraphs below.

2.2.1 Social learning theory

The social learning theory of Bandura (1997) largely emphasizes the significance of observing and modelling the behaviours, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others. Bandura (1977) states: on the whole individual behaviour is cultured observationally through modelling. According to the theory of social learning, from observing other individuals an individual creates a thought of how new behaviours are performed, then on later events this oblique information acts as a point for action. In the context of this study on the causes and effects of domestic violence upon the survivors, the social learning theory is valuable in comprehending elevated levels of domestic violence as the theory is of the assumption that human behaviour is socially constructed through a process of observing and adopting the behaviours of others, particularly those of influential characters, for example, role models. Moving on, Chitiyo (2004), is of the view that generally African cultures, values and norms that nurtures domestic violence is socially constructed by a process of observing the behaviour of other personalities particularly in family situation whereby children are subjected to eyewitness violence as it transpire involving their parents and this in turn is likely to repeat the same behaviour in the future.

Bandura (1977) is of the notion that, all recognized societies globally create social clusters that are gender based; this practically when it comes to resource allocation and decision more

authority and a superior status is granted to men at the expense of their female counterparts. These gender imbalances and impartiality in one way or the other has shaped a fragmentary culture of structural and direct violence towards the female group as it is generally regarded as customary owing to the various values and norms that have been put in place by various cultures as females are rendered to be submissive. Henceforth in relation to this study social learning theory is of great significance as it helps to clearly show how societal gender roles, the values and norms can be a causative factor of domestic violence all because of the imbalanced gender mainstreaming and also helps to explain how these societal norms, values and beliefs can hold back any raised efforts in implementing statutory laws that speak to gender based violence as result of resistance to change.

2.2.2 Structuration Theory

The study was moreover shaped by Giddens' (1984), theory of Structuration which spectacles the subsistence of the social structure and action. According to Giddens (1984), theory, individual organization and social organization are excessively in a correlation with each other, thus it is the recurrence of the doings of individual agents which reproduces the structure. Giddens (1984), contends that there is a social structure, made up of traditions, institutions, moral codes, and established ways of doing things. But it also means that these can be changed when people start to ignore them, replace them, or reproduce them differently. Consequently, this entails that a structure can relate to an even pattern of conduct in a society. In relation to the research structures can refer traditional and religious institutions as well as the family setup that have been alluded to be an aid to the exacerbation of domestic violence globally, that's fundamental to consider them also in carrying out the research.

2.3 Forms of Gender based violence

2.3.1 Physical abuse

Panjak et al (2012), defines physical abuse as, "abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. Physical abuse includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim". Physical abuse can also consist of behaviours such as denying the injured partner to seek a health check when needed, depriving the valuable time to rest or other necessities to live.

Physical violence is also involve things like inflicting physical injury onto other objects fundamental to the victim, such as on kids as well as pets, so as to origin psychosomatic damage to the victim (Panjak et al, 2013). Physical abuse in the Zimbabwean scenario it has been documented as the utmost form of domestic abuse affecting victims of abuse as per the study done by Medzani (2013). It should be noted that the Domestic Violence Act in Zimbabwe also contains a whole section on the aspect physical abuse thus it is noted as one of the forms of abuse which calls victims to be assisted on. Consequently there is need to establish whether victims of domestic violence within Makusha, Shurugwi recognize that physical violence is a punishable criminal offence and should report it to the police whenever it is committed.

2.3.2 Sexual Abuse

According to Richford (2012), sexual abuse is any situation in which force or threat is used to obtain participation in unwanted sexual activity. Thus it is highly noted that forcing an individual to engage into a sexual activity against his or her will, despite the fact that victim is a spouse or intimate partner with whom consensual sex has occurred, is principally act of violent behaviour and sexual sadism that calls for legal recourse. Sexual abuse is an additional type of domestic abuse that has been affecting mostly women across the globe as concluded by various global researches on domestic violence. In the Zimbabwean scenario laws has been enacted so as to safeguard victims and survivors of domestic abuse such as the Sexual Offences Act and Domestic Violence Act. But in spite of all these substantial accomplishments victims of domestic violence and or sexual assault are still on the rise thus the needs to conduct this research so as to establish the structural causes of domestic violence as well as related possible effects and coming up with recommendations so as to curb domestic violence.

2.3.3 Spousal maltreatment

According to a report by Zimbabwe Women Lawyers (2011), spousal mistreatment is the most common feature of gender-based violence. As a consequence of the male domineering nature of the Zimbabwean society, females are noted to the most affected cluster by domestic violence as opposed to their male counter parts. Females have been predominantly domestically abused both in inside homes and in public. They face all the major forms of abuse that range from sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional and psychological abuse and also socio-economic sadism. The docile position of women has been perpetuated by cultural and traditional practices which in turn have made them more susceptible to domestic abuse.

Knoblock (2008), asserts that when gender comes as a resultant of prearranged inequality, the looked down upon genders within the society tend to have a lesser amount of control, social status, and financial rewards than the most esteemed genders. Armstrong (1998), asserts that according to customary cultures in Zimbabwe wife whipping is well thought-out as a fitting means of correcting a woman's behaviour. Thus the position in customary law is that wife whipping is not rendered immoral or actionable under customary law. It is even seen as similar as to the disciplining of a child. Thus under customary law if a wife misbehaves, or neglects any of her contractual obligation, her spouse can discipline her by whipping her but it should not be an extent that can cause any noticeable wounds. Hence with reference to Zimbabwe it is clearly noted that culture has perpetuated domestic violence and the study will need to establish the reality behind this assertion that culture has influenced domestic violence patterns.

2.3.4 Verbal and Emotional Abuse:

Miller (2010), defines emotional or verbal abuse as that any form of behaviour(s) that threatens, frightens, undermines the victim's personality or sense of worth, or controls the victim's autonomy. Researches in the past have brought us light in that emotional abuse is one form of abuse that intrinsically have an effect on both males and females on the other hand they also state that domestic abuse victims in such circumstances do not seek assistance or legal recourse. According to Campbell et al (2010), emotional abuse as degrading the victim behind closed doors or even in public, thus controlling the do's and don'ts of the victim, withholding information from the victim, intentionally doing something with the intention of making the victim feel diminished, separating the victim from associates and relatives as well as denying the victim access to money or other basic resources and necessities.

Verbal abuse has been well thought-out as a type of domestic abuse that affects mainly women the most owing to patriarchal way of life which encourages women to be passive to their husbands (Armstrong:1998). Nonetheless men have also been noted as victims of domestic violence as latest research studies indicate that men go through verbal abuse from their spouses consequently leading to them anguish from the pain of being verbally harmed by their spouses. Even though men suffer from verbal abuse they hardly report. According to Medzani (2013), 96% men stated that they experienced some form of verbal abuse, marital rape and physical violence in their lives but barely reported for the reason that they are introvert and also laws in Zimbabwe on gender based violence such as the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 largely intricate the rights of women to a larger extent at the cost of men.

According to Medzani (2013), in his study he elaborated that, “Varume Svinurai (men open your eyes), a local organisation in Kwekwe that advocates to address gender based violence between women and men it was revealed that more men were being abused by women in 2014 but it was nevertheless, difficult to prove because there are no comparative databases that indicate abuse of men as women abuse is given the first preference by relevant organizations dealing with such cases such as Victim Friendly Unit”

Medzani (2013), argues that the Domestic Violence Act recognises the rights of women to a greater extent by providing for special protection for women and girl child by outlawing forced virginity testing, forced wife inheritance, girl pledging but however does not acknowledge abuse perpetrated against men such as verbal, marital abuse. Therefore this in some way affects men from reporting such cases as it is viewed as legislation passed to protect women and children.

2.3.5 Economic abuse

Panjak et al (2012), defines economic abuse as a form of abuse where one intimate partner has control over the other partner’s access to economic resources. Economic abuse also includes preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, and limiting the amount of resources to use by the victim. The motive behind inhibiting a partner from acquiring resources is to diminish the victim’s capability to sustain him or herself, thus forcing him or her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets(Panjak,2012).

In Zimbabwe economic abuse has been recorded as one of the forms of abuse affecting a number of families. This is witnessed through the increase of maintenance cases recorded over the years. According to Hove (2011), poverty in on way or the other has enlarged the risk of domestic violence cases in Zimbabwe. Wealth has an inverse relationship with domestic violence, meaning the richer the couples the less significant number of cases of domestic abuse as compared to their poor counterparts. Osirim (2003:156) contends that domestic violence cases in Zimbabwe rose due to the decline in the country’s economy in the 1990’s during the Economic Structural Adjustment Program (ESAP) in 1990. The Economic Structural Adjustment Program led to economic violence directed towards women, especially for those at the grassroots of the socio-economic hierarchy. This increased the cases of domestic abuse against women as most male whom are breadwinners lost their jobs which

resulted in a number of women being involved in the informal trading business in order to support their families.

Mashiri and Mawire (2013:8), point out that the advent of the dollarization of the Zimbabwe economy during the period of 2008-2009 also brought about difficulties in families as the United States Dollar was barely easy to get for the low income households. The administration of the family savings as a result became a dilemma where husbands ended up challenging the use of the household income, especially influenced by the patriarchal notion that the husband is the head of the family. This in some way has led to women being economically abused as well as the increasing statistics of physical abuse.

2.3.6 Harassment

It includes engaging in a pattern of conduct that induces a fear of harm to the complainant including repeatedly watching or loitering outside of or near a building or place where the complainant resides, works, carries on business, studies or happens to be. It also includes repeatedly making telephone

2.4 International conventions and local legal Framework

2.4.1 The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Violence against Women (1979)

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the elimination of all forms of violence against women in 1979. It is time and again referred to as the international bill of rights for women. It is a legal framework that explains what comprise intolerance against women and sets up a plan for national action to stop gender based discrimination. CEDAW's focal point is on bringing a finale to all forms discrimination against women. It therefore comprises a centre of attention on putting an end to all forms of gender-based abuse such as domestic violence and abuse, forced matrimonies and dowry deaths. The CEDAW Committee has for that reason encouraged nations across the globe to take action to end all forms of violence against women through universal and criminal penalties for perpetrators of violence and assistance to victims of domestic violence such as shelters, health care and counselling.

2.4.2 The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No.20) Act 2013

The constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No .20) Act 2013 helps to foster gender equality. It also ensures that there are measures taken by the State to mitigate and prevent domestic violence in Zimbabwe. Chapter 2 No 25 of the constitution also contends that it is the responsibility of the state and government to ensure that the institution of family is protected by all means necessary. The State and all the relevant institutions and agencies of government at each level must protect and look after the institution of the family and in particular must make an effort, within the confines of the resources at their disposal, to adopt measures and strategies for the preclusion of domestic violence.

2.4.3 Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16

The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 is an Act that is designed to make provision for the protection and assistance of domestic violence victims. The Domestic Violence Act was adopted into law in Zimbabwe in 2007 by the President and Parliament of Zimbabwe. The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 provide legal support by defining the connotation of Domestic Violence and its scope, offence of Domestic Violence, roles of members of the police and powers of detention in respect of domestic violence and protection orders. The Domestic Violence Act was adopted and enacted into law so as to give a hand to women, men and children in violent relationships by bearing in mind all forms of domestic violence such as sexual, economic abuse, physical, verbal, and emotional. Particular safety measures are nonetheless further accorded to women and the girl child in Section 3 Part 1 which put much emphasis on the types of abuse consequential from cultural or customary rites or practices that show prejudice against or demean women such as compulsory virginity tests and marriages, pledging of women and girls for purposes of soothing spirits and female genital mutilation forced. Thus the Act covers the entire forms of domestic abuse which require women, men and children to get assisted (Domestic Violence Act 2007).

The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 Act outlines the obligations of police officers in Section 5 by affirming that a police detective to whom a complaint of domestic violence is made or who investigates any such complaint shall obtain for the complainant, or advise the complainant how to obtain, shelter or medical treatment, or assist the complainant in any other suitable way; advise the complainant of the right to apply for relief under this Act and the right to cabin a criminal complaint (Domestic Violence Act (2007)).

Where the police officer suspects that a crime has been committed, is being committed or is threatened, he or she may arrest the respondent without warrant. The victim or his or her delegate may petition for a provisional protection order or a protection order for relief from abuse. The Domestic Violence Act states that there shall be a section at every police station that should be staffed by at least one police officer with relevant expertise in domestic violence and other family related matters. Furthermore, the police officers are required to provide a friendly environment to the victims of domestic violence, which includes respecting the victim's right to report his or her case in privacy. (Domestic Violence Act (2007))

The Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 has been a real premeditated law to address gender based violence in Zimbabwe as it has stemmed with various strategies on combating gender based violence as there was no regulation in the preceding years that addressed gender based violence. However despite the depiction of such a good law interrogations arise on whether the society has been able to be protected from the harm of gender based violence or not. Therefore there's need to investigate on the level of awareness women, men and children have on the Act in Zimbabwe as well as its significance in combating domestic violence.

2.5 Factors fuelling the prevalence of domestic violence in Zimbabwe

2.5.1 Religious

According to numerous studies from the past religious beliefs are highly noted to have been the obstacle in the quest to combat domestic violence in Zimbabwe as most families in Zimbabwe prefer to solve domestic disputes at family level rather than seeking legal resource. This has led to the ongoing trend of domestic violence because most victims hardly report cases of domestic abuse. According to a study by Makamadze, Issac, Chireshe (2011), women felt that the Domestic Violence Act threatens the institution of marriage and squabble that taking family issues to law suits might lead to eventual separation or divorce, which is against the teaching of their religious affiliations. Thus women have been reluctant to report domestic violence cases or seek legal resource as they regard it as a family issue and should be handled within the family settings, thus this has further perpetuated domestic violence. Makamadze (2011), further postulate that, women in Zimbabwe observe the DV Act as not in line with the philosophy of the church owing to the fact that disputes that occur among the Christians should be brought to the church as a substitute of the legal court.

Additionally, still on the case of religion it is clearly noted that women have been sexual assaulted on the basis of marriage by the Holy Spirit, women are violated their sexual conjugal rights by religious leaders.

2.5.2 Customary laws

The past literature on domestic violence points out that domestic abuse has been widespread in the countryside as most victims especially the women hardly have the supremacy to safeguard themselves owing to patriarchal cultures that moderate women's privileges. Curran and Bantuys (2004), assert that, social and economic circumstances under which rural women live contribute to their vulnerability to domestic violence and limit their ability to escape it. Mugugunyeki (2014), postulates that women in Zimbabwe in the rural areas hardly have access to legal services and also lack the knowledge of laws that are supposed to be protecting them. Henceforth without access and information of acts that safeguard them, women have been on receiving end of the negative impact of domestic violence.

Customary law moreover challenges the civil liberties of females through the Lobola payment; hence women tend to be viewed as man's property thus the commodification of women. Hence this makes a state where women are invented to endure domestic abuse in their marriages. Kambarami (2006), articulates that lobola gives men all rights whilst women are stripped of their freedom and rights. The woman is condensed to the level of property. Matope (2013), contend that many circumstances of domestic violence go unreported in Zimbabwe because of cultural and traditional practices such as the payment of lobola. Due to the custom of lobola, girl child in the Africa case has been viewed as a spring of fortune among the Shona. To some, especially those of a feminist theorist, this is simply the commoditisation of women. This perception is in keeping with Wiley's (2009), view that Lobola signifies the commoditisation of women wherein women serve as subjects of economic transactions between men.

To further buttress the issue, Sithole (2007), states that traditional leaders argue that the family is consecrated and the law should not interfere in family matters. Disputes between husbands and wives, should be solved through cultural structures because the private should be separated from the public. Curran and Bantuys (2004), contends that traditional ways of dealing with matrimonial problems, including domestic violence, determines that women should obtain help from private sources, like their own and their husband's families, rather

than to bring the issue to public attention by approaching the traditional leader. Bowman (2003) alludes that the concept of the public/private split may not operate in quite the same way in the African context. Institutions in the private sphere such as the family and traditional leaders without formal authority in the modern state structure can be very powerful and much more intrusive and coercive than intervention by the state would be.

2.5.3 Lack of support from law enforcement agencies

In a study conducted by Chuma and Chazovachii (2012), exposed that woman survivors stated that police officers are the weakest link in so far as the enforcement of the law and protection of the victims from further abuse is concerned. They cited police deceit as an evil that is fatally compromising the work of police officers. It is noted that the law enforcers are only enthusiastic to look into cases after having been given something. Payne and Wermeling (2009:4), stress that the police officers should be obliged to not only assist in the short-term protection order stage, but also in obtaining information on accessibility of domestic violence and temporary shelters in the area, including phone numbers. Bowman (2003), alludes that, the arrogances of the law enforcement towards domestic violence also mirror the mores of the society in which they live and in specific community notions about gender relations and the status of a woman. Bowman (2003), further argues that in Africa countries, the police do not have the funds or training to deal with domestic abuse, they are also not remunerated exceptionally well, thus corruption is endemic. Consequently this in one way or the other disturbs the treatment and recording of cases on domestic violence as DV victims opt not report owing to the in which manner cases are handled by the police.

2.5.4 Women overreliance on man

Weissman (2013), asserts that domestic violence programs have addressed the consequences of abuse with little attention to the development of prevention strategies on the basis of a socio-economic analysis, these programs neglect to address the structural causes of the violence itself. The focus has been on the symptoms of oppression rather than the sources of oppression that affect men and women. According to Chuma and Chazovachii (2011), the socially fabricated dependency of women on their male counterparts exacerbates the prevalence of domestic violence. Most women in Zimbabwe are unwaged and are governed by men due to customary regulations that indorse patriarchal ethos. Hence women that are succumbed domestic violence opt to sojourn in abusive matrimonies due to the fact that they are idle. Chuma and Chazovachii (2011), advance that, most women residing in the rural

areas are economically reliant on their spouses such that even when abused they would find it difficult to statement to the relevant authorities fearing that they would lose everything including basic necessities of life such as shelter since it belongs to the husband. Thus customary laws that perimeter the right to procure property for women in rural areas, women end up being dependent on men and prefer to suffer in silence when abused, hence labelled the “silent majority”.

2.6 Chapter summary

This chapter focused on the literature review by giving a clear depiction of the structural causes and effects of domestic violence that has been investigated by various researchers. The chapter focused on providing a theoretical framework from which this study is based on. The chapter focused on describing the patterns of domestic violence before and after. Lastly the chapter gave details on factors that are fuelling domestic violence affecting as indicated in the different researches that have been carried out on the same discourse of domestic violence.

Chapter three

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on the research design and method. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative approach. The chapter also concentrated on the research instruments used for data collection, population, sample and sampling techniques that were used in the study, procedures for collecting data, analysis and interpretation of data and also the ethical considerations that were considered in carrying out the research.

3.2 Research Design

According to Burns and Grove (2001:223), a research design is an outline of how the research is going to be conducted. The researcher made use of a survey research design in conducting his study. Bowling (2002), defines a survey as a data get-together and analysis technique in which the study respondents have to respond questions or to statements that were developed in advance. A research survey is well-situated for documenting prevailing community circumstances, features of a population, and societal views.

Cherry (2000), denotes that, surveys can also be used to bring together the much needed data on a wide range of things, including individual facts, attitudes, precedent behaviours and opinions. Thus the researcher well thought-out it to be of use as it would help the researcher in investigating on the realities of domestic violence as well as the impact and causes in the Makusha suburb using a survey.

Bowling (2002), contends that a survey is an efficient method for systematically collecting data from a broad spectrum of individuals. Thus the use of a survey research design was well-thought-out to be valuable for the research as it would allow the researcher to be able to investigate on the causes and effects of domestic violence in the Makusha Suburb collecting data from a variety of individuals.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

Qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques were adopted in collecting data. The quantitative research methods were used to attain statistical data on the sum of respondents interviewed and the qualitative research methods were used throughout the research in selecting respondents and collecting data from respondents by engaging in one-on-one interviews with respondents. The researcher used self-administered questionnaire to collect data from research respondents. The researcher distributed and collected the questionnaires from the respondents.

3.4 Research Instruments

Hamersley and Gomm (2004), define a research instrument as a device used to gather the information in research. It assists in keeping trail of what is being detected and how to report it. It must be both binding and specific. The researcher administered 50 questionnaires with a group of domestic violence victims composed with both male and female survivors of domestic violence selected in the Makusha area. Key informant interviews/in-depth interviews were conducted with organisations that focus on gender based violence so as to establish the causes and its effects of domestic violence in Makusha and to gather more data on the research topic which was relevant to the study.

3.4.1 Questionnaires

Neuman (2007), defines a questionnaire as simply a tool for collecting and recording information about a particular issue of interest. It is primarily made up of a list of questions, but must also embrace clear instructions and space for answers or administrative details. The researcher made use of semi-structured questionnaires in collecting information from the respondents. Within the context of the research the researcher managed the questionnaires using face to face approach which permitted the researcher to present the questions verbally to the participants. This helped in acquiring information from some of the participants that were not knowledgeable in English language and also self-administered questionnaires were administered to some of the respondents. This was carried out in order to compare and analyse information given by respondents so as to have a clear picture of the causes, effects and impact of domestic violence. According to Green and Thorogood (2004), questionnaires are convenient in reflecting on the indispensable attitudes or opinions of people. Making use of questionnaires in the research assisted the researcher to collect data on the causes and effects of domestic violence within the area of study. The researcher preferred a sample size

of 50 respondents to respond to the questionnaires so as to increase the degree at which the study accurateness.

3.4.2 Key informant interviews

A key informant interview is a roughly structured conversation with individuals who have expert awareness about the topic that is being researched. Key informant interviews comprise interviewing a particular group of individuals who are probable to provide the much needed information, ideas, and insights on a particular subject (Green and Thorogood, 2007). Key informant interviews were carried out with individuals that deals with the victims of domestic violence, these includes officials from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, ZRP Victim Friendly Unit, non-governmental organisations such as the Girl Child Network and court officials. The in-depth interviews were carried out with the use of an interview schedule. The researcher managed to interview 3 organisations out of the four organizations that were selected. Key informant interviews were conducted so as to supplement the questionnaires and structured interviews to get from the respondents effects and impact of domestic violence. Key informant interviews were convenient for the study on investigating the most crucial structural causes and effects of domestic violence as it help the researcher in being able to get data about pressing subjects or problems in the community from a limited number of well-connected and informed community experts.

The researcher made use of purposive sampling as it focuses on individuals with specific characteristics who are able to contribute with the relevant information. Henceforth the researcher made use of purposive sampling in choosing the key informants for the study, through the interviewing experts from organisations well drilled with information within the domestic violence discourse, the researcher was able to acquire the much needed information about the situation on domestic violence within the Makusha suburb. Key informant interviews were also helpful for the research as it allowed the researcher to examine on the forms of education used in raising community awareness on the purpose and provisions of the domestic violence act within the community.

3.4.3 Secondary sources of data

The Researcher used documentary related data such as books, law reports, workshop reports, newspapers and magazines. Nevertheless, the researcher used this methodology before piloting the research in order to place a basis for the research and after field work in order to supplement data resultant from other sources. Due to the fact that domestic violence is a global problem affecting many people internationally, the researcher also considered the use of both international and local texts on the problem.

The local texts were mainly considered for purposes of triangulating the information that already existed in those books with the findings from the fieldwork. The technique was valuable in identifying the gaps which existed in the already written literature and what was being practised on the ground which would enable me look for ways of filling those gaps.

3.4.4 In-depth interviews

The researcher interviewed 20 survivors of domestic violence so as to cultivate first-hand information from the survivors themselves thus this enabled reliable relaying of data relevant to the study. Key stakeholders that included the Ministry of Gender officials, the ZRP V.F.U and the Girl Child Network helped the researcher in identifying and scheduling interviews with the survivors. Through the use of in depth interviews it made it easier to investigate underlying issues and to pursue instantaneous clarification on imprecise issues. To produce satisfactory data, the researcher made sure that the each interview lasted between 15 and 30 minutes. The interviews were conducted in August 2015. The interview schedules were premeditated well in advance to allow the researcher to contemplate on the contents of the interviews. It also assisted the researcher to meditate on the challenges that were possible to be encountered, for example, in terms of question phrasing or delicate issues and to scheme some available mechanism of managing them.

3.5 Study population and Sample

A research population can be simply defined as a large assemblage of individuals or objects that is the main focus of a scientific query. Polit and Hungler (1999), refer to the population as a cumulative or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications. Kitchen ham (2005:5) defines a target population as the group or the individuals to whom the survey applies. The population of a study refers to all potential subjects in the universe who possess specific characteristics the researcher is interested in (Strydom: 2005). The target population of the study consisted of 50 survivors of domestic

violence (both male and female) victims of domestic violence. Thus it consisted of women and men indirectly or directly affected by gender based violence from within the suburb.

3.6 Sampling

Dodge (2003), defines sampling as a process of selecting a group of participants for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected. This representative portion of a population is called a sample. The researcher made use of non probability sampling techniques in choosing respondents key for this research study. The researcher thus had to make use of purposive and snowballing sampling as the survey was conducted in households. Consequently it was essential to select participants for the study by dividing women and men into subgroups through focusing on their marital status, age range, religion and employment as this was fundamental in making sure that all parts of the population was represented.

3.6.1 Purposive Sampling

Teddlie and Fen (2007), define purposive sampling as a process when a researcher chooses specific people within the population to use for a particular study. Purposive sampling focuses on people with certain characteristics who will be able to assist with the relevant information. The researcher used purposive sampling in choosing the key informants for the study. Purposive sampling was useful for the research because it enabled the researcher to select relevant organisations and individuals who deals with victims of domestic violence and with expertise knowledge on the phenomena. Purposive sampling method was further used to obtain a sample of 40 victims of domestic violence. The common characteristic of this group in this case was that records show that they were all survivors of domestic violence. The student was assisted by the district nurse and a local counsellor to identify the victims. Due to the sensitive nature of the study, it would have been difficult to get to the victims unless they trusted you, hence the use of the counsellor who had already gained the trust of the subjects.

3.6.3 Snowballing

The snow-ball sampling technique was also used in identifying respondents. Snow-balling is a technique in which the researcher identifies key informants and then asks them to assist in locating other members of the research population whom they know. Snow-ball sampling is crucial to this study because of its suitability in exploratory studies of this nature which are done to satisfy the researchers' desire to understand a particular phenomenon. A group of 8 females and 2 males were gathered using snowballing sampling method for the purposes of in-depth interviews. The researcher approached two local religious from diverse religious

affiliations of my choice as key informants for in-depth interviews in a bid to purposively identify other respondents from unreported cases of domestic violence which are typically dealt with at churches by religious leaders acting as counsellors in persona. The pastors then referred me to their clients through snow-ball sampling and they (the clients) voluntarily contributed with information relevant to this study before I had debriefed them.

3.7 Sampling Techniques

In the setting of this research, the age range of the participants was in the range of 16-50 years which shaped part of the sample. A sample of 50 women and men were selected for the study in the Makusha suburb, for the purpose of this study. Additionally, this sample was interfaced by also choosing key informants chosen through purposive sampling technique from the government such as Ministry of Gender Women's affairs and Community Development, the ZRP Victim Friendly Unit and the Girl Child Network.

3.8 Data processing

Data was collected and coded making use of semi structured questions provided in the questionnaires. The collected data was presented later on that is getting data from questionnaires, interviews, observations as well as secondary data into readable form. Data variables were entered with their codes first and then data is to be presented as pie charts, tables and graphs.

3.9 Ethical considerations

3.9.1 Informed Consent and Voluntary participation

Respondents were made aware by the researcher that in the process of giving information they were with authority to sojourn if they felt uncomfortable. Since the study depended on their responses, the researcher ensured that the questions asked were well planned and that they were treated with respect.

3.9.2 Confidentiality

The researcher guaranteed the respondents of confidentiality and privacy. The respondents were not asked to give out their names. According to Strydom (2005), privacy and confidentiality is concerned with the handling of information in a confidential manner. These two ethics were used to protect participants in the study. To protect respondents from such harm, pseudo-names were used so that peculiar identities of respondents would be protected even in cases where data could be shared with third parties. The researcher guaranteed that respondents were communicated the entire truth about the nature of the research, and its

benefits. Respondents were conversant about the risk posed by the research primarily that the study was very delicate as it engrossed on domestic violence; consequently it could invoke painful memories. No trickery or intimidation was done in order to make respondents participate in the study.

3.9.3 Physical Harm

A direct ethical standard makes it clear that in no indefinite terms should the researcher cause physical harm to the respondents. As a researcher, I guarded against selecting hazardous areas as interviewing sites. I tried to keep up to basic safety concerns by ensuring that the Information given by respondents do not jeopardise any companionships and working relations that were there before the study was carried out.

3.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter depicted how the research was conducted by giving the research design, research instruments, target population, the sample and sampling techniques' that were used in the research and the processes that were used in resonating out the research, data gathering and analysis in detail. The succeeding chapter is going to emphasize on data presentation, analysis and discussion.

Chapter four

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The tenacity of the chapter is to present the results of the findings gathered by the researcher through the use of questionnaires and key informant interviews. Data was collected within the Makusha suburb of Shurugwi. The study specifically draws data from a survey of fifty (50) victims (survivors), twenty (20) of which were selected for further in-depth study. The information presented here emphasize on the socio-economic profile of the respondents that were selected for intensive study, their related consequences of domestic violence and the various strategies they embraced in dealing with domestic violence. Views of other stakeholders such as religious leaders, local leaders, court officials, law enforces as well as gender centred Non-Governmental Organisations are also presented through interviews with representatives are also presented here. The study results are presented in tables, graphs and pie charts in the discussion of findings section

4.1 Response rate

As stated previously in Chapter three, questionnaires were used in this study to collect the data related to this study. A total of fifty (50) copies of questionnaires were sent out to the respondents and the researcher accomplished in receiving all the questionnaires which were sent to the respondents. All the completed questionnaires were returned. This was made enabled by the assistance given by pivotal persons and the researcher's close follow ups to the distributed questionnaires. According to Bell (1993), a well-designed questionnaire should obtain a response rate of not less than 70% and thus the researcher regards the response rate as a major success.

4.2.1 Interviews

A total of 20 in-depth interviews were primarily slated, the researcher was able to conduct all interviews in the respective selected venues as scheduled. Therefore, once again a hundred percent (100%) response rate definitely uncovers that the respondents were very helpful in the research thus making it easier for the researcher to simplify the findings of the study.

4.2.2 Showing demographic characteristics

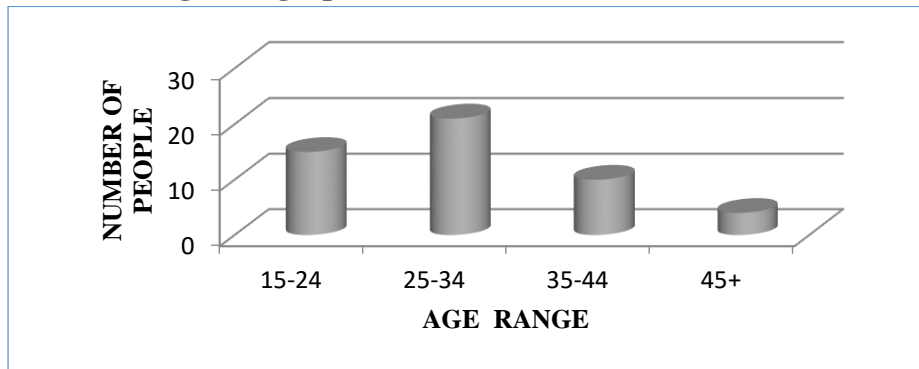


Fig 4.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Source (primary data)

Interpretation and Analysis

From the figure 4.1 above 15 (30% of the) respondents were in the ages between 15-24years, (21 respondents) 42% fall in the group of 25-34 years, and 10 (20% of the) respondents were in the ages between 35-44 years while only 4 respondents (8%) were 45 years and above. Therefore, this infers that the bulk of the DV survivors are amongst economically active group which is between the ages of 19-34 years. This signifies that this group is the most suffering group when it comes to gender based violence within the community.

4.2.3 Gender of respondents

The study had a total 70% female respondent (35 females) whilst 30% were male respondents (15 males). This consequently denotes that the mainstreams of respondents were females and the researcher was thus gender sensitive. Nonetheless as a consequence of the sampling procedure that was used, the researcher accomplished to attain a just ratio of the female and male survivors which made the findings easy to simplify for both male and female respondents. More so, it is highly noted that domestic violence is a social phenomenon in Zimbabwe that touches both males and females.

4.2.4 Marital status of respondents

The respondents consisted of 60 % married (30 individuals), 30 % divorced (15 individuals) and 10 % widowed (5 individuals). This implies that the bulk of the people who are vulnerable to gender based violence are the married and formerly married so they were fully involved in the relaying of data related to this study. More so those who are married, divorced and widowed are the ones at the heart of the DV phenomena as they have their life experience of GBV hence their importance.

Fig. 4.2 Showing Educational level

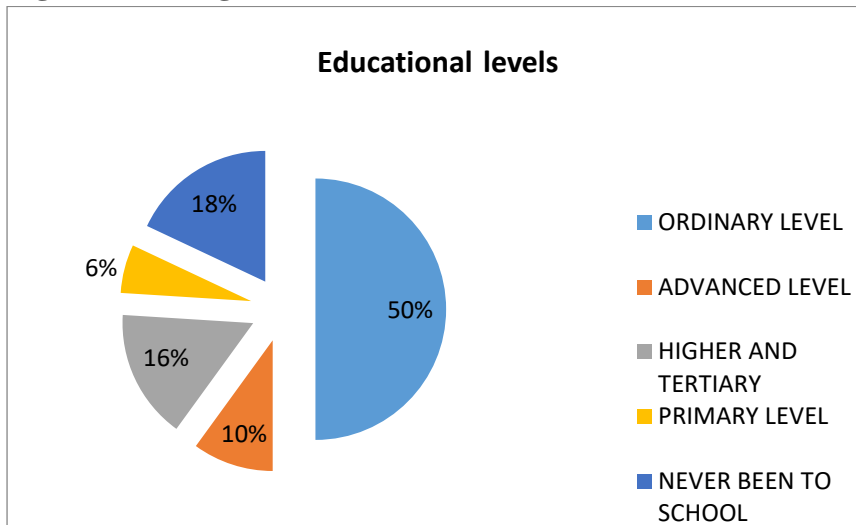


Figure 4.4 Education Levels

Source: Primary Data

Interpretation and analysis

The outcomes discovered that 50% were “O” levels (25 respondents), 10% had “A” level (5 respondents) and 16% (8 respondents) had attained higher and tertiary educational level, 6% (3 respondents) had attained primary level and approximately 10% (5 respondents) had never been in school. This shows that respondents were conversant and comprehend the concept of the study as most respondents are averagely educated. The low level of education was attributed to factors like financial constraints and school drop outs as mentioned by one of the women aged 27 in an in depth interview.

4.3 Causes of domestic violence in Makusha

4.3.1 Alcohol Abuse and Violence

Husband’s alcohol drinking habits were a frequent theme during my relayed interviews, and were often pointed by survivors as the cause of gender based violence. It is understood within the study that that men within the suburb take alcohol to forget their marital and financial problems, it is also evidenced that husbands use of his family’s inadequate income on alcohol and this has led to amplified marital tension ending up in domestic violence.

“In my neighbourhood, there is a couple, Mr. and Mrs Moyo (not their real names). They sell vegetables for their family survival at the community market. Mr. Moyo is a good husband when he is sober. But each time he gets drunk, he often embarrasses his wife verbally, and beats her. They have had a fight during the last two days, as the woman was now fed up with the situation” **(Female survivor, Makusha suburb)**

More than a half of the women interviewed through questionnaires indicated that their spouses have a drinking habit. This has been a major challenge within the suburb as it has indirectly exacerbated the prevalence of domestic violence. Drinking within the society is generally regarded by men as typically part of their social errands. However, both women and men expressed disapproval of excessive and continuous drinking, and comprehended the relationship between drunkenness and verbal and physical abuse. One survivor of domestic violence lamented that, *“My husband’s consumption of alcohol makes me angry. There are many tasks put on my shoulders, such as children’s homework, but my husband only just pays attention to drinking beer and nothing else. He comes with his friends into our house and they drink beer and leaving house in a mess. Disagreement amongst husbands and their spouses, and family conflict, come from these cases”* **DV survivor, Susan (not her real name, aged 27)**

It was highly topical that alcohol has been a critical cause of domestic violence within the community of Makusha suburb. Arguably, alcohol consumption, especially at harmful and hazardous levels according to theorists like (Krug et al, 2009), it is a major contributor to the occurrence of intimate partner violence, which refers to any behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in a relationship. It includes acts of physical aggression (slapping, hitting, kicking or beating), psychological abuse (intimidation, constant belittling or humiliation), forced sexual intercourse or any other controlling behaviour (ibid.). Evidence suggests that alcohol use increases the occurrence and severity of domestic violence (Owen & Burke, 2004). For example, alcohol use directly affects cognitive and physical function, reducing self-control and leaving individuals less capable of negotiating non-violently to conflicts within relationships. Therefore this helps to explain the prevalence of domestic violence within the suburb of Makusha as perpetuated by alcohol abuse.

4.3.2 Economic factors such as poverty, exploitation, access to and control over resources

This has been one of the most critical factor fuelling gender based violence within the suburb, the over reliance of women on their spouses for their own survival. It is highly noted that most of the women within the suburb are largely not employed, thus they are merely housewives depending on their husbands for their own survival. A total 75 % of the female respondents in this study were noted to be in the unemployed cluster. Thus women have to been a silent majority ailing from gender based violence perpetrated by their husbands. Due to their overreliance on their spouses and indefinite poverty they are left with no option but to succumb to the violence directed to them. Key informant (A) pointed gave a case in point, *“One female victim withdrew the case against her spouse, since she was not enthusiastic for her husband to be imprisoned because he is the main source of income and nobody will provide for the family.”*

From the above it is clearly visible that women have been tormented by their husbands and are not able to report the perpetrators as they cannot press charges to the hand that feeds them. Thus the overreliance of women on their spouses for their survival has been a highly noted factor. Plenty of women be located in the suburb are economically dependent on their husbands such that even when abused they would find it difficult to report to the relevant authorities like the police and relevant NGOs as they will be afraid of losing everything they have including basic necessities of life such as shelter, food and clothes since it belongs to the husband due to the patriarchal echoes within most African societies.

This study finding echoes well with the Marxist feminist theorists who blame capitalism as the root cause of oppression and underdevelopment, particularly of women within the poor south. It is because men own the modes of production whilst women are neglected and consequently they become the property of men according to this theory. As a result women do not report to the police because they are worried especially about children’s survival – what they will eat. This has resulted in men within the suburb to treat women and children as their subjects thus perpetuating domestic violence. Failure to report cases of domestic violence is also attributed to government reports that the prosecution of marital rape requires the consent of the Attorney general which in turn discourage women from reporting. Further entrenched institutional and societal attitudes that deny marital rape as a form of violence against women also prevent women from seeking justice. Key informant (B) elaborated that “

the mining labour market has favouritism, men labour is largely elaborated at the expense of women's labour, thus most women have find it not easy to get employment hence women have resorted to petty informal jobs like selling vegetables, sweets, biscuits and airtime which gives less on the table. These income disparities sandwiched between husbands and wives have a bearing on domestic violence.

In the research study it was clearly noted that poverty plays a critically role in the perpetuation of domestic violence in most relationships. Most men at most times leave their wives and family with no money for them to sustain themselves and if they question this they are end up being assaulted. It was discovered from the key informant interviews conducted with key law enforcers that in most cases women fear filing complaints to the police stations because they are afraid of losing the benefits of their marriages and are afraid what the society will say. Besides, they are also of the belief that if they report their hubbies their family and associates may end up discriminating them and ultimately they lose their status within the society. Thus from the study it was established that women fear the stigmatization of being branded divorcees thus seen a societal outcast.

One of the men interviewed confirmed that he has counselled a number of cases regarding domestic violence. He said that there are precarious phases when it comes to matrimonial relationships that add to the existence of domestic violence. One of the elements that fuels domestic violence is poverty and unemployment. *"In cases of unemployment cases women suffer the most as they are the ones who bear most of the family problems as well as taking care children when their husbands leave the house in vain of getting some money from part time jobs as well as illegal gold panning within the locality"*.

4.3.4 Infidelity and Polygamy

From the findings it was also eminent that infidelity and polygamy are also critical factors that have nurtured domestic violence in the suburb. The interviewed member of the V.F.U confirmed that in a number of cases they have presided over, most of the spouses (husbands) hardly denied the accusations of domestic violence raised against them by their wives. This further supports the conception that the husband ought to have utmost control over his partner and that he should not be made answerable for domestic violence.

One of the female survivors lamented that, *“The main element causing domestic violence is infidelity and lack of agreement between the married couples. The lack of agreement between us is owing to the point that my partner believes that I must not question his unfaithfulness. As for my case if I do question he blames me of lack of respect towards him and at times he physically abuses me using bare hands. Even if I keep quiet and stop questioning he still accuses me of having stopped loving him and he therefore catches another woman for himself. So it’s a complicated situation for me that I cannot even bear myself”*. From the aforementioned case it can be clearly noted that infidelity has been fuelling the occurrence of domestic violence as more than 18 (36% of the) female respondents cited the problem of infidelity as a cause of concern that breeds marital disputes ending in verbal and physical violence.

4.3.5 Harmful traditional/cultural practices

By cultural practices in this research, I refer to customs and beliefs, way of life and social organization of particular society in this case that of the Makusha suburb. The findings of the study discovered that culture encourages male dominance over their wives. When questioned to spring explanations on why most husbands barter their wives, a total of 10 women who were interviewed established that cultural customs were the major contributor.

Literary the learning process is communicated to males from generation to generation generating the impression that a husband is superior to his wife and, consequently, she has to be obedient to all the needs of his husband. Replying to the question on what they assumed around wife lashing, all the females were totally in contradiction of the exercise but they were swift to idea out that there is absolutely nothing much they might do about it because of cultural practices that tolerate gender based violence.

4.3.6 Commercialization of 'Lobola' or bride price

From the research study it critically noted that women from the suburb are merely kept as convicts in their marriages due to the commercialisation of Lobola, as the parents of the women are not able to pay back the possessions, which they would have received as the Lobola (bride price) from the husband. In other words, men have been using lobola as an excuse to perpetuate the abuse of women, and men have been looking at women as commodities of exchange. Furthermore, it is generally accepted within societal culture for

men to discipline his wife is not taken as a crime and in such cases if a woman reports the abuse to her relatives, they will always chastise her for bad behaviour. It was clearly discovered that it is customary practice within the suburb for a man to pay Lobola as thanks giving to the parents of his to be wife. In this area, if by any chance the woman feels unhappy in the marriage because she is a victim of domestic violence; the man requests the Lobola be paid back to him. In the majority of cases the in-laws concerned are unable to pay it back.

According to Kethusegile et al (2000:68), Lobola has both positive and negative connotations for women. He points out that from Afro-centric perspective, *Lobola* is perceived positively as a cementing force that unites families, thus bringing formerly unrelated families into close relationship (Kethusegile et al 2000:68). Some women survivors in Makusha felt that the cases of gender based violence are on the rise because both men and women are of the opinion that it is a deed of love for a husband to beat his wife. Also, the women survivors' eluded that domestic violence endures to occur within the suburb since the DV laws protecting victims of domestic violence against are not that sufficient to defend them against the abuses of men as they are quite silent to a number of cultural customs that indirectly perpetuate the prevalence of domestic violence.

4.3.7 Victim's Ignorance of their Rights

In conducting the research study the researcher was fascinated in discovering out on either the women survivors from the Makusha suburb were aware of their rights regarding legislation dealing with domestic violence or not. 40 victims (80%) of the interviewed respondents were unfamiliar of their civil liberties as regards to domestic violence. The researcher discovered that this ignorance was exacerbated by the absence of clearly defined information dissemination methods by the various stakeholders.

Respondents from the dialogues (in-depth interviews) pointed out that there is non existence of awareness on the law because no workshops or meetings have been conducted so as to familiarise them on the liberties granted within the Domestic Violence Act. Respondents indicated that there's lack of awareness rising on the law, "*There's no awareness in the seven years I have been staying in Makusha and I have never heard about the DV Act from any organisation that deals with domestic violence in my community*" (**DV victim**); "*I never not get hold of a copy of the Domestic Violence Act so that I comprehend its contents like we did*

during the meetings conducted on the constitution making process in 2013 in which we were given copies of the constitution to comprehend” (DV survivor)

Some of the DVA survivors from my interviews indicated that they had knowledge of the DVA through mass media as noted in their sentiments, *“I had information on the contents of the Domestic Violence Act through a Television Programme-Documentary” (DV Female survivor)*. One female survivor pointed the fact that she only heard of the Act via the internet, *“I only came to know of the Act through a newspaper article, but I failed to comprehend it”*.

Nonetheless various stakeholders accountable for the execution of the DVA responded to these comments saying only a few individuals have been informed about the law but a large group of individuals do not turn out during the reach out programmes since they are only fascinated in attending workshops where they benefit in terms of food and other goodies. An official from the Girl Child Network directly pointed out that, *“Communities do not come in numbers during our outreach programmes; instead they prefer to attend consultations where they will be given goodies irrespective of matters to be deliberated on*

Thus from the study it was established that the victims of domestic abuse are not even in conversant of the laws protecting them one key one being the Domestic Violence Act. A great number of domestic violence survivors are of the thinking that domestic violence is circumscribed to physical violence only. They miss the mark in realizing that Domestic Violence comes in various types that includes sexual violation, verbal abuse, neglect, emotional abuse and others. This explains why the cases of domestic violence are still happening and on the increase within the suburb due to victims’ ignorance of these fundamental safeguards put forward to protect them this simply leads to underreporting of cases and sustenance of domestic violence.

4.3.8 “Protecting my marriage” and “maintaining my status” culture of victims

During my research study I managed to witness a typical example of how women tend to protect DV perpetrators at the expense of their liberties. It was on the 18th of September I noticed the case of a woman from Makusha who came to the Police Station, alleging that she had been a victim of physical battering from her husband. She cited that she and her three

months old baby were thrown out of their cottage by his spouse after a huge squabble. But what amazed me most is that when she was asked by the officer-in-charge if she intended to file a complaint against her husband, she replied, *“With all due respect Officer, it is not my intent to file a complaint against my spouse. It would never be. I only want my spouse to just end his physical aggression that he has been pulling off against me. I need and desire to go back home as we also have two other children who are still juveniles and still in need of both motherly and fatherly love.”* This is a typical case that serves to demonstrate that female victims of domestic violence always try by all means not to open charge against their spouses even when the circumstances anxieties that they should do so.

Some of the DV survivors from interviews specified that when abuse occur in family affairs especially in marriages there is no need to open up to the community about such cases. One female respondent clearly pointed out that, *“Fighting and battering often occur in marriages but it is the duty of a woman to cover up secrets in marriage”*. Also it is noted that male survivor do likewise as lamented by one male respondent saying, *“I often experience verbal abuse from my wife but always ignored it and keep it to myself”*. This is what explains why there has been underreporting of domestic violence cases as victims have always been at the verge of protecting the institution of marriage at the expense of their toiling and suffering. This was further exposed by one key informant who said, *“Men experience verbal abuse in their matrimonies but they find it tough to report such cases, sometimes women are the ones that provoke men”* (ZRP Victim Friendly Unit)

The research findings pointed out that most of the survivors faces almost all the types of domestic abuse in their lifetime but only a few are brave and bold enough to seek legal recourse. These outcomes can also be a signal not much of the survivors oblige to make use of various legal channels laid down to protect them in case of gender based domestic violence like the Domestic Violence Act of 2007. Thus study findings go hand in hand with the study by Raditloaneng (2013), as within the study it is noted that there is a culture of being silent by victims in abusive relationships. Wives often prefer to remain in abusive relationships particularly in cases where there is a lot of dependency on the abusive husband, or a feeling that one’s life can be in a threat if they abandon the warm relationship with the abuser than if they stay in it and thus remain inside it hoping for the best.

4.3.9 The zeal to Control family finances

Financial issue appeared as one other cause of domestic violence within the suburb, with some husbands exercising strict control over household finances. Controlling behaviours by abusive spouses was indicative of abusers' superiority complex over their wives. It was understood from the study that this autonomous control suggests that abusive husbands largely perceived their wives as their possessions or properties that require continuous monitoring and should be treated likewise. One participant's statement "*My husband treats me like a child*" epitomises the controlling behaviour exhibited by abusive partners. The analogy of a child clearly shows that the abuser treated his wife as someone immature and not capable of making sound decisions. It is one of the diminutive elements of male dominance. Therefore it is critically noted that domestic violence has a correlation desire to control. In this connection, domestic violence serves as a mechanism by which abusive men ensured conformity on the part of their wives thus financially too. Domestic violence was thus established as a means used by abuser to ensure compliance of the victims.

4.4 Effects of domestic violence upon the survivors:

4.4.1 Physical Injuries

The majority, 36 respondents (72%) of the respondents interviewed in the study established that they had been physically ill-treated by their spouses or former spouses. Some respondents stated trivial wounds such as scratches and bruises, but others had long term physical health problems that included migraine and backache all because of domestic violence. "*I was physically battered by my wife. But you know what? I never filed a police complainant. Usually when my friends enquired on what happened; I would simply say I fell down. (DV Male survivor)*"

The physical consequences that were largely emphasized experts and practitioners within the field of domestic violence. From my personal observations I managed to clearly see the after effects of physical violence perpetrated upon the victims such as blue eyes, broken bones, blistered mouth, bruises all over the body, burnt skin and some bandaged injuries. With regards to physical costs of domestic violence, the average victim in this survey has required medical attention at least twice. Further, 40% (20 victims) of the survivors reported that they had permanent physical injuries, 10% (5 victims) were bold enough to disclose that they had contracted HIV or other sexually transmitted diseases, and approximately 20 % (10 victims

reported a negative impact on their child bearing capabilities (infertility, unwanted pregnancies, abortions, miscarriages) due to violent physical they faced. One key informant emphasized that, *“in Makusha there has been a correlation between abusive marriages and the high rates of HIV infections amongst women who are raped by their spouses, or who lacks the power in their relationships to insist on the use of condoms or safer sex.”*

This helps to explain why the 5 (10% of the) victims contracted the deadly virus (HIV) and other related sexual transmitted diseases as the threat of violence often limits women's ability to negotiate for safer sex. A number of victims stated that they were having recurrent headaches as the effect of the prolonged violence and stress that comes with it upon the victim, whereas others referred to back pains, problems in breathing as well as antenatal symptoms. *“One of the effects am succumbed to because of domestic violence is that I am having numerous headaches. It is now the biggest challenge I am facing because of regular beatings I once faced in my former marriage. (DV survivor)”*

From the above victims' stories, the study established that spousal exploitation heightens and worsens over period of time. The abuse gravity starts initially starts with minor cuts and bruises and then intensifies to more serious injuries like frequent headaches and menstrual disorders. Thus, the effects of domestic violence to the physical health of domestic violence range from short term up to long term. Therefore, the study results point to the fact that victims reported that they were abused physically by their partner or former partners. The supreme shared kind of wounds described were bruises, cuts and scratches, and then comes the long term physical health problems and antenatal problems as backaches and vaginal bleeding. It should also be noted that cases of permanent body damage were also stated in the study as the result of persistent abusive relationships and extreme brutality methods like burning partners with cooking oil, hard punching to sensitive parts like the eyes leading to blindness

4.4.2 Economic consequences

Economic effects show that survivors experience a high financial burden through direct costs incurred by survivors to deal with the consequences of the violence. GBV imposes on survivors, their families, communities and society as a whole. According to the study, direct costs incurred by survivors to deal with the consequences of the violence included medical fees, transport costs, and payments to access legal and support services provided by the

government and by NGOs. Communities also informally provided support services for survivors of GBV such as childcare, adult care and counselling. In as much as some view violence as the preferred method for resolving disputes or simply getting one's way, children of both sexes raised in a violent family are shaped by their experience. This "cycle of violence" can ripple through successive generations. Violence can become a norm in families, communities and societies in general.

4.4.3 Health problems

During an interview with a local nurse from the general hospital she reiterated a couple of effects that comes with domestic violence the victims as well as the survivors, and she cited that victims received at the hospital suffering health problems that included injuries (from lacerations to fractures and internal organs injury), unwanted pregnancies, gynaecological problems, contraction of STDs including HIV/AIDS, miscarriages, pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pelvic pain, headaches, permanent disabilities and irritable bowel syndromes. One of the female survivors lamented that, *“As for I have noticed that since I succumbed to domestic violence I began to have heavy bleeding during my menstrual period. My menstrual cycle is now also on the blink. Before my marriage, I did not face this kind of difficulty”* This story clearly indicated that domestic violence has been with negative health implication upon the survivors of domestic violence.

4.4.4 Divorce

From this study it was established that survivors of domestic violence clearly suffer as this threatens the life span of marriage. From the study it was ascertained that DV victim chose diverse means of dealing with and enduring with the continuing abuse they will be facing, one often used was divorce as it is seen as the ultimate solution. In January, 2014, Mr Choto (not the real name) decided to part ways with his wife after 14 years of ongoing domestic abuse. According to one *key informant*, *“divorce protects the male victims from social persecution through belittling and shameful remarks as well as blame for marrying wrong women for wives. The survivors still need to be look at as men who head their wives, families and are in custody of what transpires within the family.”* This is the reason why men go to marry other women who would love respect and submit to them and accord them authority. As highlighted in Fig 4.3 16 (32% of the) respondents from within the study endured domestic violence and they opted to divorce as the rightful solution to free themselves.

4.4.5 Responsibilities of single parenting

One key informant from a gender based organisation that deals with both the victims and survivors of domestic violence, in an interview she highlighted the critical burden of single parenting faced by the survivors of domestic upon separation and or divorce as a coping strategy to survive from divorce. The Key informant from the organisation said, *“most single parents are constantly faced with monetary burdens on single parents, the correlated emotional burden of single parenting, deliberate avoidance to have intimate relationships because of the care still required by children and lastly the other factor depicted was that single parents have dual roles that is playing both productive and reproductive roles not forgetting the negative effects that children face when living in single parent households.* Thus the research came to a conclusion that victims of domestic violence are largely faced by this challenge in case of divorce or parental separation due to incessant domestic violence.

4.4.6 Psychological effects

In the study the approximately 36 (76% of the) respondents confessed of suffering from psychological problems due to their exposure to verbal and emotional abuse and other related forms of abuse. The highlighted psychological effects faced by the victims were nervousness, panic, mistrust of others, inability to focus, isolation, post-traumatic stress disorder, hopelessness and thought of suicide. Also mentioned were indirect psychological consequences and these included mental illnesses, withdrawal, alcohol or drug abuse.

4.5 Forms of abuse experienced by victims

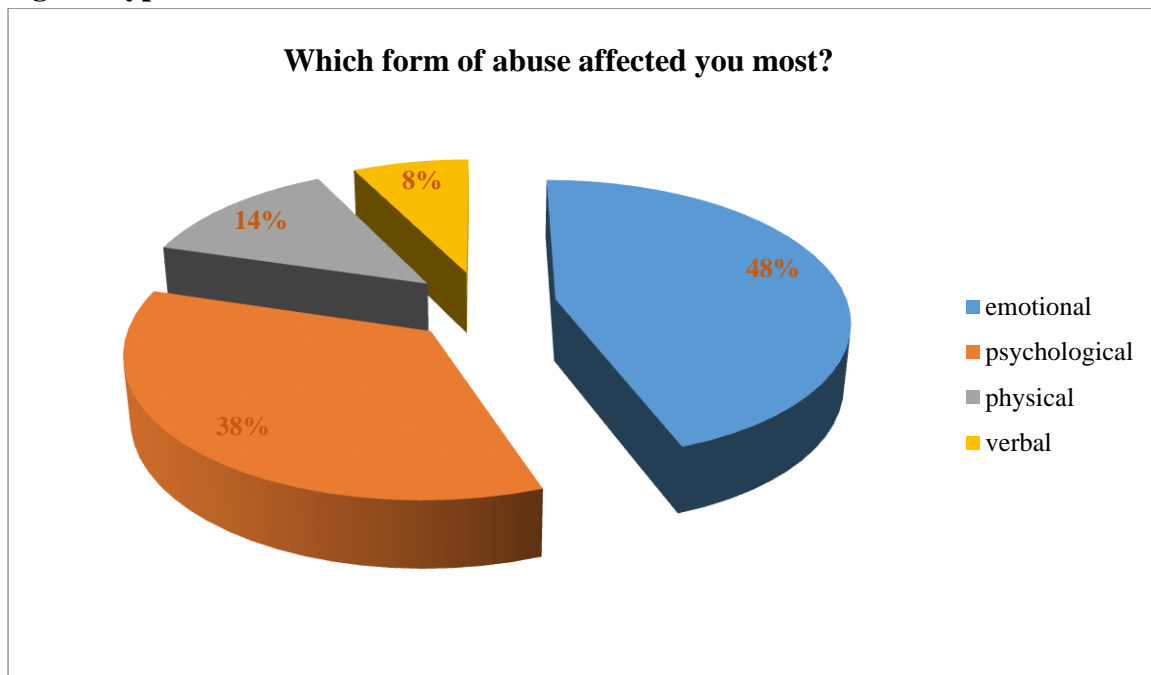
Table 4.1 (Types of abuse faced)

Type of abuse experienced	Expected Frequency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Verbal	50	48	96
Sexual	50	26	52
emotional	50	33	66
physical	50	29	58
psychological	50	19	38
economic	50	21	42

Source (Primary data)

As illustrated in table 2 above every respondent reported at least one form of abuse. All of the interviewed victims reported that they faced either or both of the above mentioned forms of abuse that is, verbal, physical, emotional, sexual, emotional, physical, psychological and economic abuse.

Fig 4.3 Type abuse that affected most the victims



Source (Primary data)

4.5.1 Verbal abuse

There is an indication that men are largely violated verbally. It was the most mentioned form of abuse perpetrated by perpetrators both men and woman towards the victims. As indicated in Table 1, 48 (96% of the) participants mentioned verbal abuse against them. The verbal abuse stated was generally committed through criticisms; name calling or shouting; use of derogatory and sarcastic language meant to demoralize victims or destroy their confidence. In one case, the male victim was termed '*ngomwa*' by his wife a term which literally means a man who cannot impregnate a woman. In the same case, a male victim stated abusive words being used against him, '*hausi murume akakwana iwe, uri mbwende yemurume*' (you are not a man, you are too weak). Such name calling, shouting and use of derogatory and sarcastic language has emotional and psychological effects upon the victims.

It is also eminent from Fig 1 above, that 48% (24 respondents) and 38% (19 respondents) of the respondents indicated that they are mostly affected by emotional and psychological abuse, respectively yet only 8% (4 respondents) reporting verbal abuse as the abuse that mostly affected them. Therefore one can conclude that although most victims are verbally abused as the study denotes, they are habitually affected by the emotional and psychological consequences of the verbal abuse than they are affected by verbal abuse itself. In this study, verbal abuse can be considered an epitome of emotional and psychological effects that victims of domestic violence face.

4.5.2 Physical abuse

From the literature review, Panjak et al (2012) depicts physical abuse as abuse involving contact intended to cause feelings of intimidation, pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. Physical abuse also encompasses hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. In this study 29 (58% of the) respondents reported having been physically abused by various means. Fifteen (30% of the) respondents reported that they had been burnt (with water, cooking oil or porridge), shoved, punched or kicked. A couple of organisations designated that of all the types of abuse have been reported, but physical abuse was the most established as noted from their direct quotes: *“Physical abuse is the most prevalent form of abuse in Makusha, 91% of victims who approached our offices are physically assaulted by the perpetrators” (ZRP Victim Friendly Unit)*. One key informant from the Ministry of Gender Women Affairs and Community Development indicated that, *“Physical abuse is at the height of all reported domestic violence cases trailed by economic abuse (maintenance cases to be specific) while sexual violation cases such as marital rape are usually not underreported owing to numerous cultural and public reasons.*

The study findings indicate that both men and women of all ages ranging between 15 and 54 years are experiencing physical abuse perpetrated by their spouses in their respective homes. There, however, is a remarkable variance amongst the age categories when it comes to the reporting of physical abuse within the study area. There, however, is a notable difference among the age categories in terms of reporting physical abuse. 28 (Fifty-six percent) of the physical abuse occurrences were testified to have happened in the presence of children or the community and only eight occurred behind closed doors thus fuelling ripple effects of domestic violence. As illustrated before in the research study, this also clarifies the fact why a

huge sum of 26 (52% of the) survivors testified to have been mostly affected by emotional abuse.

The embarrassment of a parent in the presence of his or her children has emotional consequences on both on the child as well as the disgraced parent that include psychological and emotional torture. Notwithstanding the assumed incapability of women to physically abuse men as well as some contentions that violence perpetrated by women is far less likely to be injurious (Kimmel 2001), from this study there it was very evident that women are also capable of causing physical injury to men. Male survivors reported to have been scalded by hot liquids (porridge and scorching water). One of the respondents lamented his experiment with his former wife: *“She sometimes banged my head against the floor, kicked me, slapped me and choked me till I could hardly breathe”*. **(Male survivor)**

Thus the study conforms to a study by Mutepefa (2009) which derived the notion that women as well as men are capable of abusing the other party in a marriage or relationship. Thus women in this study are also seen using any means at their disposal to cause physical harm upon their male counterparts for example scalding. Observed burn marks on the bodies of some of the domestic violence survivors confirm scalding as a tool used by perpetrators inflicting pain upon the victims.

4.5.3 Emotional and Psychological abuse

The Domestic Violence Act (2007) delineates emotional and psychological abuse as pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct towards a partner that includes repeated insults, ridicule or name-calling as well as repeated threats to cause emotional pain. Emotional and psychological abuses are noted as one type of abuse in this study as most survivors informed the researcher as having simultaneous experiences of the two as a result of the related domestic abuse the faced. As explained earlier in this study, emotional and psychological abuses are basically resultant effects of the verbal and physical abuses. Nonetheless, some survivors stated to have faced emotional and psychological abuse without previous experience of either physical or verbal abuse. One female survivor stated emotional abuses she once faced in the face of her children before she decided to seek assistance from the police, *“He used to blaspheme me and calling me names and he had no respect for me in front of our children, now our children have ended up losing respect for me also”*. A total of 22 (44%) of the) respondents reported emotional abuse through denial of sex by their

partners, yet 14% (7 Respondents) indicated that they were psychologically abused by being infected purposefully with HIV by their spouses. Emotional abuse is ranked the highest (48%) type of abuse that affected 24 respondents, as presented in (Fig.4.3) above.

4.5.4 Economic abuse

From within the study female respondents stated that their husbands deserted them monetarily and hardly settled family household bills such as water and electricity thus compromising their families well-being leaving them succumbed in difficult situations. Of these, two were working women who testified that their spouses were carefree about the calamitous financial straits of their families. Approximately thirty-six (72 % of the) interviewed women testified to have been economically abused by their spouses this conforms with the study done by (Panjak,2012) who established that the motive behind inhibiting a partner from acquiring resources is to diminish the victim’s capability to sustain him or herself, thus forcing him or her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets.

4.6 Forms of assistance sought and challenges faced

The following table illustrates the forms of assistance used by victims of Domestic Violence in their vain to escape gender based violence perpetrated by their spouses:

Table 4.2 showing the forms of assistance sought by victims

Question	Form of assistance	Number	Percentage (%)
Assistance Sought	Family members	21	42
	Police station	7	14
	Counsellors	2	4
	Religious leaders	10	20
	Other	4	8
	Protection order	5	10

Source (Primary data)

Thirty-one DV survivors (62%) specified that they pursued assistance from their family members and religious leaders respectively. Some of the victims pointed out that they sought help from the police force and community counsellors but their numbers were few only adding to 9 survivors (18%) as clarified in the table above. It was noted within the research that number of respondents reporting to the police is less compared to those getting assistance from families and pastors. The number of individuals applying for protection orders is merely not more than 5 respondents (10%). Thus the study findings has shown that people are not using legal procedures specified to protect them as noted by the low turn outs at the police stations, thus victims are preferring to use the socially constructed structures which are the family and the church to resolve their family and marital affairs including domestic violence.

This clearly explains that individuals are not even conscious that domestic violence is a criminal offence which needs legal recourse thus one needs to report to the law enforcers. DV survivors clearly specified that domestic arguments are meant to be solved at the family level and if they persist they would seek religious recourse instead of filing complaints to the police. One community leader indicated that, *“Domestic disputes are solved by the family members usually the close family members of the extended family and not the police, if you report your spouse to the police who will look after you and the children in case he is arrested”* and one female respondent lamented that, *“If my husband physical and verbally abuse me I don’t report him to the police because it will spoils marriage”* (**DV Female Survivor**)

Some of the organisations centred on gender based violence outlined that victims are not visiting their offices to report cases owing to the faith that domestic disputes should be solved at family level. *“There is poor reporting of domestic violence owing to cultural values and beliefs. People are still of the contemplation that domestic abuse have to be resolved at the family level”* (**Girl Child Network**). Other organisations indicated that some victims who report cases of DV later on withdraw them especially by females fearing that they might lose their marriages and also that it may worsen the situation. One such key informant said, *“Women typically withdraw their complaints owing to behind the scene manipulation from the family of the offender, also some of the women lack valour to look after their children in the absence of their husbands* (**ZRP Victim Friendly Unit**).

Organisations like the Department of Women affairs explained that the reporting percentage of men is quite small compared to that of their female counterparts. The key informant directly said, *“Men even though they report domestic violence cases their figures are precisely minimal, thus in my opinion there is need more male sensitization on the benefits of reporting DV especially for the males (Ministry of Women and Gender affairs and Community Development).”*

A local religious leader when asked on the subject of domestic violence explained he had this to say, *“In cases of domestic violence the church adjourns to biblical laws, since divorce is not acceptable within the Christian faith. Thus church is always determined to resolve the marriage problems in a cordial manner; nevertheless, the church always denounces any form of abuse in the lives of the married couples”*

The findings goes in conformity with those of Makahamadze, Isacco and Chireshe (2011), which established that most women felt that the DV Act endangered the institution of marriage and argue that taking family issues to the police and law courts might lead to divorce, which is in opposition to the teaching of their religious denominations it is further buttressed in a study done by Sithole (2007), Gatekeepers contend that the family is consecrated and the law should not interfere in family matters. They say again that if there are any domestic disputes between husbands and wives, they have to be solved through cultural or religious structures because the “private should be separated from the public”. Thus the study findings also concludes that DV survivors have faith in the role played by families and religion in mediating in some way plays a role in fighting domestic disputes and violence. Therefore this indicates that the police force and various legal structures setup have not been valuable in assisting victims of domestic violence.

4.7 Chapter summary

This chapter has dealt with data analysis and discussions based on findings on the structural causes of domestic violence in Makusha, the various forms of abuse faced by the victims of domestic abuse and the numerous coping strategies employed by the victims of domestic violence. The study has also included some key sentiments that came directly from the individual participant’s interviews as well as those of the key informants. The subsequent chapter will present conclusions and recommendations of the study.

Chapter 5

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter pursues to explore whether the objectives of the research have been appropriately addressed and the core research questions responded to. The chapter consequently highlights more or less of the findings and conclusions drawn from the study in line with the objectives of the study. Recommendations will also be made in the form of strategies that can assist in harnessing domestic violence.

5.1. Summary of the whole project

Chapter one focused on giving the background of the study on domestic violence and factors. The Chapter was also attentive to the factors that influenced the researcher to research the topic and why the research on examination of the causes and effects of domestic violence. The chapter focused on giving the significance of the study by focusing on how it may be of benefit to various organisations within the domestic violence discourse as well as the outlining of the research limitations and delimitation of the research study.

Chapter two focused on stressing on some of the major theoretical perspective that would guide the study and these included the Structuration and Social learning theories as they were chosen due to their relevance to the research study. The chapter also concentrated on the literature review by emphasising on the literature conducted by other researchers on the causes and effects of domestic violence relaying out what their mainstay findings on the causes and effects of domestic violence upon the survivors. The chapter also focused on finding research gaps in knowledge and how the research would try to connect the gaps.

Chapter three focused on highlighting the research method that was adopted by the researcher in examining the cause and effects of domestic upon the victims. The chapter also clarified the research design, research instruments, and the population, sample and sampling techniques that were used in the study. The chapter also paid attention on the techniques that were used by the researcher in conducting the research.

Chapter four focused on presenting the data and analysing the findings by the researcher on the causes and effects of domestic violence in Makusha suburb, Shurugwi. The chapter also focused on linking the literature review on previous researches carried out by other researchers in the domestic violence discourse.

Chapter five focused on giving the summary of the study, recommendations on combating the prevalence of domestic violence.

5.2.1 Conclusion of major findings

The following are the major findings that were drawn from the study:

5.2.2 To explore the causes and effects of domestic violence

This study has examined the causes of domestic violence as well as its effects upon the victims of the related forms of abuse in the home settings precisely focusing on the various forms of abuse perpetrated to the victims by the perpetrators. The major causes alluded to were the dependency of women on men, socio-cultural factors (e.g. polygamy and lobola payment), economic factors such as poverty, exploitation, access to and control over resources, commodification of women through lobola payment as well as alcohol abuse. Structural effects of domestic violence noted prevalent within the suburb were psychological effects, health effects, divorce and separation, dual role burden in case of single parenting, physical injuries and economic consequences. Above all it was critical noted that socio-cultural factors are the main causes of domestic violence and most victims suffer most psychologically as it was concluded that all forms of abuse be it physical or non-physical it comes with psychological consequences.

5.2.3 To identify the forms of domestic violence experienced by the victims

Domestic Violence is still prevalent in mining based location and it is affecting both women and men. The findings of this study indicate that, while physical abuse was a prevalent phenomenon across the different experiences of abuse, physical threats were also used by abusive men to pacify their spouses. Even though cases handled by numerous organisations within the town point out that physical abuse is the predominant one there are other forms of violence that are not being reported or are being underreported such as verbal and sexual abuse. Survivors of domestic violence are opting for structures such as the family and

religious institutions to seek assistance in case domestic violence disputes. It has been noted that this due to the fact that victims of DV are ignorant of the available laws and safeguards that exists because of the prevailing customary and religious laws in practice which are given huge cognisance. Owing to societal based systems such as customary laws and religious laws that stimulate the behaviour and attitude of victims, reporting of cases of domestic violence has affected as some of the DV cases goes unreported.

5.2.4 To identify the coping strategies employed by DVA survivors of domestic violence

In the study it was established that domestic violence victims are not passive victims they also seek freedom through various copying strategies. Thus they adopt several survival strategies that range from divorce, desertion, reporting to police, seeking restraining orders, seeking counselling and even approaching religious leaders. Most of the victims opt to use social constructed structures as opposed to various legal protocols laid down to protect the victims of domestic violence.

5.3 Recommendations

In examination of the information obtained through literature review and research based findings of this research, the following recommendations are proposed in order to harness domestic violence:

a. Stakeholders should conduct more workshops and awareness campaigns on domestic violence.

The findings point out that there is a lack of awareness on the purpose and provisions of the laws that protect victims of domestic violence thus the need for various to conduct incessant workshops throughout within these locations so that both women and men can be on alert of the numerous laws that protect them from domestic violence. Thus it will also give a hand in encouraging victims of domestic abuse to seek legal help and psychosocial support.

b. Sensitization of traditional and religious leaders on Domestic violence and the various laws that protect victims.

The findings of the study exposed that customary laws and religious laws affect the ability of domestic violence victims from seeking legal assistance as they prefer the former. Thus so as to combat the prevalence of domestic violence there should be training and sensitization of

both traditional and religious leaders on the Domestic Violence phenomena as well as the importance of seeking legal assistance. There is need to re-emphasize on the importance of various domestic violence laws such as the Domestic violence Act to traditional institutions and religious institutions.

c. Empowering women survivors of domestic violence through projects which assist them in looking after their families

Findings of the study highlighted that woman survivors of domestic abuse opt not report abuse to the police so as to seek legal recourse as the institutions available do not endow them with material support to the families affected by violence once the husband is apprehended to the police. For that reason there is need for women centred organisations to engage such women in these circumstances and provide them with capital for in-come generating projects.

d. The Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Gender and Community Development, should work in conjunction with the victims and survivors of domestic violence in order to help reduce the cases of domestic violence.

5.4 Chapter Summary

In this final chapter, I have concluded my dissertation and suggested recommendations derived from the study findings. I am optimistic that the above mentioned recommendations if adopted by all interested stakeholders, they will go a long way in addressing the ever-growing phenomena of domestic violence in Makusha suburb and in Zimbabwe as a whole.

REFERENCE LIST

- Armstrong, A. (1998). **Culture and choice: Lessons from survivors of gender violence**, London. SAGE
- Babbie, E. and Mouton, D. (2002) **The Practice of Social Research**, South African Eds Cape Town. Oxford University Press
- Bandura, A. (1971) **Social Learning Theory**. New York: General learning Press
- Bowling, A. (2002) **Research Methods in Health. Investigating Health Services**, Open University Press
- Bowman, C, G. (2003) **Domestic violence: Does the African context demand a different approach**. International Journal of Law and Psychiatry Volume 26 pp 473–491
- Burns N, and Groove, S. (2007) **Understanding nursing research: Building an evidence-based practice**.4.St.Louis, MO: Elsevier.pp.60-96
- Campbell, M. Neil, J. Jaffe, P. and Kelly, T.(2010) *Engaging abusive men in seeking community Intervention. A critical research and practice priority, Journal of Family Violence, 25,413-427*
- Chitiyo, K. (2004) **Patriarchal Culture in Zimbabwe**. Masvingo; Mambo press
- Chuma, M. and Chazovachii, J. (2012) **Domestic Violence Act: Opportunities and Challenges for Women in Rural areas**. Journal of Politics and Good Governance Volume 3, No. 3.4 Quarter
- Domestic Violence Act Online**. Retrieved 10 August 2015 from: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/469>
- Judicial Service Commission National Returns (2013).
- Knoblock, J. (2008) **Gender and Violence A Reflective Sociology of How Gender Ideologies and Practices Contribute to Gender Based Violence**. Human Architecture: Journal of the Sociology of Self-Knowledge, VI, 2, 91-102
- Loseke, D. R. (2004) Through a Sociological
- Mashiri, L. and Mawire, R. (2013) **An assessment of the effectiveness of interventions against gender based violence in Zimbabwe: A case Study of Gweru Urban District**. Journal of Humanities and Social Science Volume 14, Issue 3 PP 13-25

- Miller, E. Decker, M. McCounely, P. Silverman, J and Levenson, R. (2010) **Pregnancy, Coercion, intimate Partner Violence and Unintended Pregnancy**. Volume 81, Issue 4
- Osirim, M. J. (2003) **Crisis in the State and the Family: Violence against Women in Zimbabwe**. African Studies Quarterly. Volume 7, Issues 2 & 3.
- Panjak, J. (2013) **Domestic Violence: The Dark Truth of Our Society**. Vol 35, No 1
- Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (2011) **Taking Stock Zimbabwe, An Assessment of Women's Rights**
- Campbell, M.Neil,J. Jaffe,P and Kelly,T.(2010) **Engaging abusive men in seeking community Intervention. A critical research and practice priority**, Journal of Family Violence, 25,413-427
- Green,J and Therogeed, N.(2009) **Qualitative Methods for Health Research**, London Sage
- Gomm, R., Hammersley, M. & Foster, P., Eds (2000) **Case Study Method**, London: Sage Publications
- Hove, K. (2011) **A study to determine factors associated with domestic violence among concordant and discordant couples in Zimbabwe**. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Vol. 1 No. 7
- Kambarami, M. (2006) **Femininity, sexuality and culture: Patriarchy and female subordination in Zimbabwe**. Accessed at <http://www.arsrc.org/downloads/uhsss/kmabarami.pdf> on 12 August 2015
- Kitchen ham, B. and Lawrence, T. (2002). **Principles of survey research Part 5, Populations and Samples** *Volume 27 pp 17-20*
- Makahamadze,T. Isacco, A. and Chireshe,E. (2011) **Examining the Perceptions of Zimbabwean Women about the Domestic Violence Act**. Journal of Interpersonal Violence
- Matope, N. Maruzani, N. Chauraya, E. and Bondaya, B. (2013) **Lobola and Gender Based Violence: Perceptions of Married Adults in Gweru Zimbabwe**. Journal of Education Research and Behavioural Sciences, Vol.2 pp 192-200
- Medzani, J. (2013) **Experiences and Perceptions of Domestic Violence Among Male Victims in Kwekwe**. Harare, University of Zimbabwe

Mutepfa M. (2009) **Spousal Abuse in Zimbabwe: Nature and Extent across Socio-Economic Class, Gender and Religiosity**. Zimbabwe Psychological Association

Neuman, W, L. (2007) **Basics of Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. 2nd ed** Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Police Public Relations Office (2015) **Domestic Dispute Log Books**, Shurugwi: ZRP.

Polit, D, F. and Hungler, B.P. (2006) **Research Principles and Methods. (6th Ed)** New York: Lippincott

Raditloaneng, W, N. (2013) **An analysis of gender-based domestic violence and reactions In Southern Africa**. *Wudpecker Journal of Sociology and Anthropology Vol. 1(5), pp. 060 - 071, December*

Richford, J. (2012) **Sexual Abuse and Rights**, Boston, Furny Publishers

Shurugwi Domestic Violence Register (2014).

Sithole, I. (2007) **Demanding Implementation, Challenging Obstacles**. Issue 330 <http://www.pambazuka.Org/en/category/comment/44709>

Strydom, H. (2005) **Ethical aspects of research in the caring professions**. In De Vos A.S, (Ed) *Research at grassroots: A premier for the caring professions*. Pretoria: Van Schaik.

Teddle, C. and Fen, Y. (2007). **Mixed Methods Sampling: A Typology With Examples**. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research. Vol 1, pp177*

Varume Svinurai Report (2015)

Weissman, D, M (2013) **Law, Social Movements, and the Political Economy of Domestic**

Wiley, T. (2009) **Canon and conscience: A feminist perspective**. *Word and World 29 (4): 357-366*.

World Report on Violence and Health (2002) *WHO*: Geneva

Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2010-2011 (2012) Zimbabwe National Statistics

Agency: Harare.

Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (1995).

Appendix 1

Questionnaire

As a student from the Department of Development Studies (Midlands State University), I am carrying out a study to explore the causes and effects of domestic violence on survivors in your area in fulfilment of a Bachelors of Arts in Development Studies Honours Degree. It is focused on exploring the causes and effects of domestic violence on the survivors. I hope you will take pleasure in your participation in this study.

Please kindly tick in the appropriate box corresponding to your responses.

Where space is provided, fill your responses and explain where possible.

N.B Please do not write your name.

1. **Age** [15-24] [25-34] [35-44] [45+]

2. Marital status

[Single] [Married] [Divorced] [Widowed]

3. Employment status

[Employed] [Self employed] [Not employed]

4. **Have you ever been verbally by your spouse or girlfriend?** [Yes] [No]

If yes how did you feel.....

5. **Have you ever been physically abused?** [Yes] [No]

6. **If yes, how?** By [clapping][shoving] [punching] [pulled my private parts] [n/a]

Other (specify).....

7. **Have you ever been burnt with hot water or any other liquid by your partner?** [Yes]

[No]

8. **Have you ever been deprived of sex by your partner?** [Yes] [No]

9. **Have you ever been forced to have sex by your spouse?** [Yes] [No]

10. Does/Did your partner have extra marital affairs? [Yes] [No] [I don't know]

11. What other form/s abuse were you subjected to?

.....
.....

12. What was your response after the abuse?

[Divorced] [Abused back] [Went for counselling] [Made a police report] [Other]

Specify here

13. For how long have you been in this abusive relationship?

[]

14. How do you personally view domestic violence against?

.....

15. Do you know of any domestically abused individuals in your Makusha?

[Yes] [No]

16. If yes how many do you know of?

[]

17. Who started the violence?

[My partner] [Me]

18. Were you scared of your spouse after the abuse?

[Yes] [No]

19. Employment status of your abusive spouse

[Employed] [Self employed] [Unemployed]

20. Can you describe your partner's family background?

[Affluent& non believers] [Politically active & powerful] [Own businesses]

21. What is your Religious Affiliation?

[Non believer] [Islam] [Christianity] [African traditional Religion] [Hindu] [Other]

22. What effects did the abuse had on you?

[Health effects] [Physical injuries] [Mental/Psychological problems][Divorce]

Other [specify].....

23. Where did the domestic violence take place?

[Behind closed doors] [In public] [Other] specify.....

24. Which type/form of abuse affected you the most?

[Physical] [Verbal] [Sexual] [Emotional] [Economic] [Psychological]

25. What are your general sentiments on the Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 by various organisations in Makusha in addressing domestic violence?

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

Thank you for your support!!!

Appendix 2
Interview guide for the ZRP Victim Friendly Unit

1. What is your understanding of Domestic Violence?
2. What forms of domestic abuse are prevalent in Makusha suburb?
3. Are victims reporting cases of domestic violence?
4. If yes .What are the gender characteristics of the reporting?
5. How do you handle a typical case of survivors of Domestic Violence?
6. Do you do any follow ups on cases of Domestic Violence to ensure that victim is protected?
7. Do victims ever withdraw cases of domestic abuse?
8. If yes, what could be the contributing factors leading to victims withdrawing their cases?
9. Is there a Victim Friendly Unit centre established in Makusha?

Appendix 3

Interview guide for Ministry of Gender and Women affairs

1. What is your understanding of Domestic Violence?
2. What forms of education has been conducted in educating ordinary women and men on the purpose and provisions of the Domestic Violence Act Chapter 5:16 by your ministry?
3. With reference to Makusha what are your established causes of domestic violence within the suburb?
4. Are female victims of domestic violence been reporting cases of the Domestic Violence?
5. Have men been reporting cases of Domestic Violence?
6. What is the primary factor(s) fuelling the increase of cases of Domestic Violence?

Appendix 4
Interview schedule for the Girl Child Network

1. What is your understanding of the Domestic Violence /spousal abuse?
2. What forms of domestic abuse are prevalent in this suburb?
3. Who are perpetrators of Domestic Violence?
4. How does Domestic Violence affect victims?
5. What forms of education have been used by your organisation in educating ordinary women and men on domestic violence?
6. What could be the factors contributing to the prevalence of the Domestic violence in Makusha?
7. What can be done to curb domestic violence?

Appendix 5

Interview schedule for respondents

Section (A)

1. Can you please tell me about yourself?
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Marital Status
 - Religion
 - Area of residence

2. What is your highest level of education?
 - Primary
 - Ordinary
 - Advanced level
 - Diploma
 - Degree
 - Other (specify).....

3. What is the main current source of income for you household?
 - Formal Employment
 - Petty trading
 - Informal mining
 - (other)

3. Are you currently employed? [Yes] [No]

SECTION B

1. What is your understanding of domestic violence?
2. What is your understanding of the Domestic Violence Act?
3. What forms of domestic violence have you been succumbed to?
4. What are your lived experiences of domestic violence?
5. What are forms of domestic abuse did you face?
6. What were the effects?
7. How did you respond to domestic violence?
8. What form assistance did you seek?
9. Did the assistance help enough?