



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ETHICAL STUDES**

**ASSESSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN RIGHT IN
CASE OF WOLKITE TOWN**

**A SENIOR ESSAY SUMMITTED IN PARTIAL
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WOLKITE ---- ETHIOPIA

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Acronym

WHO- World health organization

UN- United nation

UNICEF- United nation's international children's emergency fund

Abstract

The study looks into the domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town. To gather the information from the selected research participants, Questionnaire and interview were used. The overall objective of this study is to identify and analyze the domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town. The source of this study was both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include questionnaire and interview. Secondary sources include published and unpublished materials like books, Journals and internet. The qualitative data was analyzed through description, while the quantitative data was analyzed through tabular and percentage. From the data researcher get high level of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town. They are sexual harassment, Rape, Psychological violence, Physical violence and economic violence. Generally, the researcher can conclude that there are measures taken to reduce domestic violence, but this not means totally reduced domestic violence against women's right. Therefore, this study recommends that the government should strive to create awareness about the impact of domestic violence against women's right and should have to take strong measurements to reduce the level of domestic violence against women's right

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CHAPTER ONE

1 Introduction

1.1 Background of Study

There are many different theories as to describe about the causes of domestic violence. Domestic violence is a global problem. It includes forced marriage, marital rape and sexual harassment, intimidation at work and in educational institutions, forced pregnancy, forced abortion and forced sterilization. Such practices cause injuries and death. (Graham, 1969).

Worldwide 40–70 % of women murder by their intimate partner. No country in the world is women safe from violence. According to WHO multicounty study, domestic violence ranged from 15 % in Japan to 71 % in rural Ethiopia (WHO U. , 2014,2010). Domestic violence has gained prominence around the world as grave violation of human and legal rights. Women are usually the victim of domestic violence that derives from unequal power relationships between men and women. More than three women murder per day by their husbands in the United States. About 1,181 women murder by their intimate partner in 2005. About 2 million women experience injuries

from intimate partner violence each year. About 84 % of women are victim of spouse abuse. Women of all ages are at risk of domestic violence (USAID, 2014).

Domestic violence against women affects all spheres of women's lives: their physical, sexual, psychological, productivity, and their quality of life. It is a risk for wide range of negative health outcomes and even death. It is important to note that, domestic violence reduces the range of choices open to women and narrows their options in almost every sphere of life public and private sphere. It limits their choices, directly influence their health, disrupting their lives and ultimately, Violence hinders women's full participation in society (WHO, 2005).

In Africa the problem of domestic violence against women right is wide spread, but violence against women is still largely hidden. It is further aggravated by the performance of the system of patriarchy across African that subordinated and subjugated the women under men dominance. Thus, domestic violence against women is generally accepted as the cultural norms in many societies and not often concerned by community and even sometimes by the leader (WHO, 2009).

Domestic violence against women is universal phenomenon that persists in all countries of the world and a major contributor of ill health of women. The perpetrators are often well known to their victims (WHO, 2014). The health social, sexual, reproductive health and well-being of millions of individuals and families is adversely affected by violence (WHO U. , 2005). Domestic violence is now widely recognized as serious human rights abuse, and increasingly as an important public health problem with substantial consequences for women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. The health system often is not adequately addressing the problem of violence and contributing to comprehensive multi- sectorial response (WHO U. , 2005).

Domestic violence against women takes various forms. Physical, sexual and emotional assaults occur at alarming levels. Community based studies in Ethiopia indicated 50-60% of women experienced domestic violence in their life time (Deyessa N, 1998).Sexual violence is also reported to occur more than physical violence in a recent Butajjira study (Gossaye Y, 2003).

In Ethiopia there is high level of prevalence of domestic violence against women. The study conducted by World Bank in July 2005, concluded that 88% of rural women and 69 % of urban women believed that their husbands have the right beat them more over the court doesn't tend to consider domestic violence as serious justification for granting a divorce (Tegbar.Y, 2010).

The legal codes in Ethiopia used to support male superiority imposing lesser stringent sanctions on perpetrators of violence against women whether that happens within or outside wed-lock. The current constitution of the country ensures gender equality and incorporates the major United Nations conventions on human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. Revisions in the penal code have also made punishments for crimes of abduction, rape and other sexual assaults more severe (Ashenafi.M, 2004).

However, women still disproportionately suffer from physical and sexual violence. Lack of information about women's rights limited access to legal services, insensitivity of law enforcement bodies, and the generally poor status of women in the society are some of the main reasons that accounted for the continuation of domestic violence despite the better legal and constitutional provisions (Berhane, 2004).

This study conduct at Wolkite town where domestic violence against women right is widespread. According to this study I will try to investigating domestic violence against women right at Wolkite town. Physical and cultural factors are the major cause of domestic violence against women right at Wolkite town. In other way this study focuses on form of domestic violence against women right at study area.

1.2 Statement of problem

Various literatures had been conducted by different researchers to assess the extent of "Domestic violence against women right." However, their finding gives over emphasis on the magnitude of the problem (through surveying) at the expense of some pertinent problems such as causes, types and effects of the violence on the rights of women's through the lenses of international and national human rights instruments.

A research conducted by Habtamu (2019). Most of the problem that affects female education is gender-based violence in both inside and outside the school; especially that of outside the school is the barrier to the female students. This study is contributed is some challenge on female students related to gender-based violence. Also, these study great input for study the domestic violence against women right. This study will be fill gap of aware women in all aspects; such as physical, sexual, psychological, productivity, and their quality of life in order to growth their female child equally with their boy child. Because for minimizes the domestic violence first women should have basic concept of equality with men.

Hirut also conducted her study entitled female genital mutilation and reproductive health where she was emphasizing on the different factors associated with women genital mutilation and the consequences associated with this tradition (Hirut, 2000). Since female genital mutilation is described under violent acts against women, this study contributed a lot in the study of gender based violence; especially female genital mutilation. Although this study is considered as a good input for the study of domestic violence against women right, there remains to be areas that would be studied by other social scientists. The presence of different varieties of domestic violence against women right and the complexity of their causes and consequences in time and space requires the contribution other scholars to narrowing the gap in the study of domestic violence against women right.

Another research conducted among Arsi Oromo community is the one conducted by Daniel (2002). He was emphasizing on continuities and changes in the status of women. According to this study, “socio economic status of women is lower than that of males which emanated from sex biased socialization ideology in particular, and socio-cultural values in general”. The finding of this study shows that sex biased socialization and socio-cultural values associated to each sex have a great impact on female inferior position in the society. One of the indications for these unfair socio-cultural values is preference to male born child. The community gives special values for boy child delivery than female child. In line to this, socialization do have its own role of discriminating women while children growth up in their culture.

Male children are socialized to the public and decision making while female children are socialized to domestic sphere where they are expected to rear children, cooking food, feeding clothing and child bearing. Having stressed this much on women status, this study awaits the contribution of another researcher on the other aspects of the women of at wolkite town. One of the aspects of women that have to be studies in line to domestic violence against women right is the issue of violence. Domestic violence against women right is one of the social problems that is manifested both in the public and domestic spheres most of the time by male on women.

The studies conduct so far by other researchers on gender and gender related matter had been addressed the different dimension of gender and women's status in the community. However, many of the studies cited above emphasize on the social equilibrium and how the social equilibrium is maintained through the institution of Law enforcement bodies, women activists, civil society organizations and other concerned organizations need to work together. A few other researchers try to explore gender-based violence from domestic perspective and others to the study of the magnitude of domestic violence against women right as discussed above. This study explores the root causes and consequences of this problem so as to minimize the possible outcomes of domestic violence against women right at wolkite town.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 General objective of the study

The general objective of the study is to assess the problem of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- To identify the type of domestic violence against women's right in Wolkite town
- To identify the causes of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town
- To examine the effect of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town
- To analyze the measures has been taken to reduce domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town.

1.4 Research question

- Which type of domestic violence against women right are the most prevalent types of violence in Wolkite town?
- What are causes of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town?
- What are the effects of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town?
- What are the measures has been taken to reduce domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town?

1.5 Significance of the Study

After the is study would be conducted it might have the following significance. This study would have conducted to investigate domestic violence against women's right at Wolkite town and to address knowledge gap on this aspect. So, this study is fill the gap by investigate domestic violence against women right in at Wolkite town and to make some suggestion on how to reduce the degree of the problem in the study area. The study might be primarily significant to the communities at Wolkite town to solve problems related to the issue and create conducive equipment. The study is important to the government policy makers and others who strive to solve the problem of domestic violence against women right.

1.6 Scope of the studies

Scope is all about the delimitation of this study. It has both conceptual and geographic delimitation (scope). Conceptually, this study emphasizes on culture and non-cultural aspects that paves the way for domestic violence against women right. In addition, the study tries to identify the root causes and consequences of this problem. Focusing up on the above conceptual areas is help full to understand deeply about the problem than rushing over the surfaces.

Geographically, the study is bounded to the people of wolkite town. This area is among those areas where domestic violence against women right is widely observed in this area. The study emphasizes on the wolkite town women exposure to domestic violence against women since they are lower protected by the formal security system like police and state organization than other areas women.

1.7 Limitation of the studies

Through conducting the study, the following obstacles will be happening. This including in adequate data, unwillingness of respondents in cooperate the study, the number of sample specification of the area and cover by this study at Wolkite town. Thus limit the researcher will go additional information from out of the study area. There is some limitation that may lender the study from farther and in-depth investigation this limitation at Wolkite town with the scope of the study.

1.8 Organization of the studies

The study will be organized into five chapters. Chapter one involves background of study, statement of problem, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitation of the study. Chapter two covers about review literature and conception of definition. Chapter three is devote to research method and methodology. Chapter four devote to data, interpretation and analysis. Chapter five talk about conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Domestic Violence

Generally speaking, there is no single definition and meaning for the term violence. Thus, different scholars defined it based on different contexts with in which the term is used. Though there is no universally accepted definition for the domestic violence (also named domestic abuse battering or family violence) is a pattern of behavior which involves violence's or other abuse by one person against another in domestic setting. (Roberts albert R 2007)

Some human right activists prefer abrade definition of domestic violence against women right includes "structural violence" such as poverty and unequal access to health and education. (Graham and Guar 1969)

2.2 Definition of domestic violence against women right

Domestic violence is physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering sexual abuse of female in the house hold, dowries related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women. (UN, 1993)

The world health organization defined domestic violence as "the range of physically, psychologically and sexually coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners. Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner (WHO 2002).

Traditionally, domestic violence was mostly associated with physical violence. Domestic violence is no commonly defined broadly to include all acts. Physical, sexually, psychological or economic violence. (Hanna cheery 2002)

Domestic violence is the will full intimidation physical assault battery sexually assault and or other abusive behavior as a part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. (Caldwell, 2012)

Domestic violence against women's right can be happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all-economic back ground and education levels. (WHO) 1997)

Generally, domestic violence is an act which results in harasses, harms, injuries or endangers the aggrieved person with view to coerce her or any other person related to meet any unlawful demand. (National Crime statistics, p.196)

2.3 Form of domestic violence against women right

Domestic violence against women right in the home can take different forms. It may be physical, sexual, emotional, and economical violence, (David 2002)

2.3.1 Physical violence

The dynamic of physical violence in relationship are of then complex, because of physical violence can be the culmination of other abusive behavior such as threats, intimidation and restriction of victim self- determination through isolation and other limitations of personal freedom (WHO 2002).

Defying medical care, sleep deprivation and forced drug alcohol use are forms of physical abuse. It can include inflicting physical injury, onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause emotional harm to victims. During pregnancy, a woman is at higher risk to be abused or long standing abuse may change insecurity, causing negative health effects to the mother and fetus. Pregnancy can also lead to a hiatus of domestic violence, when the abuser does not want to harm the unborn child. The risks of domestic violence for women who have been pregnant is greatest immediately after child birth (Graham, 1999). According to Human Rights Watch, honor killings are generally performed against sexually assault, seeking a divorce (HRW)

2.3.2 Sexual violence

Sexual violence can be defined as any sexual act attempt to obtain asexual act, unwanted sexual advances directed against person sexuality using coercion and aside from initiation of the sexual act through physical force, sexual abuse occurs if a person is unable to understand the nature or condition of the act and unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in sexual act. (WHO, 2011)

Sexual abuse includes marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner. (Amanda, 1996)

In many cultures, victims of rape are considered to have brought 'dishonor' or 'disgrace' to their families and face severe familial violence, including honor killings. This is especially the case if the victims become pregnant. Female genital mutilation is defined by world health organization as "all procedures that involved partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organ for non-medical reasons". This procedure has been performed on more than 125 million females alive today, and it is concentrated in 29 countries in African and Middle East. (Amanda, 1996)

Incest, or sexual contact between adult and child is one form of familial sexual violence. In some cultures, they are ritualized forms of child sexual abuse taking place with the knowledge and consent of the family, where the child is induced to engage in sexual act with adults, possibly in exchange for money or goods (Robert 2007).

Reproductive coercion (also called "coerced reproduction") are threat or act of violence against women's reproductive rights health and decision making and includes collection of behaviors intended to pressure or coercion is a partner's into becoming a parent or ending a pregnancy. Reproductive coercion is also cited with forced sex, fear of or inability to make contraceptive decision, fear of violence after refuse sex, and abusive partners' interference with access to health. (WHO 2002)

2.3.3 Psychological violence

This form of violence happens after the victims already suffered from violent act of perpetrators of domestic violence, among victims who are still living with their perpetrators high amounts of stress, fear, and anxiety are commonly reported on the violence of against women. Depression is also common, as are made to feel guilty for 'provoking' the abuse and are frequently subjected to intense criticism. Victims of domestic violence also commonly experience long term anxiety and panic disorder. The most commonly referenced psychological effect of domestic violence is post-traumatic stress disorder. Post-traumatic stress disorder as experienced by victims is characterized by flash backs, intrusive images,

exaggerated startle response, night mares, and avoidance of triggers that are associated with abuse (Hanna, 2002).

Studies have indicated that it is important to consider to the effect of domestic violence and psychophysiological sequel on women who are mothers of infants and young children. Several studies have shown that maternal interpersonal violence related post-traumatic stress disorder can despite traumatized mother's best efforts, interfere with their child's response to the domestic violence and other traumatic events. (Robert, 2007)

2.3.4 Emotional violence

Emotional violence is behavior that threatens, intimidates or systematically under mines self-worth undermining an individual sense of self-worth and self-esteem is abusive, this may include, diminishing one's abilities, name calling, or damaging one's relationship with children. (Charles 2000)

2.3.5 Economic violence

Economic violence is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total controller financial resources, with holding one's access to money or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment. (Grime, 1999)

Economics abuse (or financial abuse) is form of abuse when one intimate partners has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Disagreement about money spent can result in retaliation with additional physical, sexual, emotional abuse. In parts of the world where women depend on husband's income in order to survive (due to lack of opportunities for female employment and lack of state welfare) economic abuse can have very severe consequences. Abusive relations have been associated with malnutrition among both mothers and children. (Taylor -Brownie, 2001)

2.3.6 Forced and child marriage violence

Forced and child marriages entrap women and young girls in relationships that deprive them of their basic human rights. Forced marriage constitutes human rights violation in and of itself. Article one (1) of the convection on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriage states that'' No marriage shall be legally entered in to without the full and free consent of both parties, such as consent to be expressed by them in person after due

publicity and the presence of the authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of witnesses, as prescribed by law. (Charles, 2000)

The marriage convention addresses the issues of age according to article (2) of the convention'' states parties to the present convention shall take legislative action to specify minimum age for marriage no marriage shall be legally entered to by any person under this age, except where competent authority has granted dispensation as to age, for serious reasons, in the interest of the intending spouses. (Graham, 1969)

Forced and child marriage mainly affects young women and girls, although there are causes of young men and boys being forced to marry, especially if there are concerns about his sexual orientation. (WHO, 2011)

2.4 Causes of domestic violence against women right

There is no single and simple explanation with regard to the cause of violence in family setting, partly clearly family violence against women right. The United Nations identified the following causes of domestic violence. These include:

2.4.1 Cultural factors

In the spouse for economic wellbeing (home makers, house wife's women with hand caps un employed and are the primary care giver to their children fefe or sexual abuse Studies suggest that violent behavior often is caused by an interaction of situational and individual factors. That means that abusers learn violent behavior from their family, people in their community and other cultural inferences as they grown up they many have seen violence often or they may have been victims themselves. Some abusers acknowledge growing up having been abused as a child. (Charles 2000)

2.4.2 Economic factors

Economic factors of domestic violence against women right are another type of factor that lightly affects women's right in economic opportunities. It includes economic dependence on men, limited access to cash, and credit discriminatory law regarding inheritance, property right, use common land and maintain diverse or widows head, limited access to employment in formal and informal sector, limited education and training for women. (UNICEF, innocent research center, 1997)

Women experiencing domestic violence undergo occupational apartheid, they are typically denied access to desired occupation. Abusive partners may limit occupations and create an occupationally avoid environment which reinforces feeling of low self-worth and poor self-efficacy in ability to satisfactorily performed every tasks. In addition, work is impacted by functional losses, ability to maintain necessary employment skills, and ability to function within the work place. (UN, 1998)

2.4.3 Political factors

The political factors of domestic violence against women right shows that there is political factor that affect women from participating in political action. Then if including under representation of women in power, politics, the media in legal and medical profession domestic violence not taken seriously notice of family being private and beyond control of the state risk of the challenging the status unreligious law and limited participation of women unorganized political system. (Belen, 2001)

The other cause for violation is that of political factor. This means, women's political action is very less compared to men, because of the women's limited participation in politics. This affected women's not to be aware of their political right and lowered women's political representation at grass root. (Belly, 2003)

2.4.4 Legal factors

The legal factors of domestic violence against women right is another cause of domestic violence against women right. It imposes different influence on women from that of men. The exercise of less or low legal status of women either by written law or by practice law regarding diverse child custody, maintain and inheritance, legal definition of rape of women and girls by police and judiciary. (unicef, 2007)

The legal instability to obtain a divorce is also a factor in the proliferation of domestic violence. In some culture where marriage is arranged between families, a woman who attempts a separation or divorce without the consent of her husband and extended family or relative may risk being subjected to "honor" based violence. (Graham,1999)

2.5 Effects of domestic violence against women right

The domestic violence against women right has number of terrible or adverse effects on the victim, women or her children's and on society at large. The main effect of domestic violence against women right is the following.

2.5.1 Physical, psychological and health effect

The physical effects on body could be have permanent and unnecessary marks cars and disability. Wife assault at home is serious act including punching kicking, biting, treating at knife. As result a number of assaulted women have been faced with the risk. (Solomon.1999)

At extreme case the violence against women could lead to death if the victim has suffered serious physical damage and could cause the act of committing suicide due to psychological traum. (Blen 2001)

Furthermore, domestic violence against women right has different health effects on women physical health outcomes including injury, unwanted pregnancy, and gemological problems including HIV/ AIDS, miscarriage and pelvic pain. Mental health problems including depression, fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, sexual dysfunction, easting problems, obsessive compulsive disorder past basmati stress disorder. (who consultation 1996)

2.5.2 Effects of forced and child marriage violence against women right

Forced and child marriage have severe psychological, emotional, medical, financial, and legal consequences. Victims tend to be isolated from their peers and friends. They rarely have access to social services that could assist them. Early marriages often interrupt a victim's education. This deprives them of their right to education, as well as limits any possibility of economic independence from an unwanted marriage. Forced and child marriages are also more likely to became violent, because the relationship is bases on the power of one spouse over the other. (Girma 1999)

2.5.3 Economic cost of domestic violence against women right

Domestic violence against women is widely recognized as serious problem of human right against women that affects millions of world women. In recent year economist, human right

advocates and government have also become aware of severe financial and economic. Barden that domestic violence imposes a victim, households, public sectors, private business and society as a whole. (WHO consultant 1996)

Violence against women and girls bring huge economic costs to any society. The negative impact on women's participation in education, employment and civic life undermine poverty reduction. It results in lost employment and productivity, and its drains resource from social service, the just system, health care agencies and employee. (Adams Megan R, 2008)

As such violence against woman is clear barrier to sustainable development. Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive human rights, violations occurring in world. It happens in every country, not only in situations of conflict crisis. But hint contexts others call peaceful and in both public and private space. Also some of the true costs associated with violence against women and girls are highlighted in the results of national studies. (Adams Megan R,2008)

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Description of the Study Area

The study is carrying out at Wolkite town which is found in southwestern Ethiopia. Wolkite town is the capital city of Gurage zone located at a distance of 337 km from Hawassa (capital city of Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region) and 158 km away from South West of Addis Ababa. The geographical location of the town is approximately 80 33'N latitude and 370 59' E longitude. The average elevation of the town is about 1870 m above sea level. The mean annual temperature of the zone ranges between 13-30c⁰ with annual average temperature of 32c⁰. The town has weynadega climatic condition with the mean annual rain fall ranges 600-1600 mm. According to 2007 population census, the total population of Wolkite town was about 24,214 with (Male=12307 and Female=11907). The population is multi-ethnic, the Gurage constituting the majority (Ahmedin.H, 2013).

3.2 Study design

The researcher will be use cross sectional research design, and also mixed research approach were employed, or both qualitative as well as quantitative approach through descriptive research design. the researcher to triangulate the data and in order to get deep insight about the belief attitude of the domestic violence against women right as priority issue at Wolkite town, its underlying reason and the mechanism of presentation also, whereas the qualitative data was collected through survey questioner whereas; the qualitative data in turn collected through in-depth interview.

Primary data

The researcher will use primary data because of their effectiveness obtaining the require data. However, primary data are those women's who are found at wolkite town and Primary data are obtain from the respondents by preparing questionnaire and interview to the informants.

Secondary data

The secondary source of data includes gathering information that were already collected previously and accessible from different journals, books, Internet and any other document which is related to research area.

3.4 Methods of data collection

The study will use both interview and questionnaire of data collection. Interview is will go reliable information to be contacting face to face with respondents. Whereas, questionnaire use to collect necessarily information by giving prepare questions. It helps to collect information on, which the respondent does not want to express the truth information by verbal expression. The main reason for using this method is because of its being quickly, easily, and the respondent can express freely.

3.5 Sample Techniques

The reseacher was uses both probabily and non probabily sampling. Probabilty samplng is one of a technique in which each element of the population has equal chance. where as non probabily is a type of purposive technique .it is one that would be selected based on the knowledge of the population.

3.5.2 Sample Size

I was selected 44, respondents from different sectors and society, that they have enough information about my research issue. I was selected 15 respondents from different sectors office instance police office, court office, women and children office, youth office prepared for structural interview and for questionnaires' 29, responaires prepared by close ended and open ended. The close ended questionnaires include all possible answers per/write response categories and respondents are asked to choice them. Whereas the open ended questionnaires allow respondents to answers in their own words. Therefore, I was go to reliable information from respondents use both open ended and close ended questionnaires for 29 selected from society, in total I was selected 44 respondents from sample in population of 24,214 in Wolkite town.

3.6 Method of data analysis and process

After collecting the necessary data, both qualitative and quantitative method of data analysis will be used. Data that will be obtained through questionnaire analyzes through percentage and table and analyze quantitatively and the data that will be obtained by interview and focus group discussion described qualitatively. Moreover, the qualitative data will be analyzing by using thematic analysis and presented in the form of paragraph and descriptive. Finally, there researcher concludes by giving the summary of findings conclusion and recommendation.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This part of study deals about the data analysis and interpretation this chapter deeply analyses the assessment of the domestic violence against women right

4.2 Demographic characteristic of the respondents

4.2.1 Sex distribution of the respondents

Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Female	16	55
	Male	13	45
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

As the above table shows 55 % of respondents are females and other 45% of the respondents are male. Therefore, the researcher concludes that females were larger than male's respondents in the study area.

4.2.2 Age distribution of the respondents

Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Age	20_25	6	21
	26_30	8	28
	31_35	7	24
	36_45	5	17
	Above	3	10
	Total	29	100

Source, survey, (2020)

As presented in the above table 27% of the respondents are found in the age interval between 20 - 25, the other 28% of the respondents found in the interval between 26 and 30.17% of the respondents are between 37 - 45 age internal and 10% of the respondents are in the age interval of about 46.

4.2.3. Marital status of the respondents.

Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Marital status	Single	9	31
	Married	13	45
	Divorced	7	24
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

As presented in the above table 31% of the respondents are found in single, the other 45% of the respondents were married and reaming 24% of the respondent were divorced. The researcher's big amount of respondents is married; the reason behind is that they more willingness to respond for questions role from the researcher.

4.2.4 Religious affiliation of respondents

Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Religion	Muslim	4	14
	Orthodox	9	31
	Protestant	8	28
	Catholic	5	17
	Other	3	10
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

As above table show that 14% of the respondents were Muslims,31% of the respondents were orthodox, 28 % of the respondents of the respondents were protestant and 17% of the respondents were catholic and 10% of the respondents are others. Therefore, the researcher's majority of the respondents are orthodox.

4.2.5. Level of education of respondents

Variable	Respondents	frequency	Percentage
Level of Education	Illiterate	4	14
	Primary school	3	10
	Graduation	7	24
	Certificate	4	14
	Diploma	3	10
	Degree	8	28
	Total	29	100

Source, Own survey, (2020).

As presented in the above table 14% of the respondents are illiterate, 10% of the respondents are primary school, 24% of the respondents are graduation, 10% of the respondents are certificate, 10% of the respondent are diploma and 28% of the respondents are degree. Therefore, the researcher's majority of the respondents are graduation and degree.

4.2.6 Job situations of the respondents

Variable	Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Job situation of the respondents	Farmer	6	20
	Merchant	7	24
	Civil servant	4	14
	Self-employment	8	28
	Other	4	14
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

According to the above table, 20% respondents are farmers, 24% of the respondents are merchants, 14% of the respondents are civil servants, 28% of the respondents are self-employment and remaining 14% of the respondents are others. Therefore, the researcher's big amounts of respondents are self-employment.

4.3. Data discussion and analysis on domestic violence against women right

4.3.1 Types of domestic violence against women right

Items	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage
Types of domestic violence against women right which exists in Wolkite town	Sexual harassment	4	14
	Physical violence	7	24
	Rape	5	17
	Economic	3	10
	Forced marriage	4	14
	Female genital mutilation	6	21
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

According to the above table, 14% of the respondents replied that sexual harassment and rape and rape form of violence that occurs in Wolkite town. 10% of the respondents for warded that economic form of violence prevail in Wolkite town. In addition to the key informants replied that they were verbally abused by their husbands and do all their power to lower their self-esteem by telling them how worse less they are and soon. This verbal harassment takes place in a lot of homes. It is deliberate way devised by the husband to break the wife self-esteem and reduced her to be controlled, nursery and frightened person. In addition, they also said that another form of domestic violence that is seriously existed over the women is the wife's being beaten due to many accusations that range from dishonesty, rudeness, infidelity, with holding of resources and threats of divorce.

In addition to this the finding from the interview conducted with Wolkite administration women office, youth and children office show that different forms of domestic violence against women right has been observed in Wolkite town. Among them, sexual violence is one form of violence. Wolkite town police office said that women are subjected to accept what men do and say in the connection to sex as their nature and biology make them. Women passively receive men's advanced sexual desire to satisfy their lusts only without consideration of women's interest said the police office.

Physical violence is another that women have experienced. Husband abuse their wife's physical, because of different reasons like taking drug, and other addictive alcohol, conflict with in home, lack of towards the impact domestic violence. The psychological effects are psychological damage that happen to the victims. Based on data observed from views, a numbers domestic, women are imposed to psychological violence. It is not wrong to say that once a physical violence occurred, it is possible to conclude that the psychological violence will occur. The other areas in which women abused are economic violence. With regard to this different interviewee pointed out that women's economic activity is highly dependent on men. In addition, there is a tendency towards women from resource acquisition, limiting what the women's use or exploring the women. Therefore, on this finding the researcher can conclude by saying that physical and psychological violence is the major violence against women right.

4.3.2 Cause of domestic violence against women right Wolkite town.

Items	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
What Cause of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town?	Political	3	10
	Cultural	7	24
	Economic	5	17
	Legal	14	48
	Total	29	100

According to the above table 48% of the respondents forwarded that legal factor is the most important cause of domestic violence in the study area. 24% of the respondent forwarded that cultural factor are causes of domestic violence in the study area. 17% of the respondents said that economic causes are the causes to domestic violence in the study area. While the remaining 10% of the respondents forwarded those political, factors are the causes of domestic violence against women.

The finding of this study is supported by the interview data, which show that the cause domestic violence against women is the same to the above. Accordingly, several causes are responsible for the domestic violence against women. Amongst, legal factors like low level of measure and policies to reduce the violence, lack of immediate response to the victim who are in the need of legal protection are raised. Cultural factors like belief on men’s superiority over women and values that give men property right over women are also mentioned. The economic causes are those in which women’s economic and financial exercise, activities are highly dependent on men, and this gave raise to women’s limited access to cash and credit, discrimination in inheritance and property right. The other causes for violation are that of political. As the head officer told the interviewer, women’s political action is very less compared to men because of the women’s limited participation in politics. This affected women’s not to be aware of their political right and lowered women’s political representation at grass root.

4.3.3 Effects of domestic violence against women right

Item	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage
What Effects domestic violence’s against women right in Wolkite town?	Psychological	13	45
	Social	7	24
	Economic	9	31
	Total	29	100

Source, own survey, (2020)

According to the above table 24% of the respondents replied that here are social effects of domestic violence against women, 31% of the respondents forwarded that domestic violence brought about economic effects in the study area.

Based on the data from interview psychological effect most dominant one Wolkite town that made women unable to live stable life with their families and societies at whole another effect which violence imposed on women is physical effect. The police office said that women have encountered physical violence like kicking, punching, and biting which caused long term and short term physical ensure on women. The above all effects result in another serious effect on women's social life because of these victim women has lost confidence to live in harmony with society not only this, the other effect imposed on women because of domestic violence is economic violence due to women's absolute control over economy, women's economic activity was highly of women and them to be economically weak said the police office.

Thus, it is obvious to conclude that the psychological effects of domestic violence are the main effects of domestic violence against women in the study are, imposed to psychological views.

4.3.4 Level of domestic violence against women right violence.

Items	Alternative	Frequency	Percentage
The level of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town	Very high	6	21
	High	16	55
	Medium	4	14
	Low	3	10
	Total	29	100

Source: Own survey, (2020)

As the above table indicates that 55% of respondents were replied high level of domestic violence against women's right and 10% of the respondents are responded there is low level of violence in Wolkite town. In addition to the data from interviews, from youth and women association affairs informed that there is high level of domestic violence against women right. The existence of

domestic violence has seriously affected the victims, their family and society in general. Generally, the researcher can examine there is high level of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town. On the other hand, the most of the respondents were implied that there is another effect of domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town as the follows. There is alienation of women from social, economic, as well as cultural aspects of society. Similarly, some respondents explained that the women's who violets their right exposed to psychological demoralization or sense of dehumanization, and family they suffered their life.

4.4 Measures to reduce or stop domestic violence against women right

According to their responses, they verified different measurements that was taken to reduce domestic violence was giving advice and consultation service for women, providing interest free loan service for women including global fund for economic empowerment of women and created women to get the opportunities of education equally with men. Therefore, researcher can conclude that the degree of measurements taken to reduce domestic violence against women's right in Wolkite town.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

According to the study conducted, there is domestic violence against women right in Wolkite town. This study described and analyzed domestic violence against women as a global agenda, because of its impact and prospects for international community. The study has analyzed the domestic violence against women that related with major causes and it has its own effect on the women's life style. The major causes of domestic violence against women as the study-conducted shows are, political, economic and cultural factors, which are prominent one domestic violence against women right.

In another way, this study has analyzed forms of domestic violence against women in the study area. The most important one is sexual violence, economic violence, and physical violence, psychological or emotional violence against women right.

In addition to these, the study included the major effects and measures taken to reduce domestic violence against women. Accordingly, psychological, Economic and social effects are the most important one and there are different measures has been taken by the government. Amongst, Awareness among women to participate in political affair to secure their right organized gender awareness programs, training and creating opportunity of education equally with men are listed.

5.2 Recommendation

In order to reduce and eliminate domestic violence against women, the researcher tried to propose possible solutions as follows:

- Government and non-government organization should be developed in order to eliminating the basic causes of domestic violence against women right.
- The men in particular and societies in general should have to get self-awareness and work together with the victim and concerning governmental body to minimize the causes and effect of domestic violence.

- The police should have to treat the individual victim women and follow up to final decisions of such cases.
- Women who are victims of domestic violence should have to report to police station when their husband abused them.
- The government should enact special and independent gender based institutions. Which works to secure women's equality with men?
- The society should be responsible to reduce domestic violence against women right

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APPENDIX

Questionnaire

Dear respondents this question is designed for research work approved by wolkite university department of civic and ethical studies to be conducted as the partial fulfillment for the requirement of BA in civics. The main objective of this study is to access the domestic violence against women in wolkite town.

General instruction

1. Be sure that the data you give will regard only the question appear on this questionnaire paper
2. no need of wring your name and address
3. please put the sign (√) in box to fill your answers in the space provided

Part1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.

- Sex: male female
- Age: 20-25 26-30 31-36 37-40
- Marital status single married divorced
- Religion; muslim orthodox protestant catholic other
- Level of education; illiterate primary school graduation
- Job; farmer merchant civil servant sef-empoloyment

Part II research Question

1. Do you believe that there is domestic violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

2. If your answer is for question number1, you say yes, to what degree domestic violence against women exist in wolkite town? -----

3. Do you think that there is physical violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

4. Is there sexual violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

5. Do you know that there is psychological violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

6. Do you think that there is economic Violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

7. Based on your personal point of view and examination do you think that there is psychological violence against women in wolkite town?

Yes No

8. If you answer is yes for question number 4.5.6. and 7 which form of domestic violence is the most prominent one? Explain it. -----

9. Do you think that there is political factor that affect women from participation in political action?

Yes No

10. Do you believe that there is inherent superiority of men over women and control of men over women?

Yes No

11. Do you think that woman's economic control property right access to cash credit and inheritance are as equality respected as that of women?

Yes No

12. Do you remember that there is lack of legal responses or measures to reduce or stop the violence?

13. Based on above question number 9,10,11,12 what are the causes for domestic violence against women in wolkite town? Mention it. -----

✓ What are effect of domestic violence in the wolkite town? Please specify.-----

Interview questions

1. How do you rate you are in understanding about the basic concept of domestic violence against women right in wolkite town?
2. What do you think about the major effects of domestic violence against women right in wolkite town? Please explain it.
3. What form of domestics' violence against women right in wolkite town? mentioned it.
4. What are the major causes of domestic violence against women right in wolkite town?
5. How you rank the measures to reduce domestic violence against right women right wolkite town?