



WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

**THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN: AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN AS BOTH VICTIMS
AND PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN GUBRYE DISTRICT**

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of Domestic Violence in Gubrye District**

By
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Approved By the Examining Board

Advisor Signature Date

Examiner Signature Date

Declaration

Dawit Nega attests by his or her signature on this document that the research he or she conducted for the study "Other Side of the Coin: An Analysis of Women's as Both Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Gubrye District" was an independent and unique piece of labor. The study functioned as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree in psychology, with Mr. Yadessa Deriba serving as the lead investigator and director.

I certify that the information obtained, examined, and presented in this work is true and trustworthy to the best of my knowledge. All references, sources, or other materials used have been fairly recognized and credited in accordance with accepted academic practices.

I further attest that no prior academic accreditation or degrees have been sought using the research as justification. The findings, conclusions, and suggestions of the study were derived from the analysis and interpretation of the data that was acquired. Any opinions offered are mine alone.

Authors, professors, and researchers whose works have previously been mentioned and utilized as references are people I am aware of and appreciate. All of the study's flaws and limitations have been acknowledged, and the proper steps have been taken to fix them.

I accept complete responsibility for this study's authenticity, content, and ethical considerations. I confirm that this research was carried out in compliance with the institution's academic integrity policies and values since I am aware of them.

Name: -----

Signature-----

Date-----

Letter of Certification

This is to certify that Dawit Nega has conducted this research on the topic entitled “Other Side of The Coin: An Analysis of Women’s as Both Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Gubrye District” under my supervision. The research is suitable for examination and the student has got my approval to present it for assessment.

Advisor: Mr. Yadessa Deriba (MA)

Signature: _____

Date: _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My deepest gratitude goes out to Mr. Yadessa, my advisor, for his crucial advice and assistance throughout this project. His knowledge and guidance have been very helpful in determining the focus and caliber of this investigation. I sincerely appreciate his understanding, availability, and confidence in my abilities.

DEDICATION

Dear Sister Haregewoin,

With deep thanks and affection, I dedicate this study to you. Your unfailing courage and support have motivated me throughout my academic career. This tribute recognizes both your fortitude and the struggles faced by domestic abuse victims. Thank you for being such a wonderful sister, and may our trip serve as a catalyst for more constructive change.

With gratitude and love,

Dawit Nega

ACRONYMS

- **CEDAW:** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- **DV:** Domestic Violence
- **FGM/C:** Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
- **Gubrye:** Refers to the Gubrye District being studied in the research.
- **IPV:** Intimate Partner Violence
- **NGO:** Non-Governmental Organization
- **PTSD:** Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- **UN:** United Nations
- **VAW:** Violence Against Women
- **WHO:** World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Domestic abuse is a serious problem for Ethiopia's public health, particularly for women. There is a knowledge gap regarding women as perpetrators and victims due to the paucity of study in this area. The goal of this study is to contribute to comprehensive policies and activities against domestic abuse by examining the dynamics of domestic violence in Ethiopia's Gubrye area, with a particular emphasis on underreported rural populations.

The study investigates the impact of poverty, gender disparity, cultural norms, and ignorance on domestic abuse in Ethiopia. It highlights issues with putting laws and regulations into effect and upholding them, particularly in rural areas. The study offers a thorough analysis of various forms of violence, underlying factors contributing to women's involvement, and the impact of social and cultural norms on perceptions of women's roles through in-depth interviews with 30 individuals who have experienced domestic violence as victims and perpetrators.

Thematic analysis of the participant narratives using a cross-sectional and qualitative study methodology with practical sampling reveals recurrent themes and patterns. The study emphasizes the necessity for a gender-balanced approach to recognition and resolving the issue by highlighting the frequency of domestic abuse affecting women in the Gubrye district as both victims and offenders. It emphasizes the value of easily accessible resources that meet the various needs of survivors and go against damaging conventions. To compile thorough data and comprehend the elements influencing women's involvement in domestic violence, more research is required. The research results help develop successful treatments and prevention plans, encourage healthy relationships, and provide support for all victims of domestic abuse in the Gubrye district and beyond.

Key words: *violence, victim of violence, perpetrator, domestic violence, physical abuse, psychological abuse, and sexual abuse.*

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

The background, goals, and issue statement of the study are briefly summarized in this chapter. The goal, significance, and organization of the study are all extensively explained in this chapter.

1.1 Background of the study

Domestic violence is a widespread issue that has an impact on both individuals and families. Like many other countries, Ethiopia recognizes domestic violence as a serious public health concern. Ethiopia has a high rate of domestic violence against women, but little is known about how frequently women are the ones who conduct these crimes. There is a significant knowledge vacuum because the majority of currently available research focuses on women who have experienced domestic abuse (Kebede 2019).

By examining the complicated nature of the issue, especially in relation to women who are both victims and perpetrators of such violence in the Gubrye district, this study seeks to add to the body of knowledge already available on domestic violence. This study attempts to provide a more thorough understanding of the problem in Ethiopia's rural communities, where domestic violence is frequently underreported and disregarded. In the end, this research aims to contribute to the creation of efficient policies and initiatives to stop and address domestic abuse in all of its manifestations. M. Kebede and N. Assefa (2019).

The ubiquitous and complex problem of domestic abuse affects millions of women worldwide, including those in Ethiopia. Despite efforts to address the issue, particularly in isolated places like the Gubrye district, there is still a lack of a complete understanding of it. In Ethiopian literature, women are primarily portrayed as domestic abuse victims, ignoring the notion that women may also engage in comparable acts of violence. This results in a significant information gap about the issue, which lowers the effectiveness of policies and programs designed to stop and address domestic violence in all of its manifestations (Yigzaw, 2019).

Furthermore, the shame attached to domestic abuse in Ethiopia frequently results in underreporting, making it challenging to properly comprehend the scope of the issue. This is especially true for women who commit acts of domestic abuse because they may experience increased stigma and societal rejection. Therefore, in order to create effective prevention and intervention strategies that

deal with the underlying causes of the issue, a detailed investigation of the domestic violence problem in the Gubrye district is required, with a special emphasis on women as both victims and perpetrators (Yigzaw, 2019).

Furthermore, the existing literature on domestic violence in Ethiopia has mainly emphasized women as victims while omitting the possibility that women may also be the ones who commit such violence. This has created a substantial knowledge vacuum regarding the problem, especially in rural places like the Gubrye district where cultural and traditional norms may affect the definition and perception of domestic abuse. Effective laws and programs to prevent and address domestic violence in all of its manifestations are difficult to create without a thorough grasp of the issue and the numerous variables contributing to it. Mohammed, M. A., and M. A. Yassin (2019). (2016). Central Statistical Agency (CSA) [Ethiopia] and ICF.

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is a serious problem that affects people, families, and communities all around the country. One of Ethiopia's most common human rights abuses is domestic violence, which disproportionately affects women and girls, according to a report by the Ethiopian Human Rights Commission. The study also highlights how victims of domestic violence are usually made to feel guilty for their conduct or are made fun of by society.

According to research, a number of variables, such as poverty, gender inequality, cultural norms and practices, and a lack of knowledge and education, contribute to domestic violence in Ethiopia. Domestic violence victims frequently suffer severe physical, emotional, and psychological suffering, such as wounds, depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem.

Ethiopia has made efforts to address the issue of domestic violence by creating laws and regulations aimed to prevent and respond to abuse, as well as programs to promote awareness and empower women. However, there are still issues with the implementation and enforcement of these policies, particularly in rural areas where access to resources and services may be limited.

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is a complex and multifaceted problem that necessitates a comprehensive and concerted response from the government, civil society, and communities. Ethiopia Human Rights Commission (2019). Report on Ethiopia's Human Rights Situation. Addis Ababa-based Ethiopian Human Rights Commission.)

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is a serious problem that affects both rural and urban areas. Traditional gender roles and unequal power dynamics in relationships are frequently linked to the issue. Domestic violence, which can take many different forms, including physical, sexual,

psychological, and economic abuse, disproportionately affects women. However, a thorough knowledge of the issue is lacking, particularly in light of the dual roles played by women as perpetrators and victims of such violence. This creates a huge awareness gap about the problem, especially in rural places like Gubrye district.

In order to comprehend the type and prevalence of domestic violence in Ethiopia, numerous studies have been carried out. For instance, a study by Berhane et al. (2018) discovered that 71.6% of women said they had experienced domestic violence of some kind at some point in their lives. Similar findings were obtained in a research by Gebrezgi et al. (2020), which revealed that 32.6% of women and 65.4% of women reported having experienced sexual violence. In spite of these high rates, domestic violence in Ethiopia is nevertheless underreported and frequently accepted as the norm (Gurmu, 2017).

A variety of laws and policies have been implemented by the Ethiopian government to address the issue of domestic violence. For instance, amendments to the Criminal Code and Family Law rendered domestic abuse a crime and provided victims with legal protection in 2000. The public and law enforcement officials continue to be unaware of and unsympathetic to domestic abuse, and these laws have not been successfully applied (Gebrezgi et al., 2020).

7% of sexually abused women and 23% of physically assaulted women between the ages of 15 and 49 reported having suffered abuse, according to the 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS). Moreover, 10% of expectant mothers reported physical abuse and 19% reported emotional violence. In addition, the survey (Central Statistical Agency [Ethiopia], & ICF, 2017) discovered that 74% of women who had experienced physical or sexual violence did not seek any assistance or support from official bodies like the police or health services.

30% of Ethiopian women have experienced physical abuse from an intimate partner, and 71% of Ethiopian women have experienced violence at some point in their lives, according to research by the Ethiopian Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs (Central Statistical Agency [Ethiopia], 2016). Domestic abuse is pervasive in Ethiopia and is especially prevalent in rural regions (Amare, 2018). Despite efforts to address the problem, there is still a significant knowledge gap regarding the complex nature of domestic abuse, particularly with regard to the role played by women in both its victims' and abusers' roles.

As a result, the goal of this study is to present a thorough analysis of women in the Gubrye district who are involved in domestic violence, both as offenders and victims. This study intends to provide

a more nuanced knowledge of the issue and inform the creation of efficient preventative and intervention measures by evaluating the nature of domestic violence in this setting and exploring the elements that contribute to it.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Although domestic violence is a problem that is well acknowledged in Ethiopia, little research has been done on the topic of women who engage in domestic violence as both offenders and victims. The bulk of research on domestic violence in Ethiopia, according to a report by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 2018, only consider male perpetrators and female victims, ignoring the experiences of women who commit domestic abuse (UNFPA, 2018). This information gap hinders the development of effective interventions and preventative programs that take into consideration the needs and experiences of both male and female victims and perpetrators, as well as restricts our understanding of the intricate dynamics of domestic violence.

The experiences and opinions of women who have experienced domestic violence as offenders and victims will be examined in this study in order to develop a more nuanced knowledge of the dynamics of domestic violence in Ethiopia. The study's findings may aid in the development of more appropriate interventions and preventative strategies that consider the needs and circumstances of both male and female Ethiopian victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse.

The significant and pervasive issue of domestic violence affects millions of individuals worldwide. Men are often thought to be the main abusers, despite the fact that research has shown that both women and men can be involved in domestic violence (Karakurt&Cumbie, 2012; Stover & Tharp, 2014). Studies on domestic violence, however, usually focus on men who hurt women, leaving women's involvement as domestic violence perpetrators understudied (Stover & Tharp, 2014). In the context of the Gubrye district, where little is known about the occurrence and form of domestic violence involving women as both victims and perpetrators, this knowledge gap in the literature is particularly severe.

Research Question 1: What is the prevalence of domestic violence involving women as both victims and perpetrators in Gubrye district?

Even though there hasn't been much research on the frequency of domestic violence involving women in the Gubrye district, both as perpetrators and victims, certain studies indicate that this situation is not unusual. For instance, a research done in rural Uganda indicated that more than 40%

of women who said they had experienced intimate relationship violence also said they had harmed their partners (Karamagi et al., 2006). Similarly, a study done in Nigeria discovered that nearly 20% of women who said they had been physically abused by their partners had also said they had abused their partners (Okenwa-Emegwa et al., 2019). Although these studies were not carried out in the Gubrye neighborhood, they do indicate that domestic violence involving both female victims and perpetrators may be a serious problem in situations that are similar.

Research Question 2: What are the different forms of violence experienced by women in both victim and perpetrator roles?

In domestic relationships, women are both the targets of and the perpetrators of physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse (Archer, 2000; Karakurt & Cumbie, 2012). According to Karakurt and Cumbie (2012), women are more likely to be both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence than those who only experience one type of abuse. Additionally, studies have shown that women who perpetrate domestic violence and are also the victims are more likely to encounter severe forms of abuse, such as choking, than victims who only experience mild forms of abuse (Stover & Tharp, 2014).

Research Question 3: What are the underlying factors that contribute to women's involvement in domestic violence as perpetrators in Gubrye district?

There are many different and intricate elements that go into why women become involved in domestic violence as offenders. According to several research (Archer, 2000; Stover & Tharp, 2014), women who are both domestic violence victims and perpetrators may have a history of abuse, substance abuse, mental health concerns, financial hardship, or a lack of social support. But in the context of the Gubrye district, it is crucial to investigate the specific factors influencing women's involvement in domestic violence as perpetrators.

Research Question 4: How do societal and cultural norms affect perceptions of women's roles as perpetrators and victims of domestic violence in the Gubrye district?

In the Gubrye district, societal and cultural norms greatly influence how people perceive women's roles as perpetrators and victims of domestic abuse. Patriarchal beliefs that men should hold positions of leadership and women should be subordinate to them may have an impact on the normalizing of domestic violence and the involvement of women as perpetrators (Archer, 2000; Stover & Tharp, 2014).

According to Alemu et al. (2015), domestic violence has a significant detrimental impact on Ethiopian women's wellbeing and health. The study found that women who had suffered domestic abuse were more likely to conceive unintended children and have unsafe abortions. Domestic abuse has also been associated with mental health conditions like anxiety and depression. Domestic violence may prevent women from seeking and obtaining adequate healthcare because they may be frightened of prejudice or retaliation from their partners, according to the study. In general, domestic violence has a detrimental effect on women's welfare and health, highlighting the urgent need for efficient prevention and intervention methods.

Domestic violence has detrimental effects on women's health, but it also has a big economic and societal impact in Ethiopia. According to a study by Gebrezgabher et al. (2017), women who had experienced domestic violence were more likely to have had limited access to education and job possibilities, which can result in a cycle of poverty and financial dependence on their spouses. Additional societal effects of domestic violence include the normalizing of violence and the maintenance of gender inequity. A multifaceted strategy that targets the core causes of violence, advances gender equality, and offers assistance and resources to survivors is needed to address the issue of domestic abuse in Ethiopia.

The consequences of domestic violence on children who witness it or experience it at home are very severe. According to a study by Sabri et al. (2014), children who witnessed domestic violence were more likely to have mental health issues including hopelessness and anxiety as well as behavioral disorders like aggression and substance addiction. This underlines the necessity of a comprehensive plan to address domestic violence, one that includes aid for victims and their children.

Authorities in Ethiopia are also worried about how domestic violence impacts women's ability to conceive. According to a study by Kassa et al. (2019), women who had experienced domestic violence were more likely to encounter unplanned pregnancies, unwanted births, and challenges during pregnancy and labor. As a result, mothers and children may experience negative health outcomes such as maternal mortality and morbidity.

1.3 Research questions

1. How common is domestic abuse involving women in Gubrye district, both as offenders and victims?
- 2 What are the various types of violence that women encounter, both as perpetrators and as victims?
- 3 What are the underlying causes of women in the Gubrye district engaging in domestic violence as perpetrators?
- 4 How do opinions toward women's roles as domestic violence victims and offenders in the Gubrye district change as a result of social and cultural norms?

1.4 Objectives of the study

1. To investigate the frequency of domestic abuse affecting women in the Gubrye district, both as offenders and victims.
- 2.To investigate the types of violence that women encounter, both as perpetrators and victims.
- 3.To look into the fundamental causes of women engaging in and perpetrating domestic violence.
- 4.To investigate how societal and cultural norms influence perceptions of women's roles as domestic violence offenders and victims.

1.5 Operational definition

- **Violence** can be characterized as the deliberate use of physical force, threats, or psychological techniques to intentionally hurt, injure, or kill a person or group of people (Krishnan et al., 2017).

- **A victim of violence** is a person who has been intentionally harmed, injured, or killed by the use of physical force, threats, or psychological techniques by another person or group (Krishnan et al., 2017).

- **A perpetrator** is a person or group that deliberately causes pain, injury, or death to another person or group by using physical force, threats, or psychological techniques (Krishnan et al., 2017).

- **Domestic violence** is a pattern of conduct in which one intimate partner abuses the other by using physical, sexual, emotional, or psychological means against them in attempt to gain control over them (World Health Organization, 2021).

- **Psychological abuse:** a type of domestic abuse that involves controlling, intimidating, and manipulating the victim by words and deeds, causing emotional injury and anguish (Devries et al., 2013).

- **Physical abuse:** a type of domestic violence that frequently results in bodily harm to the victim by using physical force or violence to control, injure, or threaten them (WHO, 2013).

- **Sexual abuse:** a type of domestic abuse where the victim is forced into having sex with the perpetrator, frequently without their consent (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013).

1.6 Significance of the study

This research merits consideration by the scientific and academic community, particularly in light of the problem of domestic abuse. The majority of studies on domestic violence has focused on women as the victims and males as the offenders. This is the extent to which violence against women and domestic abuses are synonymous. Therefore, this study looks at the other side of the gender dimension of the phenomenon. The results of the study will add to our understanding of domestic violence against men as well as to the amount of empirical and research-based information on the topic. Violence against men has repercussions on the individual, the community, the individual's rights, the law, and the economy, much as domestic violence against women. It merits equal attention because it violates people's rights and amounts to abuse. The findings of the study can be used to the study's findings can be used to identify any gaps or double standards that could already exist as well as to confirm the prevalence of the phenomenon. This can be used to spread awareness and strengthen policies.

1.7 The scope of the Study

The phenomenon of domestic violence involving women in the Gubrye district—both as perpetrators and victims—was the subject of the study. The purpose of the study was to explore the

prevalence, nature, underlying causes, and social and cultural standards associated with domestic violence in the district.

The study involved women from the Gubrye district who had been involved in domestic violence, either as offenders or victims. A cross-sectional qualitative approach was used to gather and analyze information from these women through in-depth interviews or focus groups.

It is important to note that the study's scope was limited to the Gubrye district, and the findings could not be generalized to other districts or geographical areas. The results provided insights into the experiences and perspectives of the participants, offering a nuanced understanding of domestic violence dynamics in the specific context.

The study's findings contributed to the development of interventions and strategies that addressed the needs and circumstances of both male and female domestic violence victims and perpetrators in the Gubrye district. Additionally, by deepening our understanding of gender and power dynamics in domestic abuse, the study aimed to challenge misconceptions and biases that perpetuated gender-based violence.

1.8 Limitation of the study

Despite the inherent limitations in any research study, the following considerations were addressed in this study:

Firstly, it was acknowledged that participants might not have felt comfortable sharing their experiences due to the sensitive nature of domestic violence, or they might have responded in a socially acceptable manner, potentially introducing biased data. However, efforts were made to create a supportive and confidential environment to encourage open and honest responses.

Furthermore, while the study focused on a specific location in Ethiopia, the potential lack of generalizability to other locales or situations was recognized. Nonetheless, the findings provide valuable insights into the dynamics of domestic violence in that particular context.

Regarding data collection, although self-reported data may not always be completely accurate or reliable, it was acknowledged as a valuable source of information. Steps were taken to ensure clear communication and understanding between the interviewer and participants, despite potential language or cultural obstacles.

Lastly, the study acknowledged that resource and time constraints could affect the depth and scope of the analysis. Nevertheless, researchers made diligent efforts to maximize the available resources and conduct a thorough examination of the subject matter.

Moving forward, future research should build upon these limitations, addressing them explicitly and taking them into account when evaluating and interpreting the study's findings. This will contribute to the continuous refinement and advancement of knowledge in the field of domestic violence.

As the research was conducted, it built upon these limitations, addressing them explicitly and taking them into account when evaluating and interpreting the study's findings. This approach contributed to the continuous refinement and advancement of knowledge in the field of domestic violence.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

With a focus on the roles of women as both victims and perpetrators of such violence, this chapter presents an overview of the body of extant literature on domestic violence. The chapter opens with an analysis of domestic violence's prevalence worldwide, which is followed by a discussion of domestic violence's prevalence in Ethiopia. The chapter next examines societal and cultural norms that influence perceptions of women's roles as domestic violence offenders and victims before concluding with a discussion of the most recent regulations and initiatives designed to prevent and address domestic violence in Ethiopia.

2.1 Global Prevalence of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence does not only occur in a certain nation, culture, or social class. It is a widespread issue that has an impact on people all over the world. One in three women may experience physical or sexual abuse in their lives, which is a startling statistic for the prevalence of domestic violence worldwide (WHO, 2021). This data emphasizes the demand for an international initiative to address the problem and create policies and programs focused at preventing and reducing domestic violence.

In international programs to encourage the prevention of domestic abuse, the World Health Organization (WHO) has assumed a leadership position. The WHO has made a substantial contribution to the development of global policies and guidelines meant to combat domestic violence since identifying it as a public health concern in 1993 (WHO, 2013).

Additionally, the United Nations has aggressively promoted laws and initiatives meant to end domestic violence throughout the world. By 2030, all kinds of violence against women and girls, including domestic abuse, are to be eradicated according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN (UN, 2021).

Despite these initiatives, domestic violence is still a major issue on a global scale. According to the WHO, women are two to three times more likely than males to experience intimate partner abuse (WHO, 2021). As a result, women are disproportionately harmed by domestic violence. Additionally, victims of domestic violence frequently experience emotional and psychological abuse in addition to physical and sexual abuse (WHO, 2021). The impact on a person's mental health and wellbeing may be long-lasting.

The frequency of domestic violence worldwide is influenced by a variety of factors. Economic inequality, societal and cultural norms that support violence against women, and limited access to healthcare and education are a few of them (WHO, 2013). For domestic violence to become less common worldwide, it is imperative to address these underlying reasons.

The frequency of domestic violence worldwide is influenced by a variety of factors. Economic inequality, societal and cultural norms that support violence against women, and limited access to healthcare and education are a few of them (WHO, 2013). For domestic violence to become less common worldwide, it is imperative to address these underlying reasons.

Along with addressing the root causes of domestic violence, there is a need for policies and activities that focus on preventing and responding to it. The WHO has developed a series of critical interventions to address domestic violence, including both primary prevention and response techniques (WHO, 2013). These interventions include everything from public awareness campaigns aimed at changing social norms that enable violence to training for healthcare professionals to recognize and handle domestic abuse to legal and social services for victims of domestic violence.

According to a UN assessment, domestic violence has sharply escalated throughout the COVID-19 epidemic as lockdowns and social isolation tactics have forced many victims to spend more time with their abusers (UN Women, 2020). The study also discusses how the epidemic has made it harder for governments to set aside enough money for domestic violence prevention and response as well as for victims to get the support resources they need.

International agreements and initiatives have been developed as part of global efforts to address domestic abuse. For instance, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set forth by the United Nations contain a specific goal to end all kinds of violence against women and girls (UN Women, n.d.). Additionally, the Council of Europe created the Istanbul Convention, a binding agreement designed to prevent and address domestic violence and violence against women (Council of Europe, n.d.).

In spite of these initiatives, domestic violence is still a problem on a global scale. Inadequate legal systems and support systems, as well as cultural and societal attitudes that enable violence against women, continue to obstruct development. To address these issues, governments, civil society organizations, and people at all levels will need to work together in a thorough and coordinated manner.

Domestic abuse is a widespread issue that affects people of different ages, genders, and socioeconomic statuses. Because domestic violence is so common over the world, there needs to be a coordinated effort to address the problem and create policies and programs that will help prevent and lessen domestic violence (Krug et al., 2002). Globally, the WHO and the UN have been actively involved in promoting laws and initiatives targeted at ending domestic abuse (Krug et al., 2002). Reduced prevalence of domestic violence requires addressing its core causes, which include societal and cultural norms that support violence against women, economic inequality, and lack of access to healthcare and education.

2.2 Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is a pervasive issue that affects a sizable section of the population. According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) carried out in 2016, the country has an unacceptably high frequency of physical and sexual violence against women. According to the survey, one in ten women between the ages of 15 and 49 who have suffered physical abuse have also experienced sexual violence (CSA et al., 2017). These figures are alarming and show that Ethiopia's domestic violence problem need immediate attention.

The study also discovered that Ethiopia's deeply rooted cultural and societal norms contribute to the high prevalence of domestic violence against women. According to a survey of women, 60% of them think that in some situations, a husband can legitimately hit his wife (CSA et al., 2017). This perspective on domestic abuse emphasizes the need for societal and cultural transformation that supports gender equality and upholds women's rights.

The research by Lemma et al. (2019) supports the association between domestic violence and education. According to the study, women who have received no formal education are more likely than those who have, to experience domestic abuse. This shows how important it is to support educational and awareness-raising programs that address gender inequity, especially attitudes

regarding violence against women. Education can provide women the strength to resist violence and ask for aid, as well as to build a society that respects and champions women's rights.

Gebrezgi et al. (2017) discovered that a low household income was linked to a higher likelihood of domestic violence against women in another study carried out in Ethiopia. This shows that in order to lessen women's vulnerability to violence, they must be economically empowered. Domestic abuse is more likely to affect women who are financially dependent on their relationships. Therefore, programs that encourage women's economic independence, such as those that offer education and training, employment possibilities, and access to finance, can aid in lowering their susceptibility to violence.

2.3 Social and Cultural Norms

Domestic violence attitudes are significantly influenced by social and cultural conventions, particularly in nations where conventional gender roles are strongly ingrained. According to traditional gender norms, women in Ethiopia should be subject to the authority of men (Okenwa-Emegwa, 2019). Women who strive to get help or leave violent relationships are frequently stigmatized by this patriarchal society and blamed for their own victimization (Okenwa-Emegwa, 2019). Further reinforcing the notion that women are inferior to males and deserve violence are cultural practices that support violence against women and girls, such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (Stover & Tharp, 2014).

According to studies, social and cultural norms significantly influence how Ethiopians see domestic abuse. Assefa et al. (2020) concluded that traditional views that women should be obedient to males and that husbands have the right to correct their wives can contribute to the normalizing of domestic violence in their evaluation of the literature on domestic violence in Ethiopia. Women may then stop seeking treatment or reporting abuse because they have come to accept violence as a normal part of their lives as a result. The authors also discovered that women's dependence on their husbands for financial support can make it challenging for them to escape violent marriages.

Regarding damaging practices like FGM/C and conventional gender roles, the Ethiopian government has taken action. In Ethiopia, the National Committee on Traditional behaviors was founded to put an end to such behaviors, and initiatives have been made to advance gender equality in both the workplace and in school (Karamagi et al., 2006). These initiatives, however, have not

been sufficient to dismantle deeply rooted societal and cultural practices that support domestic abuse.

A greater understanding of the precise ways in which Ethiopian societal and cultural norms contribute to domestic violence is also needed in order to design methods that will effectively address these problems. For the purpose of averting more abuse and offering victims support, it is essential to address the underlying causes of domestic violence.

2.4 Policies and Programs

The Family Law Proclamation was passed by the Ethiopian government in 2000 as one measure to combat domestic abuse. Domestic abuse is now a crime, and victims are now protected by the law (Karamagi et al., 2006). The Family Law Proclamation establishes a legal framework for the prosecution of those who commit domestic violence and acknowledges the rights of women inside marriage. A National Committee on Traditional Practices in Ethiopia has also been established by the government with the purpose of eradicating harmful customs like female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) (Karamagi et al., 2006). This committee is instrumental in bringing attention to the negative consequences of these practices and promoting their abolition.

However, despite these initiatives, there are still substantial gaps in Ethiopia's domestic violence policies and programs. The lack of funding for programs that prevent and respond to domestic violence is a significant problem. In addition, both the general public and law enforcement personnel lack knowledge and understanding of domestic violence. Underreporting of domestic abuse cases and insufficient support for victims may result from this.

The core causes of domestic violence have also not been sufficiently addressed by current legislation and programs, according to critics (Karakurt&Cumbie, 2012). Domestic violence continues to be seen as a private issue rather than a public health and human rights concern due to the minimal emphasis on prevention and education. As a result, damaging gender stereotypes and attitudes that support violence against women and girls are strengthened (Karakurt&Cumbie, 2012). Additionally, there is a lack of coordination and collaboration across the various sectors and organizations that are working to address domestic violence, which can result in wasted effort and resource inefficiency (Karakurt&Cumbie, 2012).

A thorough and coordinated approach to domestic violence prevention and response is required in Ethiopia in order to bridge these gaps (Assefa et al., 2020). Several parties should be involved in this, including the government, civil society organizations, and neighborhood associations (Assefa et al., 2020). Several possible tactics are as follows:

- Strengthening legislative frameworks and law enforcement systems to ensure abusers are held accountable and victims have access to justice.
- Investing in education and awareness-raising programs to counter negative gender norms and attitudes regarding domestic violence.
- Strengthening collaboration and coordination between various sectors and organizations involved in domestic violence prevention and response.
- Investing in research and data collection to better understand the scope and nature of domestic violence in Ethiopia and inform policy and program development.
- Providing comprehensive services for survivors of domestic violence, such as shelters, counseling, and legal aid.

Although there have been some initiatives to address domestic abuse in Ethiopia, much work remains. Effective prevention and response to domestic violence necessitate a comprehensive and coordinated strategy, which calls for funding for laws and initiatives that tackle the problem's underlying causes.

2.5 The impact of education and household income on domestic violence

Education is found to be inversely related to DV in several studies. For instance, a study done in the US indicated that women with a high school graduation or less were more likely to experience DV than women with a college degree or some college education (Coker et al., 2000). Higher levels of education were linked to a lower incidence of physical and sexual DV among women, according to another study (Cunradi et al., 2002).

The protective impact of education on DV has a number of plausible causes. According to one argument, education might give women more financial independence, which would make it simpler for them to escape violent relationships (Coker et al., 2000). Education may also raise women's awareness of their rights and the services that are accessible to them, such as shelters and legal help (Cunradi et al., 2002).

Household income has also been mentioned as a possible DV protective factor, similar to education. According to one study, women who live below the poverty line are more likely to encounter DV than those who live above it (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). Additionally, a U.S. study indicated that women were less likely to experience physical DV when their home income was higher (Cunradi et al., 2002).

Increased financial resources that enable women to exit abusive situations may be the cause of the protective impact of household income (Sullivan & Bybee, 1999). The ability of women to access services and support, such as counseling and legal aid, can also improve with financial independence (Cunradi et al., 2002).

2.6 Impact on women's health and wellbeing

According to numerous studies (Chen et al., 2018; Garca-Moreno et al., 2005; Taft et al., 2014), women who suffer DV have a higher risk of a variety of physical health issues, such as chronic pain, digestive issues, and gynecological issues. STIs, unwanted pregnancies, and issues with reproductive health are all more prevalent among women who suffer DV (Ellsberg et al., 2008; Garca-Moreno et al., 2005; Koenig et al., 2003). Women who encounter DV are more likely to face mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance addiction, in addition to physical health issues (Devries et al., 2013; Garca-Moreno et al., 2005; Taft et al., 2014).

Women's mental health can be especially negatively impacted by DV. Suicidal ideas and attempts are more likely in women who have experienced DV (Ellsberg et al., 2008; Taft et al., 2014). According to Garca-Moreno et al. (2005) and Taft et al. (2014), they are also more prone to have low self-esteem, feelings of guilt and shame, and social isolation. According to Bancroft & Silverman (2002), Edleson (1999), Holt et al. (2008), children who witness DV can also suffer from serious mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and behavioral issues.

DV has an effect on women's wellbeing that goes beyond just their physical and mental health. Economic difficulty, such as poverty, unemployment, and financial dependence on their abusers, is more likely to affect women who experience domestic violence (Devries et al., 2013; Ellsberg et al., 2008; Garca-Moreno et al., 2005). In addition, they could become socially isolated and lose their social networks (Garca-Moreno et al., 2005; Taft et al., 2014).

DV has harmful repercussions on women's emotional health in addition to their physical health. According to studies (Campbell et al., 2002; Devries et al., 2013; Ellsberg et al., 2008), women who encounter DV are more likely to have depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicide attempts. According to Garcia-Moreno et al. (2005), women who experience DV may also have trouble managing stress, feel socially isolated, and have poorer self-esteem.

For women, DV may potentially have long-term health effects. According to Coker et al. (2002), Golding (1999), and McCauley et al. (1995), women who have DV may be more susceptible to chronic illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, and pain syndromes. These long-lasting health effects highlight the importance of early intervention and DV prevention (Coker et al., 2002). These effects may continue even after the DV has ended.

DV can have negative effects on women's physical and mental health in addition to their financial situation. Due to physical or mental health issues, women who suffer DV may be unable to work, which results in lost wages and financial instability (Coker et al., 2002). It may be challenging for them to leave an abusive relationship since they may also suffer financial abuse, such as having their partner restrict their access to money (Adams et al., 2008).

In contrast to women who did not suffer violence, those who experienced intimate partner abuse were more likely to report chronic pain, gastrointestinal issues, and urinary tract infections, according to a different study by Taft et al. (2014). The study also discovered that women who had been the victims of violence had worse overall health, including increased psychological discomfort and worse self-rated health.

Domestic abuse has also been connected to issues with mental health in addition to physical health. Women who have suffered domestic violence are more likely to develop depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance misuse, according to a comprehensive analysis by Trevillion et al. (2012). The review also discovered a link between higher risk of mental health issues and the intensity and length of the violence.

Overall, DV has a considerable and complex effect on the health and wellbeing of women. It is essential that medical professionals, decision-makers, and society at large acknowledge the gravity of DV and seek to prevent and address it.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study's methodology will be covered in this chapter. The study's methodology and approach are described in detail. The chapter also discusses the study's sample, which will be used to conduct the investigation.

3.1 Research Design

Cross-sectional, qualitative, and with an emphasis on practical sampling was the research strategy used for this study. The goal was to get a thorough understanding of the perspectives and experiences of women who have experienced domestic violence in the Gubrye district, both as victims and perpetrators. The following strategy was used:

1. Sampling: The study's survey component used convenient sampling to find people who said they had experienced domestic abuse. Targeting those who have both been victims and perpetrators of domestic violence, a deliberate choice was taken. Practical factors, including the availability of resources and the amount of time available, were taken into account while determining the sample size for the qualitative component. For instance, 30 people from the sample size were chosen for in-depth interviews..
2. In-depth Interviews: To learn more about the experiences, viewpoints, and contextual aspects surrounding domestic abuse, qualitative interviews with the chosen participants were undertaken. Participants were free to openly share their opinions and feelings because the interviews were open-ended. This qualitative data collection technique sought to record in-depth knowledge of the participants' actual experiences.
3. Data Analysis: The interview data was transcribed and analyzed using qualitative data analysis techniques. Recurring themes, patterns, and nuances in the participants' narratives were identified to gain a deeper understanding of the dynamics of domestic violence in the Gubrye district. Analytical approaches such as thematic analysis or content analysis were employed to derive meaningful interpretations from the qualitative data.

This study used a cross-sectional, qualitative research approach with practical sampling to analyze the complexity and contextual factors surrounding domestic violence in the Gubrye region. A

complete understanding of the experiences and viewpoints of women who were involved in domestic violence, both as perpetrators and victims, was made possible through the qualitative method.

3.1 Population and Sampling Techniques

Population

The study focused on conducting in-depth interviews with a sample of 30 individuals from the population. These 30 participants were selected based on their relevance to the research objectives, the criteria of inclusion during recruitment, and their ability to provide rich and diverse insights into the phenomenon of domestic abuse in the Gubrye district.

To ensure that the sample of 30 people was representative of the population, the following considerations were taken into account:

1. Socio-demographic Representation: Participants from various socio-demographic backgrounds, such as different age groups, marital statuses, educational levels, and socioeconomic statuses, were included. This diversity helped capture the complexity and intersectionality of domestic violence experiences.
2. Geographic Representation: Individuals from different locations within the Gubrye district were included in the sample. This consideration helped account for any potential variations in domestic abuse prevalence or characteristics across different areas.

While the sample of 30 people may not have fully represented the entire population of 23,000, the qualitative approach prioritized depth and richness of insights over statistical representativeness. By selecting participants based on their relevance and the diversity of their experiences, the study gathered valuable qualitative data that offered a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being investigated in the Gubrye district.

Sampling Technique

Convenient sampling was the sample method used for the investigation. Instead of utilizing stratified random sample or purposive sampling techniques, convenient sampling entails choosing individuals based on their simplicity of accessibility and desire to participate.

Participants in this study were picked depending on their comfort and availability. This could be people who were nearby or people who were there in a particular context or area. Data could be collected quickly and affordably because to the use of simple sampling.

The study sought to learn more about the prevalence, nature, and underlying causes of domestic violence among women in the Gubrye district through the use of practical sampling. It is crucial to keep in mind that easy sampling may create biases and that the results may not be fully generalizable to a larger population. However, convenient sampling offered an effective technique to collect qualitative data for this study within the limitations of time and money.

3.2 Data collection method

To gather information on the frequency and features of domestic abuse among women in the Gubrye district, a cross-sectional qualitative approach was employed. The focus was on collecting in-depth insights and narratives through qualitative data gathering methods.

Instead of relying on a structured survey questionnaire, the data collection process involved conducting in-depth interviews or facilitating focus group discussions with women who had experienced domestic abuse. These qualitative methods allowed for a deeper exploration of their experiences as both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.

During the interviews or focus groups, participants had the opportunity to share their perspectives on the prevalence, nature, and underlying causes of domestic violence. The discussions delved into the social and cultural norms that influenced perceptions and behaviors related to domestic abuse.

By using qualitative data gathering techniques, such as in-depth interviews and the research aimed to capture the rich and nuanced experiences of women in the Gubrye district. These qualitative methods provided valuable insights into the lived experiences of individuals and the complex dynamics surrounding domestic violence.

Combining the qualitative data obtained from interviews contributed to a comprehensive understanding of the domestic violence phenomenon in the Gubrye district. The findings shed light on the multifaceted roles of women as victims and perpetrators, and helped identify the underlying factors contributing to domestic violence in the community.

3.5 Method of Data analysis

To gain insights into the characteristics of domestic violence experienced by women in the Gubrye district, qualitative analysis techniques were employed. This involved identifying recurring themes and patterns in the experiences and perspectives of women regarding domestic abuse. The focus was on capturing the richness and depth of the participants' narratives, rather than relying on descriptive or inferential statistics. The aim was to develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under investigation.

The cross-sectional qualitative approach did not typically involve hypothesis testing or inferential statistics like chi-square tests or logistic regression analysis. Instead, the emphasis was on exploring individual experiences, perspectives, and contextual factors related to domestic violence.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS OF KEY FINDINGS

This chapter presents an analysis of the data acquired regarding domestic violence in the Gubrye district. The findings are supported by information that was provided by a group of participants who spoke about their perspectives and experiences on this important subject.

The characteristics and patterns of domestic violence in the Gubrye area were significantly clarified by these subjects. By examining the participant responses, we may gain a better understanding of the various causes of domestic violence as well as how it impacts individuals and families in the community.

In the parts that follow, this chapter's analysis of these topics will be covered in further detail, highlighting the parallels and discrepancies found in the participant stories. The results will also be contrasted with prior research in order to determine any areas of agreement or disagreement in our understanding of domestic violence.

Through this comprehensive analysis, the aim is to contribute to the field of domestic violence research by shedding light on the specific context of the Gubrye district and providing valuable insights that can inform future interventions and support services. Recognizing the complexities of domestic violence and adopting a gender-balanced perspective is crucial in addressing this issue effectively.

However, it is important to acknowledge the challenges and limitations encountered during the research process. These will be discussed in detail to provide a transparent account of the study's scope and potential implications for the findings.

Overall, this chapter serves as a critical examination of the data collected and its implications for understanding domestic violence in the Gubrye district. The subsequent chapters will build upon these findings and offer recommendations for future research and interventions aimed at addressing domestic violence in this specific context.

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 4.1

Demographic characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18-30	5	16.7%
31-40	15	50%
41-50	7	23.3%
51 and above	3	10%
Educational level		
No formal education	1	3.3%
Primary level education	10	33.3%
Secondary level education	14	46.7%
University/college level of education	5	16.7%
Marital status		
Single	5	16.7%
Married	23	76.7%
Divorced/Separated	1	3.3%
Widowed	1	3.3%
Occupation		
Formal employment	10	33.3%
Informal employment	5	16.7%
Business/Self-employed	15	50%

The participants' age, education level, marital status, and distribution of occupations were examined during the research and are shown in Table 4.1. The bulk of responders, approximately 50% of the total, were between the ages of 31 and 40. 16.7% of respondents were between the ages of 18 and 30 and 23% were between the ages of 41 and 50. Only 10% of those who responded were over 50.

Regarding education levels, the data showed that 46.7% of respondents (14 participants), or a sizable portion of the respondents, had a secondary level of education. 33.3% (10 participants) of the sample had only an elementary education, while only five respondents said they had completed college or a university. Only one person stated that they had never attended school.

The majority of respondents (76.7%) were married, compared to 16.7% who were single. 3.3% of respondents fell into the categories of widowed and separated/divorced.

The primary kinds of income were divided according to occupation. Respondents in the first group were those with official or professional jobs, such as teachers, who received a monthly wage. Of the responders, 33.3% fell into this category. Respondents in the informal category were those who had irregular sources of income, like part-time jobs, and received a weekly wage of 16.7% of their total income. 50% of the sample consisted of respondents who ran their own enterprises, such as food booths or kiosks, and fell under the business/self-employed group.

4.2 Findings with Themes

Prevalence of Domestic Abuse

Frequency of domestic abuse involving women as victims

As someone living here in Gubrye district, it's really sad to see how often domestic abuse happens in our community. I've seen it myself, with many women being hurt in different ways. They face physical violence, emotional tricks, and hurtful words. It's like a toxic atmosphere for them, leaving deep wounds inside that are hard to heal. It's just disheartening to witness the frequency of this kind of behavior. (Mrs. Y)

From what I've seen, it's really sad to see women getting hurt, both physically and emotionally, in their own homes. It's like the place where they should feel safe, but it's not. This problem comes from people thinking they have power over others and doing things they've learned from their past. It just keeps happening again and again, and it's really disheartening. (Mrs. C)

In our village, something really sad is happening. Domestic abuse happens a lot more than we think. It's a really troubling thing that affects many women. We can't say exactly how often it happens, but it's scary to see how many cases we hear about and how many more are hidden and never talked about. (Mrs. Z)

Frequency of domestic abuse involving women as offenders

In our neighborhood, there's something important I want to talk about. Even though we don't hear about it much, there are some cases where women are abusive in relationships. It might not happen as often as other kinds of abuse, but we shouldn't ignore it. We need to remember that anyone, no matter their gender, can be hurtful and do bad things in relationships. (Mrs. X)

Types of Violence Experienced by Women

Physical violence experienced by women

When I was going through that abuse, it hurt me real bad. They hit me, slapped me, and even pushed me around. I had bruises, cuts, and sometimes even broke bones. It wasn't just the pain; it made me feel scared and weak too. It messed up my body and made me feel like I couldn't defend myself. (Mrs. X)

Based on my experience and observations, I have noticed that while women can be victims of physical violence in domestic abuse situations, they are more commonly associated with engaging in emotional and psychological abuse. This observation is not meant to generalize or diminish the experiences of male victims or downplay the seriousness of any form of abuse. It is simply an observation that highlights a pattern I have witnessed. (Mrs. S)

Emotional and psychological violence experienced by women

The way he treated me messed up my mind real bad. I was always scared; always thinking something bad was going to happen to me or the people I care about. The abuse was so unpredictable and violent, it made me jumpy all the time and I couldn't trust anyone. I felt all alone and didn't want to be around people anymore. It really messed up my head and made me feel like I had to stay away from everyone. (Mrs. X)

The way he hurt me with his words was just as bad. He would play tricks on my mind, make me do what he wanted, and say really mean things to bring me down. he would always find something to

criticize me about, call me names, and make me feel like I was nothing. It made me feel like I couldn't escape from their control and made me doubt myself and what I could do. (Mrs. X)

The things that happen to you inside your head because of domestic abuse can be really bad and last a long time. I've been through it myself, and it messed me up in many ways. I felt anxious all the time, sad and hopeless, and had nightmares that made me feel scared even when I was awake. It made me feel like I wasn't worth anything and like everything was my fault. The abuser would keep hurting me, playing mind games, and controlling me, and it really messed up my feelings. It made it hard for me to live my life and have good relationships with other people. (Mrs. V)

Sexual violence experienced by women

In my own life, I've seen situations where women have faced unwanted advances, been forced into sexual acts they didn't want, or made to do things that made them feel uncomfortable and violated. It's a terrible kind of abuse that leaves lasting emotional wounds. It affects how they see themselves, their sense of safety, and their overall happiness and health. (Mrs. S)

Economic abuse experienced by women

You know, in our district, I've seen how some abusers use money as a way to control their partners. They try to keep their partners from having any financial independence. It's like they hold all the power over the money. They might not let their partner have access to bank accounts or take away their earnings. Sometimes, they even force them to hand over their wages. It's really unfair because it leaves the victim feeling trapped and dependent on the abuser. They can't even meet their basic needs without the abuser's permission. (Mrs. W)

In my situation, my partner controlled the money and limited my access to it. They kept a close eye on how I spent any money and made sure I couldn't find a job or become financially independent. It made me feel so helpless, like I had no control over my own life. I was stuck in that abusive relationship because I couldn't imagine how to support myself and my kids without their support. (Mrs. D)

Causes of Women Engaging in Domestic Violence as Perpetrators

Socioeconomic factors contributing to women's engagement in domestic violence

Well, from what I've seen and heard, there are certain socioeconomic factors that can contribute to women engaging in domestic violence. You see, when someone is struggling financially, it can create a lot of stress and frustration in their life. This stress can sometimes lead to conflicts within relationships, and unfortunately, some women may resort to using violence as a way to assert control or express their frustrations. (Mrs. C)

For example, if a woman is financially dependent on her partner and feels trapped or powerless, she might feel like using violence is the only way to regain some sense of power or control in her life. It's not right, of course, but it's important to understand the underlying factors that can contribute to such behaviors.

Psychological factors influencing women's perpetration of domestic violence

You know, I've noticed something important. Some women who end up being abusive have been through some really tough times in the past. They might have gone through things like abuse when they were kids or seeing violence at home. And those experiences, they leave deep scars that affect their emotions. It's like they carry that pain with them and it can make them more likely to be in abusive relationships themselves. It's really sad to see how past trauma can keep affecting their lives like this. (Mrs. F)

You know, when women grow up in places where violence is all too common, they start thinking that it's just a normal part of life. They might even believe it's okay or acceptable. It's like they've learned this behavior and then it continues in their own relationships, repeating the same cycle of abuse. It's really sad to see how this learned behavior can just keep going on and on, causing harm to themselves and others. (Mrs. P)

Interpersonal dynamics and relationship factors leading to women's engagement in domestic violence

You know, growing up, I saw a lot of violence around me, and it kind of became normal. I learned to respond to conflicts with aggression and try to control others. But as I got older, I realized that this wasn't the right way to handle things. It took a lot of soul-searching and self-reflection to break free from those learned behaviors and find better ways to deal with conflicts in my relationships. It wasn't easy, but I'm glad I made the effort to change and find healthier ways to resolve issues. (Mrs. G)

You know, in some of my relationships, I've felt really powerless and pushed to the sidelines. It made me so frustrated and I just wanted to feel in control again. I'm not proud of it, but there were times when I resorted to violence to try and assert myself. It took a lot of soul-searching and a journey of self-discovery to realize that this wasn't the right way to handle things. I had to challenge those dynamics within myself and my relationships, and find healthier ways to regain a sense of empowerment. It's been a process, but I'm working on it. (Mrs. I)

You know, I've been in situations where I had to fight back to protect myself and the people I care about. Sometimes, violence can feel like the only option when we're facing immediate danger. But it's important to understand that there's a difference between defending ourselves and using violence to control or overpower others. Self-defense is about protecting ourselves in the moment, while using violence to control someone is just wrong. We need to be careful to recognize when violence is necessary for our safety and when it's being used in the wrong way. (Mrs. Q)

Influence of social and cultural norms on attitudes toward women's roles

Traditional gender roles and their impact on perceptions of women's as victims and offenders

You know, here in the Gubrye district, our culture and traditions have a big influence on how relationships work. It's like there are these unwritten rules that say men should be in charge and have all the power, while women are expected to follow and obey. This belief in a structured family where the man is at the top can sometimes lead to accepting violence as a way to control things. It's like some people think it's okay to be abusive because they believe it's the only way to handle problems. It's really concerning how these ideas can make abusive behaviors seem normal and acceptable. (Mrs. B)

You see, in our society, there are these traditional roles for men and women that keep the cycle of domestic violence going. Women are supposed to be submissive and take a backseat, while men are expected to be in charge and call the shots. It's like a power game, where the abuser thinks they have the right to control and dominate their partner. These fixed ideas about gender roles create an imbalance of power in relationships, making it easier for abuse to happen. (Mr. Z)

In our society, there's this idea that women should just keep quiet about the abuse they face. It's like we're supposed to put up with it and not make any noise. This belief comes from how things have always been done, with women being expected to keep everything peaceful at home. But that's not right. It means we have to suffer in silence, even if it's hurting us. And because of this expectation, it's really hard for us to speak up or ask for help. (Mrs. X)

Cultural beliefs and practices shaping attitudes toward women in domestic violence

In our district, there may be a tendency to downplay or dismiss the severity of domestic violence, viewing it as a private matter or something that should be kept within the confines of the home. This cultural attitude can prevent victims from seeking help or support, as they may fear being judged or not taken seriously. (Mrs. K)

The stigma also extends to the perception of strength and weakness. Victims of domestic abuse may feel ashamed or weak for being unable to leave the abusive relationship or for enduring the abuse for an extended period. This societal pressure to appear strong and self-reliant can make it even more challenging for victims to reach out for help. (Mrs. R)

I would like to share my personal experience as a survivor of domestic abuse in the Gubrye district. It is a difficult and deeply personal journey, but I believe it is important to shed light on the challenges faced by victims and the stigma that surrounds domestic abuse.

One of the main challenges I encountered was the fear of judgment and the stigma associated with being a victim of domestic abuse. There is a prevailing belief in our society that victims are somehow to blame for the abuse they endure. This victim-blaming mentality creates a culture of silence and shame, making it incredibly difficult for victims to speak out about their experiences. (Mrs. B)

The stigma surrounding domestic abuse often leads to feelings of guilt and self-blame. I, too, found myself questioning whether I had done something to deserve the abuse or if I could have prevented

it. This internalized stigma can be paralyzing, leaving victims feeling isolated, helpless, and trapped in their abusive situations. (Mrs. B)

Social norms and their influence on responses to domestic violence involving women

In our society, things are seen in a certain way, and that affects how we look at domestic violence involving women. We have these ideas about how women should behave, like being quiet, obeying, and not standing up for themselves. But sometimes, these expectations make things worse. It can make women think they need to fight back or defend themselves when they feel threatened or controlled. It's like a cycle that keeps going because of these beliefs and roles we have. (Mrs. W)

I've seen it with my own eyes and even gone through it myself. There's this idea that women have to keep everything peaceful at home. We're expected to ignore our own needs, thoughts, and feelings just to avoid any fights or disagreements. It's like we have to sacrifice ourselves to keep things calm. But that's not fair, and it can really take a toll on us. (Mrs. J)

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, SUMMARY, AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Discussions

Prevalence of Domestic Abuse

The prevalence of domestic abuse, both involving women as victims and offenders, is a significant issue that affects communities worldwide. The statements provided by the residents of Gubrye district highlight their observations and concerns about the frequency of domestic abuse in their community.

Research literature supports the notion that domestic abuse is a widespread problem, affecting many women as victims. Studies consistently indicate that domestic violence is a prevalent issue globally, with a significant number of cases involving female victims (United Nations, 2019). The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that approximately 30% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime (WHO, 2017).

While the exact frequency of domestic abuse involving women as victims in the Gubrye district is unknown, the residents express their personal experiences and observations, indicating that it occurs frequently. They mention witnessing instances of physical violence, emotional manipulation, and hurtful words directed at women within their community. These forms of abuse can have severe consequences on the victims' well-being and create a toxic environment within their homes.

Regarding the frequency of domestic abuse involving women as offenders, the residents acknowledge that it may not be as widely discussed or recognized compared to other forms of abuse. However, they emphasize the importance of not ignoring this issue and recognizing that anyone, regardless of gender, can engage in abusive behavior within relationships. Research supports the idea that women can also be perpetrators of domestic violence, although the prevalence is relatively lower compared to male perpetrators (Swan, Gambone, Caldwell, Sullivan, & Snow, 2008).

Women's experiences as victims and perpetrators of domestic violence must be addressed in order to fully comprehend the problem and offer the necessary assistance and resources to everyone

involved. Communities can work to avoid and solve this ubiquitous issue by recognising the frequency of domestic abuse and promoting awareness.

Types of Violence Experienced by Women

Physical violence is a form of abuse that women often experience in domestic violence situations. It involves the use of physical force, such as hitting, slapping, pushing, or even causing severe physical harm, such as bruises, cuts, or broken bones. The physical violence inflicted upon women not only causes pain and injuries but also instills fear, weakness, and a sense of powerlessness (Mrs. X shared her personal experience).

It's crucial to remember that women are capable of abusing others emotionally and psychologically as well. This observation draws attention to a pattern that has been seen, but it is important to note that it does not generalize, minimize, or discount the experiences of male victims, or the gravity of any form of abuse (Mrs. S X shared her observation).

Emotional and psychological violence is another type of abuse commonly experienced by women. It involves manipulative tactics, verbal attacks, threats, and control that target a woman's emotions, thoughts, and self-worth. This form of abuse can lead to significant mental and emotional distress, including fear, anxiety, low self-esteem, isolation, and a sense of being trapped or controlled (Mrs. X shared her personal experience).

Sexual violence is a deeply traumatic form of abuse that women may experience. It encompasses unwanted sexual advances, coerced sexual acts, and any sexual activity without consent. Sexual violence not only violates a woman's physical boundaries but also leaves lasting emotional wounds, affecting her sense of safety, self-esteem, and overall well-being (Mrs. S mentioned her observation).

Economic abuse is another form of abuse that women commonly experience. It involves the control and manipulation of financial resources by the abuser, restricting a woman's access to money, and making her financially dependent. This type of abuse can include limiting access to bank accounts, confiscating earnings, or preventing the woman from finding employment. Economic abuse traps women in a cycle of dependence, leaving them powerless and unable to meet their basic needs without the abuser's permission (Mrs. D shared her personal experience).

Existing literature substantiates the various forms of violence experienced by women in domestic abuse situations. Studies consistently demonstrate the prevalence and detrimental effects of

physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse on women's well-being (Bates et al., 2018; Dutton & Goodman, 2005). The impact of these forms of violence extends beyond physical injuries and can lead to long-term psychological trauma, impaired mental health, and hindered social functioning.

Understanding the different types of violence experienced by women is crucial for developing comprehensive interventions and support systems. It is important to provide accessible resources, such as shelters, counseling services, and legal assistance that address the specific needs of survivors of physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. Additionally, raising awareness about these forms of violence, challenging societal norms that perpetuate them, and promoting healthy relationship dynamics are essential steps towards preventing and reducing violence against women.

Causes of Women Engaging in Domestic Violence as Perpetrators

When it comes to women engaging in domestic abuse, socioeconomic variables can be important. Financial difficulties can cause a person's life to be extremely stressful and frustrating, which can cause relationship disputes. Unfortunately, some women may turn to violence in such situations as a way to seize control or vent their displeasure. For instance, a woman who feels trapped or weak and is financially dependent on her boyfriend can believe that using violence is the only way to reclaim control or a sense of authority (Mrs. D).

Existing literature supports the notion that socioeconomic factors can contribute to women's engagement in domestic violence. Research has indicated that economic hardships, such as poverty, unemployment, or financial dependency, can increase the likelihood of domestic violence perpetration among women. These factors can create feelings of powerlessness, frustration, and stress, which may manifest in violent behaviors as a maladaptive coping mechanism (Capaldi et al., 2012; Vungkhanching & Sherrod, 2018).

Domestic violence by women is also influenced by psychological reasons. Many women who act violently frequently had severe trauma in the past, such as maltreatment as children or witnessing violence in their own homes. These events may leave individuals with lasting emotional scars that affect their psychological health and raise their risk of being involved in violent relationships themselves.

Furthermore, women who grow up in environments where violence is prevalent may internalize it as a normal part of life. They may come to believe that violence is acceptable or even expected in relationships. This learned behavior perpetuates a cycle of abuse, as these women replicate the patterns of violence they witnessed or experienced; causing harm to themselves and others in their own relationships.

Existing evidence supports the idea that psychological elements and learnt behavior have an impact on the domestic violence that women commit. According to studies (Hines & Malley-Morrison, 2001; Holt et al., 2008), aggressive behavior in adulthood is strongly correlated with a history of abuse or trauma in childhood. These experiences can result in maladaptive coping methods, misguided relationship assumptions, and emotional management issues, all of which can support the commission of domestic violence.

Understanding the socioeconomic and psychological factors that contribute to women engaging in domestic violence is crucial for developing effective interventions and prevention strategies. Addressing underlying socioeconomic issues, such as poverty and financial dependency, can help reduce the stressors that may trigger violent behavior. Additionally, providing trauma-informed support, counseling, and resources to women who have experienced abuse or trauma can help break the cycle of violence and promote healthier relationships (Capaldi et al., 2012; Holt et al., 2008).

It is important to note that individual circumstances and experiences vary, and not all women who face socioeconomic challenges or have experienced trauma engage in domestic violence. A comprehensive approach that considers the multifaceted factors influencing women's engagement in domestic violence is necessary to provide appropriate support and interventions.

Influence of social and cultural norms on attitudes toward women's roles

Like many other areas, the Gubrye district is impacted by social and cultural conventions that have a big impact on how people view how women participate in domestic abuse. These standards can significantly affect how domestic abuse is viewed and dealt with in the community.

In the Gubrye district, traditional gender roles hold considerable influence, where men are expected to be in positions of power and authority, while women are often expected to be submissive and obedient. This power dynamic can contribute to the acceptance of violence as a means of controlling and asserting dominance within relationships. These deeply ingrained beliefs can make

abusive behaviors appear normal and acceptable, perpetuating the cycle of domestic violence (Mrs. Z).

The Gubrye district's cultural traditions and beliefs may also add to the stigma associated with domestic abuse. There can be a propensity to see domestic abuse as a personal concern or something that belongs in the family. This cultural perspective may deter victims from asking for assistance or support because they may worry about being judged or not being taken seriously. Additionally, victims of stigma are under pressure to look resilient and self-sufficient, which makes it challenging for them to ask for help (Mrs. X).

Existing literature supports the influence of social and cultural norms on attitudes toward women's roles in domestic violence. Studies have shown that societies with traditional gender norms tend to have higher rates of domestic violence, as these norms perpetuate unequal power dynamics and restrict women's agency (Smith et al., 2019). The stigmatization of domestic abuse and victim-blaming attitudes further inhibit help-seeking behaviors among survivors (Campbell et al., 2009).

To address domestic violence effectively in the Gubrye district, it is crucial to challenge and transform these harmful social and cultural norms. Promoting gender equality, educating the community about healthy relationships, and encouraging open discussions about domestic abuse can help change attitudes and behaviors surrounding violence within relationships. Additionally, implementing support services and resources for survivors can break the cycle of silence and encourage victims to seek help (Mrs. B).

It is essential to note that every community and region may have specific nuances and cultural factors influencing domestic violence dynamics. Further research and localized studies focusing on the Gubrye district can provide a more in-depth understanding of the specific social and cultural norms influencing attitudes toward women's roles in domestic violence and inform targeted interventions and support systems.

5.2 Summary and Conclusion

The prevalence of domestic abuse, involving women as victims and offenders, is a significant issue affecting communities worldwide. Research literature supports this notion, with studies consistently indicating that domestic violence is a prevalent problem globally, with a significant number of cases involving female victims. The statements provided by the residents of Gubrye district

highlight their observations and concerns about the frequency of domestic abuse in their community, expressing personal experiences of witnessing physical violence, emotional manipulation, and hurtful words directed at women.

Residents of the Gubrye district stress the significance of understanding that everyone, regardless of gender, is capable of violent behavior within relationships, even though the precise frequency of domestic abuse in the area is unknown. Research backs up the assumption that women can also commit domestic violence, even if it occurs less frequently than it does with men. Women's experiences as victims and perpetrators of domestic violence must be addressed in order to fully comprehend the problem and offer the necessary assistance and resources to everyone involved.

Different forms of violence experienced by women in domestic abuse situations were discussed, including physical, emotional, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse. Existing literature substantiates the prevalence and detrimental effects of these forms of abuse on women's well-being. Understanding these different types of violence is crucial for developing comprehensive interventions and support systems, including shelters, counseling services, legal assistance, and raising awareness to prevent and reduce violence against women.

Socioeconomic factors, such as financial struggles and dependency, can contribute to women's engagement in domestic violence. Psychological factors, including past trauma and learned behavior, also influence women's perpetration of domestic violence. Addressing underlying socioeconomic issues and providing trauma-informed support and resources are essential in intervention and prevention strategies.

Social and cultural norms play a significant role in shaping attitudes toward women's roles in domestic violence. Traditional gender roles and cultural beliefs may contribute to the acceptance of violence within relationships and the stigma surrounding domestic abuse. Challenging and transforming harmful social and cultural norms through promoting gender equality, education, open discussions, and support services can help address domestic violence effectively in communities like the Gubrye district.

It is important to note that individual circumstances and experiences vary, and not all women facing socioeconomic challenges or trauma engage in domestic violence. Further localized research is recommended to better understand specific social and cultural norms influencing domestic violence dynamics in the Gubrye district and inform targeted interventions and support systems.

5.3 Implications and Limitations of the Research for Understanding Domestic Violence from a Gender-Balanced Perspective

1. Implications

- ✓ Recognizing the prevalence of domestic abuse involving women as victims and offenders is essential for creating a comprehensive understanding of the issue. By acknowledging both aspects, communities can develop appropriate support and resources for all individuals affected by domestic violence.
- ✓ Residents of the Gubrye district stress the significance of understanding that everyone, regardless of gender, is capable of violent behavior within relationships, even though the precise frequency of domestic abuse in the area is unknown. Research backs up the assumption that women can also commit domestic violence, even if it occurs less frequently than it does with men.
- ✓ Women's experiences as victims and perpetrators of domestic violence must be addressed in order to fully comprehend the problem and offer the necessary assistance and resources to everyone involved.

2. Limitations

- ✓ The research lacks specific data on the frequency of domestic abuse involving women as victims and offenders in the Gubrye district. Without comprehensive data, it is challenging to assess the extent of the problem accurately and develop targeted interventions.
- ✓ The information provided primarily focuses on women's experiences as victims, while observations about women as perpetrators are mentioned but not extensively explored. Further research is needed to understand the underlying factors contributing to women's engagement in domestic violence and to develop effective prevention strategies.
- ✓ The research relies on personal observations and experiences shared by residents, which may be subjective and influenced by individual perspectives and biases. Combining qualitative data with quantitative studies can provide a more comprehensive understanding of domestic violence dynamics in the Gubrye district.
- ✓ The social and cultural norms discussed in the research are specific to the Gubrye district. While they provide insights into the local context, it is essential to recognize that domestic violence dynamics can vary across different communities, regions, and cultures. Localized

studies are necessary to understand the specific factors influencing domestic violence within a particular context.

Overall, the research highlights the importance of recognizing domestic abuse involving women as victims and offenders from a gender-balanced perspective. It emphasizes the need to address various forms of abuse, consider socioeconomic and psychological factors, challenge harmful social and cultural norms, and provide comprehensive support and resources for all survivors. However, further research and data collection are necessary to deepen the understanding of domestic violence dynamics, particularly in specific regions like the Gubrye district, to inform effective interventions and prevention strategies.

5.4 Recommendations for future research and interventions

On the basis of the results and restrictions of this study, numerous recommendations for additional research and interventions in the field of domestic violence can be made. To better understand the trends and trajectories of domestic violence over time, as well as the factors that contribute to its continuance or cessation, longitudinal studies should first be conducted. Additionally, more should be done to encourage reporting and remove barriers that prevent people, particularly males, from seeking help or coming out about their victimization. Research should also focus on developing and evaluating gender-inclusive interventions that address the unique needs and challenges faced by both male and female survivors. Finally, collaboration between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers is crucial for implementing evidence-based interventions and policies that promote gender equality and effectively address domestic violence in all its forms (Carney & Buttell, 2004; Jewkes et al., 2019).

Overall, by questioning conventional gender stereotypes and emphasizing the value of using a gender-balanced perspective while studying domestic violence, this research adds to the body of literature already in existence. We may strive toward more effective prevention, intervention, and support measures that promote the well-being and safety of all people impacted by domestic violence by acknowledging that both men and women can be victims and perpetrators.

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Appendices

Appendix A
WOLKITE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Demographic Form

Please provide the following information to help us gather the necessary data for our study on domestic violence:

1. Age:
2. Marital status:
 - Single
 - Married
 - Divorced
 - Widowed
 - Other (please specify): _____
3. Educational attainment:
 - No formal education
 - Primary school
 - Secondary school
 - High school diploma
 - College/University degree
 - Postgraduate degree
4. Occupation:
5. Monthly income:
 - Below minimum wage
 - Minimum wage
 - Low income
 - Middle income
 - High income
6. Have you experienced domestic violence?
 - Yes
 - No

If yes, please answer the following questions:

7. Were you the victim or the perpetrator of domestic violence?

- Victim
- Perpetrator

8. Relationship status with the abusive partner (if applicable):

- Spouse
- Ex-spouse
- Boyfriend/girlfriend
- Ex-boyfriend/ex-girlfriend
- Other (please specify): _____

Please note that all the information provided will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for the purpose of this research study. Thank you for your participation!

Appendix B

Interview Consent Form

Title of Study: The Other Side of the Coin: An Analysis of Women as Both Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Gubrye District

Investigator: Dawit Nega a Student of Psychology in Wolkite University.

Purpose of Study: In the Gubrye region, this study attempts to look into the opinions and experiences of women who have both experienced and perpetrated domestic abuse.

Procedures: You've been asked to take part in an interview that will take about 20 minutes. Gubrye District will be the location of the interview, which will be audio-recorded for transcription and analysis in the future. You'll be questioned about your own experiences with domestic abuse, including the sorts of violence you've witnessed, how often it occurred, and whether men or women were the ones who used violence against you. You are not required to participate in the interview and are free to leave at any time without penalty.

Risks and Benefits: Participating in this study carries very little risk. However, talking about your experiences with domestic abuse may make you feel uneasy or distressed emotionally. If this happens, the interviewer will point you in the direction of suitable support services. The advantages of taking part in this study include advancing knowledge and comprehension of the domestic violence phenomena in the Gubrye district and possibly assisting in the development of policies and interventions to address this issue.

Confidentiality: To the extent allowed by law, we will maintain the confidentiality of all information you supply. To maintain anonymity, the interview's audio recording will be de-identified and transcribed. The information will be safely kept on a password-protected computer that is only available to the researcher and research team. Any papers or presentations emerging from this study won't contain any information that could be used to identify someone.

Voluntary Participation: This study's participation is entirely voluntary, and you are able to decline or leave the study at any moment without facing any repercussions. Your relationship with the researcher or any organization you are a part of will not be impacted by your choice to participate or not in this study.

Contact Information: Contact Dawit Nega at 0966359530 if you have any questions or concerns about the study.

Consent: By checking the box here, you attest that you have read and understood the provided material, had the opportunity to ask questions and received adequate answers, and that your voluntary participation in this study is appropriate.

Participant's Signature _____ Date

Investigator's Signature _____ Date

Appendix C

Semi-Structured Interview

1. Can you please share your experiences or any information related to domestic abuse in the Gubrye district, particularly involving women as both offenders and victims?
2. From your perspective, how prevalent do you believe domestic abuse is in the Gubrye district? Can you provide any examples or observations to support your viewpoint?
3. Have you personally encountered or witnessed instances of domestic abuse involving women? If so, could you describe the frequency of such incidents?
4. In your understanding, what are the different types of violence that women in the Gubrye district encounter, both as perpetrators and victims? Please provide examples or scenarios if possible.
5. Based on your experience or knowledge, which types of violence do you believe are more commonly associated with women as perpetrators? And which types are more commonly associated with women as victims?
6. In your opinion, what are the underlying causes or factors that lead women to engage in or perpetrate domestic violence? Are there any specific circumstances or situations that contribute to this behavior?
7. How do you think societal and cultural norms in the Gubrye district shape the understanding and perception of women's roles in domestic violence?
8. Are there any specific beliefs, attitudes, or expectations regarding women's involvement in domestic violence that are influenced by societal and cultural norms?

ወልቂጤዩኒቨርሲቲ

የትምህርት እና የባህሪ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

የሳይንስ ሎጂክ ፍል

የስነ ሕዝብ አወቃቀር ቅጽ

በቤት ውስጥ ብጥብጥ ላይ ለምናደርገው ጥናት አስፈላጊውን መረጃ ለመስብሰብ እንዲረዳን እባክዎ የሚከተለውን መረጃ ያቅርቡ።

1. ዕድሜ፡ -

2. የጋብቻ ሁኔታ፡ -

- ነጠላ

- ያገባ

- የተፋታ

- ባሏ የሞተ ባት

- ሌላ (እባክዎ ይግለጹ)፡_____

3. የትምህርት ስኬት፡ -

- መደበኛ ትምህርት የለም

- የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት

- ሁለተኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት ቤት

- የሁለተኛ ደረጃ ዲፕሎማ

- ኮሌጅ / ዩኒቨርሲቲ ዲግሪ

- የድህረ ምረቃ ዲግሪ

4. ሥራ፡ -

5. የወር ገቢ፡ -

- ከዝቅተኛ ደመወዝ በታች

- ዝቅተኛ ክፍያ

- ዝቅተኛ ገቢ

- መካከለኛ ገቢ

- ከ ፍተኛ ገቢ

6. የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት አጋጥሞቻቸው?

- አዎ

- አይ

አዎ ከሆነ ፣ እባክዎ የሚከተሉትን ጥያቄዎች ይመልሱ።

7. የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ስለሰጠ ወይም ፈጻሚው እርስዎን ያደገ?

- ተጎጂ

- ወንጀለኛ

8. ከተሳዳጊው አጋር ጋር ያለው ግንኙነት (የሚመለከተው ከሆነ)፡

- የትዳር ጓደኛ

- የቀድሞ የትዳር ጓደኛ

- የወንድ ጓደኛ / የሴት ጓደኛ

- የቀድሞ የወንድ ጓደኛ / የቀድሞ የሴት ጓደኛ

- ሌላ (እባክዎ ይግለጹ)፡_____

እባክዎን ሁሉም የቀረቡት መረጃዎች በጥብቅ በሚስጥር እንደሚጠበቁ እና ለዚህ የምርምር ጥናት ዓላማ ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ እንደሚውሉ ያስታውሱ። ለተሳትፎዎ እና መሰግናለን!

ሚስ ጥራዊነት፡ -ህግ በሚፈቅደው መጠን፣ ያቀረቡትን ሁሉንም መረጃዎች ሚስ ጥራዊነት እንጠብቃለን። ማንነቱ እንዳይገለጽ፣ የቃለ መጠይቁ የድምጽ ቅጂ ማንነት ይገለጻል እና ይገለጻል። መረጃው ለተመራማሪው እና ለተመራማሪው ቡድን ብቻ በሚገኝ በይዘት ቃል የተጠበቀ ኮምፒውተር ላይ ደህንነቱ በተጠበቀ ሁኔታ ይቀመጣል። ከዚህ ጥናት የሚወጡ ማንኛቸውም ወረቀቶች ወይም አቀራረቦች አንድን ሰው ለመለየት የሚያገለግል ምንም አይነት መረጃ አይያዙም።

በፈቃደኝነት ተሳትፎ፡ -የዚህ ጥናት ተሳትፎ ሙሉ በሙሉ በፈቃደኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው፤ እና ምንምም አይነት መዘዝ ሳይገጥም ጥናቱን በማንኛውም ጊዜ መተው ወይም መተውት ላለህ። ከተመራማሪው ወይም እርስዎ አካል ከሆኑ በትድር ጅት ጋር ያለዎት ግንኙነት በዚህ ጥናት ለመሳተፍ ወይም ላለ መሳተፍ በመረጡት ምርጫ ተጽዕኖ አይኖረውም።

የእውቂያ መረጃ፡ -በጥናቱ ላይ ጥያቄ ወይም ስጋት ካሉት ዳዊት ነጋን በስልክ ቁጥር 0966359530 ያግኙ።

ስምምነት፡ -እዚህ ላይ ባለው ሣጥን ላይ ምልክት በማድረግ የቀረበውን ጽሑፍ እንዳነበብክና እንደተረዳህ፣ ጥያቄዎችን ለመጠየቅ ዕድል እንዳገኘህና በቂ መልስ እንዳገኘህ እንዲሁም በዚህ ጥናት ላይ በፈቃደኝነት መሳተፍህ ተገቢ መሆኑን ትመስክራለህ።

ከ ፊል-የተዋቀረ ቃለ-መጠይቅ

1. እባክዎን በጉብሪዬ ወረዳ የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃትን በተለይም ሴቶችን እንደ ወንጀለኞች እና ተጎጂዎች በማሳተፍ ያጋጠመዎትን ወይም ማንኛውንም መረጃ ማካፈል ይችላሉ?

2. በእርስዎ እይታ፣ በጉብሪዬ ወረዳ የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ምን ያህል ተስፋፍቷል ብለው ያምናሉ? የእርስዎን አመለካከት የሚደግፉ ምሳሌዎችን ወይም ምልክታዎችን ማቅረብ ይችላሉ?

3. በሴቶች ላይ የሚፈጸም የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃትን በግል አጋጥሞህ ያውቃል ወይ? ከሆነ፣ የእንደዚህ አይነት ክስተቶችን ድግግሞሽ መግለጽ ይችላሉ?

4. በእርስዎ ግንዛቤ፣ በጉብሪዬ ወረዳ ያሉ ሴቶች እንደ ወንጀለኛ እና ተጎጂዎች የሚያጋጥሟቸው የተለያዩ ጥቃቶች ምን ምን ናቸው? እባክዎ ከተቻለ ምሳሌዎችን ወይም ሁኔታዎችን ያቅርቡ።

5. ባንተ ልምድ ወይም እውቀት መሰረት ከሴቶች ጋር በብዛት ከወንጀለኞች ጋር የተቆራኙት የትኞቹ የጥቃት አይነቶች ናቸው ብለው ያምናሉ? እና የትኞቹ ዓይነቶች እንደ ተጠቂዎች ከሴቶች ጋር በብዛት ይገናኛሉ?

6. በእርስዎ አስተያየት፣ ሴቶች በቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት እንዲፈጽሙ ወይም እንዲፈጽሙ የሚያደርጓቸው ዋና ዋና ምክንያቶች ወይም ምክንያቶች ምን ድን ናቸው? ለዚህ ባህሪ አስተዋጽኦ የሚያደርጉ ልዩ ሁኔታዎች ወይም ሁኔታዎች አሉ?

7. በጉብሪዬ ወረዳ ውስጥ ያሉ የህብረተሰብ እና የባህል ደንቦች የሴቶችን የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ግንዛቤ እና ግንዛቤ እንዴት ይቀርባሉ ብለው ያስባሉ?

8. በሴቶች የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ውስጥ የሴቶች ተሳትፎን በተመለከተ በማህበረሰብ እና በባህላዊ ደንቦች ላይ ተጽዕኖ የሚያሳድሩ ልዩ እምነቶች፣ አመለካከቶች ወይም የሚጠበቁ ነገሮች አሉ?