



HAWASSA UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE CASE
OF BONA ZURIA WOREDA, SIDAMA REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA.**

BY

ABIRHAM ATINAFU

ID NO: - GPSOCR/0001/2014

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF HAWASSA
UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY.**

ADVISOR

SAMUEL JILO, (PHD)

DECEMBER 2023

HAWASSA, ETHIOPIA

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Approval Sheet -I

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by **Abirham Atinafu Gillo**, entitled: **An Assessment of the Domestic Violence against Women: The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Regional State Ethiopia**. Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Art in Sociology complies with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality. The assist and help received during the course of this study have been properly acknowledged.

Name of Advisor

Signature

Date

Approval Sheet -II

This is to certify that the thesis entitled. **An Assessment of the Domestic Violence Against Women: The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Regional State Ethiopia.** Thesis submitted to the department of sociology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in sociology and was carried out by **Abirham Atinafu Gillo** under supervision. Therefore, we recommended that the student has fulfilled the requirement and hence here by can submit the thesis to the department.

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Declaration by the Student

I, Abirham Atinafu Gillo, hereby declare that this thesis entitled **An Assessment of Domestic Violence Against Women, the Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Region**. Is my original work, that it has not been submitted to any other institution before any degree or examination, and that all sources I have used or quoted have been shown and duly acknowledged by means of complete references.

Name: Abirham Atinafu

Signature: -----

Date of Submission: -----

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List of Acronyms

BZW	-----	Bona Zuria Woreda
BZWFEDO	-----	Bona Zuria Woreda Finance and Economy Development Office
CSAE	-----	Central Statistics Agency of Ethiopia
DV	-----	Domestic Violence
DVAW	-----	Domestic Violence Against Women
FGD	-----	Focused Group Discussion.
HTP	-----	Harmful Traditional Practices
IPV	-----	Intimate Partner Violence
KII	-----	Key Informant Interview
SPSS	-----	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UN	-----	United Nations
UNFPA	-----	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-----	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	-----	United States Agency for International Development
WCHYO	-----	Women, Children and Youth Office

Abstract

Domestic violence is a social issue that affects many women worldwide, especially in developing countries. It is usually expressed psychologically, economically, physically, and sexually forms of domestic abuse by close partners. This study is about understanding various causes and consequences of the domestic abuse of women. The main objective of this paper is to assessing domestic violence against women using the case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Region. The study employed a descriptive research design that includes both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to assess domestic violence against women. The sample was selected random and purposive sampling system. Concerning data sources, both primary and secondary data sources were employed. To collect necessary and relevant information various instruments were used. These include key informants; FGD and interviews with married women in three study kebeles. Beyond this, a total of 372 respondents participated in the study, along with three key informants, and focused group desiccation, each selected kebele contains two groups, and each group has six participants. The data were analyzed using the descriptive method where data from interviews were transcribed into plain text and grouped into themes. The findings show that husband who are economically, physically, and sexually abusive are also more likely to be psychologically abusive. In the study area, most of the respondents had a low level of knowledge regarding domestic violence and the majority of respondents experienced psychological domestic violence. In this study, economic matters and lack of formal education were identified as the main causes of domestic violence. As the finding result of the study indicates, most victimized women are affected psychologically, which goes strong mental disturbance and depression. The researcher concludes the study, that the special investigation systems that take into consideration the high elevated level of women to domestic violence should also be designed. Therefore, organizing different symposiums and campaigns, educating society about gender equality, and domestic violence, and creating awareness can be useful in fighting future violence against women.

Keywords: Domestic Violence against Women (DVAW), psychological, economical, physical, sexual violence, women, and intimate partner.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Domestic violence against women is an overly complex issue; it violates human rights in the world, especially the developing world, and has been in existence since the start of time. It has led to countless loss of lives and permanent damages of which the majority of victims are women. The United Nations defines domestic violence as any GBV that results in or is likely to affect physical, sexual, and psychological harm to similar acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberties whether being in public or in private life (UN, 2018).

Domestic violence can be used in numerous forms to impose physical, emotional, social, and psychological hurt to one another (Capacity Building Center for States, 2018).

In homes where both husband and wife equally built it up, in most cultures of the world, only the husband has taken as the head of the house; this inequality idea create domination of men, and women has been seen as the dependent member of the house where she lives to fulfill the interest of her husband not to live her own life freely. This is the root cause of “the reality that millions of households are unsafe places for women and children, the physical masculine act against the weak and helpless woman” (Wolf, 2014, p.205).

Africa as a continent is bounded by traditional practices and male-dominated ideology. Recent research revealed that domestic violence against women is a fundamental problem and rates in sub-Saharan Africa rank high even relative to other developing regions of the world. For instance, 46% of Ugandan women, 60% of Tanzanian women, 42% of Kenyan women, and 40% of Zambian women report regular physical abuse by their husbands (Collymore, 2000; 77). The two most common forms of violence against women in the domestic sphere in some Sub-Saharan African countries are verbal and physical violence, which are attributed to poverty, as well as to contextual and cultural factors (Slabbert, 2013; p:67 and Borwankar, 2008; p: 137).

Domestic violence against women affects the lives and livelihood of Ethiopian women as a result of inequality in social structure, poverty, and illiteracy (Tayechalem, 2009); it is deeply confirmed and accepted as the social norm (Megersa, 2014).

Domestic violence in Ethiopia is common and it affects the lives of women since they have low status in society, it affects the women in both the public and private life of their living, “to realize its national and international scores to gender equality more policy efforts are still needed from the government of Ethiopia” (Megersa, 2014, P. 49). Substantial proportions of women in Ethiopia continue to suffer from intimate partner violence (Yitbarek, Woldie & Abraham, 2019).

In Ethiopia, domestic violence is ordinary in each city and rural extended families. 68 – 81 percent of women agree woman is beaten if the husband has justified in at least one of the specified situations in Ethiopia, (Central Statistical Agency of Ethiopia 2011).

About 88 percent of rural and 69 percent of urban women accept that their husbands have the right to beat them. One out of ten women do victims of abduction, early forced marriage, rape, and connubial rape. Connubial rape is still not honored under the Criminal Code 2005. Ethiopia's government revised family law in 2000 and illegitimate law in 2005 to fill in women's rights. The criminal law and constitution article 35(4) condemn dangerous traditional practices. Ethiopia ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, (CSAE 2011).

The number and severity of cases of domestic violence against women increase during times of crisis, such as natural disasters, wars, and pandemics (e.g., Ebola and COVID-19), which have seen a worldwide 25–50% increase in cases (IBA, 2020), and (Godin, M. 2020). Because of this is many victims are isolated from their abuser and therefore lack the mobility to seek help. Women are always under pressure in Ethiopia, both at home and outside, because they are vulnerable to violence in many ways. The arrival of COVID-19 made things exceedingly difficult for women to survive in the two pandemics that is COVID-19 and domestic violence, which are cause and effect in their relationship during the stay-at-home period of the state of emergency.

According to a study on domestic violence in Ethiopia by the Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth Affairs "Domestic abuse or domestic violence, which occurs in the environment of marriage or cohabitation, per-domestic connection such as dating, and post-domestic connection, as in the case of ex-partners who are no way longer living together, is one of the most common forms of VAW (violence against women) in Ethiopia" (MoWCYA, 2015).

Although interventions and responses to domestic violence against women are now widespread and varied, there is still relatively little evidence to show the results of these initiatives. This is because the role of violence against women requires changes in values, attitudes, and behaviors that are difficult to measure or quantify in a brief period of time. Therefore, the general purpose of the study was an assessment of the domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda Sidama Region.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Ethiopia, it is clear that there are unheard voices and numerous stories in utmost houses regarding domestic violence. How serious is the violence between husbands and wives, elders in the community encourage tolerance of any quarrel in a relationship considering it normal to remain silent about it and take care of it. Also, there were serious incidents of acid attacks and physical injuries by partners that were disregarded. "Violence against women is not only an extremely rooted problem but also one that is accepted rather than challenged in Ethiopia." (Abbi et al., 2010:438) as cited in (Megersa, 2014:52).

Domestic assaults occur at an alarming rate, with regard to the seriousness of domestic violence in the country, for example, WHO (2005) showed that highest prevalence of domestic violence, 71 percent of Ethiopian women were affected by either physical or sexual violence or both. The same study revealed that 49 percent and 59 percent of ever-partnered women in the country endured physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives, respectively (Ibid). Moreover, 35 percent of all ever-partnered women experienced at least one severe form of physical violence and were either kicked, dragged, beaten up, choked, burned on purpose, threatened with a weapon, etc. (WHO 2005).

There are many studies providing details about domestic violence against women in Ethiopia. According to (Ruman Abdurashid. 2013), the objective of the study is prevalence of domestic violence of pregnant women in Addis Ababa. Her major point of the study revealed that undesired pregnancy and alcohol consumption by partner is significantly associated with violence. But domestic violence is not only increasing unexpected pregnancies, at this time women for pregnancy use different contraception methods. So, domestic violence affects the psychology of women or increases mental illness. (Abeya et al. 2012), one urban (Nekemte) and

4 rural districts in East Wollega Zone aimed to explore the attitudes of the community on intimate partner violence against women. It also explores on IPV is accepted in the community in circumstances of practicing extramarital sex.

So, the point that the above researchers missing or are less focused on; that they pay minimum attention to studying root causes of domestic violence against women, less focused on psychological and economic domestic violence, and their study covers a limited age of women (15-49).

Therefore, this study was fills the gaps by assessing the types, causes, and consequences for women disclosing their experiences of domestic violence, the study made both qualitative and quantitative approaches intended to measure domestic violence against women and tries to contribute its part in creating awareness of society in the study area.

1.3 General Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study is an assessment of domestic violence against women using the case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama, Ethiopia.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

The objective of the study includes:

1. To identify different forms of domestic violence against women in the study area.
2. To assess the knowledge and experiences of informants on domestic violence of women in the study area.
3. To assess the major causes of domestic violence against women in the study area.
4. To examine the consequences of gender based domestic violence in the study area.

1.4 Research Questions

Research questions in this study includes: -

1. What are the different forms of domestic violence against women in the study area?
2. How to assess the knowledge and experiences of informants on domestic violence of women in the study area?
3. What are the causes of domestic violence against women in the study area?
4. What are the consequences of gender based domestic violence in the study area?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The purpose of the study is to assist the concerned body in providing domestic violence against women awareness within the community. The study intended to act as a secondary source of data after its completion as it will be kept in the University library for reference. The study also provides an opportunity for the community, educators, and management to understand why most women are domestic abused and how to avoid domestic violence problems.

The study was important for community workers, psychologists, social workers, and social educators to understand the factors related to gender-based domestic violence against women and help them decide what proportion of their efforts are affecting the community and what they should still do. In addition, it gives visibility to the experience of abused women and contributes and gives information for new and broader policies to address the domestic problem.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of study thematically depends on domestic violence against women. The problem of domestic violence against women has increasing attention in recent years. Geographically the study was delimited in Sidama Region Bona Zuria Woreda. The study covers the causes, types, consequences, and experiences of DVAW in the study area. This study employed based on descriptive research design, both quantitative and qualitative methods. Findings were generalized one Woreda, instead, among 36 Sidama nation districts in Bona Zuria Woreda, among 25 kebeles were in Bona Zuria Woreda, for the specific study randomly selected three rural kebeles.

The study covered a time scope of four months from May 2023 to August 2023. The choice of this period is sufficient as it would be enough to survey the field and gather established information from the respondents and also it will be ample time for the researcher to complete the final report.

1.7 Organization of the Paper

The study was organized in to five chapters. The first chapter deals with introductory parts including the background of the study, statement of the problems, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of study. The second chapter covered review of the related literature which discusses important topics related to

objectives of studies. The third chapter deals with the research methodology which consists of the study area; the research design, sample size and sampling techniques, source of data; instruments and procedures of data collection method of data analysis. Chapter four covers the data analysis and interpretation. Finally, chapter five describes summary of findings, conclusion, and recommendation of the study.

1.8 Limitation of Study

The most significant limitations of the study can be summarized as the following: First, the research is based on a sensitive issue about women some of the respondents were not willing to give full information about themselves, because, they were considered shameful to talk about their domestic violence another person. Second, in terms of limitations, the distances and geographical location are some of the major limitations. Thirdly, lack of written documents about domestic violence of women in the study area, and finally, financial costs were limited in the study.

1.9 Ethical Consideration

The study was carried out based on the interest of respondents. The respondents fill the questionnaires based on their own idea and through the way that have self-confidence and honesty.

The information sheet that includes the details about the research was provided to the participants. Verbal information also provide to both illiterate and literate participants. It create goodwill and to build-up confidence level by ensuring ethical considerations. Immense priority was given that guaranteed the participants that there was no harm to them. Furthermore, it was also explained to all participators that they can withdraw any time from the research without any previous notice. No audio recording do where participants were not willing. If the participant was not comfortable to any question, then they were not forced to answer that.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The concept of domestic violence, specifically, abuse of women has evolved over time. Many researchers have put forward their thoughts and works while making contributions to justify the need for there to be a stop to this social problem as well as trying to understand why this problem exists. This chapter provides insight into some of the many social debates that center on the domestic violence of women. It also defines certain key terms which are important to the study when exploring the domestic violence against women.

2.2 Definition of ‘Domestic Violence against Women’

Domestic violence is defined as any form of abusive behavior and action against women perpetrated by men (i.e., current, and former dates, spouses, and cohabitant partners). Estimates published by WHO indicate that globally about one-third of women have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or no partner sexual violence in their lifetime. Utmost of this violence is especial partner violence. Worldwide, nearly one-third (27%) of women aged 15 – 49 years who have been in an association report that they have been subordinated to some form of physical and/ or sexual violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2021).

Domestic violence is a broad term that includes diverse types of violence at the household level. “ Although definitions vary, domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, marital abuse, battering, family violence, intimate partner violence, and interpersonal violence, is normally conceptualized as a figure of behavior that includes the use of or threat of violence and intimidation for the purpose of gaining power and control over another person” (Arizona Supreme Court, Family Law Unit cited in Cardero, 2014).

‘Violence against women’ was seen as a social phenomenon and not a private family matter. There is a financial cost attached to violence against women in addition to the cerebral, emotional, and health costs (Garcia- Moreno, Heise, Jansen, Ellsberg, & Watt, 2005; Shipway, 2004).

In order to study social problem like domestic violence, it is necessary to understand its causes. Even though researches have pointed to many causes of domestic violence that are social issues,

(Hanmer and Itzin 2013) noted that the causes have one commonality, i.e., the problem has been normalized in the society. Most of the domestic abusers found in families and societies where they experienced violence (Howard & Oram, 2013). As a result, they were accustomed to the fact that psychological, physical, and sexual violence can be used to solve disputes and cope with their fears.

Numerous propositions have been used to explain domestic violence, for case, a social literacy proposition approach to domestic violence views the problem as a system rather than the cause of an existent's makeup. Thus, it is within the systems of the society that violence has been eternalized. For instance, conceptions or stereotype which lives within the society that places men as superior to woman produce images that reaffirm the practice (Krizsán & Paantjens, 2016).

The gender learned places are also passed through a societal setting that defines what each gender is supposed to do in the family (Hanmer and Itzin, 2013). These places are culturally credited and designed in a manner to ensure that men ply power and control over women. Thus, (Hanmer and Itzin 2013) noted that society has contributed to the processes that homogenize gender violence. Also, society has neglected its part of reconsidering values and morals that discourage any kind of violence at the family position. Society has not established volition. The factors that are associated with domestic violence against women are ingrained within the society and veritably many relate to the existent. Therefore, the issue of domestic violence against women can only be answered through measures that address the form, root causes, consequences, and experience of a societal position.

2.3 Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

There are numerous forms of abuse that some women face on a daily basis. Among those, three main category these are physical, sexual, and psychological are constantly used in the colorful studies (Devries et al. 2013; Ellsberg et al. 2008; Garcia- Moreno et al. 2015). Some researchers have linked other orders, similar as economic or social abuse, but it is not clear whether those orders can be considered to be separate confines of IPV (Ali, Dhingra, & McGarry, 2016).

2.3.1 Physical Violence

Physical abuse is the most prevalent of all forms of abuse that happen domestically. It includes violent acts such as the use of physical force to inflict pain, injury, or physical suffering on a victim. Exemplifications of physical violence might include beating, slighting, remonstrating, pushing, shoving, pecking, dragging, scratching, choking, burning, and hanging or using a gun, cutter, or another weapon (Garcia- M, etal, 2005).

According to some research, this form of abuse is the most common that happens domestically, and it is easy to identify due to the temporary or permanent damage it leaves on the victim physically. Study by Ali etal. (2014) to determine domestic violence among women in Eastern Sudan indicates that among the 1009 women tried for the check, physical abuse was the most generic form of abuse among women, with 33.5% of the victims experiencing physical abuse. Among these women, 53% and 47% experienced moderate and severe forms of injuries, respectively. To determine the prevalence and predictors of domestic violence among pregnant women in southeast Oromia, Ethiopia, it was found that physical abuse was the most prevalent among the women sampled for the study, with 44.1% of women being abused physically (Yohannes et al., 2019).

2.3.2 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as" any sexual act, attempt to gain a sexual act, unwanted sexual commentary, or advances, acts of trafficking, or other coercive conduct directed against a person. Sexuality by any person, irrespective of connection to the victim, in any setting, involving but not restricted to home and work" (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2015, p. 1686). In the context of intimate partner violence, sexual violence refers to pressing a partner, who did not want it, to have sexual intercourse or do any sexual act that they found demeaning or humiliating, harming them during sex, or forcing them to have sex without protection (WHO, 2013).

Research indicates that sexual abuse is a form of domestic violence that comprises rape, incest, and sexual harassment, forcing a partner to engage in different forms of sexual acts against their will and compelling a partner to view explicit sexual material. It is one of the most common forms of domestic violence reported among spouses, with women being the most common

victims of this type of abuse. Al-Hawari and El-Banna (2017) indicate in their research that sexual abuse is the most common method of domestic violence in both genders.

2.3.3 Psychological Violence

Psychological forms of domestic violence include verbal assault, threats, a lack of respect, humiliation, a lack of recognition, neglect, and any other form of psychological manipulation aimed at subduing a person's rights and freedom. For example, social isolation and financial control (Maiuro,2001). Some examples of psychological violence in domestic relationships perpetrated by men against women can include verbal abuse, name-calling, extortion, saying or doing something to make a person feel embarrassed, dangers to beat a woman or children, confining access to intimates and family, and confining independence and access to information, education, or health services (WHO, 2002, 2013).

Normally, this form of domestic abuse may be the most frequent form of abuse. It takes a huge toll on the victim's psychological capacities, making them lose self-respect and confidence, which deters them from coming forward to report such cases.

2.3.4 Economic Violence

Domestic violence can also take the form of economic violence. (Parker and Tritter, 2006) reveal that when the abuser is the only capitalist provider in the home, he has farther power over manage members. In fact, family money making coffers give power to the bone that brings them. In utmost cases, man is the one who brings further fiscal, social, and organizational resources.

In the same tone, (Ruhmya2007) ascertains that abusers apply economic violence by denying the victim physical resources similar as clothes, food, necessary drug, or shelter. In addition, (Wallby and Allen2006) relate that the man may refuse to pay the parcel, seize his woman's bank cards, and indeed deny her to use some of the appliances in the house. Similar inequality of power creates implicit negative consequences for the victim's economic security or being refused fiscal assistance, which reduces her voice to claim her home rights (Olson and Defrain, 2000).

2.4 Changing Societal Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

Many women who experience violence in their intimate relationships have contact with a wide variety of front-line health care and social service providers. Not all women disclose intimate partner violence, and not all service providers know how to ask about abuse. A number of initiatives have recently evolved to implement universal screening for woman abuse in medical, mental health, addiction counseling and social services (Ebell, 2004; Little, 2000).

Understanding the knowledge towards domestic violence around the world and the factors influencing these attitudes is a vital step in developing solutions to domestic violence. The perpetuation of domestic violence stems from societal attitudes towards domestic violence and sociocultural norms regarding patriarchal gender roles of male authority and female obedience, where physical abuse is the norm; all affect the levels of abuse seen in different settings, (Lori L. Heise, 2020). This suggests that there is a need for a whole cultural shift in our society if we are to truly defeat domestic abuse.

An international gendered analysis of the attitudes towards domestic violence in forty-nine low to middle income countries showed that one in three survey respondents justified domestic violence in at least one of the listed circumstances, and in thirty-six of the forty-nine countries sampled, many of these in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, women were more likely to justify domestic violence than men, (Lori L. Heise, 2020).

In order to cleanse our social fabric from domestic violence we must build a society that has zero tolerance towards the issue. This can only happen by empowering survivors of domestic abuse and educating those who perpetrate it. Management strategies can include interventions on an individual, family and community level, as well as national/public health strategies and legislation. These strategies must address key factors that contribute to domestic violence, (Lori L. Heise, 2020).

In Ethiopia, different forms of intimate partner violence against women happen but the physical violence is the only dominantly reported one; the least reported form of violence is sexual violence although, that there is also high prevalence of sexual violence by partner. Sexual violence by partner was one of the focus areas of the CARE Ethiopia (2008) study. Its findings show that 26.5% of married women have experienced some type of sexual violence in the 12

months preceding the survey. Among these women, 9% were physically forced to have intercourse (MOWCYA, 2013).

The response of the woman tells us domestic violence is a norm accepted by the women as well. Sometimes they believed that disobedient wife deserves chastisement by her husband. The demographic and health survey of Ethiopia indicated that the majority of women said a husband is justified in beating his wife at least for one reason (CSA, 2001).

In conclusion, most qualitative studies seem to indicate that leaving an abusive relationship is a process that takes place over time and often occurs in stages or phases. The abused women often exhibit both vulnerability and strength in coping with the abuse they have faced. Continual support is needed to help women to sustain their attitude to stay out of the abusive relationship.

2.5 Causes that Influence Domestic Violence against Women

The study is about understanding the various motives causes of domestic violence against women. In order to prevent and address social problems like domestic violence, it is necessary to understand their causes. However, it is important to have some literature on factors that contribute to domestic violence to help create a wider knowledge base for readers to understand the concept of domestic violence and the cases that lead to it.

According to Walker (1999), the factors that contribute to domestic violence differ from country to country and area to area. The author added that there are some social factors that promote domestic violence in various countries. Domestic violence is committed across religions, ethnicity, and all forms of social structures within a society, with varying causes and factors responsible for these abuses. Commonly known among the causes and factors that influence domestic violence perpetration are alcohol and drug usage, bride price, education level, employment or income status, religion and culture, the age difference between spouses, and a history of experiencing or witnessing domestic abuse. The common reasons given for the abuse of women are summarized in the next discussion.

2.5.1 Level of Education

Over the years, research has proven that the level of education of both the victim and perpetrator of domestic violence contributes to the incidence and prevalence of domestic violence among

intimate partners. It has been established that the lower the level of education the more likely an individual is prone to be a victim of domestic violence. Women are empowered through education. It gives them the capability to gather and assimilate information, manipulate, and control the new world, secure, and cover themselves from any form of violence (Malhotra 1997; Kishor and Johnson 2000, 2004). Kishor and Johnson (2000, 2004) presupposed that women with fresh education have lower capacities to cover themselves in times of need, such as when dealing with a violent mate. According to Kishor and Johnson (2004), it can be hypothesized that the relationship between husband's education and violence is negative.

However, this association is also subject to fluctuation and inconsistencies. For instance, research conducted in Haiti revealed that there is a positive relationship between education and violence (Kishor and Johnson 2004). Men with higher educational status than women having both higher ascribed (based on gender) and achieved (based on higher educational attainment) status are more likely to assert unequal and even violent power in the relationship (Hornung, 2013).

2.5.2 Alcohol and Drug Usage

There are conflicting claims as to whether there's an immediate link between alcohol consumption and gender-grounded violence. For instance, Gelles and Strauss (1979) argue that some men consciously get drunk to crash their spouses and use the reason of being drunk to violate their partners. The authors further argue that in this instance, alcohol is not a cause but a function of deviant behavior. However, despite these claims, other authors' research findings revealed that there is a direct link between alcohol consumption and gender-based violent because an alcohol abuser's sense of judgment is impaired because of its psycho-physiological consequences (Hamilton and Collins, 1981; Cervantes, 1992).

Phorano et al. (2005), report that there is a positive correlation between alcohol and domestic violence. They report that alcohol abuse and related violence increment during weekends and month ends when breaking men receive their salary and wages. It is argued that drug or alcohol usage is responsible for increasing aggression among partners and clouding judgment thereby, increasing one's susceptibility to domestic violence. Kantor and Straus (1989) hypothesized that

alcohol use problems among one or both parties in connubial connections may lead to increased family conflict, which may bring about the physical abuse of the wife.

2.5.3 Bride Price

Some researches indicate that bride price paid for women in marriage is mostly used as an excuse for violence. Martignoni (2002), in her research conducted in Zambia on violence against women reports that traditional beliefs which privilege men as the holders of authority within the family is a contributing factor to the elevated level of domestic violence experienced by the women in Zambia. She also reported that bride price in marriages in Zambia is also a contributing factor to domestic violence because payments of the bride price exposes the women to violence by their husbands since they are entitled to treat them as a virtual slave.

Bride price, therefore, appears to involve commutation and buying of a woman as a 'commoditized' item in the marriage request, which can affect in domestic violence towards a woman if she doesn't fulfill her 'value for money' expectation (Kambarami, 2006).

2.5.4 Income and Employment Status

Income and employment status contribute to domestic violence since one partner depends solely on the other to live and therefore such vulnerability is exploited as a means of control. When it comes to women empowerment s, economic dependency is a contributing factor.

According to Malhotra (1997) and Garcia (2000), the relationship between women's work status and their risk to experience domestic violence can be conceptualized to have a say over their financial and household's matters in their marriages when they are engaged in paid employment than women who are not active in the markets. Thus, women who are actively employed are at lower risk to experience domestic violence. However, due to the transition phase towards autonomy, the changing economic control from men to women could also lead to more incidents of violence for women.

2.5.5 Religion and Biblical Symbolism

According to Gyekye (1996), religion enters all aspects of African life so fully that, it can hardly be isolated. The arrival of Christianity has contributed to the beliefs and rationale that women are

subordinates to men due to the wrong interpretation of the bible. Many religions condone male dominance over women. Till date, some Christian marriages may be based on a formal recognition that the husband is the head of the family or homes and hence, rules the household and the wife is submissive to him.

In the bible, there are quotations that seem to enhance men domineering women. Some bible quotations have been wrongly interpreted that women are inferior to men. In Ephesians 5:22-24, it is stated, “Wives submit yourselves unto your own husbands as unto the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife, indeed as Christ is the head of the church and he is the rescuer of the body.

For the husband is the head of the woman, indeed as Christ is the head of the church and he is the rescuer of the body. Thus, as the church is subject unto Christ, therefore let the wives to their own husbands in everything.” The above quotations have been interpreted in a way that states the role of women and how they must always satisfy their husbands.

2.5.6 Age Difference between Spouses

In the marriage many ages difference between husbands is much older than the wife, is hypothesized to imply power imbalances in the relationship. Combination of senility(attained) and masculinity(credited) in numerous societies puts women younger than their husband at a comparative disadvantaged connection(Kishor and Johnson 2004). Still, there's little evidence in the empowerment literature regarding the effect of converse statuses where the wife is older. Kishor and Johnson (2004), in their multi-country profiling of domestic violence was of the opinion that it may be more likely that because relationships in which women are older than their husbands are so contrary to the normative marital arrangement in most societies, they may be at greater risk for marital disharmony.

2.6 Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women

The consequences of domestic violence on women can go beyond the immediate physical harms they suffer at the hands of their abusers. The dangers that women experience in public and private spaces are nearly linked. For example, male control in the domestic arena can restrict women's mobility in public spaces (Action Aid, 2011).Because of the unreliable safety at home,

women who are under domestic violence may be scared of going out and do their daily activities. It saps women's energy, undermines their confidence, compromises their health, and deprives a society of the full participation of women. Recently observed women could not lend their labor or creative ideas fully if they are burdened with the physical and psychological scars of abuse (Carrillo, 1992 cited by Sosna, 2007).

Domestic violence has far-reaching short and long-term consequences. Among the devastating consequences of violence, complete separation of family breakage, disability and impairment of victims, death in extreme cases of violence. Physical and sexual violence against of women carries several negative consequences on women's health.

These include unwanted pregnancy and risk of HIV infection, other sexually transmitted disease, and complication of pregnancy (Watts, 2002).

14 million women today are infected with HIV/AIDS and the rate of female infection is rising. A forth coming study from WHO finds that the greatest risk of HIV infection for many women comes from a regular partners and is heightened by unequal relationship that makes it delicate, if not possible, to negotiate safe sex. For these women, sex is not a matter of choosing. (UNICEF,2000).

Data from a wide range of countries also suggest that partner violence accounts for a considerable number of deaths by murder among women. Studies from Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and USA show that between 40 and 70% of all female murder victims are killed by husbands or boyfriends frequently in the context of ongoing abusive relationship (Bagshaw, et.al, 2000).

Domestic violence is a retired block to economic and social development. It saps women's energy, undermines their confidence, compromises their health, and deprives a society the full participation of women recently observed, women could not lend their labor or creative ideas completely if they are burdened with the physical and mental scars of abuse (Carrillo, 1992).

Partner abuse has a significant economic impact on victims and families, as well as on society as entire. This is due in part to its impact on the health care, mental health, and criminal justice

Systems. Data from the national crime victimization survey between 1992 and 1996 in Canada indicate that costs to women who are victims of nonfatal partner violence can be conservatively estimated to be \$150 million per year. These costs included medical expenditures (40 percent), property losses (44 percent), and lost pay.

In addition to victim impact, partner violence creates an enormous burden on and cost to the health care system Bagshaw, et.al (2000). Research also reported women victims of domestic violence in Chile lost an estimated US \$56 billion earning in 1996, approximately 2% of the countries GNP (UNICEF, 2000).

It has come clear that in Ethiopia former exploration showed that domestic violence has negative recrimination for the stability of marriage, the quality of family life and socialization of children. The woman is offered limited chance for progress and development, which in turn has a profound impact on the development of the society as a whole, as its female members are prevented from exercising their fundamental right and creative potential (WHO, 2010).

2.7 Ethiopian Policy and Legislation Regarding DVAW

The adoption and enforcement of national laws to address and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, in line with international human rights standards is one of the five key outcomes which the Secretary-General's campaign to end violence against women aims to achieve in all countries by 2015.

Accordingly, depending on the binding character of the legal instruments, violations of these provisions can have consequences regarding state responsibility. Especially, signatory States are supposed to incorporate the international norms into their national legal system. As such, Ethiopia is one of the state parties to different international and regional human right instruments and ratified different basic instruments.

The International covenant on civil and political rights, The international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights, the convention of illumination of all forms of violence against women and the convention on the rights of child have been ratified by Ethiopia, CEDAW in 1981. However, none of their protocols have been ratified by Ethiopia. For instance, Ethiopia ratified

the CEDAW convention, but, not the optional protocol to CEDAW which provide an individual complaint mechanism.

Consequently, in the observation report on Ethiopia, the committee expresses his concerns that, the incidence of violence against women and girls and the insufficiency of measures to eradicate it was another great concern of the CEDAW Committee, (CEDAW 1996). This concern was repeated in 2004, (CEDAW 2004) The Committee pointed at the lack of specific legislation and systematic data collection, in particular on domestic violence. It noted the incidence of rape and mentioned in addition that the crime of abduction was not systematically prosecuted, but was rather addressed through discriminatory customary laws and practices.

Policies examined in research include domestic violence laws, and local victim services. Many of the selected resources relate to protection orders which are legally binding court orders that prohibit assailants from further abusing victims. A recent US national survey found that only 36.6% of the women who were assaulted by an intimate were issued protection orders (Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000a).

Most states have statutory provisions allowing orders to direct the assailant to refrain from having any contact with the victim. The purpose of “no-contact” protection orders is not to punish the offender for past conduct, but to prevent future assaults (Harvard Law Review, 1993). Other statutory provisions are designed to allow judges to customize protection orders to better suit the needs of each case.

2.8 Theories of Domestic Violence against Women

In order to prevent and address the social problem like domestic violence, theory is necessary to understand causes, consequences, and experiences. Researchers from various parts of the world have attempted to come up with different theories to explain the domestic violence against women. A variety of disciplines strive to explain including sociology, psychology, social work, illegal justice, and public health. In turn, contending theories live with different resolution ideology. Many of them have focused on family systems theory, Feminist theories, and psycho pathological theory.

2.8.1 Family Systems Theory

Family systems theory that is used to explain how women who are exposed to domestic violence are likely to experience violence in future relationships is systems theory. Specifically, family systems theory explains the idea of how family members influence one another. (Liu et al. 2018) emphasize that the family system and its connection with all family members is important to understand an individual's actions and behaviors. Family systems theory stresses that the effects of the family system led to the effects of each family member (Hyde-Nolan, Juliao, 2012).

For example, the effects of domestic violence can contribute to behavioral and emotional effects for the family members who are exposed. Overall, family systems theory can be applied to provide an understanding of family dynamics and how exposure to domestic violence can be an influential factor in how a women.

Also, within this social system frame a family consists of subsystems including parent- child, stock, connubial and co-parenting subsystems. Family members are seen as being interdependent, directly, and indirectly affecting each other and different subsystems (e.g., a child may indirectly affect the husband- wife dyad by directly impacting the actions of either parent). Relations between family members are also allowed to be transaction (Kuczynki, 2003).

Frequently in acceptance literature, principles from family networks theories are apparent but are not defined, specifically the emphasis on family processes similar as the quality of family communication and family cohesiveness. Family systems theory, also, is important for understanding how factors in the terrain of the illegitimate family affect adoptees' psychosocial and behavioral issues. It expands the focus of influence on adoptee's adaptation beyond the parent- child relationship to consider other factors associated with the family system, similar as family structure and family relational processes (i.e., family communication and cohesion). For instance, (Yoon 2004) set up having a Korean- born espoused sibling played a significant part in lessening the situation of anxiety and depression among adolescent transracial Korean- born adoptees attending a Korean tradition camp for adoptive families.

2.8.2 Feminist Theory

Feminist theory, continually related to as the Feminist model, aims to understand violent connections through examining the sociocultural context in which these connections occur. Supporters of this theory constantly review gender inequality and sexism within patriarchal societies as the main reasons of IPV(Bell & Naugle, 2008). In short, they argue that IPV is firstly a matter of men's violence against women being caused by societal regulations and patriarchal beliefs encouraging male dominance and womanish subordination (Abrar, L etal, 2000) & (Bell, N etal, 2008). Proponents of the feminist theory suggest that men frequently use diverse tactics, involving physical violence, to ply control and dominance over women and their families (Dobash & Dobash, 1978), and that women's violent actions towards their male partners should be judged as self- defense, retaliation, or appropriation for male violence. Therefore, they argue, such violence against women should be studied within the wider context of patriarchy, and the intentions associated with the violent event, by applying on-patriarchal qualitative approaches (McMahon & Pence, 1996).

The feminist theoretical tradition views violence towards women as a unique case, unlike from other forms of violence and other forms of crime (Dobash & Dobash, 2004). Thus, it says that treatment for the problem should be covered with educating men, addressing their patriarchal beliefs, and domineering actions toward women, while the ultimate point would be overturning patriarchal social structures to help, reduce, and exclude violence against women (Dutton, 2011).

Some of the researches supporting the feminist theory mean advanced rates of assaults against women in husband- dominant families, families where men hold traditional "gender- part " stations, or where there are great disagreement between the acceptance of patriarchal values between a husband and a woman (Hunnicutt, 2009; Leonard & Senchak, 1996; Yllo, 1983).

Feminist exploration and some studies reporting significantly advanced frequencies of IPV victimization in women have been extensively blamed for their sample selection. For example, retaining women from shelters, refuges, or emergency departments (Dutton, 2011), and also reasoning their findings from similar studies to the overall population (Dixon & Graham- Kevan, 2011).

In addition, qualitative and correlation researches are frequently referred to as evidence of an association between male patriarchal values and physical violence towards their female partners (Bell & Naugle, 2008). Still, meta-logical reviews do not give support for such a relationship (Sugarman & Frankel, 1996), or for patriarchy being the most significant toxic factor for IPV (O'Leary, Smith Slep, & O'Leary, 2007).

For present study, Feminist theory help to theoretical and practical analysis of causes, and consequences of an abuser was to use various tactics of abuse based on sociocultural context, (for example, physical, emotional, sexual, or financial) in order to establish and maintain men dominance over the women.

2.8.3. Psycho pathological Theory

A psycho pathological explanation also suggests that individualities who display violence toward women have a personality complaint or internal illness impeding inhibitions about using violence. Those committing violence are seen as sick individualities and different from others (Pagelow, 1984).

Compared woman assailants with non-assault men and found that assault men have lesser requirements for power; one explanation suggests that men who feel helpless due to low self-esteem or feel low control over others or the events in their lives have great requirements for power. Dutton (1994) found that abusive men have narcissistic personality styles; they are more anxious about abandonment than non-abusive men and aggressive men take a longer time to commit to a relationship and have lesser feelings of reliance as compared to men who aren't aggressive (Ryan, 1995).

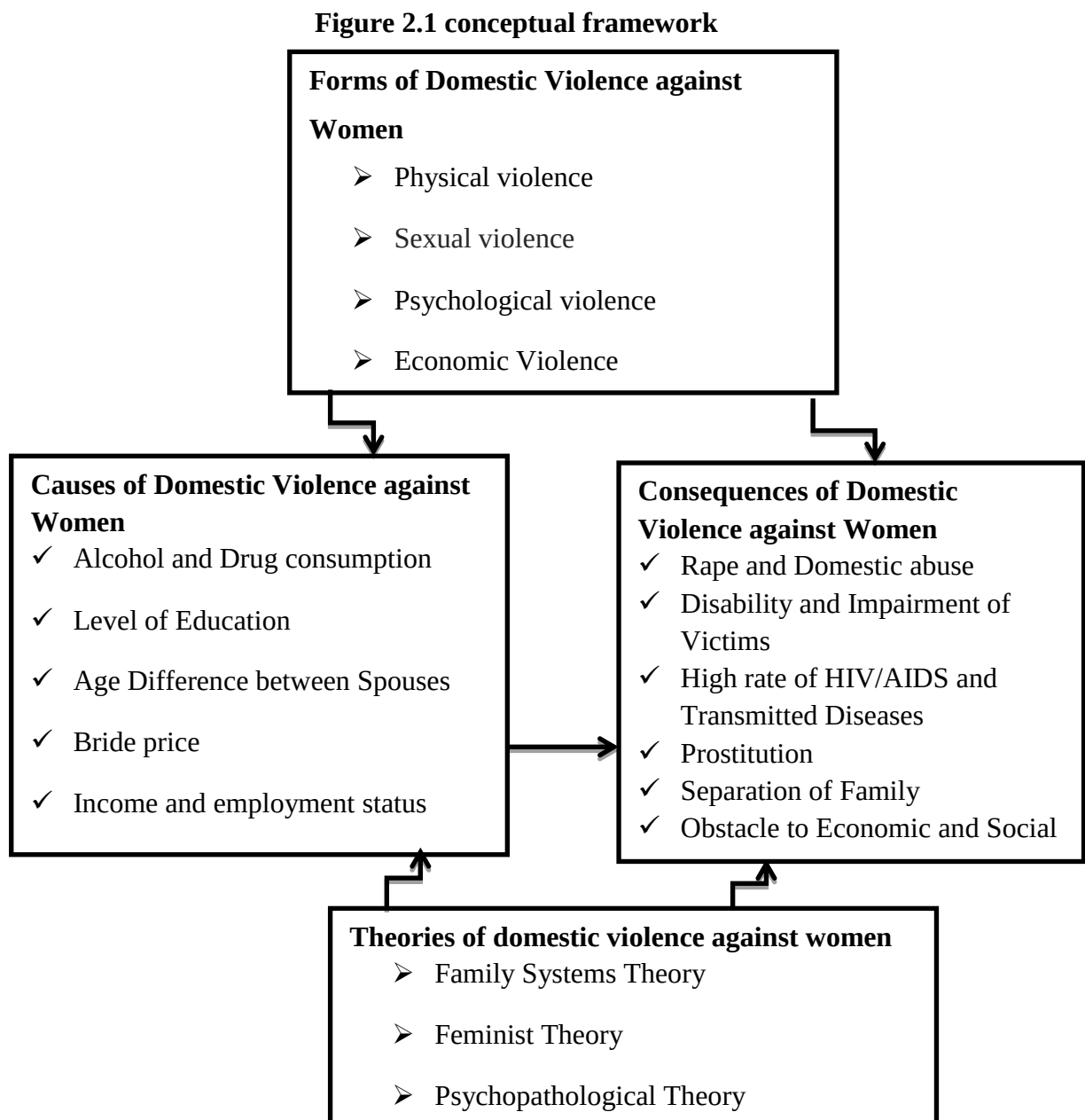
Criticism of this theory being used exclusively suggests that the importance of social structure is minimized, and it decreases the abuser's responsibility for his actions, which may lead to lessened consequences (Cunningham, et.al, 1998).

The psycho-pathological theory focuses on the personality characteristics of offenders and victims as chief determinants of criminal violence. This model includes analysis that links mental illness, alcohol, and other intra- individual phenomenon to acts of violence. So, according to this proposition assessment of violence against women arise from the lawbreaker's cerebral problem like depression, freakishness, and unbridled feelings. This proposition also urges that violence

against women arises out of cerebral problems of victims. For those reasons, these theories are selected to be applied in most of the discussions throughout the thesis.

2.9 Conceptual Framework of Domestic Violence against Women

Below figure 2.1 shows the conceptual framework of the study. Researcher used this figure as a conceptual framework for guiding the overall accomplishment of the study. It was drawn from the concepts taken from different theories and by reading various literatures.



Source; drown by researcher, 2023

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

A research methodology is a method of systematically solving a research problem. It may be understood as the science of studying how research is done scientifically; the science of research is the process of correcting the existing problem in order to propose possible practical Kothari, 2004; 8). In particular, this part of the study includes a description of the study area, research design and methodology, Population of the study, sample size and sampling techniques, sources and types of data, tools of data collection, and data analysis method.

3.2 Description of the Study Area

This research was carried out in Bona Zuria woreda, which is located in the Sidama Region. Bona Zuria Woreda is bordered on the south by the Oromia Region, on the Southwest by Chirone district, on the west by Hula Woreda, on the northwest by Shafamo Woreda, on the north by Arbegona Woreda, and on the east by Bensa. Bona is the largest city in Bona zuria province. It is located approximately 386 kilometers south of Addis Abeba and 109.4 kilometers from Hawassa to Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama. The Woreda comprises twenty-five kebele administrations (BWFEDO, 2014 E.C).

Based on the 2007 Census conducted by the CSA, this woreda has a total population of 121,236, of whom 61,001 are men and 60,235 are women; 6,016 or 2.49% of its population are urban dwellers.

Reliable weather data are insufficient to describe the climate of Bona Zuria Woreda. Though, several data points reveal the climatic zone in the study area is temperate (woyina daga) (BWFED, 2006). The mean annual rainfall is estimated at 1030 mm, while the annual range of temperature varies between 1600 °C and 2800 °C (BWFEDO, 2015). The average elevation of Woreda is 2200 meters above sea level. The area has two cropping seasons. These are belg, known as the small precipitating season starting from February to May, and meher, also known as the major precipitating season starting from June to September.

3.3 Research Design and Approach

The descriptive research design is used in this study. Accordingly, the descriptive research design was presented to carry out the lives of victim women. The basic feature of descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group Kothari (2004).

The mixed research method is to inquiry that involves collecting both quantitative and qualitative data by integrating the two forms of data and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical hypothetical and theoretical frameworks (Creswell, 2014, and Corbin, 1998).

This method helps study ideas that cannot be understood using a quantitative or qualitative approach alone. And, this method also helps to complement the weakness of one method with another.

Qualitative research approach, researcher preferred to collect data from study area that make it possible to identify the core points of domestic violence. This includes human life realities, experiences, behavior, emotion and feeling, social movement, cultural phenomena, and their interaction with nature of domestic violence against women. Key informants, interview and focus group discussion were use as target population for qualitative method of data collection.

The quantitative approach focuses on the statistical or numerical analysis of data collection via questionnaires from study area. Quantitative data were using this study to collect data from selected respondents by interview and questionnaire. Through, demographics survey questionnaire prepared to gather basic data on population number, ages, family size, monthly income, and spatial distribution and occupational pattern of the community of study area. It also aimed at identifying the number that existed in the research site.

3.4 Study Population

The study population constituted married women from rural area of Bona Zuria Woreda in Sidama Region. The total target populations for the study were 5263 people.

3.5 Sampling Technique and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Technique

In study researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling techniques. From the non-probability sampling techniques researcher used purposive sampling to select key informants from women, children, and youth office. In Sidama regional state has thirty-six woredas, the study was conducted Bona Zuria Woreda. Study Woreda was selected purposively because to get relevant sources of information about domestic violence against women, researcher choose native district to study. Then probability sampling techniques researcher used simple random sampling technique to select study kebele.

In the Bona Zuria Woreda has twenty-five kebeles, three kebeles of them has been selected randomly for this study to an assessment of domestic violence against women, these are, Bona Kike, Melgano Kolisho, and Melgano Doya.

3.5.2 Sample Size

The numbers of populations taking sum of three kebeles were (5263). The survey was utilizing a questionnaire and interviews administers to 372 respondents the age 18 and above. To determine sample size Yamane's formula 1967 were used. The required sample size was determined at 95% confidence level, and level of precision (0.05%). Therefore, the sample size calculated as the following for this study:

$$\text{Thus, } n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where, n is sample size.

N is population size

e= is level of precision.

1= designates the probability of the event occurring.

$$\begin{array}{l} N = 5263 \\ e = 0.05 \end{array} \quad n = \frac{5263}{1 + 5263(0.05)^2} = \frac{5263}{14.157} = \frac{371.74}{\sim 372}$$

Total sample size of this study is 372 participants were selected. Then the sample was selected proportionally with respect to the number of total populations in each Kebeles through the under revealed formula (Thomas, 1991);

$$n = N (s) / \Sigma N \text{ -----eq. 2}$$

Where, n= the required samples number of each Kebeles;

N= Total population of each Kebele;

s= Total sample size of the three (3) Kebeles to be selected;

ΣN = Total population of the all sample Kebeles.

Table 3.1: Sample Framework Distribution to Study Kebeles

No	Sampled kebeles	population	Sample size
1	Bona Kike	1505	$\frac{1505(372)}{5263} = 106$
2	Melgano kolisho	2004	$\frac{2004(372)}{5263} = 142$
3	Melgano Doya	1754	$\frac{1754(372)}{5263} = 124$
	Total	5263	372

Source: Researcher 2023

3.6 Sources and Types of Data

Researcher in these studies both primary and secondary data sources were used.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data were that collected for the first time and thus have a unique character.

The primary data obtained from the selected key informants, respondents, and FGD by using the general guided key informant interviews, and questionnaire. It would be conducted with various selected respondents, and women, children and youth affairs experts, and women who perform in

causes of domestic violence against women. Quantitative data also collect from selected respondents through interview and questionnaire by asking close ended question.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data were which already had been collected by someone else and which already been passed through the statistical process.

The researcher used secondary source of data about domestic violence against women from reviewing relevant books, reports, and other published and unpublished documents, which read in depth to find out already known facts about the research problem and it also helps to structure theoretical framework. The information analyses so as to make comparison between the written information knowledge of people about violence against women that obtained from primary information and give recommendation accordingly.

3.7 Tools of Data Collection

To get the required data for successful completion of this study was the following methods of data collection tools were used:

3.7.1 Interviews

An interview was one of data collection instrument of this study to collect quantitative and qualitative data. The researcher was used interviews to conduct with an assessment of domestic violence against women in study area respondents and affairs. The interviews were cover variety of specific topics, including their experiences of violence, causes, forms, and consequences of domestic violence of women. The interview guided by structured and semi-structured question format to cover a wide range of topics in detail. The interviews initially written in English language then translate in to Sidaamu Afoo for conducting the participants. The translation copies were first give to a language expert to verify the translation. Corrections were then making to a consistent discussion between the language experts and the researcher.

During the interview, the researcher read a description of each study that explains the purpose of the study and the types of questions to be asked, stating the anonymity use to keep secretes and participation in the study was voluntary and could be terminate at any time they want.

The researcher was make his utmost effort to ensure the privacy of each interviewee by choosing the most appropriate time and place for the interview explaining the confidentiality of the interview and the resulting information. There were many challenges to conducting an interview, as research on domestic violence against women is considered an “emotional topic.” However, efforts were made to ensure that every woman felt safe and supported during the interview, and participants were encouraged speaking on such sensitive issues.

Based on a field test conduct questionnaires were prepared, and it was decided to design a similar questionnaire for 372 married women. It was believe that these questionnaires provide a reasonable amount of quantitative data to supplement the study’s qualitative data and to triangulate the information were obtained from in depth interview and focus group discussion. Due to the limited time was allotted for the study, it was decided to only interview married women, as the researcher believe that women’s comments shall prove more illuminating than men’s. A total of fifty questioners were distributed for the help of data collection, out of 50 questions, 35 were filled by respondents residing in study Kebeles, 7 were filled by FGD residing in study Kebele and 8 questions were filled by KII from women, children, and youth office in BZW.

3.7.2. Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is another method that the researcher used to collect qualitative data in this study. As Ennew (1994:65) argues, “the advantages of focus group discussion is that they can give an idea about what the general opinion is among a wide group of people at any time.” The purpose of focus groups desiccation is to understand how people discuss an issue as members of a group.

Data collected within the focus group aimed to collect first-hand information about the underlying differences between men’s and women’s of understanding of violence, practices of domestic violence, experiences of participants, their perception and coping strategies towards violence and their evaluation and vision about the victims of domestic violence.

For this study, to obtain detailed information about issue; two FGD for each kebele having six members were involve six married women. Both FG were selected purposive sampling technique based on participation during the interview, they can refuse to answer any questions if they were

choose from sample size of each kebele. The group discuss about the number of issues including an assessment of the domestic violence against women in study area. At one hand researcher guide discussion agenda and in other hand assess informant's knowledge and experiences about domestic violence against women. So, using FGD together with interview strengthened the validity of this research. FGD is essential to investigate the general or mutual understanding of causes, forms, and consequences of domestic violence against women.

3.7.3 Key Informant Interview:

In order to get data on past events and the current reality it was better to conduct key informant. To select key informant researcher used non-probability sampling techniques through purposive sampling method. For this study, researcher was used key informant interview for qualitative and quantitative data collection. Key informant interview also conducted with informants from women, children, and youth affairs. Researcher to address study objectives select gender experts, law officer, and women and children right protector to interview about forms, experiences, causes, and consequences of domestic violence against women.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed and interpretation raw data collected through data collection instruments to achieve the stated objectives. The data that collected from various sources were analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative data analysing methods. Before actually analysis of data, the collected data sorted and categorized in according to their sources and type.

Interview was conducted in Sidaamu Afoo. And the researcher believes the translation might be if it was done by other translator however, due to financial constraints the researcher translate the interview data to English.

The quantitative data collected using questionnaire were analysed after the data collection completed. The collected quantitative data were entered to SPSS, coded, edited and classified to assure consistency of data with objectives of the study. Tables and pie-charts were used to analyse the collected data. Similarly, descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentages was used to analyse the collected data, about domestic violence of women. The data presented using descriptive statistics to interpret SPSS statistics version 26.

Qualitative data were analysed using descriptive research design in the form of interpretational analysis, which explains saying that interpretational analysis is the way of examining data to find constructive ideas, themes, and patterns that would clarify the events existing studied. Thus, the researcher was able to use interpretational analysis approach for this study. The most crucial step in interpretive data analysis is to develop a set of categories that adequately and concisely summarizes the information. Accordingly, the information was obtained from the FGD, KII, and respondent interviewed. Results also divided into types, knowledge and experiences of women, cause, and consequences of DVAW.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This part deals with the analysis and interpretations based on qualitative and quantitative data derived from questionnaires, focus group discussions, and, key informant interviews. The discussion elaborates on the major findings of the study and draws lessons from the data collected.

As stated in chapter three, by using the Yamane formula, to collect the data through questionnaires, questionnaires were distributed to 372 participants and returned back with completely filled and significant responses. The focus of this study was to analyze and interpret data on variables of the study namely an assessment of the domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda in Sidama Region.

Quantitative data focused on gathering reliable data on different forms of violence for study area selected women. The prevalence of the forms of violence is presented as basic variables, as are age groups, education level and socioeconomic status. It also presented in frequency, percentage, tables, and charts were used to check, whether the relationship of each variable is thoroughly interpreted and discussed on the basis of key questions. Qualitative data were collected through an open-ended questionnaire; interviews and document analysis were described as supplementary evidence in addition to the discussions of quantitative data.

This chapter consists of five sections. The first section presents the background information of respondents. The second section presents the forms of domestic violence. The third provides the informant's knowledge and experiences of domestic violence against women. The fourth section deals with the causes of domestic violence. And the concluding section presents the consequences of domestic violence against women in the study area.

4.2 Background Information of Respondents

This section focused on presenting and interpreting the background information and socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents of the study. Each of them is discussed below.

According to the survey study, the total numbers of respondents selected to fill out questionnaire were 372 (100%) married women. Because most of the time women stay at work inside rather than work outside. And woman has better knowledge than men to describe about their domestic violence.

Table 4.1 Age, marital status, and family size of respondent

Age of Respondent		
Age Category	Frequency	Percent
18-27	49	13.2
28-37	109	29.3
38-47	117	31.5
48-57	85	22.8
+58	12	3.2
Total	372	100
Marital Status of Respondents		
Marital status	Frequency	Percent
Married	311	83.6
Divorce	13	3.5
Widowed	48	12.9
Total	372	100
Family Size of Respondents		
Family Level	Frequency	Percent
1-3	99	26.6
4-6	103	27.7
7-9	91	24.5
Above 9	79	21.2
Total	372	100

Source: Survey data 2023

Above table 4.1 described, among 372 respondents 117 (31.5%) of respondent's age group were between 38 - 47 years old, 109(29.3%) were 28-37, 85(22.8%) were 58-47, 49(13.2%) were between 18-27, and while 12(3%) were fifty-eight and above. This implies that most of the

respondents are under the age category which commonly identified as 38-47. So that the information obtained were most probably valid and reliable.

Furthermore, regarding the marital status of respondents in the study area, Table 4.1 shows that majority of the respondents 311 (83.6%) were married, the remaining 13 (3.5%) divorced and 48 (12.9%) of the respondents are widowed, respectively. This shows that there are few divorced cases; this is associated with the culture that marriage raises a woman's status in society therefore most women do not want to be divorced. A divorced woman is looked down position in the society. It has proverb about divorced women, ባለ የፌታች ሴት የመንገድ ዳር እሸት 'A divorced woman is like a ripened fruit near a main road.' So, religious also condemns divorce.

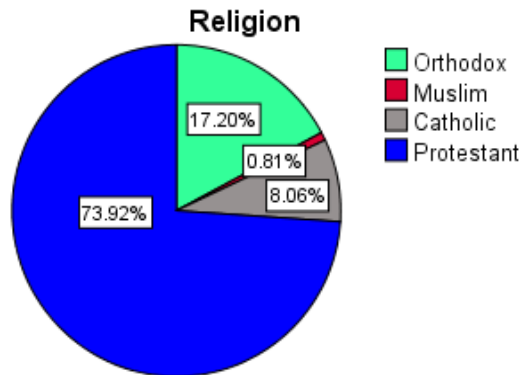
From the above Table 4.1 described family sizes of respondents, about 372 respondents 103(27.7%) responded that their family size was 4-6 and this implies that most of the respondents had been larger family size and the remaining 26.3% of family size three and below, 7-9 were 91(24.5%) and above 9 were 79(21.2%).

From the discussion, it was noted that most women would rather stay in an unhappy marriage in their home. Due to large family sizes, low level of economy and domestic violence women are reluctant to seek for violence because they think of their children, they might end up marrying someone else who might mistreat the children and for fear that, they might not get men to marry them at all because of the many children they have. As a result, they get domestic psychological disturbance.

4.2.1 Religious Status of Respondents

Also, below Figure 4.1, describes the religion affiliation of sampled respondents, majority 275 (73.92%) of respondents were protestant, followed 64(17.2%) were orthodox, 30(8.06%) of respondents were catholic and the remaining 3 (0.81%) were Muslim. Survey result indicates majority of respondents were follower of protestant religion.

Figure 4.1, Religious status of respondents



Source: Survey data, 2023

4.2.2 Educational Level of the Respondents

Below table, 4.2 showed the study results that educational level of husband and wife. 101(27.2%) of wife, and 43(11.6%) of husband had no formal education, wife 33.1% had primary level educated and husband 32.5%, wife 26.1% and husband 30.9% had secondary education, while wife 13.6% and husband 25% had more than secondary level education. It is clear from the study analysis that most of the respondents had acquired husband education while more wives were those having non formal education.

It is also tasted that women with higher levels of education experience less violence. According to (Kishor and Johnson 2004), it cans be hypothesized that the relationship between husband's education and violence is negative.

These results shown that most of the stay-at-home spouses were low educational background that represent women did not have a chance to learn further. This low educational background of the women can be a contributing factor to domestic violence. Less educated people receive less economic opportunities, leaving them to remain in poverty. This could lead women to domestic economic abuse out of desperation.

Table 4.2 Education level of the respondents

Wife Education Level		
Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
No education	101	27.2
Primary school (grade 1-6)	123	33.1
Secondary school (7-12)	97	26.1
More than secondary school	51	13.7
Total	372	100
Husband Education Level		
Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
No education	43	11.6
primary education (1-6)	121	32.5
Secondary school (7-12)	115	30.9
more than Secondary school	93	25.0
Total	372	100

Source: Survey data, 2023

4.2.3 Status of Employment

Employment situation has its own contribution to domestic violence against women. As table below 4.3 shows more than half of the respondents of women, 233 (62.6%) is unemployed while the husbands or intimate partner who do not have job only comprise 93 (25%). However, women are burdened with house chore or domestic responsibility and work more and longer each day than men, it was unpaid and considered as valueless.

Consequently, as the study in Ethiopia of UNFPA and Population Council (2010) states, most women are economically directly dependent on their husband or indirectly independent on their intimate partner, which has a significant contribution in clarifying the occurrence of GBV.

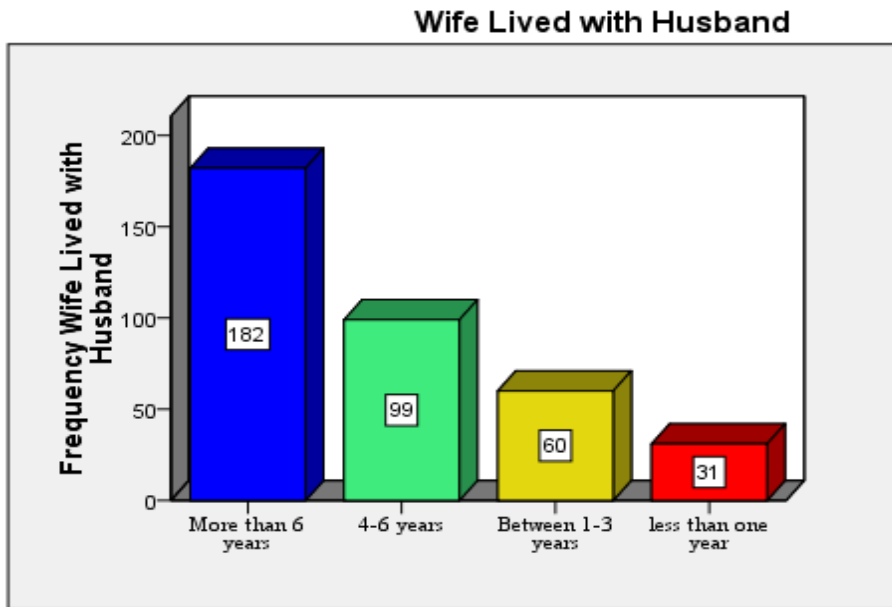
Table 4.3 Status of spouses' employment

Wife Employed		
Items of Employment	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	233	62.6
Employed	42	11.3
Student	97	26.1
Total	372	100
Husband Employed		
Unemployed	93	25.0
Employed	168	45.2
Student	108	29.0
Retired	3	0.8
Total	372	100

Source: Survey data, 2023

According to the below figure 4.2 the majority 182(48.9%) of respondents have been lived with husband for more than six years. Second, 99(26.6%) where respondents have been lived with husband for three years up to six years, Thirdly, 60(16.1%) of respondents have lived with husband for one year's up to three years and while 31(8.3%) for less than one year respectively lived with husband. This means, most respondents lived with husband. In general, the researcher was also finding out the length of stay in marriage for the married women. This will help understand the arrangements in such marriages and how it affected social lives of the married woman.

Figure 4.2 Years of wife lived with husband.



Source: Survey 2023

Finally, concerning the monthly income level of the study participants, the respondents were categorized into six groups based on their average monthly income. Accordingly, respondents were who earn average monthly income less than two thousand Birr counts 244(65.6%). Respondents were also asked to average monthly income, 34.4% of respondents earn more than two thousand Birr. So, low level of income is major cause of domestic violence against women.

Table 4.4 Average monthly income of respondents

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percent
Less than one thousand	102	27.4
1000-2000 Birr	142	38.2
2000-3000 Birr	55	14.8
3000-4000 Birr	40	10.7
4000-5000 Birr	24	6.5
Above five thousand Birr	9	2.4
Total	372	100

Source: Survey 2023

4.3 Formal Sector Reports on Violence against Women

Women in Ethiopia occupy low status in the society. In spite of their contributions to the well-being of their family and community affairs, women experience lower socio-economic status in general and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. Women are facing multiple forms of deprivation. Gender based discrimination, lack of protection of basic human rights, violence, lack of access to productive resources, education and training, basic health services, and employment are widespread (National Committee for Traditional Practices Eradication (NCTPE, 2003).

Though there were many organizations reports GBV which were important in the country or woreda level of the analyses gender based domestic violence against women, under this sub-heading, the analysis was limited to Women, Children, and Youth Affairs and Court Affairs which seem to have more importance in the domestic violence against women.

4.3.1 Women's, Children, and Youth Affairs on Violence against Women

The women's affairs structure is established at regional, zonal, Wereda, and Kebele levels, all linked formally, and each having a line of command with their respective Administrative bodies, (council at regional, Woreda, and Kebele levels). Regional Women Affairs Bureaus report to the President. The functions of Regional Women Affairs Bureaus are also mainstreaming to alleviate gender in equality, development plans and implementation in their respective regions. Woreda and Kebele offices have the same objectives as the above structures.

Bona Zuria Woreda Women and Children Office were also established for similar purposes. The office was organized with the general objective of empowering women and alleviates gender inequality. Information obtained from consulting the documents (in written reports) regarding the activities of the office shows that it has an important contribution in the improvement of the awareness of women right in the woreda.

However, the attempts of the office had success in improving their social, political, and economic problems of women. This was for two main reasons.

Firstly, the office has focused its attention on routine problems women such as GBV (sexual violence, early marriage, rape, female genital mutilation, abduction, conflicts arise between husband and wife and related issues.)

Secondly, the staffs who were working in the office have a low level of knowledge of the issue of gender and how it deals with technically. This can be understood from the unrelated fields of study of the staffs. The office was staffed by simply workers who have no related educational background to gender/women.

Evidence of office indicates that past 12 months the prevalence of domestic violence was basis of different behaviors these are physical, sexual, psychological and economic. Those women reported their experience to Bona Zuria Woreda, Women, Children and Youth Affairs for details of the domestic violence behaviors in 2015 E.C. The total 979 women reported different case to office, in the annual report analyzed.

However, the affairs focused on eliminate the overall prevalence of the impacts of different behaviors are often work interrelated with police and court affairs. The percentage of women domestic violated in 2015 E.C who experienced behavior of violence in the past 12 months' in BZW Women Children and Youth Affairs is 314(32%) psychological abused (hopelessness, self-blamed, emotional feelings, sadness, shamed, death wishes, crying, spells, low self-esteem, and etc.), 295(30%) economical abused (loss of money-spending decisions and refusing to give her money for basic household necessities), 287(29%) was physical abused (beating by boxing, kicking, slapping, throwing stones sticks, weapons, and 93(9%) sexual abused (risky sexual behaviors and forced sexual initiation).

The report highlights the potential impacts of the DV on Women well-being. It identifies areas for policy improvement, investigation and opportunities for advocacy for women in each region and Woreda in Ethiopia.

4.3.2 Court Affairs on Violence against Women

The 1957 Penal Code has been revised to incorporate provisions for violence against women and improve the existing ones, and is enforced since July 2004. Issue like female genital mutilation is penalized. Other Harmful Traditional Practices (HTP) are penalized; Domestic Violence is introduced in the HTP (has attracted attention); Abortion is still illegal but the grounds for a legally sanctioned abortion is outlined; Rape, sexual abuses, abduction have merited tougher and graver penalties. Trafficking for prostitution purposes and forced labor is punishable.

FDRE Constitution stresses on the importance of gender inequality as a basic requirement for the full realization of all other rights and human freedoms. It has also devoted a separate provision dealing with the rights of women and aiming at addressing the widely prevalent gender biased attitudes and practices.

To solve such gender-related problems, the constitution of (FDRE, 1995) under article 35 has set a provision which entitles women to affirmative action to remedy the legacy of inequality they have been suffering. Some policies and programs were also designed to ensure the different provisions of the constitution of which the establishment of an office directly working on the problems of women in the formal government structure from federal to district level is part of such moves.

Violence against Women (VAW) has been recognized as a human rights violation and public health problem globally. In Ethiopia, VAWG in general and intimate partner violence in particular continues to be a major challenge and a threat to women's empowerment. According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey 2016, 1 out of 3 (34%) ever-married women aged 15-49 ever experienced spousal violence in the form of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence by their current/most recent husband/partner. More specifically, 24% of ever-married women experienced emotional violence, 24% experienced physical violence, and 10% experienced sexual violence.

The legal report initiate to hard work lawyers, court and litigation, consulting (going to a domestic violence as legal consultation center and legal consultation). And report employs a new multidimensional framework of women well-being, identifying pathways and responsibilities of different stakeholders. This builds on an important step forward in identifying policy and practical messages for women in countries.

4.4 Forms of Domestic Violence against Women in the Study Area

To find out the forms of domestic violence on women in the study area, the respondents and key informants were asked the question what the different forms of domestic violence on women in BZW were. The results were tabulated in the table below 4.5.

Table, 4.5 Forms of domestic violence against women

Forms	Frequency	Percent
Physical violence	78	21
Economic violence	99	26.6
Psychological violence	112	30.1
Sexual violence	61	16.4
Others	22	5.9
Total	372	100

Source: Survey 2023

According to Table 4.5, the majority of respondents 112(30.1%) said that domestic psychological violence was one major form of domestic violence against women, 99(26.6%) were economic domestic violence, physical violence 78(21%), fourth, sexual violence 61(16.4%), while others include 22(5.9%) in the study area.

A form of domestic violence means anything that happens forcefully due to dominating women in the family or home. It has different forms such as physical, economic, psychological, and sexual abuse. The respondent asked the question, what is your worst type of domestic violence experienced with your partner or husband in the past 12 months? Among 372 respondents 112 replied that, at the present psychological/mental abuse is mostly seen in the family. The second economic type of domestic violence is frequently occurring in the family last twelve months.

One 31-year-old respondent said “Any type of economic, physical, sexual, and psychological violence, trying to undermine technically are called violence. In a traditional society, the Husband tries to dominate the wife. As a result, a conflicting situation always exists between husband and wife.” KI, BZW, WCHYO.

It is widely understood that gender based domestic violence be it in the form of isolated acts or systematic patterns of violence is not caused by any single factor. Rather, it is a combination of several factors that increase the risk of a man committing violence and the risk of a woman experiencing violence.

Women more frequently than men are exposed to different forms of violence due to their gender, and domestic violence is one of those. (WHO, 2019) denoted that partner violence occurs in all countries and transcends social, economic, sexual, psychological, religious, and cultural norms. Worldwide, one of the most common forms of violence against women is abuse by their husbands or other intimate manly partners.

4.4.1 Psychological Form of Domestic Violence against Women in the Study Area

The study realizes that psychological violence also frequently occurs in the area. Most of the families had evidenced this kind of violence and among the entire respondents estimated at 30.1%. Respondents revealed that they were not always happy with their partners who in most economic forms, physically forced abuse, ignored satisfying their sexual desires or feelings, refused to eat food cooked by their own wives, restricted their needs, and neglected their responsibilities. This disrupted their thinking and even made they think another way as if they had other partners outside. This destabilized their mindset.

Reports of Bona Zuria Woreda, Women, Children and Youth Affairs for details of the domestic violence behaviors in 2015 E.C indicates, total 979 women reported affairs. The percentage of psychological form domestic violated women reported past 12 months' in BZW Women Children and Youth Affairs is 314(32%). which implies women highly psychological violated in the woreda.

The 37-year woman responded “There is the psychological violence. I do not mind all other forms of violence except psychological violence; it hurts the most. Your bruises disappear, but the psychological disturbance... they remain.”

In the study area, other 26-year-old woman also revealed her experience of psychological violence as follows:

“He offended me all the time using harsh words. He called me nonsense...If I asked him about giving opinions on something. He often ignores and puts down my opinion He would say ‘You do not know anything... You are a ‘woman.’ <Meyaati maa affino, afiyohalla iltannona yaannoe. ሴት ምን ታወቃለች አዋቅ ትዎልዳለች እንጂ ይለኛል> so, she said at the end, domestic psychological form is a toxic type of violence.

Key informant of BZW, WCHYO gender expert said. “I think that violence is a drastic deviation from tradition. Traditions are extremely different in various countries. In some countries certain things are accepted and not perceived as violence. We know, for instance, that here psychological violence is not perceived as violence. So, if many women have an average indicator based on a certain tradition, we can consider deviation from this as violence, KII.

It has been reported that form of domestic psychological abuse has not given proper attention (UNESCO, 2015, p. 1). Packota (two thousand) also explained that psychological abuse is also called emotional abuse and verbal abuse is one of its prominent features and it is a strategy used to overwhelm women that can affect self-sense and integrity in a long run.

When the FDRE criminal code thoroughly, there are different ordinary provisions applicable to any person irrespective of sexual relationships, or social status and, or other parameter which aimed to criminalize some psychological harms. For instance article (607-619) of FDRE criminal code talks about Crimes against honors or reputation, defamation and calumny, insults or outrage. FDRE Criminal code (n179) article (607-619) On other hand Article (580-585) criminalizes the offence of intimidation, threat to accusation or disgrace, coercion, deprivation of power of decision and illegal restraints, FDRE Criminal code (n 179) Article (580-585).

4.4.2 Economic Form of Domestic Violence in the Study Area

The study find out that the second most dominant form of violence was domestic economic violence in the study area. The study documented that 26.6% of participants experience this form of violence. In most cases, women were constantly abused for their economic strength and economic-related issues. The study result also described that women who had assets were in the names of their husbands and all the authority regarding such assets was vested in the hands of husbands or men. This was similar to the cultural trend of property ownership being the obligation of the husband.

KII said that: “economic violence takes several forms, including financial deprivation of women by their own husband. Furthermore, economic deprivation affects women who are stay-at-home spouses and are not engaged in gainful employment or business. Women’s lack of resources or insufficient resources prevents them from leaving the violent relationship. As I mentioned, most

women are economically dependent on men which would hinder them from leaving violent husbands.”

Similarly, 31-year-old women also said, “If my husband has money and property, any time he gets income then bring it to me and say that carefully protect this money. So, I am not spending for any purpose without your command that money. Though men are referred to as spending units, women are saving units,” so this husband uses his wife as in the bank saving book or ATM card, (Survey data, 2023).

According to FGD, “This economic form of domestic violence is characterized by one more aspect. When your husband works and you are unemployed, it really hurts psychologically. In such a situation you are psychologically very irritated, you may accuse your husband without any reason.”

The study found women living in the area were disproportionately affected; however, it has not been clearly established whether it has poverty as such that increases the risk of violence. Rather, poverty can be seen as a “marker” for a variety of social conditions that combine to increase the risk faced by women.

Basically, most men saw their female partners as their own property and they do not expect that their wives or intimate partner might to leave them. Men's idea of proprietary right was expressed through their domineering behavior regarding the activities of those women, UNFPA (2010). Violence occurs when they believed that women were slipping out from their control, sometimes certain men threatened to kill their spouse if they left the relationship. As men exerted ever tighter controls and demanded more from women, their wives usually experienced a growing sense of entrapment, mixed with a combination of acute fear, shame and humiliation.

However, the issue is that, laws seem to ignore such old-scourge economic abuses directed against women. The absence of appropriate legal frame work to punish such perpetrator of economic violence leads to validation of such abuse against women. For instance, if a husband refuses to his wife to access health care by denying her resources/money, control of the use and availability of money, preventing her participation in money-spending decisions and refusing to give her money for basic household necessities what is the available legal recourse.

General, at this time economic crises are continuously increasing on every good has been high values of prices were registered. The study set out that Women right now meet costs for the family's basic needs. The support that was formerly being given by the husband alone was not particularly sufficient to realize a good and recommendable standard of residing for all family. "It's right now women who purchase salt, food, and clothing for children they think further time" (Field data May 2023). Men no longer meet utmost of manage basic needs, but women have taken the initiative to take on the struggle.s

4.4.3 Physical Form of Domestic Violence in the Study Area

The study realized that 21% of the respondents were victims of physical intimate partner violence. This form of violence was very rampant in most families and was manifested in either or all the following ways; wife beating by boxing, kicking, slapping, throwing stones sticks, or pouring water.

Women informants who disclosed they have experienced physical abuse from their husbands said these men used physical force such as bare hands, fists, and feet to harm them. Some informants said they experienced violent incidents involving weapons too. A few women informants said husbands only used body parts as weapons by kicking, slapping, and punching their wives in the abuse.

There are a number of proverbs in the country that clearly display the men's physical abuse status of women for example,

ሴትና አህያ ዱላ ይዎዳሉ 'A woman and a donkey like fight with a stick'

"Meyaatinna harrichu dulla baxanno, meyaati bushshuro dullunni"

ሴትና አህያ የሚይችሉት የሰማ 'A woman and a donkey can tolerate everything.'

"Meyaatinna harrichu dandaannokkiri dino"

The woman has to be very tolerant with a violent husband or boyfriend. She has to be quiet when her husband or boyfriend is angry or drunk. She can talk to him about the problem afterwards, using a lot of tact. She has to try to explain to him what he has done. Women have no place to live in case of a divorce; they cannot go back to their parents... they have no support. That is why women have to bear a violent relationship. FGD

Some participants gave justification for their physical violence experience. In focus group discussions with married women, some legitimize violence by prescribing it to an erring wife, which is the result of perceiving men as correctors and women as error prone. They said that wife beating was acceptable because conflicts were expected in marriage and a man could beat his wife when he is angry.

The above scenarios tell us how women are severely abused and injured by their husbands; however, they would stay for an extended period of time. This shows women's ability to escape from their relationship is limited, even when they are subjected to severe and frequent physical violence. In relation to this form of abuse is (Ogunkorode, 2018; Aihie, 2009). It is when a person hurts or tries to hurt a husband by hitting, kicking, or using another type of physical force (CDC, 2022). It is that kind of abuse which involves connection aimed to cause pain, harm and or other physical suffering (Isaboke, 2019).

At this juncture, it is worthy to raise the issue that, does article 564 of FDRE criminal code adds something to protection of women against DV? As mentioned above, it simply refers to Arts. (555-560). we can understand from this provision that, even when article 564 were not included in FDRE criminal code, the enforceability of Article (555 - 560) is inevitable. This indicates that inclusion and, or exclusion of article 564 has no effects on the enforceability of Article (555 - 560) for all physically abused persons including intimate partner abuse. Hence article 564 has added nothing special to the protection of women against domestic violence.

4.4.4 Sexual Form of Domestic Violence in the Study Area

Sexual domestic violence represented by 16.4% according to the study was also discovered as a form of gender-based domestic violence against women. The violence in the form of sexual practices was internalized through rape that's both connubial and ordinary rape, defilement, and abuse of marital rights. Sexual violence was evidenced by women who say everybody got attracted to them. Example

M/r "Y" said that many women have experienced sexual forms of domestic violence, more than ten cases were reported to the Women, Children and Youth office in BZW past twelve months and many women also reported to the police office. So, the cases suffered sexual violence involving the use of force. The maturities of similar violent acts are carried out by men in their

immediate social terrain, most frequently by marriage mates and ex-partners or strange men.” KII, BZW, WCHYO.

In the context of intimate partner violence, sexual violence refers to forcing a partner, who did not want it, to have sexual interaction or do any sexual act that they found demeaning or humiliating, hurting them during sex, or forcing them to have sex without protection (WHO, 2013).

Sexual abuse or marital violation has been a global matter which has affected family members, particularly women and children, since time immemorial (Isaboke, 2019). According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, sexual abuse is forcing or trying to force a partner to take part in a sexual intercourse act, sexual touching, or anon-physical sexual event (e.g., sexting) when the partner does not or cannot consent (CDC, 2022).

On this juncture, the phrase ‘outside wedlock’ clearly indicates, the legality of wedlock rape which has consequences of great healthy and psychological problems on the victim. Although the CEDAW Committee urged Ethiopia to amend its criminal law in order to criminalize marital rape, in its concluding observations on the country in 2011, the legislature still failed to comply with the request of the Committee, 2011.

4.4.5 Other Forms of Domestic Violence in the Study Area

Other forms of domestic violence contains 5.9% most respondents who said religious and cultural violence. Culture and religion still held that men were head and that their conduct was always judged right. In case of a wrong correcting, it was not violence onto the mate. This made violence an everyday routine and a share of life for women.

“In the Sidama society, men/husbands are looked up to be the head in the house or family based on culture, this will be misunderstood to be men can do whatever they wish to their families, and these harmful gender conceptions or norms are frequently used to justify some types of domestic violence of women, such as domestic abuse.” KII, BZW, WCHYO.

Informants believe the bible gives the rights to the man as the heads; hence, they can discipline the wives when they go wrong. Some bible verses informants gave that support this include the following:

In the bible Ephesians 5:22-24, it is written, “Wife, submit yourselves unto your own husbands as unto the Lord. So, husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the church: and he is the savior of the body. That, as the church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives to their own husbands in everything.”

At the time of the interview, 31 years participants may explain culture-related issues:

“My mother advised me, when I was old enough to get married be careful of these three things when you live in the married world.

1. “If you ever talk to your husband's family about your husband's problems, they will never help you when you are done consulting them.

<Minaannikki illishannohe gawajjo horontanni maatesira hasaaphitooti. Korkaatuno kulte kaittaro atenni ikkinore laweennansa horontanni dikaa’litannohe>.

2. If your husband offends you and makes you sad, never tell your family, because they will destroy/divorce your marriage.

<Minaannikki hanqisannohehanna dadillisannoheha ikkiro horontanni iltinohe maatera kultooti. Korkaatuno, minaannikki ledoo noohe xaadooshshe tirtte huntanno.>

3. Don't tell your friends or anyone about your problems occurs with your husband, your husband is your master, so do not waste the secret.

<Minaannikki ledoo noohe huluullo baxatta jaallara nafa kultooti. Korkaatuno, minaannikki atera mootekkiiti, konni daafira fojo fanfantooti>

Finally, she said, <husband is boss,> is causally related to a societal belief that men must be the dominant partners in an intimate relationship.”

Above desiccation is related to in chapter two explained Feminist theory, theory argue that IPV is firstly a matter of men’s violence against women being caused by societal regulations and patriarchal beliefs encouraging male dominance and womanish subordination (Abrar, L etal, 2000) & (Bell, N etal, 2008).

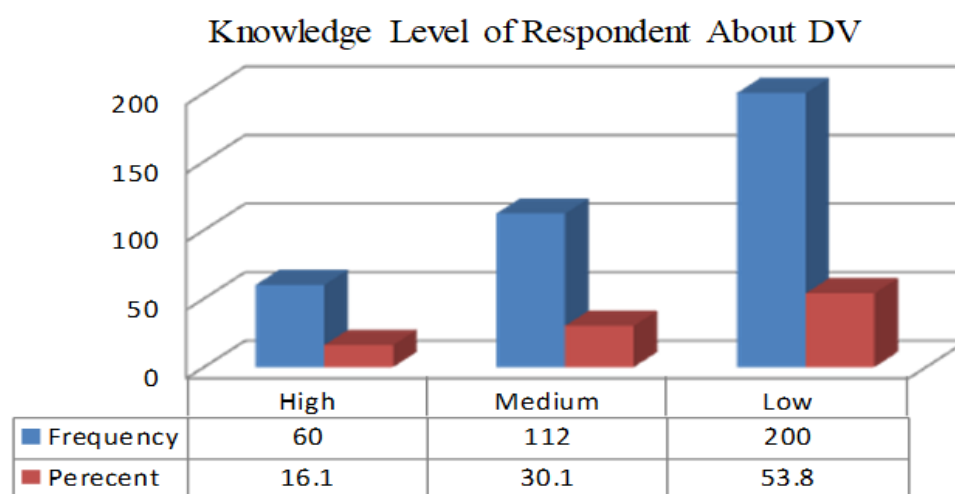
All types of DVAW discussed were presented in the study area. The majority number of respondents said firstly, a psychological form of domestic violence is a fundamental problem in the study area, and second economic domestic violence types frequently abuse women. The women who are economically, sexually, and physically abused are also abused psychologically/emotionally.

So various scholars (Leiner, Compton, Houry & Kaslow, 2008:473; Pineless, Mineka & Zinbarg, 2008:166.) are of the opinion that psychological aggression is a frequent precursor of economic aggression. Physical abuse and sexual abuse often go hand in hand with emotional abuse but are not mentioned as frequently by abused women.

4.5 Knowledge and Experiences of Informants on Domestic Violence of Women in the Study Area.

The knowledge and experience of informants on domestic violence against women were drawn from interviews with FGD and respondents. Discussion was made that depicts the consequences, severity, and frequency of violence by pinpointing women's experience of physical, economic, psychological, and sexual violence by their husbands or intimate partners. The survey result was also combined with the discussion in order to strengthen the analysis of this phenomenon. The knowledge level of respondents about domestic violence against women is given below figure

Figure 4.3: Distribution of respondents by their knowledge level of domestic violence.



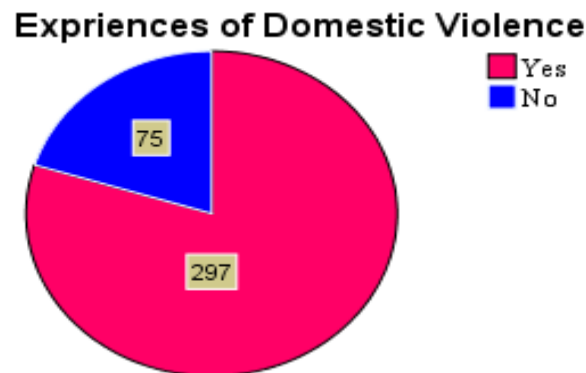
Source: Survey, data, 2023

Figure 4.3 shows the knowledge level of the respondents about domestic violence. Most of the respondents (53.8%) had a low level of knowledge regarding domestic violence. There is a high probability that the women might have been facing it at home and tolerating it thinking that it is their fate, while 30.1% medium knowledge level, and women's only 16.1% general level of knowledge about domestic violence, which means nevertheless, or did not protect these women any form experiencing the violence.

4.5.1 Experienced of Domestic Violence

Women have been facing violence at home for centuries. Their relatives blame them for the violence they are facing so they start to believe the same. Some even blame their destiny.

Figure 4.4 Distributions of respondents by their experienced



Source: Survey data, 2023

Figure 4.4 shows that majority of respondents 297(79.5%) said yes, we have experienced domestic violence, which is at least one among the physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence in the last 12 months prior to this study. The vulnerability to the specific type of domestic violence was asked of the respondents during the survey.

For instance, the question asked the respondent, what is your worst experienced type of domestic violence with your partner/ husband in the past 12 months? More than half of respondents (56.7%) said psychological and economic experiences of domestic violence. Psychological violence covered 30.1% and economic violence included 26.6%, the remaining 43.3% said physical, sexual, and other types of domestic violence experienced.

The report of women affairs in 2015 E.C indicate who experienced behavior of domestic violence in the past 12 months' in BZW Women Children and Youth Affairs is 314(32%) psychological abused (hopelessness, self-blamed, emotional feelings, sadness, shamed, death wishes, crying, spells, low self-esteem, and etc.), 295(30%) economical abused (loss of money-spending decisions and refusing to give her money for basic household necessities). So, psychological and economic domestic violence covered more than 52%. The office report is directly related to data gathered from respondent, KII, and FGD. This increases validity and reliability of study result.

All FGD participants were asked to answer the question, what is your understanding of men who use any act of force in domestic violence.

The intention of this question was to discuss how much self-control they have, how worthy they feel, and the self-esteem they usually feel. As a result of this investigation, respondents have mentioned that they feel pain, could not think of bright oneself in the future, emptiness and worthless.

At the time of FGD, one participant said the following: “When I am so afraid of leaving with my husband, I have been frequently challenged psychologically and economically, I have seen the worst already but I am sure more challenge is waiting for me outside, I feel so fearful when I think of that, I feel like all the good things in my life have been gone and what is left is dark and emptiness. So, I could not handle anything similar to what I have handled in my life.” FGD

So, another participant said: “I have nine children, so, am trapped, I will have hope one day I will be released from my own pitfall, I feel I will be fine and cure myself from the pain I am feeling now. However, currently, I have no idea of where my life going, what I would do in the future, and where to go.” FGD

Family systems theory that is used to explain how women who are exposed to domestic violence are likely to experience violence in future relationships is systems theory. Specifically, family systems theory explains the idea of how family members influence one another. (Liu et al. 2018) emphasize that the family system and its connection with all family members is important to understand an individual's actions and behaviors.

Do you think domestic violence is played a part in your life anyway?

The time of FGD, 39 years participants may explain about the above question-related issue:

“Right now, economic crisis is increasing continuously every single day. I really wanted to work anything to support myself, but no one trusted me, no one ever wanted me to be close to them, they banished me. I am hopeless, I am weak, I could not even work to be able to raise my kids by myself. My whole behavior and physical appearance is different now, it is distorted, and I feel like I am a different person.”

Likewise, in another case 28-year-old woman said: “I look down on myself, I see shame towards everything and sadness. Especially when I see my daughter, she reminds me of everything we passed through.”

In most African cultures including Ethiopia, socio-cultural traditions tend to assume that women's public roles are just additional activities to their primary roles. As we known women are mother, wives, and breadwinners in their home (Meron, 2003). Because of those many responsibilities women are being restricted to domestic role with small opportunities and contact to decision making and leadership position. According to Bernaars, as cited in (Mbugua, 2007) any ethnic group in Africa a typical woman has low status particularly a lack of power to make decisions on matters affecting her life and those of her family.

It is known that women are the main victims and sufferers of problems that occur in social life, political ecology, and other human interactions, from simple to severe.

It is known that women are the main victims and tasters of problems than men, whether at home or outside and in other human interactions. Therefore, the results of the study show that among 372 women 297(79.5%) of rural married women have suffered various injuries from mild to severe in the last twelve months. In most cases, different bodies of society affect women based on Education level, economy, culture, religion, and other factors that influence them to get rid of this fundamental problem.

Case Study -One

The time of discussion questions were asked to the focus group. According to your understanding why women should not be handle domestic violence?

They reply if “a husband use different tactic to violet woman. Example, a husband crushes his wife, abuse, beating and insulting her, he came at night. <Please, I am sorry; I do not want to lose your love. Mare (ማሬ): No one loves you like me. I hit you because I love you. If I ask you to forgiveness (apology) to me>, she will accept forgiveness. After that, she may think that her husband is just a way to show his love. Women in such toxic relationships take a long time to break free.” FGD

“በአብዛኛው ጊዜ ጥቃት ውስጥ ያሉ ሴቶች ጥቃት ውስጥ መሆናቸውን ለማወቅና ከዛ ለመላቀቅ ብዙ ጊዜ ይፈጅባቸዋል፤ ምክንያቱም የአጥቂው ባሕርይ እጅግ ተለዋዋጭ ስለሆነ ነው። ለምሳሌ፡ አንድ ወንድ ወይም ባል ምስቱን ካመናጨቃት፤ ካንገላታት፤ ከሰደባት እና ከደበደባት በኋላ ማታ መጥቶ የእኔ ፍቅር የሚሰድበኝ እኮ ስለምወድኝ ነው፡ ማሬ ፍቅርሽን ማጣት አልፈልግም እንደ እኔ የምወድኝ የለም.... ይቅርታ ይጠይቃል። ከዚያ በኋላ ምስትየው ለካ ባሌ የሚመታኝ እና የሚሰድበኝ ስለምወድኝ ነው ብላ በልቡዋ ትቀበላለች፤ እንደዚህ አይነት መርዛማ ግጥሚያ ውስጥ ያሉ ሴቶች ለመላቀቅ ብዙ ጊዜ ይፈጅባቸዋል። “FGD

They took it as a problem of family life. They argued, that if a husband does not beat a wife, the community cannot accept him as a man, beating a wife is seen as one of the criteria to distinguish a strong husband from the weak one. The re-pliers also recited stories of violent acts ranging from intentional severe burn injuries to murder due to jealousy and other reasons. the time of in-depth interviews, survivors of violence said they were slapped, kicked, and beaten with an many objects. One of the victims mentioned that her husband had broken off her finger; others shared experiences that also blinded her eyes.

Also, Demmelash (2012) states that society takes the husband beating his wife as a cultural practice and suggests that women not take the case to court and encourages them to answer from the community’s elders.

In general, as the discussion researcher have indicated women who have survived domestic partner violence have demonstrated a lack of capacity to control their future, they have concentrated so much on their present problem than looking at tomorrow. Some of them prioritize their kids’ life than thinking that they should exist for themselves as well. They have no idea of what to do if something similar could happen again which shows their low self-esteem

and loss of control, there is clear confusion about what they would do and can do as a result. They do not think their lives are worth a second chance and unconsciously choose to stay psychologically tortured.

4.6 Causes of Domestic Violence against Women in the Study Area

This section presents the main reasons that perpetuate domestic violence against women. Data was collected from interview. The quantitative data also supported the results. Participants mentioned assorted reasons in connection with the occurrence of domestic violence against women. Below table 4.6 has discussed the major ones which were mainly and repeatedly pointed out by the participants.

Table 4.6 Causes for domestic violence as identified by women.

Causes of DAW	Frequency	Percent
Lack of formal education	78	21
Sexual interaction	41	11
Alcohol consumption	63	16.9
Economic matter	80	21.5
Age differences	34	9.1
Cultural issue	39	10.5
Religion issue	37	9.9
Total	372	100

Source: *survey data, 2023*

The finding in above table 4.6 indicated that the majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that economic matter was the major cause of DVAW which indicated 80(21.5%). Followed by respondents who attributed it to lack of formal education 78(21%), alcohol consumption 63(16.9%), cultural issues 39(10.5%), sexual interaction 41(11%), religion 37(9.9%), and age difference in marriage 34(9.1%) respectively.

Family systems theory, also, is important for understanding how factors in the terrain of the illegitimate family affect adoptees' psychosocial and behavioral issues. It expands the focus of influence on adoptee's adaptation beyond the parent- child relationship to consider other factors

associated with the family system, similar as family structure and family relational processes (i.e., family communication and cohesion).

It should be noted that Bona Zuria Woreda's KI, FGD, and respondents agreed that the time of interview, first a low economic status and second low level of education, which are common vices and practices in Bona Zuria Woreda have been associated as risk factors for both experiencing and perpetrating domestic violence. For example, one 43-year woman said,

“Regularly, my husband and I could not understand each other in most of our arguments. Because I have no formal education and we lived in a low level of economic activity. Every time we talk about issues communicating and understanding become uneasy because he shows aggressive behavior. Once a disagreement arose between us, we could not communicate properly about the issue because he became aggressive even for simple issues and mistakes, he talked to me aggressively. After he became aggressive the disagreement became more serious and we lost the main issue I argued about why he became aggressive and talked to me like that.”
FGD

Women are economically dependent on men, most of the women in the study areas are stay-at-home spouses, dependent economically on their husbands. This creates patterns of violence and poverty that become self-perpetuating, making it extremely difficult for the survivors to extricate themselves, particularly from domestic abuse and psychological harm, which they torture at the hands of their life partners.

Similarly, “Most of the time conflicts arise in our marriage due to financial issues. I do not have a job; my husband is the only person who is an income provider for our family. His ability to use/handle money was the main cause of conflict between us. And my husband spends lots of money drinking alcohol with his friends without considering the financial problems in our home, this always creates conflict between us.” FGD

Another main reason cited was educational level, alcohol consumption, economic matters, sexual interaction, and related issues. Key informant responded that “a lack of economic resources and low educational level in general makes women more vulnerable to domestic violence given their reliance on men in the study area.” KII

Women's illiteracy, lack of education, and lack of awareness about their rights as human beings have led them to tolerate day-to-day violence as their misfortune (Shrestha, 2012).

The study in Ethiopia by UNFPA and Population Council (2010) states, that most women are economically directly dependent on their husbands or indirectly dependent on their intimate partner, which has a significant contribution in clarifying the causes of domestic violence.

FGD deeply discussed the question what are the major causes of domestic violence of women in your area? They replay that;

“Domestic violence may happen for various causes such as economic matters, low level of women’s education, sexual interaction, and husband alcohol consumption. Many kinds of problems arise in families, but the economic-related case is the major one because of economic crisis is continuously increasing at this time. If the women fail to solve this economic crisis, then married women will become mentally disappointed.”

KI was the reply to the question, what are the major causes of domestic violence of women in Woreda Zuria? They said that:

“Economic matter and low level of education are the main causes for domestic violence in the study area. If a wife is not educated and economically not solvent, she has been totally depending on her husband. She has lived tortured by her husband, but she did not file any case against it.”

Some of the respondents said that the *“cause of domestic violence means biting the husband or his wife and vice versa, wanting dowry, force to intercourse frequently, denying the opinion of the wife, not bearing the clothes of the wife, etc. According to the violence occurs if women do not satisfy their husband's sexual happiness. In this outlook, frequency of the sexual intercourse also abuses violence. Wives are betting while they refuse to have sexual relations.”*

Feminist exploration and some studies reporting significantly advanced frequencies of IPV victimization in women have been extensively blamed for their sample selection. For example, retaining women from shelters, refuges, or emergency departments (Dutton, 2011), and also reasoning their findings from similar studies to the overall population (Dixon & Graham- Kevan, 2011).

According to the study, it has been tested to explore something new about domestic violence. There exist assorted reasons. The study report shows that economic matter is a major cause of domestic violence and the second is lack of formal education. According to the background of respondents non-educated women (101) 27.1% and (43)11.6% of men lack formal education in the study area.

Respondents noted that varied factors, such as lack of formal education, sexual interaction, economic matters, alcohol consumption, age differences; cultural issues, and religion are causes of domestic violence. All of these issues compound the factors economic matter and lack of formal education that underlie domestic violence of women prevalence in the study area.

The related to study result, women's low status in education, income, and time constraints for self-advancement, have hindered them from participating in community development. They are either unaware of them or are not given the required training, priority being given to men because most instances men would have the necessary basic education to participate in the training. Facilitating a condition to access education and equipping them with knowledge and skills will have a vital role for women's engagement (Sida, 2003).

4.7 Consequences of Gender Based Domestic Violence in the Study Area

To identify the consequences of domestic violence on women, respondents were asked what the consequences of domestic violence on women in the study area, were the results tabulated as shown below table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Consequences of domestic violence against women

Consequences	Frequency	Percent
Mental disturbance	109	29.3
Divorce	13	3.5
Physical disability	65	17.5
Sexual abuse	54	14.5
Economic obstacle	101	27.2
Others	30	8.1
Total	372	100

Source: Survey, 2023

As the finding result of the above table describes, 109 respondents out of 372 represented by 29.3% said that mental disturbance (psychological problem), where economic obstacle was one of the second consequences of domestic violence 101(27.1%), physical disability 65(17.5%), sexual abuse, 54(14.5%), others includes sin and kills or death 30(8.1%), and divorce of the marriages, 13(3.5%) domestic violence consequences respectively.

Domestic violence coupled with psychological, physical, sexual, and economic abuse has multiple consequences for women and families. It affects the life of women economically, psychologically, sexually, and physically. It has also a negative impact on women's present and future behavior and their socialization. KI, BZW, WChYO.

“Some men are born to be violent women, and any form and cause of domestic abuse results in psychological effects such as phobia, low self-esteem, disturbed sleep, humiliation, shame, forced weakness, and social isolation. The consequences of psychological violence are more difficult to define and report than other consequences of domestic abuse due to its intangible nature. Consequently, the victim is frequently placed in a position where she feels mentally unstable and helpless.” FGD.

According to the information gained from participants, many women consider the mental disturbance consequences of domestic abuse to be even more serious than its other effects. Domestic violence has many effects that have a greater risk of psychological that goes a strong mental health problem including losing of confidence and depression.

A psycho-pathological theory explains that assault men have lesser requirements for power; one explanation suggests that men who feel helpless due to low self-esteem, or feel low control over others or the events in their lives have great requirements for power. Dutton(1994) found that abusive men have narcissistic personality styles; they're more anxious about abandonment than non-abusive men and aggressive men take a longer time to commit to a relationship and have lesser feelings of reliance as compared to men who aren't aggressive(Ryan, 1995)

4.7.1. Psychological Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women

As the finding result of the study indicates, most victimized women are affected psychologically. It results in depression including long-term sadness; it also erodes the level of self-confidence and results in hopelessness, self-blame, suicidal feelings, and low self-esteem.

As far as the interview related to the psychological consequences of domestic violence against women at Bona Zuria Woreda; -

Mr. Y. who is employed in the women, children, and youth office in BZW states as follows:
‘‘Many women come into my office and most of them were psychologically affected, they have a loss of self-confidence, hopeless and they afraid to contact with the society.

All kinds of domestic violence consequences are related to mental disturbances in women, which result from many psychological issues, for instance: low self-esteem, emotional distress, self-blame, mistrust, feelings lack control over self and environment, death wishes, crying spells, poor self-care, etc. These mental disturbances, sometimes, may convert into serious mental health illnesses.’’ KI, BZW, WChYO.

According to the above participants, domestic violence has psychological effects on women, decreases self-confidence, mental illness, and ability to influence others to interact with society and live in fear because of psychological harm by their intimate partner.

Reports of BZW Women Children and Youth Affairs indicate that percentage of women psychological affected by domestic violated in 2015 E.C, (who experienced behavior of violence in the past 12 months') were 314(32%) psychological abused (hopelessness, self-blamed, emotional feelings, sadness, shamed, death wishes, crying, spells, low self-esteem, and etc.), the largest proportion of women report that this consequences have happened at 12 months. The report highlights the potential impacts of the psychological consequences are highly affect women.

According to (Oluremi, 2015), psychological abuse is threatening a person or her possessions or harming a person's sense of serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, and mental disorders (Oluremi, 2015). A study of domestic violence against women and girls, (Kapoo, 2000) observed that emotional torture and living under terror are often more unbearable than physical brutality, with mental stress leading to a high incidence of suicide and suicide attempts.

4.7.2. Economic Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women

According to the finding result shows, that 101(27.2%) of women who faced domestic violence have less capacity for themselves and society as well. As the research revealed, domestic violated women were less competitive with women who were free from the victim of domestic economic violence and did not use their own ability to perform successive as such women who were not victimized by the violence, this is because of depression uploaded by violence of her intimate partner or husband. Women who faced domestic violence were forced to lose money on home consumption and medical treatment for physical injuries and psychological intimidation.

The study in Canada on the impact of violence against women estimates that 30% of victimized women do not attain their regular activities and do not work effectively because of psychological and physical injuries and violence by intimate partners (Day, 1995).

According to Alemmaya (2002), at the personal level, the consequences of violence have been examined in terms of 'emotional breakdown', 'mental depression', 'physical injuries', 'deprivation of basic needs', 'suicide thoughts', and 'degree of control over spending money and taking decisions of the family'.

Case study - Two

All informants of the FGDs confirmed that economic obstacles and mental disturbance by the husbands were common practices in the study area.

It is most extreme form the consequences of domestic economic violence killing women. A woman whom the researcher involved in the focus group discussion is thirty-five aged women quoted below;

“On 21/6/2015 E.C. Mrs. X, was died by her own husband, she was a resident of Damile chiracha kebele, in Bona Zuria Woreda, and she was killed (murdered) by her husband in her house. She was 30 years old and a mother of three children. Her close friends testify that this woman is a kind person who approaches people with sincerity.

Then Mrs. X was killed by her husband with a gun (ሸጉጉ) in an unexpected way. This saddens our hearts broken. The reason her husband killed was she spent the money to buy household items without her husband's command, so the consequences of domestic economic violence, her husband club on the head by a gun (shigut) and killed his wife 4 months ago.” FGD.

The finding in above table 4.6 indicated that the majority of the respondents agreed with the statement that economic matter was the major cause of DVAW which indicated 80(21.5%, p54.

According to the demographic variable monthly income level characteristics of respondents were who earn average monthly less than two thousand Birr accounts 244(65.6%). p37. In addition lack of formal education also play great role on DVAW, in study area many women were less educated. Therefore, FGD and description results analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data leads to validity and reliability of study.

In the bible, there are quotations about the result of the love of money,” 1Timothy 6:10 for the love of money is the root of all evil.”

The above can be interpreted on one hand consequence of economic domestic violence against women leads to the loss of money for death, poverty, and medical treatment because of physical injuries and psychological intimidation. In another way, it minimizes the capability of women to perform their economic activity equally with non-victimized women.

Women in Ethiopia occupy low status in the society. In spite of their contributions to the well-being of their family and community affairs, women experience lower socio-economic status in general and hence is marginalized from making decisions at all levels. The reports of women

affairs indicate economic domestic violence of women disused in second rank; this was also directly related to study results of this thesis. So, low level of income is play major roles of domestic violence against women.

Consequence economic abuse is a form of abuse in which women are the primary victims. Men have traditionally controlled and dominated the financial assets of the family and have retained the power to make financial decisions within the family (Shipway 2004). As women reported, economic or financial abuse involves the control of the use and availability of money, preventing her participation in money-spending decisions and refusing to give her money for basic household necessities.

4.7.3 Physical Consequences of Domestic Violence Against Women

The most obvious and serious consequence of intimate violence toward women is the personal suffering it consequences short and long-term ill turns it takes on women, as can be seen from the following excerpts.

51-year-old woman said, “let me share with you my personal physical experience of domestic violence, after a long time of tolerance and weeping, my husband tried to beat me I defended myself when severely my husband attacked my eye. You can see my left eye is blended by the physical consequences of domestic violence. Moreover, when I was six months pregnant, my husband kicked my stomach. Accordingly, I experienced a miscarriage and had serious abdomen pain.”

Similarly, 45 years woman said *“My husband would beat me harshly so that one my right-hand finger was broken ten years ago. He is drinking alcohol, also he come to home kick and beat me regularly. Thus, I've bruise on my body.”*

About the physical consequences of domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda FGD said.

“Some women think they have no right to raise their voice and express their opinion. There are cases when I think a woman is a victim but she does not consider herself a victim and thinks it is natural that her husband beats her when he is angry. Recently there was a case where a husband beat his wife and her mother contacted us. We talked to the victim and although she didn't

consider herself as victim before, now she does consider herself as a victim because of what her mother has done to her, while she considers her husband's behavior a normal thing" FGD.

Education also plays a role: the more educated respondents are, the less likely they are to think women should obey domestic violence. Demographic variable of education level showed the study results that husband and wife. 101(27.2%) of wife, and 43(11.6%) of husband had no formal education, It is clear from the study analysis that most of the respondents had acquired husband education while more wives were those having non formal education.

The long-term consequence of intimate partner violence is making the victim believe in the power distance they have from their perpetrator. Finally, they will end up accepting the offender's higher power and controlling behavior so that women will stay under the power of their male partner and never demand higher authority in the community Women in the no help-seeking group were significantly more socially isolated and reported that they did not seek help because they were still in love with their partners and believed he would change (Tramayne, 2012).

4.7.4 Sexual Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women

According to Table 4.8, 54 participants (14.5%) in the study indicated that there were consequences of being sexually abused by their partners. Respondents also mentioned being forced to engage into types of sexual activity that they found degrading and humiliating.

This point is strengthened by the interview results from the sexually abused women as stated in this section. Furthermore, indicated by the key informants challenged the sexually abused women.

"The sexually abused women may blame themselves, get depressed, sense guilty feelings, and be isolated from their society in the environment. For this reason, they assume that "if I had been there, I never been abused." Once the women come to the environments they face different psychological challenges like fear, shame, distrust, lack of communication with others, sadness, stress, confusion, and newness to the places. This means they take all the blames for the things they have little, or no contributions and they expect the problem happen just because of them."

KII

At end of discussion they said: “in order to minimize the psychological burden, the professional staff in the organization encourages the sexually abused women to accept what has happened to them by using different techniques”.

Similarly, 33 years women said: *“when I feel not having sex because of workload or feeling not good, and any reasons, I say no to my husband’s request of making love. As a result, the coming days become full of disagreements about every issue, this time he cannot deal with me, and every issue create conflict between me. I did not want to sex, but you are exposing ones, while the male partners were under the influence of substance abuse.”*

By forcing or threatening women to have sex, husband not only causes their wives to feel emotionally, physical, and sexually inadequate, but also create confusions about their identity as women. As a result, and also because of the almost universal cultural prohibitions related to discussing intimate sexual behaviour, sexual violence is even more difficult to investigate than physical violence. Nevertheless, data suggest that for women, ironically, non-consensual unions. In research gathered from nine countries, on average one in five women acknowledged being forced to have sex by her partner. Thirty percent of sample women in Bangkok, Thailand; 48% in Peru; and 59% in Ethiopia (Butajira) reported forced into sex by their partners, WHO, 2005.

Also, Sexual violence is “any sexual interaction act, or other act directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person anyhow of their association to the abuse, in any setting. It includes violation, defined as the physically forced or else constrained penetration of the vulva or anus with penis, other body part or object” (WHO 2016).

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The aim of the study is to explore an assessment of domestic violence against women: The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Region. DV is an overly complex issue that is influenced by multiple factors. The potential for violence against women occurs throughout their marital lives.

The research answered the following questions. What are the different forms of domestic violence against women in the study area? How to assess the knowledge and experiences of informants on domestic violence of women in the study area? What are the causes of domestic violence against women in the study area? And what are the consequences of gender-based domestic violence in the study area? The study employed by descriptive research design includes both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to assess domestic violence against women. The sample was selected random and purposive sampling system; as a result, 372 married women were interviewed about domestic violence and their demographic characteristics.

Study results indicated that, in many forms of domestic violence, women experienced economic, psychological, physical, and sexual violence. It was identified that lack of formal education, economic matters, age difference in marriage, sexual interaction, alcohol consumption, cultural issues, and religious transgression of gender roles are the prevalent causes of DV against women. It should be noted that Bona Zuria Woreda's KI, FGD, and respondents agreed that, a low economic status and low level of education are major causes of DVAW in Bona Zuria Woreda.

Low levels of knowledge and information about available services, and familial and cultural constraints often discourage women from seeking appropriate help and leaving the offensive husband or intimate partner.

Both the qualitative and quantitative findings indicated that the experience of DVAW puts women at greater risk of a variety of physical disabilities, mental disturbances, economic obstacles, and sexual health problems. The effects of experiencing violence also include the inability to undertake daily social activities. Women perceive the psychological and economic consequences of abuse to be even more serious than the physical and sexual effects. The process of abuse alters women's views of themselves, their relationships, and their place in the dwellers.

In addition, woman's feedback to abuse is often limited by the alternative existing to her. Some of the reasons women do not leave or use effective coping strategies include feelings of shame, afraid of consequences, lack of support from family and friends, economic hardship, and fear of divorce.

The data gathered shows that research is based on a sensitive issue about women some of the respondents are not willing to give full information about themselves, because, they consider as shameful to talk about their domestic violence to another person, and another also hindrance in combating DVAW by exceedingly far from the awareness creation among the community.

The researcher anticipates that this process of understanding the meanings of DVAW, and individual perceptions and responses is an important base for developing appropriate interventions for violence reduction and prevention in Sidama region Bona Zuria Woreda, Ethiopia, and even for the World.

5.2 Conclusion

The research leads to the conclusion that certain factors are responsible for domestic violence against women in BZW. Domestic violence is an overly complex social issue that affects many women worldwide, special in developing countries.

The research has explored domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Region. It has been discussed in the previous chapters; that the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. As a result, 372 women were interviewed about DVAW.

The research identified different forms of indicators which domestic violence against women. The interviewed women and key informants replied to different forms of domestic violence which adversely affected their life. The majority of participants in the study explained that they had suffered a psychological form of domestic violence, and the second one was domestic economic violence. In addition, all forms directly and indirectly affect the psychology of women. Inception of all forms of violence begins at home by their husbands or intimate partners.

According to the knowledge and experience of informants on domestic violence against women in the study, most of the respondents (53.8%) had a low level of knowledge regarding domestic violence. The majority of respondents 297(79.5%) said yes, we have experienced domestic

violence, which is at least one among the physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence in the last 12 months prior to this study.

The widespread violence against women domestically, because of the patriarchal society still transmitting male dominance in the form of abuse and restriction on women. So, respondents noted that varied factors, such as lack of formal education, sexual interaction, economic matters, alcohol consumption, age difference, cultural issues, and religion are causes of domestic violence. All of these issues compound the factors economic matters and lack of formal education that underlie domestic violence of women prevalence in the study area.

Consequences of DVAW such as coupled with physical, psychological, sexual, and economic abuse have multiple consequences on women. The mental disturbance affects women in the study area. It erodes the level of self-confidence and results in hopelessness, self-blame, suicidal feeling, and low self-esteem, health problem has been indicated. In the interview related to the consequences of domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda, several causes of DVAW were identified in the impact of domestic violence was highly mentioned.

This displays that there is a lack of awareness in society regarding GBV which challenges women. The lack of awareness could be considered as a generic term that is applicable in all sectors of society since victim women are violently handled at home and considered as a private family issue.

5.3 Recommendations

According to the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher set up it necessary that the recommendations below are of much significance;

- The government and NGOs should also initiate self-help projects among low-income communities and low-level educated communities in order to alleviate domestic violence and poverty against women. Economic matters and lack of formal education in the study area play a great role in domestic violence.
- Special investigation systems that take into consideration the high level of vulnerability of women to domestic violence should also be designed. The legal intervention should also be coupled with services and treatments to tackle the psychological and economic problems of

victims. Law enforcement personnel should be trained in procedures and enforcement of the prevention of domestic violence and in the social and psychological context in which domestic violence against women occurs.

- Since domestic violence against women is a common problem, it acknowledged to push for gender equality and empower women
- This study therefore calls for extension of support services to rural women.
- Proper policy and law should be formulated to assist in settling wife's husband toxic relationship.
- Organizing different symposiums and campaigns, educating society about gender equality and domestic violence, and creating awareness can be useful in fighting future violence against women.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

More research can be conducted by future researchers to fill the gaps that this researcher has left in the due course of carrying out this research study. The problem of domestic violence is complex and broad. More research is necessary in different parts of the world, Ethiopia, and even among specific communities. The causes, consequences, and experiences are often differing; so the best way to alleviate the problem is through the people's opinions. Therefore, the study recommends further research in the following areas:-

- ◆ Assessment of the unintended consequences of gender-based domestic violence against family.
- ◆ The rate of domestic abuse between unmarried females and married women.
- ◆ An assessment of domestic violence against children and women.
- ◆ Rate of violence among divorced women and lived with husband women.

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HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix I

Dear Respondent! My name is **Abirham Atinafu** I am a student at Hawassa University, Master's Degree in Sociology. The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather information about “Domestic Violence against Women: *The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama Region.*”

The researcher will be incredibly grateful if you could spend some time in providing the information required for the study. Any responses given will be used purely for academic purposes and anonymity of the responses is assured.

Thank you for participation!

Instructions

- No need of signing your name at any place of the questionnaire.
- Read all the instructions carefully before attempting to answer the questions.
- Answer the questions by thick “ ✓ ” in the space provided.

Part - A

Socio-Demographic Backgrounds of Respondent

1. Sex; 1. Male ☐ 2. Female ☐
2. Age 1. 18 - 27 ☐ 2. 28 – 37 ☐ 3. 38 - 47 ☐ 4. 48- 57 ☐ 5. Above 58 ☐
3. Marital Status 1. Married ☐ 2. Divorced ☐ 3. Widowed ☐ 4. Other specify_____
4. Family Size: 1. 1-3 ☐ 2. 4-6 ☐ 3. 7-9 ☐ 4. Above 9 ☐
5. What is your religion? 1. Orthodox ☐ 2. Muslim ☐ 3. Catholic ☐ 4. Protestant ☐

5. Others specify _____

6. What is your educational level? 1. No education ☐ 2. Primary school (Grade 1-6) ☐

3. Secondary (Grade 7- 12) ☐ 4. More than secondary ☐

7. What is your husband educational level? 1. No education ☐ 2. Primary school (Grade 1-6) ☐

3. Secondary (Grade 7- 12) ☐ 4. More than secondary ☐

8. Are you currently employed? 1. Unemployed ☐ 2. Employed ☐ 3. Student ☐ 4. Retired ☐

9. Is your husband currently employed? 1. Unemployed ☐ 2. Employed ☐ 3. Student ☐ 4. Retired ☐

10. How long have you lived with your partner/ husband? 1. Less than one year ☐

2. Between 1- 2 years ☐ 3. 3 – 5 years ☐ 4. More than 5 years ☐

11. Monthly income: 1. Below 1000 ETB ☐ 2. 1000-2000 ETB ☐ 3. 2000-3000 ETB ☐

4. 3000-4000 ETB ☐ 5. 4000-5000 ETB ☐ 6. Above 5000 ETB ☐

Part - B

Questions Related To Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

1. What do you know about domestic violence against women?

2. Have you ever experienced any form of domestic violence? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

3. If your answer “yes” for question (2). What types of violence? Specify _____

4. What your worst type is experienced of domestic violence with your partners/ husband in the past 12 month? A. Economic violence B. sexual violence C. Psychological violence

D. Physical violence E. Specify others _____

5. Had sexual intercourse with you forcibly, when you were not interested? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐
6. Are you ever afraid of when your partner/ husband get angry on you? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐
7. Have your equal chance to handle/use money and other property with your husband? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐

Part - C

Questions Related To Causes of Domestic Violence against Women

1. What was the cause of the domestic violence?

A. Financial matters B. Alcohol consumption C. Lack of formal education D. religion ☐

E. Cultural issue F. Sexual interaction G. Others specify_____
2. What things do you often disagree with your partners/ husband?

A. sex ☐ B. Money ☐ C. Education ☐ D. Age difference in marriage

E. other specify_____
3. Do you have communication difficult with your partner? A. Yes ☐ B. No☐
4. Have you reported you to the government office for any causes of domestic violence abuse by your husband? A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐
5. For question (5) your answer “yes” What happened during and after the report to the police or government bodies?_____

7. For question (5) your answer “No” Why you do not reported to the police or government bodies? Specify the causes.

Part - D

Questions Related To Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women

1. Did you face Domestic Violence? I. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
2. What has those consequences of violence from your family/husband had on you?
 1. Physical disability ☐ 2. Mental disturbance ☐ 3. Divorce ☐ 4. Sexual abuse ☐
 5. Economic obstacle ☐ 5. Other specify _____
3. Do you believe that is essential for male partner to punish their wife or female partner? A. Yes
B. No
4. Have you experienced any of these conditions as the result of violence? (More than one answer is possible) I. Self-blame ☐ 2. Fear ☐ 3. Hopelessness ☐ 4. Suicidal feeling ☐
5. Other specify _____
5. Have you ever reported to your consequences to another person? I. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐
6. If your answer is yes to Q 5 what was the response?
 1. Nothing ☐ 2. Helpful ☐ 3. Discouraging ☐ 5. Others specify _____
7. If your answer is No to Q 5, why didn't you share to others?
 - I. Feeling of shame ☐ 2. Afraid of consequences ☐ 3. Afraid of the perpetrator ☐
 4. Afraid of parent's ☐ 5. Others specify _____

Part - E

Questions Related To Knowledge and Experiences of Informants on Domestic Violence of Women.

1. What is your understanding on men who use any act of force against women?
2. What level of knowledge about your domestic violence against women?

A. High B. Medium C. Low

3. Can you share some of your knowledge and experiences? Especially if you can give specific instances and reasons behind the abuse?
4. What are your personal beliefs and attitudes regarding domestic violence?
5. According to your understanding domestic abuse is warranted, deserved or necessary for women?
6. According to your understanding why women should not be handle domestic violence?

Appendix II:

Key Informant Interview Guideline

Dear Informant! My name is Abirham Atinafu I am a student at Hawassa University, Master's Degree in Sociology. Today, I am here to ask you some questions for my study entitled "An Assessment of Domestic Violence Against Women: *The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda*," Your participation in this study will be based on your willingness and you are guaranteed to withdraw from the interview at any time or refuse to answer any questions when you feel uncomfortable about it. The study will be conducted for academic purposes only and any personal information you share with me will be kept confidential.

Thank you for your participation!

List of Key informant

Institution's Name	Position/Status
Bona Zuria Woreda Women, Children, and Youth Office	-Gender officer -Law officer -Women and Children right protector/ Supporter

Source researcher, 2023

Interview with Women, Children, and Youth Officers

1. What do you know about the domestic violence act in Bona Zuria woreda?
2. What are the forms of domestic violence against woman?
3. Do you believe the forms of domestic violence against woman you listed above are the common in Bona Zuria Woreda?
4. Any time Women are reported about domestic violence to BZW, women, children, and youth office? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. If question (4) your answer Yes, How many women are reported to the office last 12 month about domestic violence?
6. List down all causes when you think domestic violence of women in Bona Zuria Woreda?
7. What are the consequences of domestic violence against women in Bona Zuria Woreda?
8. What is your recommendation to alleviate the issue as an expert?

Appendix III

Focus Group Discussion

Dear Participant! My name is **Abirham Atinafu**. I am currently a student at Hawassa University, Master's Degree in Sociology Department. I am here to ask you some questions for my study entitled "An Assessment of Domestic Violence against Women: *The Case of Bona Zuria Woreda, Sidama, Ethiopia.*" The researcher will respect your decision to participate or not to participate. If you decide to participate, during the interview, you can refuse to answer any questions if you choose. You are also free to stop the interview at any time when you become stressed or uncomfortable. Your responses to the research questions will be kept confidential, which means that I as the researcher will not report anything to anyone. The information you will give me is used for academic purposes only. Your name or anything that could identify you will not be included in the study.

Thank you for your participation!

Background Information

1. Age____2. Sex____3. Religion____4. Marital status____5. Educational background____6. Date of interview ____Starting Time: _____
Finishing Time: _____
2. What do you understand about domestic violence against women?
3. What forms of domestic gender-based violence are practicing around the area where you are currently living?
4. According to your opinion what are main reasons for a husband to disagree with his wife?
5. What are your experiences of domestic violence especially if you can give specific instances and reasons behind the abuse?
6. In your opinion, how does the society you love in see the use of violence on the women?
7. Have you ever made awareness creation training on the issue of domestic gender-based violence of women in the community?
8. What do you think are the solutions to stop violence against women?

Researcher's Closing Statement:

"Thank you for your time and information given during this interview. I am extremely glad for your participation in this study. Your contribution is much appreciated."

Appendix IV

HAWAASI UNIVERSITE DAGOOMU SAYINSENNNA MANNIHIMMISHSHU GOLA DAGOOMU/SOCIOLOGY/ ROSI HANDAARINNI

Gafa-1

Ayirraddu xiinxallote miilla, su'ma'ya Abirhaam Axinaafu yaamameemmo. Hawaasi Yuniversitera layinki digire dagoomu (Sociolojete) rosaanchoti. Techo ki'ne ledi afamoommohu, Meentoho Mini Giddo Iillitanno Gawajjo keena, yaanno uminni Booni Gaangaawi Woradi giddu sasu olliira xiinxallo assanni noommo. xallote irko ikkitanno taje afirate dandeemmohu ki'newiinniiti. Konni daafira, Woroonni shiqqino xa'mora uytinanni taje rosu hajora calla horoonsi'nanni daafira woraqatu aana ikko wole darga su'ma'ne borreessa difajjinoonni.

Yanna'ne fajjitine uytinoonni taje daafira lowo geeshsha galateemmo!

Hajajo

- ✓ Xa'mote qooli aana ikko wolewa su'ma borreessa dihasiissanno.
- ✓ xa'mo Dawarate albaanni hajajo seekkite nabbawi.
- ✓ Dawarote qixxeessinoonni darga leellanno garinni dawari

Hajajo - A

Konni woroonni shiqqino xa'mo, xiinxallote doorantinori ayimma egensiisate aana qinaabbinote.

1. Koo/Tee 1. koo 2.tee
2. Diro 1.18-27 2. 28-37 3. 38-47 4. 48 -57 5. +58
3. Adhama 1. Adhantino 2. Tirtino 3. Minaanna shiidhino 4. Wole xawisi_____
4. Maatete kiiri 1. 1-3 2. 4-6 3. 7-9 4. +9
5. Amma'no 1. Orthodoxe 2. Muslime 3. Kaatolike 4. Kistaana 5. Wolootu heeriro xawisi_____
6. Rosu deerra 1. Rosinokkiha 2. 1-6 geeshsha ronsoha 3. 7-12 geeshsha ronsoha 4. 12 ale rosinoha
7. Minaannikkiha rosu deerra 1. Rosinokkiha 2. 1-6 geeshsha ronsoha 3. 7-12 geeshsha ronsoha 4. 12 ale rosinoha
8. Tenne yannara loosu noohe? 1. Loosu dino 2. Loosu nooe 3. Rosaanchote 4. Xurata fuloo
9. Tenne yannara loosu afirino? 1. Loosu dino 2. Loosu nooe 3. Rosaanchote 4. Xurata fuloo

10. Minaannikki ledo mageeshshi yanna keeshshoota 1. Mittu diri woro 2. 1-3 3. 3-5 4. ontu ale
11. Aganunnita eo? 1. 1000 2. 1000-2000 3. 3000-

Hajajo- B

Konni woroonni noo xa'mo meentu aana mini giddo iillitanno gawajjo dana lainohunni qixaabbinate.

1. Meentoho mini giddo iillitanno gawajjo lainohunni afoottori/tta no?
2. Mini giddo gawajjo iillite egentinohe?
3. Xa'mo lamete ee gawajjo iillitinoe yoottaro, hiittoo dani gawajjo iillitinohe? Fano darga wonshi_____
4. Minaannikki woy maatekki, billawunni, dullunninna w.k.l gawajjo iilishshe egentinohe?
5. Minaannikki ate hasatto noyikkiha wolqatenni ledokki siimu xaadooshshe asse egennino?
6. Minaannikki woy maatekki hanqitannohe yannara waajjishannohe woy masisannohe?
7. Minaannikki woy maatekki ledo taaltinoti woxu eonna fulu harunso assate qoosso noohe?

Hajajo- C

Konni woroonni noo xa'mo meentoho mini giddo iillitanno gawajjora korkaata ikkannore lainohunniiti.

1. Mine minaannikki woy maatete gawajjo iillishate korkaata ikkannori maatiro kulte dandaatto?
2. Mini giddo gawajjo iillitahera korkaata ikkiheri maati?
 - a. Womaashshu b. dimbissanno agatto c. rosu deerri d. amma'note dani e. budu f. siimu xaadooshshi g. wolootu heeriro xawisi_____
3. Mine minaannikki woy maatekki ledo batinye yanna sumuu yitinannikki gede assanno'neri maati?

a. Siimu xaadooshshi b. jajju c. rosu d. diru badooshshi e. wolootu heeriro
xawisi_____

4. Minaannikki woy maatekki ledo hasaawate qarri noohe?

5. Mine iillitannohe gawajjo korkaata mootimmae bissara egeensise egennootta?

6. Xa'mo "5" dawarokki" ee egeensiisiroomma" yitannota ikkituro, mootimmae bissara
egeensiisate albaanninna duumbaanni kalaqamiri maati? Fano darga wonshi

7. Xa'mo "5" dawarokki" diegeensiisiroomma" yitannota ikkituro, mootimmae bissara
egeensiisa hoogate korkaati maati? Fano darga wonshi

Hajajo - D

**Konni woroonni noo xa'mo meentoho mini gidde gawajjo iillishshannonsa qarra
lainohunniiti.**

1. Mine maatekki woy minaannikki qarra iillishshe egenninohe?

2. Maatekki iillishshinohe jaddonni mariachi gawajjo iillitinohe?

A. Mannimmae gawajjo b, tiuu gawajjo c. maatete babbadama d. siimu xaadooshshi
gawajjo e. womaashshu gawajjo g. wolootu xawisi_____

3. Minaanni woy mini maate meentu aana iillishshanno gawajjo garaho yite hedatta/tto?

A. Ee b. dee'ni

4. Mine iillitanno gawajjonni konni woroonni noori xaade egenninohe?

A. Umokki misha B. waajja c. hexxo mudha d. reyoo doodha e. wolootu heeriro
wonshi_____

5. Iillitinohe gawajjo qooxeessikki mannira egensiisse egennootta? A. ee B, dee'ni

6. Xa'mo ontete dawarokki "ee" yitannotero tumo hiitooti higgue?

A. Tumo dihiggino B. hexxo uynohe C. hexxo mursiisinohe D. wolootu heeriro
wonshi_____

7. Xa'mo ontete dawarokki "dee'ni" yitannotero mayra egensiisa hoogitta?

A. Saalannire laweennahe B. iillitinohe gawajjo woleho kula waajjite C. mini maate
waajjite D. wolootu heeriro wonshi_____

Hajajo - E

**Konni woroonni noo xa'mo meentoho mini giddo iillitannonsa gawajjora noonsa
egennonna kakkaoshshe lainohunniiti.**

1. Mine iillitannohe gawajjora noohe kakkaoshshe lawishshunninna korkaatunkunni
kulattae?

2. Mine iillitannohe gawajjo aanakki babbaxxitino jaddo iillishshannoheta mageeshshi
geeshsha afootta? A. Lowo geeshsha B. Mereerima geeshsha C. Shiima geeshsha

3. Meentoho mine iillitannonsa gawajjo hasiissannonsate?

4. Mine iillitanno gawajjo ate aana iillishshino jaddo no? hiittoonni?

5. Ate laooshshi garinni mayiraati meentu mine iillitannosa gawajjo hoo'la hoogannohu?

6. Ate garinni mine iillitanno gawajjo ajishate assooottari no?

Gafa-II

QARA TAJERA QINAABBINO XA'MO HAJAJO

Ayirraddu xiinxallote miilla, su'ma'ya Abirhaam Axinaafu yaamameemmo. Hawaasi Yuniversitera layinki digire dagoomu (Sociolojete) rosaanchooti. Techo ki'ne ledi afamoommohu, Meentoho Mini Giddo Iillitanno Gawajjo keena yaanno uminni Booni Gaangaawi Woradi gidde sasu olliira xiinxallo assanni noommo. Xiinxallote umi borrote mini loosu harinsho ledi dhaaddo noosihura, xiinxallote irko ikkitanno taje afireemmohu BGW Meentu Qaaquullunna Wedellu Borro Mininni ikkinohura, woroonni shiqqino xa'mora halaalanya dawaro dawartinara shaqqillunni xa'mireemmo.

Taje uytinanni yannara, xa'monna dawarote bayichi, yanna woy wolu korkaatinni injaannosikkihu heeriro injiitannosi basenna yanna doodhate qoossosi agarrantinote.

Su'ma'ne ikko wole ki'ne ayimma leellishshanno hayyo tenne xiinxallo gidde horoonsirammora difajjinoonnie korkaatuno, mayimma'ne kawajjinshe uytinannie hedo calla rosu xiinxallora horoonsirammora fajjinoonnie.

Ayirraddu xiinxallote miilla'ya, xa'mote uytinannie dawaro halaalaancho ikkase buuxantinota ikkitinihura, dawartinanni yannara mittoreno waajjitiinikkiinni woy ruxxi yitiniikkiinni dawartinara shaqqillunni xa'mireemmo.

Uurrinshate Su'ma	Loosu Harisaano
Meentu, Qaaquullunna, Wedellu Borro Mine	-Meentunna qaaquullu qoosso agaraasincho -Higgete ogeessa/tte -Koo/Tee taallenyi ogeessa/tte

Meentu, Qaaquullunna Wedellu Hajubba Borro Mini Ledo Assinanni xa'monna.

1. Booni Gaangaawi Woradi gidde meentoho mine iillitanno gawajjore maa afootto/tta?
2. Hiitto dani gawajjo iillitannonsa?
3. Aleenni xa'mo lamete kulitto? tta gawajjote dani Booni Gaangaawira baalankawa nooho?

4. Batinyu meenti MQW hajo borro minira daye qarransa ku'lanno?
5. Kiir 4 dawarokki "ee" yitannota ikkituro sai 12 agani giddo me" e meenti mini giddo gawajjo ku'laato shiqishirino?
6. BGW meentoho mine iillitanno gawajjora korkaata ikkinore baala xawisi
7. BGW meentoho mine iillitanno gawajjonni xaadannonsa qarra xawisi
8. Mootimmate loosaasincho ikkootto/tta daafira meentoho mine iillitanno gawajjo ajishate maa assa hasiissanno?

Gafa-III

GAAMOTE HASAAWA

*Ayirraddu xiinxallote miilla, su'ma'ya **Abirhaam Axinaafu** yaamameemmo. Hawaasi Yuniversitera laynki digire dagoomu (Sociolojete) rosaanchooti. Techo ki'ne ledo afamoommohu, **Meentoho Mini Giddo Iillitannosa Gawajjo keena yaanno uminni Booni Gaangaawi Woradi giddo sasu olliira xiinxallo assanni noommo** daafira xiinxallote irko ikkitanno taje afireemmohu ki'newiinni ikkinohura, qinaabbino xa'mo aana hasaawa assineemmo.*

Hasaawu yannara hasaawu base woy wolu korkaatinni injaannosikkihu heeriro fajjineemmo.

Su'ma'ne ikko wole ki'ne ayimma leellishshanno hayyo tenne xiinxallo giddo horoonsirammore difajjinoonnie korkaatuno, ayimma'ne kawajjinshe uytinanni hedo calla rosu xiinxallora horoonsirammore fajjinoonnie.

Ayirraddu xiinxallote miilla'ya, xa'mote uytinannie dawaro halaalaancho ikkase buuxantinota ikkitinihura, dawartinanni yannara mittoreno waajjitinikkinni woy ruxxi yitinikkinni dawrtinara shaqqillunni xa'mireemmo.

*I.Diro_____Koo/Tee_____Amma'no_____Adhama_____Rosu
deerra_____Barra_____hanaffino yanna_____Gumulantino
yanna_____*

2. *Meentoho mine iillitanno gawajjo hiitoota labbanno 'ne?*
3. *Ki 'ne qooxeessira meentu aana hiittoo dani gajjo iillitanni no?*
4. *minaanni minaaama ledo maahoyyamannokkihi qaru korkaati maati?*
5. *Meentoho gawajjote duumbaanni xaadannonsare korkaaatu ledo xawisse''e*
6. *dagoonu meentoho iillitanno gawajjo hiittoonni la''anno?*
7. *meentoho iillitanno gawajjo ittisate maa assa hasiissanno?*

Xa'mote gumulo xawishsha

Ayirraddu xiinxallote beeqqaano, shiqqino xa'mora maahoyyantine yanna'ne fajjitine uytinoonnie tajera lowo geeshsha galateemmo. Xiinxallote beeqqaano ikka'nennino lowo geeshsha hagiidhoommo.