

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

POST BASIC NURSING DEPARTMENT

**A STUDY TO DETERMINE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING
TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN IN LUSAKA URBAN**

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**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE
DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING SCHOOL
OF MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN NURSING**

NOVEMBER 1997

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DECLARATION

I... AGNESS KAPIKILI..... hereby declare that the work presented in this study for Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing has not been presented either in wholly or in part for other Degree and is not currently submitted for any other degree.

SIGNED BY... Agness Kapihili.....

CANDIDATE

APPROVED BY... M. S. M. S. M......

SUPERVISING LECTURER



STATEMENT

I hereby certify that this project is entirely the result of my own independent study. The various sources to which I am indebted are clearly indicated in the text and in the references.

SIGNED:.....*Abpili*.....

CANDIDATE

DEDICATION

This research work is affectionately dedicated to my lovely children Sibeso and Nawa who were denied motherly love at the time when they most needed it and without whose love, patience, prayers, understanding, encouragement and moral support my studies and this work would not have been possible.

To my sister Theresa for her love and devotion to the family without whom my studies would never have been done.

To my brothers Peter, Moses and Shadrik for their continued support in my studies at the University.

To my parents for their support and encouragement to the family and myself while at the University.

Lastly to my late brother Oliver who encouraged me to pursue studies though he never lived to see me get the Degree Award.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My heartfelt gratitude goes to my supervising lecturer, Mrs. P. Ndele whose encouragement made this study a success.

I wish to thank my sponsors, Lusaka City Council for the scholarship to undertake the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

My sincere gratitude goes to the Management of Zambia National Provident Fund, Government Ministries at Mulungushi House and the Public Health Services Department for granting me the opportunity to carry out the study.

I am deeply indebted to 50 respondents who constituted my sample.

My thanks go to the Legal Aid Clinic for women, Lusaka Central Police, Zambia Research for development, Mr. Twambo-University of Zambia Special Collections and the staff of Young Women Christian Association for their advice and support during the time of literature review.

Special appreciation go to my colleagues Neria Musonda, Gladys Mundia, Miriam Phiri, Elizabeth Mulamfu, Bernadette

Mwape, Selia Mzeche, Tindwa and Wiston Chibale for the knowledge shared on various aspects of the study.

Finally but not the least I would like to thank Mr. Daught Muleya for willingly and efficiently typing the script.

To them all I say, may the good Lord bless you.

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence against women is highly destructive to families. It is detrimental to women's physical and mental health including women's very survival. It is an overwhelming moral, economic and public health burden that our society can no longer bear.

The study was done in Lusaka Urban between August and September 1997. It was aimed at determining the contributing factors to high incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban. The sample size was fifty (50) and the respondents were selected using the systematic random sampling method. A self administered questionnaire and a semi structured interview schedule were chosen to be ideal and appropriate instruments to obtain intended information from the respondents.

The specific objectives were as follows:-

1. To determine whether beliefs and culture have an influence on domestic violence.
2. To determine whether women's ignorance of human and individual rights has any influence on the increase of domestic violence against women.

3. To establish whether inadequate Drop-In Centres deny accessibility to battered women.
4. To determine whether Security Officer's attitude toward women influences their unwillingness to seek assistance.
5. To establish whether non implementation of women protection law influences domestic violence against women.
6. To establish whether traditional socialization has an influence on domestic violence against women.
7. To determine whether drunkenness of the spouse has the ability to influence domestic violence against women.

The literature was obtained from studies done in Zambia and other countries all over the world on domestic violence.

The research findings revealed that some of the factors contributing to increased incidence of domestic violence against women were as follows:-

1. Ineffective utilization of human and individual rights by women.

2. Inadequate Drop-In Centres in the Community denying accessibility.
3. Biased traditional socialization.
4. Extra marital affairs by spouse.

It also revealed that most of the respondents were in the middle age class. They had been to school. Their spouses had also been to school. 44% of the women were battered by their spouses. Forty (40%) percent women gained their knowledge on human and individual rights through the radio.

ABBREVIATIONS

- I. P. P. F - International Planned Parenthood Federation
- N. G. O. C. C. - Non Governmental Co-ordinating Committee
- W. H. O. - World Health Organization
- Y. W. C. A. - Young Women Christian Association

CHAPTER 1

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Zambia is a landlocked country covering an area of 752,614 square kilometres. It consists of 2.5% on the area of Africa. It has a population of 10.4 million. Zambia is divided into nine provinces namely, Lusaka, Central, Southern, Western, Eastern, Northern, North-western, Luapula and Copperbelt. There are fifty seven districts within the country, and there are seventy-three officially recognised ethno-linguistic groups in Zambia.

The problem of domestic violence is a global one that has persisted over many years. Studies on violence against women have been conducted in various countries and results reveal that in Peru 70% of all crimes reported to police were of women beaten by their husbands. In Papua New Guinea, 67% of rural and 56% of urban women were victims of wife abuse. In Bangkok a study showed that 5% of married women are beaten regularly by their husbands (WHO 1980)¹.

In Kenya in a detailed family planning survey, it was found that 42% of women were beaten regularly by their husbands. Domestic violence is also widespread in South Africa, statistics show that one in every four women is abused, either sexually or emotionally (Nonkululeko 1997)².

In Zambia, the seventy-three tribes do not differ in their social and cultural structure, hence, spouse abuse is common among them all. It occurs among families of all backgrounds, rich and poor, urban, suburban and rural. Victims suffer injuries ranging from psychological abuse to severe beating and murder. Both men and women can be abusers but women suffer 95% of the injuries inflicted between spouses. Violence against women is rarely a one time incidence because batterers repeat the act often with increasing severity (L. Sichone 1993)³

Historically, the police and the courts have been reluctant to get involved in domestic disputes, this is because the Zambian customary laws and practices continue to recognise the traditional right of a man to strike his wife as a way of instilling discipline in the home. It is believed that spouse abuse is a domestic occurrence which any properly brought up woman should not announce from the roof tops or report to the police, meaning that women do not seek assistance when it is required from friends, counselling agencies or the police (I. Bid)⁴.

Because of this traditional belief, police officers often refuse to respond to request for assistance from battered women or to arrest battering husbands⁵.

Rape, incest and defilement have always been a taboo in the sense that it has been felt undesirable to talk about them and a matter of shame and dishonour to be a victim⁶.

Women at one time or another have been forced into a non consensual sex by their husbands and sexual intercourse is taken for granted by men and never become an issue of negotiation between couples. Some women experience sex as rape⁷.

Women in Zambia like their counterparts elsewhere in africa are affected by violence of various forms, including battering, rape, psychological torture, assault. The law of marriage discriminates against women, the inequality within the family is often based on the traditional view that the male is the head of the family. The notion is attributed to many reasons and cites payment of "lobola" as an example. Therefore, the issue of violence against women can be attributed to the same view of the men being the head of the family, for example among some tribes it is accepted that a man has the right to beat his wife⁸.

Although the legal position that violence against wives or girlfriends is just as criminal as any other crime, a view of the real cases indicates that in practice the courts do not tend to see violence against wives as criminal. The courts often seem to excuse the men for doing so and end up

using words such as " it is a domestic affair needing no outside interference and ridiculing the woman victim wanting to press a charge by using sentences such as "are you the first woman to be beaten by a husband⁹. This reinforces the widespread acceptance of violence against women in our society. In this regard men have continued making choices about using violence to control women often because they know that they can get away with it¹⁰.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of domestic violence has become widespread in all countries of the world today. Zambia has not been spared by the problem of domestic violence. Studies carried out by the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) have shown that the problem of domestic violence is on the increase.

From September 1995 to August 1996 YWCA recorded fifty six (56) cases of domestic violence. From January 1997 to May 1997, YWCA recorded forty-nine (49). Lusaka Central Police recorded eighty (80) cases of domestic violence from January to May 1997. Matero Police Station recorded 120 cases of domestic violence from January 1997 to July 1997. Times of Zambia of 10th June 1997, published an article that from May 20, 1997 to May 22 1997, twelve (12) cases of women killed

by their husbands or partners were reported. The nature of the problem also makes it difficult to estimate with accuracy the number of women abused for fear of victimization. The magnitude of the problem therefore needs attention.

When women attempt to exercise their human rights and stop the violence directed against them, they are hindered or prevented from doing so by discriminatory laws and practices. Domestic violence has generally been understood as a private matter in which the Government should not interfere and for which it is not accountable. The judiciary has not fully analyzed cases of violence that reach the courts, this was evident at the Young Women Christian tribunals (1993 and 1996) when Judges expressed their shock at the nature and extent of violence against women.

The consequences of domestic violence against women are many for the women themselves, their families, communities and society at large¹¹. Domestic violence destroys individuals, families and communities by giving up the chance to lead productive lives¹²

The consequences of domestic violence against women require quick solutions to put an end to the practice. Attempts have

been made to and are still being made by the government and non governmental organizations to bring the problem of domestic violence under control. One such measure has been the declaration of the elimination of violence against women which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993 to which the Zambian Government is a signatory¹³.

The declaration calls on all governments to condemn violence against women and not to involve any custom, tradition or religions consideration to avoid their obligations with respect to eliminating violence against women in public and private spheres.

Despite all the adverse effects of violence against women and the measures that have been instituted to educate the public on human rights, rights of women on radio, television and the press, the cases of domestic violence against women are still on the increase. With the inception of Young Women Christian Association, women lobby groups, the National Legal Aid Clinic and others, one would expect a reduction in the practice.

This study therefore, seeks to find the factors contributing to high incidence of domestic violence against women in

Lusaka Urban. As primary providers of care at household level women need to gain knowledge and support on how to deal with violence against them. The following are some of the researcher's assumptions of the factors which could contribute to high incidence of domestic violence against women.

It is attributed to the fact that Zambian beliefs and cultures regarding marriage may have a detrimental effect on women. In general the idea is the same in most Zambian tribes like the Lozi, the Tongas, the Bemba, the luvale and the Nyanja, to mention a few, that when the woman is prepared for marriage she is advised to be submissive to her husband at all times because of the pride price (lobola) that has been paid to her parents. The payment of "lobola" sanctions the husband to have a higher status than the wife, therefore she should be differential and if she offends him he may beat her but she is not without rights which are regarded as important¹⁴. The woman therefore goes into marriage with the belief that she is really there to be controlled by her husband. This ties with the fact that women are in a weaker position and it is accepted as part of a structure of inequality in patriarchal societies¹⁵.

Another factor is attributed towards women's ignorance of individual and women's rights that outlines their protection against any form of violence. The Zambian law states that all forms of discrimination against women must be eliminated. It further states that any form of violation of human and women's rights must be reported to the police, the Legal Aid Clinic for women and the Young Women Christian Association¹⁶.

The other factor could be that abused women in Lusaka urban fail to report to any Drop-In Centre because centres are not adequate and probably they are not within easy reach. Battered and abused women in Lusaka urban fail to seek protection from the police because of the negative attitude that the police have toward domestic violence. Women are often told to resolve the issues with the family. The abusers do not take it serious and tend to repeat the act. "The male counterparts have been socialised into believing that violence and aggression are an acceptable and effective form of discipline"¹⁷. This also ties with those men who regress in reverse to traumatic up-bringing who breath it out on their spouses because of their experience during childhood¹⁸.

Drunkenness is another factor assumed to cause poverty and conflicts in the home because a problem arises when all money is spent on alcohol leaving the family to starve.

Age and education are also assumed as factors contributing to violence in most homes. Makepelo of Ebony Magazine in South Africa 1997 writes " Domestic Violence often occurs where the woman is younger than the husband and where the woman is more educated than the husband which leads to insecurity, possessiveness and jealousy".

Influence from relatives also plays a big role in causing domestic violence against women, for example Zambia Daily Mail (February 29, 1996)¹⁹, published an article which stated that "70% of interferences in marriage are initiated by male relatives, either the mother in-law or the sister in-law. The son's wife or the sister in-law is rated as a bad cook, a lazy woman who always left her house servant to do all the household chores". These allegations are very serious and definitely encourage the man to batter his wife.

It is hoped that the study will come up with effective recommendations to reduce the high incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka urban.

The results of the study will be used in guiding the policy makers and other interested parties like the health workers, the police, non-governmental organizations, the entire community and the survivors of violence in the formulation of policies and programmes to the best utility in relation to domestic violence against women. It will also enable other researchers to have data to refer to.

1.3. THE PURPOSE

The main purpose of this study is to establish the factors influencing the high incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka urban. And finally to ascertain what role the communities can play in the control of domestic violence against women.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

1.4.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

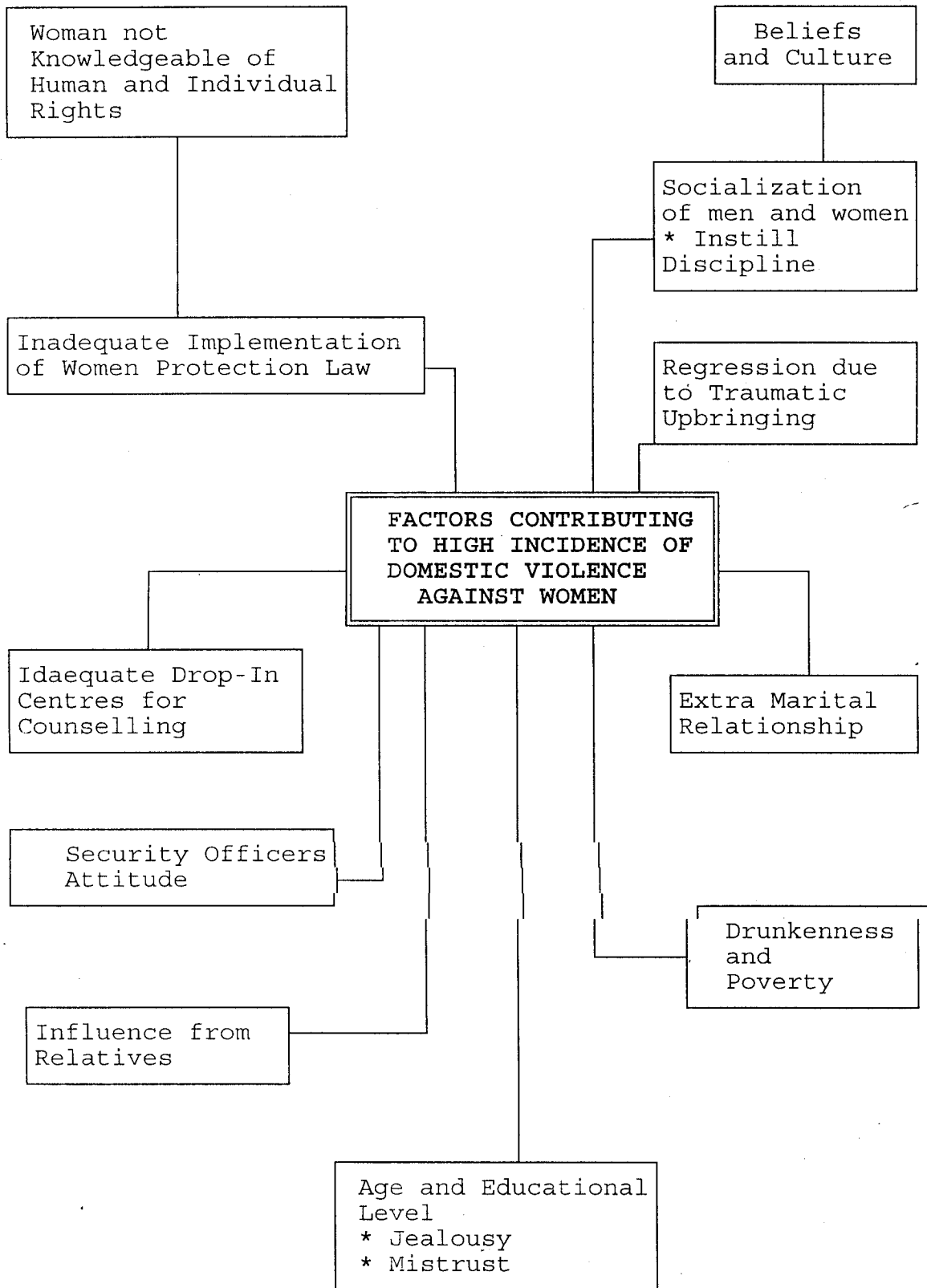
To identify factors that contribute to domestic violence against women and make recommendations to policy makers so that women may be able to protect themselves against violence.

1.4.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To establish effective recommendations on reduction of domestic violence against women.
2. To determine whether women's ignorance of human rights and individual rights has any influence on the high incidence of domestic violence against women.
3. To determine whether beliefs and culture have an influence on domestic violence against women.

4. To determine whether inadequate implementation of women protection law has an influence on domestic violence against women.
5. To establish whether inadequate Drop-in Centres deny accessibility to women.
6. To determine whether security officer's attitude towards battered women influences their unwillingness to seek assistance.
7. To establish whether drunkenness of both husband and wife has the ability to influence domestic violence against women.
8. To determine whether traditional socialization has any influence on domestic violence against women.
9. To establish whether influence from the relatives leads to domestic violence against women.
10. To determine whether age and education level has an influence on domestic violence against women.
11. To use and stimulate further research.
12. To use and study results in making recommendations to the policy makers, the non-governmental organizations, the legal aid clinic for women and the survivors of violence.

FIGURE 1: PROBLEM ANALYSIS DIAGRAM



1.5. HYPOTHESIS

1. The man's desire to show power and intimidation towards women leads to high incidence of domestic violence against women.
2. Extra-marital affairs lead to high incidence of domestic violence against women.
3. Ineffective communication among spouses leads to high incidence of domestic violence against women.

1.6. THE VARIABLES

1.6.1. The dependent variable in this study is "Domestic Violence against women in Lusaka Urban. A number of independent variables have been identified, some are measurable but others are not. Measurable variables are mainly those concerning biographic data such as age, level of education and sex, where as those that cannot be measured include cultural beliefs, knowledge of human and individual rights, attitude of security officers, accessibility of Drop-In centres and drunkenness.

1.6.2. INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

An association between the dependent and the independent variables is examined in the study by

1. CULTURAL BELIEFS:

To determine whether cultural beliefs have influence on the incidence of domestic violence against women. The indicator used will be proportions of respondents who have undergone initiation ceremonies and have paid bride price (lobola).

2. KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS:

The study is going to determine the association between knowledge of human and individual rights and the incidence of domestic violence against women. The indicators for this variable will be proportion of respondents who know about the rights.

3. ACCESSIBILITY OF DROP-IN CENTRES

To determine whether inaccessibility of Drop-In Centres have an influence on the incidence of domestic violence against women. The indicator to be used will be proportions of respondents who have not been to these centres for counselling.

4. DRUNKENNESS

To establish whether drunkenness influences domestic violence against women. The indicators for this variable will be proportion of respondents spouses who drink beer.

1.7. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

1. Factors Contributing:- Determining causes or reasons which lead to domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban.
2. Incest:- Carnal knowledge between any female over 16 years with or without her consent with her father, grandfather, uncle, brother or son.
3. Incidence:- The number of new cases or events occurring over any specified period of time.
4. Domestic Violence:- Includes wife beating, physical assault and psychological abuse.
5. Battery:- Application of unlawful force to another. It includes beating and wounding.
6. Rape:- To have sex with a woman without her consent or if consent is obtained forcefully or under false pretences.
7. Low Income Group:- Those getting K100,000.00 and less per month.
8. High Income Group:- Those getting K100,000.00 and above per month.
9. Bride Price (lobola):- Money paid to the parents of a girl or woman about to be married.

CHAPTER 2

2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is not a problem that affects only the poor or only women in the third world, it affects women worldwide of all races and income groups.

Substantial statistics and survey data in the United States make vivid the burden of violence against women. A rape occurs every 6 minutes and domestic battery is the single most significant cause of injury to women, in the United States more than car accidents and rapes combined. (20)

Domestic violence worldwide occurs at least once in two-thirds of all marriages, one in eight couples admit there has been act of violence between them which caused serious injury. Half of all wives will experience some form of spouse-inflicted violence during their marriage, regardless of race or socio-economic status, and many suicide attempts by women are a result of repeated battery²¹.

Police report that between 40% and 60% of the calls they receive, especially on the night shift are domestic disputes. A study done twenty years ago in Kansas City showed that the Police had been called previously at least five times in the two years preceding 50% of homicides by a spouse.

In Cleveland, Ohio, during a nine month period, Police received approximately 15,000 domestic violence calls, but reports were filed for only 700 of them and arrests were made in just 460 cases.

United Nations documents also refer to the extent of violence in the family. A study of violence against women in Austria commissioned by the Division for the Advancement of Women, discovered a high level of wife abuse as did the official statistics in Poland. An historical analysis of murders at the end of nineteenth century in England and Wales showed that about fifty percent of the victims were murdered by their husbands, lovers or boyfriends. The comparison with official figures in the United Kingdom today shows that the pattern has not changed. The extent of domestic violence against women globally yields an appreciation of the magnitude of what it costs to the development process²².

In Africa statistics on domestic violence may be scarce but the little that is known about violence in developing countries is disturbing. the seriousness of domestic violence against women must therefore not be underestimated. In Uganda for example a lot of domestic violence is as a result of men's reaction to custom "the custom of giving gifts on christmas". But with poverty biting, many men feel a sense of worthlessness when their wives ask for a "christmas dress" and they can not buy it. They turn shame into anger and batter their wives and even kill them²³.

During presidential elections in Uganda, in which evidence suggests that women voted massively for President Yoweri Museveni against their husbands' wishes. All the country, many of the women were savagely beaten by their husbands and there were even a few reports of some killed²⁴. This whole issue is attributed to the fact that violence is a way of showing power and intimidation towards women. A man will assault a woman to boost his ego and feel powerful over another human being.

In Kenya a detailed family planning survey, it was found that 42% of women were beaten regularly by their husbands or companions if they acted contrary to their wish²⁵. Kamau stated that because of lack of control over their reproductive health, women are repeatedly infected with sexually transmitted diseases by their spouses. They are forced into a non consensual sex by their husbands and sexual intercourse is taken for granted by men and never become an issue of negotiation between couples. Some women experience sex as rape.

About 50% of Zimbabwean women are afflicted by domestic violence. Research findings reveal that one in two women had suffered psychological abuse, ranging from insults and threats of violence to hearing their partners boast of or bring home other lovers²⁶. One third of Zimbabwean women suffer economic abuse such as being deliberately deprived of money or prevented from working by their partners²⁷.

The thought of women being physically or sexually abused should arouse universal feelings so that society can offer their support and emotional response and try to offer compassionate care to the victims, the perpetrators and the families.

In Zambia like in many African countries family violence is an old phenomenon. Physical punishment of wives was considered to be a natural and legitimate means of maintaining order (Commonwealth 1988). This belief is still vivid in Zambia today because most wives still believe that husbands have an inherent right to punish them physically. With this conception, family violence does not seem to have drawn much attention in Zambia. This belief is likened to history of 1876, in Liverpool in which a prominent lawyer said "The ill usage of married women was so systematic and so little hindered by the strong arm of law making married women as the kicking district of Liverpool, simply a duration of suffering and subjection to injury and savage treatment²⁸.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND THE INTERNATIONAL DEBATE

The United Nations began to recognise the problem of violence against women within the context of the United Nations decade for women. At the three World Conferences on women i.e., Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi

(1985) and at the parallel non-Governmental fora, they demanded special attention to the constraints that the issue of violence against women places on women's full participation in society. The documents produced at these events were powerful indicators of the discrimination that women face in all countries, regions and cultures and provide a useful foundation for a different understanding of gender related violence.

The "Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women" established the concerns of the International community and acknowledged the responsibility of governments and all members of society to eradicate violence against women²⁹. The same document insists on the special training of law enforcement officials for dealing with women victims of violent crimes, urges legislation to end degradation of women through sex related crimes, stresses the promotion of female human rights especially in relation to issues of domestic violence and violence against women, insists on favouring preventive approach that includes institutionalized economic and other forms of assistance and suggests the establishment of national machines to deal with the question of domestic violence³⁰.

In addition to assistance to victims of violence against women in the family and in society it demands that "Government should undertake to increase public awareness of violence against women as a societal problem, establish policies and legislative measures to ascertain its causes, prevent and eliminate such violence in particular by suppressing degrading images and representations of women in society and finally encourage the development of educational measures for offenders".

In 1986, the Division for the Advancement of Women in Vienna called for an Expert Group meeting on violence in the family with special emphasis on its effects on women. The experts produced a publication "Violence against women in the family" which gave a thorough review of the literature about violence against women within the family unit.

The main challenge therefore which concerned all the United Nations Bodies is that of putting violence against women on the development agenda.

In December 1993, a Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of violence against women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to which the Zambian Government is

a signatory³¹. This move is slowly encouraging women to act against any type of discrimination and violence against them. Women are now concerned about each other's welfare and have come to realise that disorder within the family is comparable to disorder in the streets, and should be redressed.

Most women in Zambia suffer domestic violence despite the civic education campaigns that a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civic groups have embarked on. Reports of women abused by their male partners during domestic disputes which are exposed in the media, and reported to the police are just a tip of the ice-berg. What goes on in many homes is true horror³². For example, Zambia Daily Mail published an article where a Lusaka housewife suffered serious injuries on her private parts inflicted on her after her husband stuffed hot chili into her vagina, after suspecting her of committing adultery. This type of behaviour must not be condoned "If violence, in whatever form especially wife battering which sometimes results in deaths was to be viewed as a criminal offence without considering the status of the offender in a home, then definitely sentences slapped would be a lesson to others³³.

Incest often remains hidden for years and comes to light only when a dramatic change occurs such as adolescent rebellion, pregnancy, venereal disease or psychiatric illness³⁴.

Although incest is not new, the problem it creates has brought about greater awareness of its existence. Research findings reveal that three quarters of incest is between father and daughter. It is often attributed to illness of the wife, separation and bereavement in the family as the father may turn to the daughter for love and support³⁵.

Confirming incest as another form of domestic violence against women, Sunday mail of June 1, 1997 published an article on the 19 cases of incest in Swaziland where it remains a "hidden and silent problem" especially in the male dominated Swazi families where traditionally children have no voice. It is imperative therefore that sexual abusers must be given stiffer penalties to frighten them from such violent actions.

FEMALE DEPENDENCE

Women in general are trained to believe that their value is attached to the men in their lives i.e., their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, and they are often blamed if they disobey or displease them.

Women are also socialised into viewing their own esteem as linked to the ability to satisfy the needs and desires of others and thus see themselves as inadequate or bad if men beat them (Commonwealth Secretariat 1987).

Women's socio-economic and psychological dependency makes it difficult for them to leave situations of domestic violence or sexual harassment as they literally have no place to go to or the means to get away and there are no services available to them. Economic dependency is therefore tying many vulnerable women to violent men.

Women think about the time wasted, food, accommodation and how other members of the family will react when such matters are reported to police and end up in court³⁶.

According to the Police Force Public Relations Officer Lusaka Division he states that as much as the law would want to take its course, the police find it extremely difficult to enforce the law because the same battered women plead for their men's release claiming that they are sole bread winners. Further more violence itself makes women become even more dependent. Studies from several countries have found that escalation of violence against women undermines women's self esteem and their capacity to take action diminishes.

EFFECTS ON FAMILY AND CHILDREN

In a study carried out on children of battered women in Canada, findings revealed post traumatic stress, clinical dysfunction, behavioral and emotional disorders in children from violent homes. It has also been argued that children's socialization into accepting or committing violence starts at when they witness their father beating their mother or when they are themselves abused.

According to studies carried out in London in 1987, results showed that exposure to violence in the home led children to grow up to use violence in the streets.

Violence against women results in all types of physical injury, from cuts and bruises to broken bones and from brain damage to homicide. Women also suffer the psychological effects of violence. The repetition of a pattern of aggression can turn a woman into a fearful and confused person who lacks confidence, experiences feelings of helplessness, and has difficulty making decisions on her own³⁷. Her work performance suffers. She is frequently absent and may risk losing her job. In worse cases, a woman may find the situation so intolerable that she turns to aggression against herself and commits suicide³⁸. In addition to injury battered women frequently experience a variety of less well defined somatic complaints such as chronic headaches, abdominal pains, muscle aches, recurrent vaginal infections, sleep and eating disorders³⁹.

CHAPTER 3

3.1. METHODOLOGY

3.1.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of this study was to determine the contributing factors to high incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban. A descriptive design was used to enable the researcher to systematically collect data that can give a clear picture of the presented factors. The design was aimed at confirming facts and establishing cause effect relationship between variables.

Descriptive research design is defined as a research study that does not involve experiments but is primarily concerned with obtaining accurate and meaningful description of the phenomena under study and seeks to know how one or more characteristics are distributed in a population. A descriptive research design thus offers the basis for indicating how events are closely interrelated to one another (Abdella and Livine 1979).

3.1.2. RESEARCH SETTING

The study was conducted in Lusaka Urban. Lusaka is the Capital City of Zambia and Lusaka Urban alone has a projected population of 1,251,899 for 1994 (Ministry of Health Bulletin of Health Statistics).

The population characteristics vary from the educated to the illiterates and from the well to do to the under privileged. The city therefore represents people from different cultural and socio-economic backgrounds.

3.1.3. STUDY POPULATION

The following organizations and communities were chosen from which the study units were drawn.

MULUNGUSHI HOUSE

This organization was chosen to represent the government formal sector. It houses many government ministries. Government workers generally earn lower salaries than those in the private sector. Therefore the inclusion of women from this institution gave the researcher a better insight of whether the factors contributing to domestic violence against women could be due to low remunerations. The organization was also chosen for data collection because it is situated near the researcher's residence.

ZAMBIA NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

This organization was chosen to represent the private formal sector where workers earn quite a substantial amount of money compared to those working in the Government. The organization was chosen for convenience of data collection and the researcher found it easy to distribute self administered questionnaires.

GARDEN COMPOUND

Here the researcher interviewed women who are full time housewives. This compound consists of people from a diversity of backgrounds such as culture, education, religion. The compound was also chosen for convenience of data collection due to the short distance from the researcher's residence.

KABWATA MARKET

Here the researcher interviewed women because it represents people in the informal sector from a diversity of backgrounds.

3.2. SAMPLE SELECTION METHOD

The sample consisted of fifty (50) women within the age range of 18-45 years. These were systematically and randomly selected from the named work places and residences.

The following were the work places and residences included in the sample and the numbers of subjects from each:-

1. Garden Compound	13
2. Kabwata Compound (Market)	13
3. Mulungushi House	12
4. Zambia National Provident Fund	12

INCLUSION CRITERIA

Women aged 18 years to 45 years living within Lusaka Urban

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Women living outside Lusaka Urban.

SELECTION APPROACH

The four (4) different samples in the study consisted of units of women in the formal, informal sector and those without any income. With the help of a research assistant every Kth woman was approached using the lottery method either in offices, the market or residence, either for questionnaire or interview until the desired sample was reached. It was assumed in this study that the results obtained from the sample would be representative of the population in Lusaka Urban.

3.3. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

The main instrument of data collection was a self administered questionnaire with pre-determined closed ended questions and non-predetermined open ended questions. This aimed at obtaining necessary information from clients on factors that contribute to domestic violence against women. The method was chosen because it has the advantage of anonymity and it resulted in more honest responses.

For clients who could not read or write, data was collected using a semi-structured interview schedule and the interviewer needed to translate the questions into vernacular.

Semi-structured interview schedule was also chosen because the majority of the respondents, mainly those in the market and in residential areas were illiterate or semi-illiterate. The data collecting technique involved oral questioning of respondents individually. This method allows for clarification of questions. It facilitates higher response rate, the interviewer can get information as the respondents answer questions that were not included initially, but that will add to the richness of the interview content. Such information may be added to the data or it may be recorded by the interviewer or the understanding of the situation. The researcher has the chance to decide to use the interview technique to determine which questions would be most valuable in a questionnaire. It offers an opportunity to appraise the validity of the report because the interviewer is present to observe what is taking place, verbal and non verbal cues would be noted. The interview is a suitable technique for revealing facts about complex emotional tasks or for thoroughly investigation the emotion that may underlie a response.

3.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical considerations are important aspects which are considered in the development for research methodology. In the questionnaire some questions may be sensitive and may result in not getting the intended information. Questions like level of education, occupation of husband and respondent, extramarital affairs as well as questions on whether they have been battered by their partners.

In order to avoid offending the community, during clearance from the local authority, the community was told the purpose of the study through their community leaders (the area Chairman). Questions were asked in a polite manner. Confidentiality of all respondents was ensured by releasing results only to relevant authorities.

3.5. PRE-TEST / PILOT STUDY

To evaluate the research methodology a pilot study was conducted at Civic Centre Clinic after getting permission from the Sister Incharge. Ten (10) interviews to women aged 18-45 years was conducted. A structured interview questionnaire was used and assessing by the responses the researcher had from respondents, was of the opinion that less difficulties would be encountered during the actual

study. It was discovered that some questions which would bring out some points were missing and there was need to include them, while a few questions found to be irrelevant were removed. The respondents were willing to participate and accepted most of the questions without hesitation.

GARDEN COMPOUND (SAMPLE 1)

The compound has ten (10) sections. Each section has 80 houses. Numbers according to sections were written on pieces of papers, concealed and put in a tin and shaken. Sections which were picked were the ones which were included in the study. This was necessitated by the time factor because the researcher had other sample units to take care of. Sampling interval was calculated as follows:-

80 = Number of houses in the section

13 = Number of required respondents from the sections

Therefore
$$\frac{K}{N} = \frac{80}{13} = 6$$

N = 13

6 is the interval and every 6th house in a line was approached and women interviewed until the total of 13. This accorded equal chance of the women included in the study.

KABWATA MARKET (SAMPLE NO.2)

The researcher drew a total of 13 sampling units from the total of 239 women selling in the market. The units were selected using the interval which was worked as follows:

$$K = N = 239 \\ \frac{\quad}{n} = 18 \\ n = 13$$

Every 18th woman along the line were approached starting from the first woman on the first line were interviewed until a total of 13 was reached. This accorded equal chance for the women who participated in the study.

MULUNGUSHI HOUSE (SAMPLE NO. 3)

The sampling frame was a total of 168 women, to get the units the researcher calculated the interval in order to give equal chance to all the ladies who took part. The interval was calculated as follows:-

$$N = \text{total number of women in the organization} = 168$$

$$n = \text{total number of units included in the sample was equal to } 12$$

K = the interval which accorded equal chance

$$\text{Therefore } \frac{K}{n} = \frac{N}{12} = 14$$

Every 14th woman was approached and given a questionnaire to fill in.

ZAMBIA NATIONAL PROVIDENT FUND

Sampling frame was a total of 180 women and to get the units the researcher calculated the interval in order to give equal chance to all the women who took part in the study.

The interval was calculated as follows:-

N = 180 Total number of women in the organization.

n = 12 Total number of units drawn.

K = The interval used.

$$\text{Therefore } K = \frac{N}{n} = \frac{180}{12} = 15$$

Every 15th woman was given a questionnaire to fill in or was interviewed. This accorded equal chance to women who participated in the study.

CHAPTER 4

4.0. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The data presented was analyzed into frequency tables, cross tabulations, graphical and numerical descriptions of each table. A total of fifty (50) respondents were randomly selected from the four areas of Lusaka Urban.

The data collected from the fifty respondents were sorted out and edited for completeness and accuracy. Responses from open ended questions were categorised, coded and entered on the master sheet. Descriptive statistics using frequency distribution and percentages were used in tabulating data. This facilitated the comparison of the same data and summarizing the findings. This type of analysis made it easier to remember facts. The frequencies were made by simple tallying.

TABLE 1A: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FREQUENCIES

AGE OF RESPONDENT	LUSAKA URBAN N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
18 - 23 Years	1	2
24 - 29 Years	13	26
30 - 35 Years	14	28
36 - 41 Years	16	32
42 Years and above	6	12
TOTAL	50	100%

The age distribution shows that the majority of the respondents 16 (32%) were 36-41 years old followed by 14 (28%) 30-35 years old, 13 (26%) were 24-29 years and 6 (12%) were 42 years and above.

TABLE 1B:

MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Single	5	10
Married	40	80
Divorced	2	4
Widowed	3	6
TOTAL	50	100%

The majority of the women 40 (80%) were married with 5 (10%) single and 3 (6%) widowed.

TABLE 1C:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENT	N=50	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Never been to school	0	
Primary	12	24
Secondary	18	36
College/University	20	40
Total	20	100%

The majority of the respondents 20 (40%) had College/University education with 18 (36%) who had secondary education and 12 (24%) had primary education.

TABLE 1D:

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Unemployed	12	24
Self employed	12	24
Formal employment	26	52
TOTAL	50	100%

This table shows the majority of the respondents 26 (52%) were in formal employment with 12 (24%) self employed and employed respectively.

TABLE 1E:

INCOME OF RESPONDENT	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
No Income	12	24
Less than K59,000.00	5	10
K60,000 - K100,000.00	11	22
K101,000 - K159,000.00	7	14
K160,000 and above	15	30
Total	50	100%

The majority of the respondents 15 (30%) had income K160,000 and above followed by 12 (24%) who had no income, 11 (22%) had an income between K60,000 and K100,000.

TABLE 1F:

AGE OF SPOUSE	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
18 - 23 Years	0	
24 - 29 Years	3	6
30 - 35 Years	11	22
36 - 41 Years	18	36
42 Years and above	18	36
TOTAL	50	100%

The table shows the majority of the respondents 18 (36%) had spouses aged between 36 to 42 years and above, 11 (22%) of the respondents spouses were aged 30-35 years. There was non in the age group 18 to 23 years.

TABLE 1G:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF SPOUSE	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Never been to school	0	
Primary	6	12
Secondary	16	32
College/University	28	56
Total	50	100%

This table shows that majority of the respondents 28 (56%) had spouses who attained College/University education with 16 (32%) having gone to secondary education level and only 6 (12%) had primary education.

TABLE 1H

OCCUPATION OF SPOUSE	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Unemployed	1	2
Self employed	23	46
Formal employment	26	52
TOTAL	50	100%

The majority of the respondents 26 (52%) had spouse in formal employment with 23 (46%) self employed.

TABLE 1i:

MONEY FROM SPOUSE PER MONTH	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Nothing	3	6
K10,000 - K50,000.00	14	28
K51,000 - K80,000.00	7	14
K81,000 - K110,000.00	8	16
K111,000 and above	18	36
TOTAL	50	100%

The majority of the respondents 18 (36%) ere given K111,000 and above followed by 14 (28%) who were given K10,000 - K50,000 and 8 (16%) got K81,000 - K110,000.00

TABLE 2: AGE GROUP OF WOMEN IN RELATION TO BEING BATTERED BY THEIR SPOUSES

AGE GROUP	BATTERED BY SPOUSE					
	YES		NO		TOTAL	
18 - 23 Years			1	2%	1	2%
24 - 29 Years	6	12%	7	14%	13	26%
30 - 35 Years	8	16%	6	12%	14	28%
36 - 41 Years	6	12%	10	20%	16	32%
42 Years and above	2	4%	4	8%	8	16%
	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

This table shows that 2 (44%) of the women within the age range 24-45 years were battered by their spouses. The highest 8 (16%) being the age group 30-35 years.

TABLE 3: WOMEN'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE ON HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

WOMEN'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION	KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Primary	5	10%	7	14%	12	24%
Secondary	15	30%	2	4%	17	34%
College/University	21	42%			21	42%
None						
TOTAL	41	82%	9	18%	50	100%

This table shows that the majority of women 21 (42%) who reached college/University level of education were more aware of human and individual rights than women 15 (30%) who attained secondary level of education and 5 (10%) primary level of education.

TABLE 4: RESPONDENT'S SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	N=50	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Friends	7	14
Radio	20	40
Pamphlets	5	10
Press	7	14
Others - Seminars by women movements	4	8
Not applicable	7	14
TOTAL	50	100%

This table shows that 20 (40%) of the women got their information on human and individual rights from the radio, 7 (14%) from friends and the press respectively, 5 (10%) from pamphlets and 4 (8%) from other sources.

TABLE 5: RESPONDENTS OCCUPATION IN RELATION TO WOMEN BEING BATTERED BY THEIR SPOUSES

RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION	BATTERED BY SPOUSE				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Unemployed	7	14%	5	10%	12	24%
Self employed	5	10%	7	14%	12	24%
Formally employed	10	20%	16	32%	26	52%
TOTAL	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

This table shows that the majority of women 10 (20%) in formal employment were battered by their spouses more than women 7 (14%) that are unemployed and women 5 (10%) that are self employed.

TABLE 6: WOMEN'S APPLICATION OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN THE HOME

APPLICATION OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN THE HOME	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	38	76
No	5	10
Not applicable	7	14
TOTAL	50	100%

The table shows that 38 (76%) of the respondents apply human and individual rights in their homes against 10% who do not.

TABLE 7: AWARENESS OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE HOME IN RELATION TO WOMEN BEING BATTERED BY THEIR SPOUSES

AWARENESS OF HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IN REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE HOME	BATTERED BY SPOUSES				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Yes	13	26%	16	32%	29	58%
No	3	6%	6	12%	9	18%
Not sure	1	2%	1	2%	2	4%
Not applicable	5	10%	5	10%	10	20%
TOTAL	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

The table shows that 13 (26%) of the women who were battered by their spouses were aware of human and individual rights reducing violence in the home. Overall majority of respondents 29 (58%) were aware of human and individual rights reducing violence in the home.

TABLE 8: AWARENESS OF DROP-IN CENTRES FOR BATTERED WOMEN

RESPONDENT'S AWARENESS OF DROP-IN CENTRES	N=50	
	FREQUENCIES	PERCENTAGE
Yes	37	74
No	13	26
TOTAL	50	100%

The table reveals that 37 (74%) of the women were aware of Drop-In Centres.

TABLE 9: ACCESSIBILITY TO DROP-IN CENTRES IN RELATION TO DECISION MAKING IN THE HOME

ACCESSIBILITY TO DROP-IN CENTRES	BATTERED BY SPOUSE				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Yes	5	10%	6	12%	11	22%
No	11	22%	13	26%	24	48%
Not applicable	8	16%	7	14%	15	30%
TOTAL	24	48%	26	52%	50	100%

The table shows that the majority 11 (22%) of women battered by their spouses had no access to Drop-In Centres.

TABLE 10: RESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCE OF INITIATION CEREMONY IN RELATION TO DECISION MAKING IN THE HOME

DECISION MAKING	INITIATION CEREMONY				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Spouse	17	34%	1	2%	18	36%
Both	18	36%	14	28%	32	64%
TOTAL	35	70%	15	30%	50	100%

This table shows that 18 (36%) of the respondents who under went initiation ceremony stated that both spouses are involved in decision making in the home whereas 17 (34%) stated that it is the spouse who makes decisions in the home.

TABLE 11: WHETHER BATTERED WOMEN ARE ASSISTED BY SECURITY OFFICERS

ASSISTED BY POLICE	BATTERED BY SPOUSE				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Yes	9	18%	9	18%	18	36%
No	8	16%	11	22%	19	38%
Don't know	5	10%	8	16%	13	26%
TOTAL	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

The table shows that 9 (18%) of the respondents who were battered by their spouses were assisted by the Police.

TABLE 12: AWARENESS OF SPOUSE'S EXTRAMARITAL AFFAIRS IN RELATION TO WOMEN BEING BATTERED BY THEIR SPOUSES

SPOUSE'S EXTRA-MARITAL AFFAIRS	BATTERED BY SPOUSE				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Yes	21	42%	2	4%	23	46%
No	2	4%	6	12%	8	16%
Don't know	10	20%	9	18%	19	38%
TOTAL	33	66%	17	34%	50	100%

This table shows that the majority of the respondents 21 (42%) battered by their spouse's were aware of their spouses extra-marital affairs.

TABLE 13: KNOWLEDGE OF WHO IS MOSTLY AFFECTED IN RELATION TO WOMEN BEING BATTERED BY THEIR SPOUSES

KNOWLEDGE OFF WHO IS MOSTLY AFFECTED	BATTERED BY SPOUSE				TOTAL	
	YES		NO			
Non						
Children	19	38%	23	46%	42	84%
Women	2	4%	3	6%	5	10%
Family	1	2%	2	4%	3	6%
TOTAL	22	44%	28	56%	50	100%

This table shows that the majority of the respondents 19 (38%) battered by their spouses stated that children were mostly affected.

TABLE 14: RESPONDENTS SUGGESTIONS REGARDING PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

RESPONDENT'S SUGGESTIONS REGARDING PROTECTION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	N = 50	
Man and woman must learn to communicate	7	14%
Report to the Police	16	32%
Women should take up income generating ventures	4	8%
Women must obey their spouses	13	26%
Counselling of man and woman	3	6%
Seek shelter from Drop-In Centres	4	8%
Separation	3	6%
TOTAL	50	100%

This table shows that the majority of the respondents 16 (32%) stated that women should seek protection against violence in the home, 13 (26%) stated that women must obey their spouse, while 7 (14%) stated that man and woman must learn to communicate

CHAPTER 5

5.0. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS AND IMPLICATIONS

5.1. INTRODUCTION

In this Chapter the findings of the research study are discussed and appropriate implications made. From these findings the researcher has made some relevant recommendations.

The study sample consisted of fifty (50) respondents from Lusaka Urban. The research study was aimed at determining the contributing factors to high incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 1 on page 35 shows the demographic data frequencies. It can be seen from this table that the majority of the respondents 32% were within the middle age group 36-41 years old. It can also be seen from the same table that the majority of the respondents 80% were married. 10% were single while 6% were widowed. It has been observed that all the respondents 50 (100%) had been to school. It can be seen from the same table that the majority of the respondents were working and able to look after themselves, 52% were in formal employment while 24% were self employed and unemployed respectively. It has been observed that the

majority of the respondents were earning an income, 30% earned K160,000.00 and above, 12 (24%) had no income, 11 (22%) earned between K60,000-K100,000.00 while 5 (10%) earned less than K59,000.00 per month. It can be seen from the same table that all the respondents 50 (100%) had been to school. Regarding the ages of the spouses the majority of the respondents 18 (36%) had spouses within the middle age group 36-41 years old while another 18 (36%) had spouses aged 42 years and above. It can also be seen from the same table that the majority of the respondents 18 (36%) were given money by their spouses with only 3 (6%) who got nothing from their spouses per month.

From what can be observed from this table women are in their middle age. They are single, widowed and married. These women have been to school. They are either self employed or in formal employment. They earn an income to sustain themselves and supplement their spouses' income. Most of them have spouses who have been to school that are able to give them money every month. Though the respondents and their spouses have been to school they still experience domestic violence. This assertion is supported by the findings in (table 2) which shows that majority of the respondents 22 (44%) were battered by their spouses. These findings are also supported by Kamau's study on violence

against women in 1993 which stated that violence against women is not a problem that affects only the poor or only women in the third world, it affects women worldwide of all races and income groups. It affects all ethnic, cultural, rural and urban populations. These same study findings also contravene the findings by Commonwealth Secretariat in 1987 on female dependence which revealed that Economic dependence is tying many vulnerable women to violent men because the socio-economic and psychological dependency makes it difficult for women to leave as they literally have no place to go or the means to get away.

HUMAN AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

The study showed that the majority of the respondents 21 (42%) (Table 3) were aware of human and individual rights. The majority of the respondents who attained Secondary, College or University education were even more aware of human and individual rights. The findings in the study imply that the more the people are educated the more they become aware of the human and their individual rights.

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The study also showed the respondent's source of information on human and individual rights (Table 4) was mainly through the radio compared to 8% respondents who got the information

through other means like seminars organized by women movements for example, the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA). The explanation to this is that there is a possibility that information on human and individual rights is not reaching every woman in the community. There is also a possibility that women who do not own radios, or do not get hold of pamphlets and are not able to buy and read newspapers do not get the message.

As shown in Table 5 on page 41, 44% of the respondents were battered by their spouses irrespective of their employment status. This finding is supported by Nabusanyi's study on domestic violence carried out in Uganda in 1997 which attributed the issue of domestic violence to the fact that violence is a way of showing power and intimidation towards women. A man will batter his spouse to boost his ego and feel powerful over another human being. However, it was gratifying to know that the majority of the respondents 38 (76%) applied their human and individual rights in their homes (Table 6) page 41.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE HOME

When respondents were asked whether their knowledge of human and individual rights reduced violence in the home, (Table 7) on page 42, it was discovered that in spite of the

respondent's knowledge of human and individual rights reducing violence in the home, the majority of the respondents 26% were battered by their spouses. This implies that even if these battered spouses were aware of human and individual rights, there is a possibility that they were not exercising them in their homes.

DROP-IN CENTRES

The study revealed that 7% of the respondents were aware of the Drop-In Centre at Young Women Christian Association (see Table 8).

Table 9 on page 43 shows 22% of the respondents battered by their spouses had no access to Drop-In Centres. The explanation for this result could be that there are no Drop-In Centres for battered women in the community they live in.

INITIATION CEREMONY

In table 10 on page 43 the study shows that 70% of the total respondents underwent initiation ceremony, out of 70% 34% stated that it is the spouse who makes decision in the home. This finding is supported by Gelfand's write up on Medicine and Custom in Africa in 1964 which stated that the payment of Lobola (dowry) and the preparations conducted during initiation ceremony sanction the man to have a higher status than their spouse.

SECURITY OFFICER'S ATTITUDE

When respondents were asked whether battered women were assisted by police, (Table 11) on page 44 discovered that out of 44% respondents battered by their spouses, 18% were assisted by the police. An explanation to this finding could be that the Security Officers are now implementing the women protection law against any form of violence. This is in line with the current Zambian Law of 1993, which states that any form of violence against women must be reported to the police so that the offender is given a stiffer penalty. It also gives the mandate to domestic violence survivors to file charges on their own and testify against their spouses.

EXTRA MARITAL AFFAIRS

Table 12 on page ⁴⁴ shows that the majority of the respondents 42% battered by their spouses were aware of their spouse's extra marital affairs. This finding is supported by Masimba's study on domestic violence carried out in Zimbabwe in 1997 which revealed that one in two women had suffered psychological abuse ranging from insults and threats of violence to hearing their partners boast of or bring home other lovers.

WHO IS MOSTLY AFFECTED IN THE HOME

As shown in Table 13 the study showed that the over all majority of the respondents 84%, irrespective of whether they were battered or not stated that children were mostly affected in the home. This is supported by the United Nations on Human Development and Violence in 1985 which revealed that exposure to violence in the home led to children grow up to use violence in the streets.

In Table 14 on page ⁴⁵ it was discovered that the majority of the respondents 32% stated that women must report domestic violence to the police, 26% stated that women must obey their spouses, while 14% stated that spouses must learn to communicate. The explanation to these findings is that the public have various views about how women can be protected against domestic violence. Most women are emphasizing on reporting to the police and obeying their spouses but the most important solution is for spouses to learn to communicate to each other effectively.

5.2. IMPLICATIONS

The first implication of the study is that utilization of the human and individual rights by women in their homes has not been effective in terms of reducing domestic violence against women. This is evidenced by 22 respondents who were

battered by their spouses out of 50 respondents interviewed. In terms of awareness of human and individual rights it has been discovered that the majority of the respondents have been to school and are aware of their rights. This implies that there is need to establish more Drop-In Centres and strengthening counselling in order to enable spouses come up with better solutions to prevent and control the incidence of domestic violence against women in the community.

It was discovered that most women battered by their spouses had no access to Drop-In Centres. The implication is that there are inadequate Drop-In Centres for battered women in the community.

It has also been discovered that there is a relationship between undergoing initiation ceremony and decision making in the home. There is need to inculcate the concept of partnership early in life as girls and boys are growing to ensure its continuity even in adulthood when they live together. This will enable spouses to be both involved in decision making in the home. The traditional belief which socialises a woman to be submissive to her spouse at all times has a detrimental effect on her.

Extra marital affairs could be a contributing factor and spouses need sensitization and counselling on how best they can maintain their relationships and avoid involving themselves in other marital affairs. Men have neglected their spouses physically and emotionally because of extra marital affairs.

It was also discovered that children are mostly affected when women are battered by their spouses in the home. The implication is that children who grow up in a violent home regress in reverse to traumatic upbringing, they take it out on their spouses because of the experience they had during childhood.

It has also been discovered that respondents have expressed various views about how women can be protected against domestic violence. Most of them are emphasizing on women reporting to the police and women obeying their spouses. This implies that women are entitled to their own rights in determining how they should be protected against domestic violence.

CHAPTER 6

6.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. CONCLUSION

The study was aimed at determining the factors contributing to increased incidence of domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban. The study revealed that non-commitment by women in exercising their rights in the home is attributed to contribute to domestic violence. Women unknowingly perpetuate domestic violence by accepting dominance and by agreeing throughout life to male demands. Women in Zambia perceive themselves as belonging to their spouses and as the head of the family, the man holds a stronger position as a decision maker and controller of the household resources. This has made women susceptible to domestic violence.

The study also revealed that non availability of Drop-In Centres (Shelters) in the various communities where battered women could easily go for counselling services was attributed to contribute to domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban, since 22% of the respondents who were battered by their spouses had no access to Drop-In Centres.

The study revealed that extra marital affairs by spouses was attributed to contribute to domestic violence against women because their physical and emotional needs are not met.

The study findings also revealed that domestic violence incidence rate is quite alarming in Lusaka Urban because 22 out of 50 respondents interviewed were battered by their spouses.

The researcher concludes that human behaviour is very complex and needs to be handled with care. It's important to remember that each woman has her own view of life and must be free to fulfil it, and that in many ways she is a better judge of her life than any other person. Therefore change can only occur if women themselves take the initiative to fight domestic violence.

6.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need to intensify education of the community on human and individual rights.
2. There must be strategic shelters in various compounds where spouses can be counselled when need arises.
3. There is need to educate the traditional socializers (Advisors during initiation ceremony) on the importance of giving messages which instill a sense of partnership and better communication between spouses.

4. The police should put up stiffer measures for offenders against domestic violence so that they do not repeat the act.
5. There is need for women movements to form up clubs in the community where women can discuss and share ideas on how to prevent and control domestic violence .
6. There is need for further research on why men involve themselves in extra marital affairs.

6.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. It was not possible to conduct the study on a larger sample due to the limited time in which the study was to be completed and submitted to the University of Zambia.
2. Due to the method used some units may have been over selected and others under selected.
3. The results from this study could not be generalized to all battered/abused women because the sample was restricted to Lusaka Urban.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING

March, 1997.

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to introduce KAPIKILI AGNESS Comp No 95313028
a fourth year BScN student in the School of Medicine, Department of Post
Basic Nursing. This student is carrying out a Research study in partial
fulfillment of the Degree requirement. The name of the Research topic is
FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Among Women
IN LUSAKA URBAN

We shall be most grateful if you could access the student to information
on the subject, clients or interviews and any other assistance the student
may require.

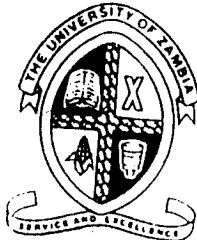
Yours faithfully,



Patricia M. ndele (Mrs)

ACTING HEAD/RESEARCH LECTURER

/emc



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Telephone: 252841
11440 (UTH) 254824 (Pre-Clinical) Ridgeway Campus
Telegrams: UNZA, LUSAKA
Telex: UNZALU ZA 44370
Fax: + 260-1-250753

Department of POST BASIC NURSING
P.O. Box 50110
Lusaka, Zambia

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

7th August, 1997.

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,
P.O. Box 34011
LUSAKA.

u.f.s. The Head, *Full title*
Department of Post Basic Nursing,
P.O. Box 50110,
LUSAKA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: RESEARCH STUDY

I am a fourth year student at the School of Medicine, Department of Post Basic Nursing. As part of my degree programme, I am required to submit a research study. My Topic is "A STUDY TO DETERMINE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LUSAKA.

I will be very grateful if I would be allowed to administer questionnaires and conduct interviews with the help of research assistants. This will enable me to collect the information required for the study.

The findings will be made available to you and other interested part for possible recommendations on how to solve the problem.

Your favourable response to my request will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Agness Kapikili
Agness Kapikili



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Telephone: 252841
 440 (UTH) 254824 (Pre-Clinical) Ridgeway Campus
 Telegrams: UNZA, LUSAKA
 Fax: UNZALU ZA 44370
 Tel: + 260-1-250753

Department of Post Basic Nursing
 P.O. Box 50110
 Lusaka, Zambia

Your Ref:

Our Ref:

6th August, 1997.

The Human Resources Manager,
 Zambia National Provident Fund,
 P.O. Box 33790
LUSAKA.

u.f.s. The Head, *Agness Kapikili*
 Post Basic Nursing Department,
LUSAKA.

Dear Sir,

RE: RESEARCH STUDY

I am a fourth year student at the School of Medicine, Department of Post Basic Nursing. As part of my degree programme I am required to submit a research study. My topic is "A STUDY TO DETERMINE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO HIGH INCIDENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LUSAKA URBAN".

I will be grateful if I would be allowed to administer questionnaires and conduct interviews with the help of research assistants. This will enable me to collect the information required for the study.

The findings will be made available to you and other interested party for possible recommendations on how to solve the problem.

Your favourable response to my request will be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Agness Kapikili
Agness Kapikili



MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Director of Public Health

Telephone 20110

Telephone 20111

Fax

Verbal Enquiries

Ministry of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES DEPT.
CENTRE
P.O. Box 30789
LUSAKA
Republic of Zambia

PHD/10/4
MCM/bmk

Your letter

27th August, 1997

Miss Agness Kapikili,
Public Health Department,
P. O. BOX 30789,
LUSAKA

Dear Madam,


re: RESEARCH STUDY

The above captioned subject matter refers.

Kindly be advised that permission to conduct a research study in Garden and Kabwata Compounds, has been granted.

Lastly, I wish you success in your study.

Yours faithfully,


JOSEPH V. CHIYESU
ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNEX V
QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for women on "What factors contribute to domestic violence against women in Lusaka Urban".

Number of questionnaire _____

Place of interview _____

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do not write your name.
2. Kindly tick () in the appropriate spaces provided or write the appropriate answers in the spaces provided.
3. The information you will give will be treated as confidential.
4. Do not mark in the space written "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY".

SECTION A. BIOGRAPHIC DATA

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Sex of Respondent _____

2. How old are you? _____

3. What is your marital status?

1). Single

2). Married

3). Divorced

4). Widowed

--

4. What is your religion? _____

5. How far did you go in school?

1). Never been to school

2). Primary

3). Secondary

4). College

5). University

--

6. What do you do for your living?

1). Nothing

2). Self employed

3). Formal employment

4). other, Specify _____

--

7. What is your monthly income?

1). Less than K59,000.00

2). K60,000.00-K100,000.00

3). K101,000.00-K159,000.00

4). K160,000.00 and above

--

8. How far did your spouse go in school?

1). Never been to school

2). Primary

3). Secondary

4). College

5). University

--

9). How old is your spouse?

1). 18 - 23 yrs

2). 24 - 29 yrs

3). 30 - 35 yrs

4). 36 - 41 yrs

5). 42 yrs and above

--

10. What does your spouse do for a living?

1). Nothing

2). Self employed

3). Formal employment

4). other, Specify _____

--

11. How much does your spouse give you per month?

1). Nothing

2). K10,000.00-K50,000.00

3). K51,000.00-K80,000.00

4). K81,000.00-K110,000.00

5). K111,000.00 and above

--

SECTION B. KNOWLEDGE

12. Are you aware of human and individual rights?

1). Yes

2). No

--

13. If answer to question 12 is Yes, where did you get the information?

1). Friends

2). Radio

3). Pamphlets

4). Press

5). Other, Specify _____

--

14. Do you apply your rights in the home?

1). Yes

2). No

--

15. How do you apply your rights in your home?

1). By discussing issues with my spouse

2). By not submitting to intimidation

3). Not applicable

--

16. Have you ever been battered by your spouse?

1). Yes

2). No

--

17. Does your knowledge of human rights reduce violence in the home?

- 1). Yes
- 2). No
- 3). Not sure

--

SECTION C. CULTURAL BELIEFS

18. Who makes decisions in your home?

- 1). My spouse
- 2). Myself
- 3). Both of us

--

19. Explain your answer to question 18

- 1). My spouse is head of the family
- 2). We are partners

--

20. Did you undergo initiation ceremony?

- a). Yes
- b). No

--

SECTION D. DROP-IN CENTRE AVAILABILITY
AND ACCESSIBILITY

21. Are you aware of any Drop-In Centre for battered women in Lusaka Urban?

1). Yes

2). No

--

22. Do you think the available Drop-In Centres are adequate for battered women in society?

1). Yes

2). No

--

3). Not applicable

23. Are they accessible?

1). Yes

2). No

--

3). Not applicable

24. Do you know the types of services offered by these centres?

1). Yes

2). No

--

3). Not applicable

SECTION E. ATTITUDE OF SECURITY OFFICERS

25. Where does the woman who has been abused go for assistance ?

1. None

2. Parents

3. Police

4. Friends

5. Others, Specify _____

--

26. Are battered women assisted when they report to security officers?

1). Yes

2). No

3). Don't Know

--

27). If answer to question 26 is Yes, what assistance is given? Explain

28. Who is to blame when the woman is battered

1). Woman

2). Man

3). Others, Specify _____

--

SECTION F. DRUNKENNESS AND POVERTY

29. Does your spouse drink beer?

1). Yes

2). No

--

30. If answer to question 29 is Yes, how often?

1). Every day

2). once a week

3). Occasionally

--

4). Other, Specify _____

31. Does your spouse beat you when he is drunk?

1). Yes

2). No

3). Not applicable

--

SECTION G. EXTRAMARITAL RELATIONSHIPS

32. Does your spouse spend time with you at home?

1). Yes

2). No

--

33. Does your spouse have a girlfriend?

1). Yes

2). No

3). Don't Know

--

34. In your own opinion who is mostly affected when a woman is battered in a home?

1). None

2). Children

3). Any other, Specify _____

35. How can women be protected against violence in the home? Explain

END OF QUESTIONS
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

ANNEX VI

FOOTNOTES

1. W.H.O, Reported types of violence against women. A global perspective P29, 30.
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14. Gelfand Michael, Medicine and Custom in Africa. E and
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28. Dingwall Robert, Violence in the Family, Nursing Times. Smith and Nephew Company 1987 London P.28.
29. United Nations 1985 P.5.

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31. Sakala felistas, There is no Excuse for Abuse. 1996.

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