



School of graduate studies

Department of multimedia journalism

Framing of domestic violence during Covid-19 in Ethiopia: A comparative study, the case of *Addis Zemen*, *Addis Lissan* and *The Reporter Amharic* newspapers

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Abstract

The main objective of the study was to analyze how Addis Zemen, Addis Lissan and The Reporter Amharic newspapers framed and covered issues of domestic violence during Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency and schools closure period of time. The study aimed at identifying and analyzing the dominant frames and themes used while reporting on issues of domestic violence in the government and private owned newspapers in comparative perspective. The content analyzed newspapers cover a period from March 16, 2020 to December 06, 2020. The time was from schools closure to opening period out of 455 total publications of the three newspapers 38 articles have been found for the study. Textual analysis and in-depth interview used as a major approach and collecting techniques. The study employed agenda setting and framing theory as the theoretical framework for the study. The selected newspapers coverage of issues of domestic violence applied educative, morality, diagnostic, solution and responsibility attribution dominant frames. The themes of the stories are campaign against domestic violence, seeking societal attitude change towards gender equality, blaming the justice system, victim treatment and perpetrators accountability. Many of the stories of domestic violence had been written in June, May and July appeared on the selected newspapers following Addis Ababa Women, Children and Youths Affairs Office reports of 101 children had been raped by their close relatives including their fathers. In the other months stories of domestic violence are rare on the selected newspapers.

Table of Contents

Contents	page
Abstract.....	ii
List of tables.....	vi
List of Abbreviations	vii
Declaration.....	viii
Acknowledgement	ix
Chapter one	1
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the study.....	5
1.3.1. General Objective	5
1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study	5
1.4. Research questions.....	5
1.5. Scope of the study	6
1.6. Significance of the study.....	6
1.7. Limitation of the study.....	7
1.8. Structure of the Study	7
1.9. Operational definition	7
Chapter two.....	8
2. Literature review.....	8
2.1 Domestic violence: definition and overview.....	8
2.2. Domestic violence and legal frameworks in Ethiopia.....	9
2.3. Covid-19 pandemic and domestic violence	10
2.4. Causes of Domestic violence	11
2.5. Forms of domestic violence	12
2.6. Groups of people mainly affected by domestic violence	13
2.7. The role of media in tackling domestic violence	16
2.7.1. How media frame domestic violence issues	17
2.8. Theoretical frameworks of the study	19
2.8.1. Agenda Setting Theory	19
2.8.2. Framing theory.....	19

2.8.2.1. Media framing.....	21
2.2.2.2 Factors affecting media framing	23
3.1. Types of research methodology	25
3.1.1. Quantitative research approach.....	25
3.1.2. Qualitative research approach.....	26
3.1.3. Mixed approach.....	26
3.2. Qualitative research design	26
3.3. Sampling	27
3.3.1. Sample design:.....	27
3.3.2. Purposive sampling.....	27
3.4. Data collection instruments.....	30
3.4.1. Qualitative content analysis	30
3.4.2. In-depth interview	30
3.5. Story selection (unit of analysis).....	31
3.6 Methods of data analysis and procedures	32
3.6.1. Identifying articles and grouping themes.....	32
3.6.2. Analyzed Categories	33
3.6.3. Information sources.....	35
3.6.4. Identifying dominant and subsidiary frames of the stories	35
3.7. Ethics and limitations.....	36
Chapter Four	37
4. Data presentation, analysis and discussion	37
4.1. Introduction.....	37
4.2. Data presentation and analysis.....	38
4.2.1. Coverage of domestic violence by the selected newspapers.....	38
4.2.2. Sources of information for the selected newspapers.....	47
4.4. Forms of domestic violence in the selected newspapers.....	51
4.4. Mentioned groups of people as victims	51
4.4.1., Mentioned groups of people as victims in <i>Addis Zemen</i>	51
4.4.2. Mentioned groups of people as victims in <i>Addis Lissan</i>	53
4.4.3. Mentioned groups of people as victims in <i>The Reporter Amharic</i>	53
4.4. Themes of the selected articles.....	54
4.5.1. Themes of <i>Addis Zemen</i> articles	54

4.5.2. Themes of <i>Addis Lissan</i> articles.....	59
4.5.1. Themes of <i>The Reporter Amharic</i> articles	62
4.5. Dominant generic frames in the selected newspapers.....	63
4.5.1. Dominant generic frames in Addis Zemen newspaper using textual analysis	65
4.5.2.Dominant generic frames in Addis Lissan newspaper textual analysis	67
4.6.1. Dominant generic frames in The Reporter Amharic newspaper textual analysis	68
4.7. The selected newspapers role to tackle the problem.....	71
4.7.1. The report of 101 children’s cases and the selected newspapers	71
Chapter five.....	79
5.1. Findings and conclusion of the study.....	79
5.1.1. Conclusion.....	79
5.1.2.Findings	79
5.3. Recommendations.....	82
Reference	83
Appendix :.....	92

List of tables

1.1. Frequencies and percentage results of frame analysis using SPSS

1.2. *Addis Zemen* articles, sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames

1.3. *Addis Lissan* articles, sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames

1.4. *The Reporter Amharic* articles sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames

List of Abbreviations

DV Domestic violence

FGM Female genital mutilation

UN United nations

WHO World Health Organization

EWLA Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association

EWCY Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Minster

EMWCYA Ethiopian Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

VAW Violence against women

GERD Ethiopiain Gerand renaissance dam

ETB Ethiopian berr

UNICEF The United Nations Children's Fund

Declaration

I, the under signed, declare that this thesis is my original work and all the sources of materials used for the thesis have been accordingly acknowledged.

Name: Enatnesh Muluken Signature: _____

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Date of Submission: _____

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Chapter one

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Domestic violence is a pandemic that happens every time in every county. According to United Nations declaration the coming of Covid-19 intensified these pandemic as a big social and health problem through the World. Covid-19 pandemic lockdown forced people to stuck at home which makes some family members to be abused by the other member. Domestic violence increased because of mobility restrictions that increase women's vulnerability to abuse; avoiding harm is more difficult when the abusive partner is at home all the time; children are victims of abuse; mothers are at risk of abuse from adolescent children in the household (UN Women, 2020, p.19). Situations determined the victims' and perpetrator's gender and age, but most researches show women and children are more vulnerable than men and youngsters. Jewkes (2002) says, domestic violence is product of gender inequality and the lesser status of women compared with men in society. 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 for "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).

Domestic violence is sometimes called 'intimate partner violence; as violent behavior between current or former intimate partners typically, where one partner tries to exert power and control over the other, usually through fear ,which includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Ganley, 2002 p.61). Behavior towards the victim can include humiliating them, threatening them or their children with injury or death, and acts of physical violence (Ganley, 2002 p. 62). In 1960 the issue of violence against women by their intimate partner started being raised and creating awareness in a public discourse became big social responsibility, and in1933 United Nations (UN) gave it recognition as worldwide dimensions of societal problem (Wolf, 2014 p. 195). "Violence against women in their own home is a serious human rights violation" (UN, 1993). UN in its report stated, Ethiopia has ministerial institution

(The Ministry of Women Affairs to initiate the protection of the rights and interests of women at national level; the Federal and Regional family laws have ensured equal rights for women, in marriage, divorce, custody of children, and rights to matrimonial properties (UN, 2009). “Various institutional mechanisms have been devised to enable women enjoy all rights in equal terms with men; unfortunately, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), abduction, domestic violence and rape are the most common forms of violence against women and girls in the country” (UN, 2009).

Domestic violence affects the lives and livelihood of majority Ethiopian women as a result of inequality social structure plus poverty and illiteracy (Tayechem, 2009); it is deep rooted and accepted as the social norm (Megersa, 2014). “Domestic violence includes forced marriage, dowry related violence, marital rape, sexual harassment, intimidation at work and in educational institutions, forced pregnancy, forced abortion.....”(Tayechem, 2009, p. 4). This social problem is common in Ethiopia the social hierarchy and the culture support men to control the women; even the legal system could not give enough guarantee yet to create equal status between men and women (Tayechem, 2009; Megersa, 2014 p.49). Domestic violence in rural areas of Ethiopia is greater than urban areas even there is no exact figure to show the difference; 70.3% of the perpetrators of domestic violence are husbands against their wives, and 27.2% of women in Ethiopia get abuse from other family members (Shanko, Wolday, Assefa & Aro, 2013 p. 20). Unicef Ethiopia stated on April 4, 2020, because of Covid-19 domestic violence could be increased, and it would affect the lives of children, women and disabled people of the country because of the pandemic out of school adolescent girls are more vulnerable to domestic and sexual violence.

The impacts of Covid-19 problems are dominating the front pages of world newspapers. The social, economical, political and psychological negative outcomes of the disease are being discussed. How Ethiopian newspapers framed domestic violence in relation to the pandemic was the main concern of this research. In Ethiopia schools had been closed since 16 March 2020 and 25million pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary level learners were staying at home in the country (Unicef, 2020, p. 44). In October 20, 2020 schools were being re-opened, and December 6, 2020 almost all schools were opened. The researcher used the period of schools closure time span to take samples from the selected newspapers because other restrictions in Ethiopia were

not tight even in the time of state of emergency. Unicefs' Covid-19 socio-economic vulnerability Assessment in Ethiopia, (August, 2020, pp.50-56) show:

- ✓ An increase in time spent at home (even without a full lockdown), and decrease of contacts with social support networks have worsened the sense of isolation to fear of women report intimate partner violence.
- ✓ Violence against women and children in domestic environment was common in Ethiopia before Covid-19; it affects one third of married women in pre Covid-19, now the closure of schools became cause for children's suffer increase with increase family tensions when family members stay at home.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Media have gate keeping role in selecting and presenting the social issues, and it highly affected by the objective and philosophy of the media outlet itself. Whatever the ideology of a single media outlet its goal is not far from informing, educating and entertaining the audience , and mostly , media have mixed objectives, so in the means of working to achieve its goal media works to create awareness about sensitive social problems. It demonstrates the role of media in aiding social development and improvement. By focusing on social problems which helps to inspire, empower, enable women, girls, children, disabled and aged people to have safe environment and able to pass the difficult time. In one and the other way, domestic violence has relation with human, social and economic development, so working for development starts by creating awareness how this social problem can be avoided to not be obstacle for development. These are the responsibility of media outlets. Media have influential role in educating and construction of public opinion in social and health problems of a society. Ethiopian media outlets were doing hard in creating awareness about the global pandemic of Covid-19 disease, especially, making the people aware about the health impact of Covid-19. This study intended to analyze how Ethiopian media outlets were dealing with domestic violence during stay at home state of emergency and schools closure period because the Covid-19 pandemic aggravated another social pandemic called domestic violence. Domestic violence has many dimensions such as health, social and economy, so how were Amharic newspapers report domestic violence in all of its aspects.

Marta (2006), studied about broadcast media editor's attitude in Ethiopian media towards covering domestic violence, and her study revealed that in the process of covering domestic violence, it considered as women journalists' responsibility, and editors plan to address this issue in women's program; the women's program itself do not give much emphasize for domestic violence, instead the program report other types of violence such as rape, street violence. In Ethiopian media domestic violence becomes newsworthy issue if the victims have physical injury and when the violator sentenced as criminal; this is because there is no clear knowledge about domestic violence (Marta, 2006). Wolf (2014), argues that the media representation of women's violence issue by their partner is considered as "individual problem, lacking any societal complexity; antiviolence initiatives depict victimization and stereotypes of the battered woman rather than a vision of a life free of violence for every woman and girl" (Wolf, 2014, p.197).

In addition to news, newspapers contain feature articles and human interest stories as their entertaining and educating elements in their edition (Allern, 2017); Amharic newspapers are expected to cover domestic violence by news and other formats; for example, inviting victimized people who have encouraging success stories that help to change attitudes of the reader and assist the victimizing people to give hint how they can escape from their hardship and speak out about their bad situation. According to Marta (2006), domestic violence news reports in Ethiopia are dependent on reports from police officers and courts. Journalistic narratives and conventions have its own impact about the coverage of domestic violence as a public problem (Jontes, & Luthar, 2015). Journalists work for their institution in "ritualized, formalized, repetitive, institutionalized, standardized and valued highly" because of this "the narrative of domestic violence a violent event in a domestic setting, embedded within the larger narrative of masculinity, femininity, family, authority, and gender relations" ; they cannot get out of their institutional ideology to report this kind of violence rather they obliged to depend on the information that come from police officers and legal institutions; this is a reason for journalists focus on "normality rather than reality" even they know the problem's existence as big social and public big contextual problem(Cullen, Brien &Corcoran, 2019).

Bruktawit (2008) studied the framing of gender violence by *Addis Admas, Police ena Ermijaw andmedical* newspapers, and she concluded that all newspapers focus on informing the public rather than educating about the negative consequences of social, economic and health of the victims. The researcher tried to see researches which had been done related to domestic violence in Ethiopian media genres, and found the above two (Marta,2006 & Bruktawit, 2008). Covid-19 is the recent global phenomena, which changes everything including the way of media reporting. This research topic media framing of domestic violence in Covid-19 pandemic lockdown is likely to be the first because the researcher thinks this topic do not touched by the other researchers.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General Objective

The main Objective of this study is analyze how Amharic newspapers frame domestic violence in Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure; incase of *Addis Zemen, The Reporter Amharic* and *Addis Lisan*.

1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study

1. To investigate how much the selected newspapers give attention for domestic violence issues in the Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure period.
2. To examine what type of frames the newspapers use to report about domestic violence in Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure period.
3. To evaluate how the media portray domestic violence and the phenomenon related with Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure period.
4. To identify what types of sources do the newspapers use for domestic violence reports during state of emergency and schools closure period.

1.4. Research questions

The research intends to answer the following questions.

1. How much the selected newspapers give attention for domestic violence issues in the Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure period?
2. What type of frames the newspapers used to report about domestic violence?
3. How did the media portray domestic violence and Covid-19 phenomenon?
4. What types of sources did the newspapers use for domestic violence report?

1.5. Scope of the study

On March 16, 2020 the Ethiopian government closed schools from primary up to preparatory for two weeks by the message that came from the Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed. April 09, 2020 the state of emergency in the country proclaimed by the 18th summit of Ministers under the Ethiopian Constitution Article 93(1) (A). The study focused on three Amharic newspapers. Government-owned newspapers, namely *Addis Zemen* the daily Amharic newspaper and *Addis Lisan*, which is Addis Ababa city newspaper published by Addis media network. The inclusion of this city newspaper would help to see how Addis media network gave emphasis for domestic violence in Covid-19 stay at home state of emergency and schools closure period in print genre. From the private media *The Reporter Amharic* included. *Addis Zemen* and *The Reporter Amharic* are well known in their high number of circulation and high number of readership. Therefore, this study will analyze the government daily, the private bi-weekly and the capital city administration newspapers to examine how different Ethiopian Amharic newspapers frame the deep rooted social problem called domestic violence in Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency and schools closure period. The research did not examine coverage of domestic violence issues in other media outlets like, electronic media (television, radio, and social media), magazine, pamphlets and other media, and audience reception were not addressed by this research.

1.6. Significance of the study

The purpose of this study is to provide appropriate information on the practical coverage of domestic violence issues by three Amharic newspapers, focusing on the activities of the media playing to reduce domestic violence in the time of Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency and schools closure. The empirical study will help to show if any difference between government and private media in the framing of domestic violence issues. It can offer a better insight in how the causes of domestic violence differ within public and private media outlets; how the selected print media focus more exactly in its coverage, frames, ownership variation of this issue. The study might give an idea on print media outlets address the deep rooted global issues that intensified by Covid-19 of domestic violence. The research will also benefit the analyzed newspapers as it will point out both strong and weak side of in framing domestic violence issues. The result of the study can provide additional information and serve as a reference for researcher, media practitioners, and policy makers. The study will also helpful in giving background information

for the concerned body outside the media like non-governmental organizations and civil associations.

1.7. Limitation of the study

The sample size was small because the researcher chose only three Amharic newspapers, which are not enough to generalize how Ethiopian media framed domestic violence during Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure time. The unit analysis was also focused on only texts which did not include the pictures used to explain the issues of domestic violence.

1.8. Structure of the Study

This thesis follows the new standard outline of master's thesis papers updated by the school of journalism recently. Chapter one presents the introduction part, statement of the problem, general and specific objectives of the research, research questions, significance, scope, and limitation of the study. Under chapter two reviews of related literature on domestic violence and media and the theoretical frameworks had been discussed. Chapter three concerns methods, procedures and sampling technique. The data were analyzed and interpreted in chapter four; the original (Amharic) language part of the data was included in the analysis along with the English translation made by the researcher herself. The fifth chapter contains finding of the study, conclusion, and recommendation.

1.9. Operational definition

Domestic violence- the term domestic violence is criticized it is general and does not tell directly who is the victim and the abuser; it do not show “cruelty, rape, threats, social isolation, coercion, stalking, belittlement, and other forms of abuse” (Jones, 2004, p. 87). Domestic violence- is a violence that occurs in intimate partner covers a range of terms, including, domestic violence, domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, intimate partner violence, family violence.

The researcher used the term domestic violence to indicate violence that happens in family setting, so terms which have similar meaning used interchanchably some times. These are intimate partner violence and family violence because the research do not focused on gender specific violence (violence between couples) , and the research studied the all types of domestic violence that did happen because of staying at home because of the pandemic state of emergency and schools closure.

Chapter two

2. Literature review

2.1 Domestic violence: definition and overview

According to World Health Organization (WHO), violence is “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation” (WHO, 2002a, p. 5, as cited in Verdejoa & Calvo, 2014). Domestic violence has different definitions in narrow and broad sense: In broad term it includes wife abuse, child abuse and elderly abuse or any kind of abuse in family setting and where people live together in same home (Tayechem, 2009). It also defined in terms of intimate relationship which exist now between the victim and the abuser or stopped earlier, but that causes violence recently; these, includes violence between divorced couples, sexual relationships, dating relationships and martial spouses (Tayechem, 2009). Domestic violence has different synonyms which used to talk about violence in the family, such as intimate partner violence, domestic abuse and family violence; domestic, family and intimate used interchangeably, in many literatures to describe violence that happens in domestic setting (Nirmala, n.d).

Even the world developed in many ways, and institutions work for human beings equality, world people cannot avoid violence that one affects the other; from many types of violence that happen in the world, domestic violence happens in hidden way that media cannot reveal as other types of violence (Sultana, 2011). DV mostly affect women because “patriarchal institutions and social relations are responsible for the inferior or secondary status of women that limits women’s human rights” (Sultana, 2011, p. 1). According to Wolf (2014), in the late 1960s the issue of male violence against women became public issue because of women’s movement against it, and in 1993 it got acceptance by United Nations as violation of human rights, but still it is common problem in the world. “Worldwide studies have shown that 10 to 70 percent of all women have reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives, and intimate partners commit 40 to 70 percent of femicides” (Bloom, 2008, as cited in Wolf, 2014, p. 195).

2.2. Domestic violence and legal frameworks in Ethiopia

In 1990s family violence had taken as enemy human rights by UN; Ethiopia adapted those laws but she does not implementing it seriously; family violence against women and girls is growing worse in Ethiopia (Nirmala, n.d). There is no special law to prevent family violence because international laws included in Criminal Laws which could not control domestic or family violence as a big social problem (Nirmala, n.d p.52). Domestic violence in Ethiopia is common and it affects the lives of women since they have low statues in the society, it affects the women in both the public and private spheres of their live; “to realize its national and international obligations to gender equality more policy efforts are still required 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). Women in Ethiopia are marginalized economically less access to land, assets, and other productive resources; they work much of the house labor but their benefit do not fit with their work since they considered as they are second owner of the house they are always next to their partners and they receive violence’s from their husbands; their human right do not respected because they themselves do not know they are free to live their own lives rather they knew they got married to serve their partners; this is one problem for legal issues to reduce domestic violence against women in Ethiopia (Yitbarek et al., 2019, p.).

Tayechalem (2009) studied about Legal documents at international, Regional and national level and its practical situations in working against domestic violence in Ethiopia, and she concluded that criminal and civil laws of the country do not give enough coverage of domestic violence; there is lack of real practice to save women from violence by many reasons seeing domestic violence as private sphere, problem and men’s dominance culture are some of the reasons for it. To cope up with domestic violence, Ethiopia needs to have good attention for legal reformation in both criminal and civil law remedies, and it will save the country from the accusation of failing to keep women’s right from domestic and other types of violence against women (Tayechalem , 2009). “domestic violence is the most common type of gender-based violence committed against women, and police officers have a paramount role in intervening towards domestic violence against women, but the majority of police officers [in Ethiopia] have negative attitudes about domestic violence, [they] minimize the seriousness of domestic violence, blame

victims and agree with myths and misconceptions about domestic violence” (Mahider, 2018, P.vii).

The presence of good legal frameworks and its practice does not give guarantee to avoid domestic violence because the patriarchal culture and attitudes of women would be a big challenge, for women think they are responsible for their husbands; there should be changing attitudes of women towards it to work against domestic violence; in addition, to good legal frameworks (Marta, 2008). “domestic violence as a crime was adopted in May 2005 before that domestic violence had been largely mitigated and tolerated by police officers unless a severe body injury occurs” (Marta, 2008, P. 14). Even though domestic violence is complex and it affects everyone irrespective of sex, age, race; women and girls are the primary victims of it; this is a reason for legal frameworks inter-national, regional and national level is being forced to be protective of women and girls instead of the other types of people who are also in danger with domestic violence (Tayechalem, 2009).

2.3. Covid-19 pandemic and domestic violence

Family violence increases in the lockdown period. Ethiopia declared the first case of corona virus on 13, March, 2020, and after three days several measures had been taken including closing all schools and restricting large gatherings and movements of people, restricting use of public transportation, banning large meetings, and suspending sporting and religious gatherings. The outbreak of covid-19 is expected to put women, girls, young people and socially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, at heightened risk, given that containment measures to slow the pandemic including lockdowns and disruption of basic services are already being seen to exacerbate existing economic and social inequalities (UN, 2020). Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency affects the lives of many people especially, who lives in poor economic condition, persons with disabilities, women and girls, especially those exposed to gender based violence, internally displaced persons, refugees, urban destitute, children living or working on the streets, persons living and/or working on the streets, and irregular migrants in many ways their live challenged by Covid-19 related with the pandemic (UN, 2020).

Social services to reduce gender based violence are being challenged by the pandemic state of emergency because of this violence against intimate partner, female genital mutilation and child marriage increased; the schools closure and economic degradation, which comes because of

Covid-19 restriction, is the reason for the increasing of those social and health problems. (Yitagesu et al., 2020) states about how arranged marriages during the pandemic increased because of the schools closure in Ethiopia; young people are at home, and girls are at heightened risk of FGM, forced marriage. WHO (2020) reported violence against women is highly prevalent, and intimate partner violence is the most common form of violence against women that happens on 1 from 3 women. It increases during every type of emergency and epidemics; it is worse when it happens on women who are displaced, refugees, and living in conflict-affected areas are particularly vulnerable WHO (2020). In China, United Kingdom and United States domestic violence increased since the Covid-19 outbreak has been reported WHO (2020). Covid-19 has stimulate violence in families where it didn't exist before and worsen situations in homes where mistreatment and violence has been a problem; victims of domestic violence including intimate partner abuse and child abuse are at great risk for injuries including death (WHO, 2020).

2.4. Causes of Domestic violence

Domestic violence can have many reasons for its outbreak in many homes around the world since domestic violence is global pandemic. According to Susmitha (2016) work related stresses, gambling and financial debt, the use of drugs (alcohol), and access to firearms are some of the common causes. This “socially acceptable negative behaviors” emanated from men dominance in socio-economic arena that help men to have power and control over women; the social structure also made mothers-in-laws in the support of their sons against their daughter in laws; instead of, encourage them to handle the problem equally with their husbands (Susmitha, 2016). The main cause for domestic violence long aged presence is masculinity dominance and control over women. Susmitha (2016) explain it as follow:

Cultural mores, religious practices, economic and political conditions may set the precedence for initiating and perpetuating domestic violence, but ultimately committing an act of violence is a choice that the individual makes out of a range of options... in societies with a patriarchal power structure and with rigid gender roles, women are often poorly equipped to protect themselves if their partners become violent (p. 605).

Even though domestic violence is a global problem that affects all parts of the world and family type, “the low income families are more vulnerable to violent behavior” by economic or financial reasons (Prifti, 2020 p.14). Unstable family environments: unemployment, underemployment, poverty, the low level of education, poor living conditions, social isolation, inadequate welfare infrastructure, the lack of family planning services are also factors that reinforce violent attitudes within the family (Nirmala, n.d). Similar reasons are causes of domestic violence in Ethiopia, “addictive behavior such as alcohol consumption and chewing chat” , family history of violence, the level of education and decision making power of the partner, place of the residence, in rare situations religion are also causes for domestic violence, (Etsegenet Kedir, 2016 p. 35).

Ethiopian society encourages women to keep quiet about domestic violence because it is believed that it is a way of showing love and respect to their husbands. It is also considered as a private family matter so that is inappropriate to speak about it outside home. The economical dependency of the woman also plays a vital role in decision of women to report about the violence against their partner or husband. At society level, gender roles and attitudes that promote women subordination, inadequacy of laws, policies for the protection, prevention and punishment of domestic violence, lack of awareness by the law enforcement officials, courts as well as other social service providers are factors that promote domestic violence within the country (Etsegenet, 2016, 35).

2.5. Forms of domestic violence

Domestic violence takes different forms that can result in physical or psychological harm against a woman and children

Physical assault- This form of domestic violence includes any form of violence that can affect the physical integrity and well being of a woman ranging from slap to homicide (Etsegenet, 2016). Some of these assaults result in physical injury, like, punching, choking, burning, and using weapons (household objects, knives, guns) are part of physical assault domestic violence form (Ganley, 2002 p.62).

Psychological assault- includes humiliation or intimidation, economic restrictions such as preventing a woman from work, taking away all of her earnings and earning sources as well as other forms of controlling behaviors; any emotional abuse by their intimate partner, like, denigrated, blamed unfairly, disrespect. This form creates mental harm violence that affects the mindset of a woman (victims) (Etsegenet, 2016 p.36). According to Ganley (2002) there are different tactics of psychological assault, he puts five tactics, (pp. 63-64).

1. Threats of violence and physical harm
2. Attacks against property or other acts of intimidation
3. Emotional abuse - consists of a variety of verbal attacks and humiliations
4. Isolation- psychological control over victims by a combination of isolating and disinformation tactics
5. Using children to control or punish the adult victim

Economic control- “control victims by controlling their access to all of the family resources: time, transportation, food, clothing, shelter, and money; perpetrators use economics as a way to maintain control” (Ganley, 2002 p. 64).

Sexual assault (Marital rape)-this is difficult for victims to discuss about, and it includes: pressured sex when the victim does not want sex, to coerced sex by manipulation or threat of physical force, or violent sex. Victims may be coerced or forced into a kind of sex they do not want (Ganley, 2002 p.63). Sexual assault against women is one of the brutal ways of denial of the human rights of women which indicate male dominance; sexual violence committed when a woman is physically or mentally coerced to engage in a sexual intercourse, (Etsegenet, 2016 p.36).

2.6. Groups of people mainly affected by domestic violence

For female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices the perpetrators are from the institution of family, for “families are essentially about solidarities and these are created and pursued through blood ties, marriage and intimate relationships such as parent, child, grandparent and grandchild” (Nirmala, n.d). Family members are much more likely to be killed and/or abused in the home by partners or relatives than by strangers because violence that happens in domestic setting is largely a hidden crime, occurring behind closed doors. The

outbreak of covid-19 is expected to put women, girls, young people and socially vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, at heightened risk, given that containment measures to slow the pandemic including lockdowns and disruption of basic services are already being seen to exacerbate existing economic and social inequalities (UN, 2020). Disabled and aged people as well as domestic workers are also vulnerable for this kind of violence, but small numbers of literatures talk about this part of the communities are being victim compared with men partners' abuse their women partners. Domestic violence affects all kinds of people in their home where they are living with their families, relatives and employers for kinship or economic reason.

Women: Around 35% of world women experienced domestic violence in the domestic setting from their partner, and above 64 million girls got early marriage across the world; million women and girls circumcised internationally (WHO, 2013). As much of the literature about domestic violence explain violence against women is a global pandemic, and women are the first and most victims of domestic violence. According to Heise (2011), there are four basic reasons for studying domestic against women:

- 1. Partner violence is the most common form of violence that women experience globally, (p.2).*
- 2. Physical and sexual abuse by male partners greatly exceeds the prevalence of all other forms of violence in most women's lives, (p.2).*
- 3. A focus on violence by partners is a strategic point of entry for efforts to reduce violence more broadly because the family is where the habits and behaviors of successive generations are formed,(p.4).*
- 4. Partner violence shares a range of determinants or contributing causes with other types of gender-based violence, especially at the level of norms and institutional responses. Therefore an initial focus on preventing partner violence builds a foundation for addressing other types of abuse, (p.4).*

Children: Home is not safe place for many children like many women, for domestic violence affect their current and future lives and hopes of them; if they are affected by domestic violence in their childhood, they could not escape it in their adulthood because it follows them, and they will participate either as victim or perpetrator (Susmitha, 2016; unicef, n.d). Living in poverty is

the main factor for children forced them to contribute to the household economy; financial hardship leads to stress on families, resulting in alcoholism or domestic violence; children need to work, and this may expose them to violence from employers (Pells & Morrow, 2017. p.17). Covid-19 have big impact on children of the world; both boys and girls are experiencing physical, emotional and sexual violence, they are forced to stay at home, or, in time, are or pushed into early marriage,(World Vision International [WVI], May, 2020 p. 3). To slow the spread of Covid-19, 177 countries of the World implemented schools closure and lockdown principles, and it did affect 73 percent of the world's student population, they forced to stay at home by leaving the needed school life, and many children started stay all the day and night in unsafe homes (WVI, 2020 p. 4). This made students to have challenging time because schools are closed even to get gap from domestic violence existed before. Millions of children worldwide were at increased risk of emotional, physical and sexual violence at home and in their community (WVI, 2020 p. 4).

People with disability: Many incidents are happening against disabled people that they are being controlled, threatened by their intimate partners or family members regardless of their gender, and psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuses against disabled people are common, for there is relationship between domestic violence and disability (Public Health England, {PHE}, 2015). Disabled men experience a similar rate of domestic abuse as non-disabled women; disabled women have high rate of abuse than disabled men; they experience more repeated physical violence, more severe violence, much more sexual violence, more coercive control, more injuries and more fear of their partner (PHE, 2015). Discrimination against people with disability both inside and outside the home is common (Guday et al., 2019). These problems are expected to increase in the time of the pandemic.

Aged people: Aged people have equal human rights as part of the world population, but they are endangered because of domestic violence; it is women aged people who are those most exposed to conditions and situations of vulnerability from men aged people, (Verdejoa & Calvo, 2014). Aged people domestic violence in Ethiopia is not perceived as a serious problem because it have not been studied well to tell the extent of the problem; however, in most conditions Ethiopian elders live with their extended families that take care of them in a single room there are multiple family members (Samson, 2014). Like women aged people experience any type of domestic

violence by their “caregivers, spouses, children, grandchildren, in-laws, nephews, housemaids, friends, neighbors, and employees... [they] respond to violence through praying, using holy water, forgiveness, silence, tolerance, sharing feelings, criticism, improving money management, begging, accusing abusers, crying, and suicide attempts” (Samson, 2014 P. 8).

Maid servants: Home workers abused by their mistresses who humiliate, ill treat, and overburden them with servitude. They are vulnerable for domestic violence in addition to their energy being exploited by their employers (Tsinu, 2020). Many child domestic workers in Addis Ababa and in other cities of Ethiopia are under Modern Slavery (human trafficking) because their work is not based on legal negotiations systems instead they are forced to be home worker since domestic work (maid) did not included in Ethiopia’s labor law, so it is being taken place behind closed doors, and young domestic workers are regularly facing all forms of domestic violence, (Tsinu, 2020).

2.7. The role of media in tackling domestic violence

To prevent domestic violence informing and awakening of society, tackling inequalities, empowerment, integration of post violence care into reproductive health services are needed, and media have tremendous role in addressing the information from the health providers to victims who do not know how to get support since they don’t have awareness of services from health and law workers (Chhabra, 2018). Domestic violence is big social and health problem all over the world, especially in developing world; it is culturally deep rooted and generational pandemic in Ethiopia; it affects the whole society even it considered as the private problem, it challenges every sector of the government, so “countrywide loss of productivity and poverty” could not be tackled effectively unless domestic violence should be reduced, (Yitbarek et al., 2019).

Masculine feminine discourse is considered as the basic source of domestic violence when it compared with losing temper, jealousy, depression and mental illness of the perpetrator because the first reason masculine femininity comes from the society, and it is corporeal problem with the presence of power patriarchy in the house and the surrounding where men control both the private and public sphere (Jones, 2004). Children are also abusers of their mothers in the family; women and children abusers are being described as they were victims first and they became perpetrator at the end (Jones, 2004). Domestic violence articles in newspaper and magazine productions are small in number because covering this case is not common; domestic violence is

not being discussed as it supposed to be the main focus of print media. The conventional media procedures neglect domestic violence as important social issue. As a social, economical and political problem, domestic violence need to be analyzed and discussed enough in all media genres including newspaper; otherwise, leaving the issue as local and private problems “encourages local ‘solutions’ and discourages any critical interrogation of the larger social structure” (Fiske,1987, as cited in Jontes & Luthar , 2015, P. 27).

The institutional formality of media restricted to cover domestic violence as public problem; instead, it forced journalists to report domestic violence as personal problem that could not touch the other social arena. Professionals know the prevalence of this big social pandemic, but they could not deal with it as they want rather what their institution wants (Cullen. etal.2019). Media gatekeepers pay lots of attention on reporting domestic violence to not commit defamation and affect their media ideology, they are working for; they turn their face to bringing cooked information from police and court, but it does not help to clearly aware audiences about the complex nature of domestic violence, so getting the expertise idea about domestic violence would be better to tackle it in the future (Cullen et al. 2019). News reporting needs fact checking, and facts about domestic violence obtained from record of police statistics that produced by interpretation of evidence in the eyes (rules) of the legal system which differs from journalistic profession. However, journalists take information from police and court to have objective data about the issue because of this reports of domestic violence have similar format in different news media. Family murder or unusual and unrepresentative violence children beat their parents, a wife beats her husband all these kinds of news “events are based on the intensity of the event or its spectacular dimensions; the problem of violence is episodically rather than thematically framed” (Jontes & Luthar, 2015 P. 29).

2.7.1. How media frame domestic violence issues

Media is not reporting domestic violence as a social problem since it has a societal acceptance as a private matter, and as such, an issue inappropriate for public intervention;“misrepresentation may result when the media approach an ‘uncomfortable’ issue such as domestic violence cases by avoiding its prevalence, normalizing it, blaming the victim, and blaming the criminal justice system” (Cullen, Brien & Corcoran, 2019). Sutherland et al. (2016) identified five common elements in reporting domestic violence coverage that includes the omission of social context,

sensationalism, misrepresentation, victim blaming, and the erasure of victim's voices; media reports tend to be event based and use 'episodic framing', which focuses primarily on individuals' as cited in (Cullen, Brien & Corcoran, 2019).

Home violence is common in practice, but the people do not understand it as human rights violation, and how it affects the social wellbeing in community level beyond private lives, and the victims keep silent after they got abused, instead of taking the issue in to the police and being news source for media (Marta, 2006). Journalists can play a powerful role in helping to build a society in reducing domestic violence occurrence in the country if they give much emphasize for this deep rooted social problem. With more media reporting on the issue and more public discussion, the society can be challenged to rethink and to change their attitudes towards domestic violence. Domestic and family violence is a broad-based problem that cuts across socio-economic groups and factors such as ethnic, wealth, education, religion and age; domestic violence is everyone's business because its outcome affects the society and the next generation (Jones, 2004). "The notion of journalism as a mission, a task for the benefit of society has become a central part in the ideology of journalism" (Allern, 2017) especially in creating awareness about social problems and indicating possible solutions.

Media have to work to create a deeper understanding of the problem and clarify the complexity and real contexts of this global phenomenon (Wolf, 2014). The hidden nature of domestic violence and the culture of people's silence is considered low emphasize of media on domestic violence as sensitive issues of the society. In addition to this, low economic status of women and their dependency on their husband shoulder, lack of education for women, social inequality between men and women and the presence of poverty are causes for domestic violence in Ethiopia (Marta, 2006). "Domestic violence is being represented as an individual problem; the mostly hidden systemic nature of intimate partner violence in the news media leads to the reconstruction of stereotypes and causes re-victimization and obscuration of social roots and dimension" (Wolf, 2014, p. 203).

2.8. Theoretical frameworks of the study

2.8.1. Agenda Setting Theory

This theory developed by McCombs & Shaw in 1972. Mass media are the main sources of information that the public discussed about. Media have power of setting agenda for the public to think about it. Audiences can expose themselves to the media contents that comfort themselves; *the pattern of news coverage across major print and broadcast media as measured by the prominence and length of stories*, (Griffin, 2012 p.379). Agenda setting theory emphasizes on the transfer of news salience by media, whereas framing extends further by stressing on the transfer of salience of news attributes.

If the Agenda Setting theory highlights on what the audience tend to think about, then the framing theory explains how to think about by the audience (Baran & Davis, 2003; Miller, 2002). Different political scientist and communication scholars attach media framing with agenda setting process as having influence on how an issue is given meaning by media people, politicians and audiences; media set agenda for the public and politicians by shooting certain breaking news to the top of the agenda because of this *agenda-setting research may over represent the power of the mass media to set the national agenda through an over-time process*, (Kaid, 2004 p. 11). Indirect effects of mass media is make media issues salience in audiences mind and influencing the government for policy change to the response because media influence seen in motivating interpersonal communication or it lets people talk about the issue of the main agenda, then attitude and behavior change among the people happens plus government pushed by the public to change policy. Agenda-setting media studies focused on *how people organize and give meaning to the political world around them, as the public gives meaning to various news issues*, (Kaid, 2004 p. 11).

2.8.2. Framing theory

Many scholars argue framing theory dragged from agenda setting, framing is the extension of agenda setting theory; but the first focused on the selection of a restricted number of thematically related attributes for inclusion on the media agenda when a particular object or issue is discussed, and the others neglected. The clear difference between two theories is about telling the audience what to think about with wide range of ideas as the definition of agenda setting, and media reconstruct reality by selecting some part of the story to influence the audience how to think

about the raised issue (Griffin, 2012 p. 381). *The second level of agenda setting is the transfer of salience of a dominant set of attributes that the media associate with an attitude object to the specific features of the image projected on the walls of our minds* (Griffin, 2012 p.386). Goffman (1974) describe framing as having diversified importance in offering context that helps people to understand media texts; he described frames as “schemata of interpretation” (p. 51); “frames provide a context which enables individuals to ‘locate, perceive, identify and label the information necessary for understanding a situation and interpreting events’ (Goffman, 1974. p. 21).

It is important for audiences how journalists and editors decide to choose their stories and backgrounds to tell for the public, they decide on what types of angles, facts, sources and interpretation to be included and excluded; what types themes should be constructed, what type of sources of information should be included are decide by the media people as their routine work to feed their audience or promote their propaganda (McQuail, 2010). In the process of doing this framing goes along with media people, for it is” intended to make the audience think or feel in a certain way about the issue under discussion”; by echoing a selective view of reality journalists work to promote a specific ideology by prioritizing angles that fit with their media policy to influence the audience (McQuail, 2010).

There are two reasons for studying media content; one to understand “the potential effects of mass communication” and the other to look into what types of contents are being offered by the media to the audience (McQuail, 2010). Frames have big influences on a perceived reality of the society, and their angle choice are also influenced by their sources and producers who frame issues behind them since media content is a product of many contexts (Pan & Kosicki, 1993). “Frames have been shown to influence the perceived reality among the public”; the public receive information from the media and the information retain in the minds of the listener as the media constructs reality not the whole story sides what happen about it (Hogan, 2013 p. 8). Media shape the attitudes of the public and challenges the public to construct its own social reality, but it does not mean the audiences directly imitate what the media feeds because they have a power to interpret the message that comes from the media (Scheufele, 1999). Studies of framing conducted by media scholars on how the media frame issues that touches who is behind the media to make frame, and how media choose the stories what are its processes or how much

the media challenge the audience; are the media effective in making the audience think about what they presented to understand issues in the way they give (Borah, 2011). Gitlin (1980) define frames as “persistent patterns of cognition, interpretation, and presentation of selection, emphasis, and exclusion by which symbol” as cited in (Borah, 2011 p.249).

According to Matthes (2009), framing is the most acceptable method to study newspaper coverage of issues in its different formats to investigate whether issues are getting big coverage or are being neglected. In media studies it is serving as helpful theory in studying media coverage of something by applying content analysis; how media are working is identified by looking at its content, and “with three aspects of content analysis: content as information; content as hidden meaning (semiology); and ‘traditional’ quantitative content analysis” (McQuail, 2010). Domestic violence is a deep-rooted problem all over the world, and it is now increasing because of Covid-19 stay at home state of emergency and schools closure period. How domestic violence is being framed by the media affects the society’s attitude and the policy makers in the country about it will be studied using content analysis of media frame.

2.8.2.1. Media framing

To clearly understand framing theory studying the multi dimensional frame production should be done (Borah, 2011), since framing found in individual and organizational level or “micro& macro construct” (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007). In media framing episodic and thematic frames found; the first one describe issues as private concerned in reporting social issue, and the second one frame issues as social and community problem which includes many stake holders in broad unlike episodic frame (Iyengar, 1991).

Frames identified in news by specified linguistic and conceptual characteristics of journalistic outputs; different scholars use different mechanisms to study journalists work about issues that covered by media for different purposes some are opportunistic and some are issue specific kind of coverage; the latter is not common in covering social issues like domestic violence, but the first is applicable and it identified by scholars as episodic frame (Hogan, 2013). Episodic or generic frames fit with current issues because it can be applied to generalize the other similar research (Hogan, 2013); human impact, powerlessness, economics, moral values and conflict are episodic frames, which can be found in the other issues too, identified by Neuman et al. (1992) as cited in Hogan (2013). Similarly, Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) identified five generic

news frames: conflict, human interest, attribution of responsibility, morality and economic consequences. “Attribution of responsibility frame used the most, followed by conflict and economic consequences” (Hogan, 2013. P. 18).

Attribution of responsibility frame: This kind of frame puts the cause and consequences of a story, and it mentions along with who is responsible for the issue; it may government, group or individual people (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000).

Conflict frame: Conflict frame is always chosen by the media producers to hold the attentions of audiences towards the issue they are writing or producing about because conflict frame talks about disagreement between groups, individuals, institutions and countries (governments) (Semekto & Valkunburg, 2000).

Economic Consequences Frame: Economic costs, benefits, or other financial implications a problem or an issue that will have economic consequence on individual, group (institutions), country covered by this kind of news frame (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000).

Morality frame: Morality frame interprets an event or problem in the context of religious tenets or moral prescriptions (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000).

Human interest (**human impact**) frame: Media professional use this frame to get the attentions of the audience by letting them to feel the story condition because the issue presented by personalized, dramatized and emotionalized expressions, and audiences like it very much (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000).

Diagnostic frame: Journalists inform the audience about the larger social, economic, or political context of the story by discussing the root causes of the problem, (Berbers & d’Haenens, 2016, p. 782-3)

Prognostic frame: *emphasizes detailed external factors and specific solutions*, (Berbers & d’Haenens, 2016, p. 782-3)

Solution frame: Journalists propose solutions for the problems they discussed to their audiences. Possible remedies and strategical plans offered; how to avoid or reduce the problem, generally, what should be done suggested by media people, (Berbers & d’Haenens, 2016, p. 782-3)

Educative: giving information what things to be handled in the future with the interventions of responsible bodies, mainly the attitudes of the public towards an issue.

2.2.2.2 Factors affecting media framing

External and internal factors affect media framing in from different direction. According to, Scheufele (1999), *social norm and values, organizational pressure and constraint, pressures of interest groups, journalist routine and ideological or political orientations of journalists* are the main factors for media framing of issues (p. 109). The following are the main factors that affect news frames:

Media Ownership- The ownership of the media whether it is profit making or not, affects what and how the media cover events, issues or problems (Graber, 2002 and JohnsonCartee, 2005). The ownership of media in Ethiopia is about whether the media are government or privately owned. In relation to ownership media resource determine how a given media frame an issue or event; the availability of financial determine the human power largely determine how the media frame an issue, problem or event, (Scheufele, 1999).

Journalistic routines and principles- Journalistic routines and journalists' ideological and political orientations have high contribution to the framing of issues (Scheufele, 1999). Media professionals focus on applying journalistic principles and framing issues based on facts because frames are used as 'working routines' for journalists; they observe and cover new issues or events based on frames which were used to cover similar issues or events in the past ...*The way journalists go about gathering information, selecting sources combined with their purpose in writing the news and the recurrent deadlines determine how the event is framed.*

Interest groups and sources- Journalists work to achieve balance and objectivity and they depend on eye witness and other sources to write a story about something. Sources are people who make news; they might have their own agendas that they want to share with the audience. 'Frame sponsorship' comes with the interest and advocacy groups who want the story should be framed as they want. Different non-governmental agents and government institutions have the power and instrument (public relations) to frame news; governments can easily affect news frames when they directly or indirectly own or control the media.

Corcoran et al. (2017) lists some factors why domestic violence media representation or coverage is always problematic as cited in Cullen et al. (2019).

- ✓ *highly concentrated media ownership including global media interests;*
- ✓ *poor levels of female representation in senior decision-making roles across media industries; and*
- ✓ *Tensions between professional socialization including commitments to objectivity, legal constraints surrounding reportage of crime, and commercial forces shaping media representation (p. 3).*

Chapter three

3. Research Methodology

This chapter deals with methodology of the study. It contains the research design, sampling, methods of data collection, and also it describes how the research data gathered and how the collected data had been presented and analyzed.

3.1. What is research methodology?

Research methodology is systematic and scientific way of solving the research problem; it simplifies the way the research problem can be approached because the researcher can design its research by choosing and justifying how he or she intends to go through it; knowing research methods/techniques comes after understanding the broad science of research or methodology, (Kothari, 2004). Research methodology has many dimensions and its scope is wider than research methods because in methodology the researcher states both its method of research he/she applied and why he/she exclude other methods, so methodology is justification, a reason for using some kinds of methods to gather and analyze data and why not using the others (Kothari, 2004). *Why a research study has been undertaken, how the research problem has been defined ... what data have been collected and what particular method has been adopted, why particular technique of analyzing data has been used and a host of similar other questions are usually answered when we talk of research methodology concerning a research problem or study,* (Kothari, 2004, p.8).

3.1. Types of research methodology

There are three approaches of research: Quantitative, qualitative and mixed of the two.

3.1.1. Quantitative research approach

This approach describes the state of affairs as it exists, enable the researcher to produce quantifiable and numerical data, are more objective, provides observable results, interpreted by the researcher based on the collected statistical data. In quantitative method of a research it is about recording of numerical values or the frequencies with which the various defined types of content occur in the selected media outlet (Wimmer & Dominick, 2011, p. 156). Quantitative methods are more objective and it provides observable effects that interpreted by the researcher

based on the collected statistical data; quantitative methods tend to be linked with numbers; it directs the researchers attention to one or two isolated variables.

3.1.2. Qualitative research approach

This approach is subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior; the function of the researcher is directly engage with the study and the researcher's insights and impressions have a great linkage, (Kothari, 2004). This approach applied in different social science studies because it helps the analysts and researchers to understand small amount of research data efficiently. Qualitative methods are informed by an interpretive and constructive worldviews, (Daymon & Holloway, 2002). "It provides the intellectual satisfaction of knowing a few things just for the sake of knowledge and also has practical utility for the social scientist to know for the sake of being able to do something better or in a more efficient manner" (Kothari, 2004, p. 6). Qualitative methods are more subjective that describe a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it and they are also more in-depth information on few case with unstructured or semi- structured response options(Daymon & Holloway, 2002).

3.1.3. Mixed approach

Studies employ both quantitative and qualitative research methods together because of the usefulness of the two and the shortage of one method is covered by the other research method. According to, Daymon and Holloway (2002) the qualitative versus quantitative debate has coincided with the rapid development of mixed methods in ways that simply bridge their differences in the service of addressing a research question.

3.2. Qualitative research design

Qualitative research approach is the research design of this study because qualitative methods provide insights from the perspective of stakeholders, enabling researchers to see things as their informants do, and it has association with words as the unit of analysis, (Daymon & Holloway, 2002). This approach is more subjective, describe a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it. Textual analysis and in- depth interview have been applied as qualitative methods of data collection. Du Plooy (1997) qualitative approach helps to inquire, analyze, interpret and examine the subject of the study *in a holistic manner* including the social and cultural conditions or backgrounds. To understand the detailed meanings of texts in social and cultural holistic phenomena qualitative research design is preferable because it focuses on

interpretation, and meaning-making of personal and social experiences, (Isaac, 2014, p.42). Qualitative approach is applicable to examine smaller data sets, (Van Gorp, 2007).

According to, Daymon and Holloway (2002) qualitative research approach helps to explore deeply in order to provide rich, detailed, holistic description because small samples and holistic focus are the norm of this approach, and qualitative researchers account for a multiplicity of dimensions and relationships in the context, so *qualitative researchers tend to be oriented to a wide range of interconnected activities, experiences, beliefs and values of people in terms of the context in which they are situated* (p.14). Qualitative approach has its own limitations: Too subjective and impressionistic nature of the approach creates the problem of bring authenticity and trustworthiness of the researches; researchers go some way to overcome the charge. Researcher's commitment and integrity of their findings with their engagement replicating their method for other study is very difficult; *careful articulation of the steps taken in the research process helps to clarify the quality of the study and diffuse criticisms of this nature*, (Daymon & Holloway, 2002 p.14).

3.3. Sampling

3.3.1. Sample design: All the media institutions in Ethiopia under consideration that has to be study in the field of studying media framing of domestic violence in Ethiopia during Covid-19 pandemic inquiry constitute a 'universe' or 'population'. Covering all the media types in the country is impossible for a single student who is doing a research for academic achievement. All media genres in the country are not covered; because of time, money and energy; the researcher selected only three newspapers from the universe for the study purposes. The newspapers so selected constitute what is technically called a sample; samples were selected using non-probability sampling method.

3.3.2. Purposive sampling

Newspapers in Ethiopian press can easily be categorized as state-owned and private-owned. The research make comparison based on ownership how newspapers were framing domestic violence during Covid-19. Three Amharic newspapers were chosen to this study for the varieties of information available in their contents and enable users to sort out what they need at anytime and anywhere easily unlike the television and radio programs/productions. *Addis Zemen* and *Addis Lisan* are government owned newspapers. *The Reporter Amharic* newspaper is private owned.

These Amharic newspapers are expected as they are greatly dealing with domestic violence issues in their different columns. This study involved two types of subject. First, a selection of newspapers that cover political, economic and social matters is done identified as subject that the universe of the content to be analyzed. Second, journalists and editors of the three sample newspapers are included as samples of the study. The study addressed the three Amharic newspapers; the top two newspapers one governmental and one private newspaper have high readership, and all the three report social, political, and economic issues as current affairs on the basis of the following reasons.

- i. The reason behind considering only Amharic newspapers is because they can be read by a greater number of people. The greater the number of readership, the greater would be its effect on people's perception.
- ii. *Addis Zemen* has the highest circulation amount and area coverage of distribution far higher than the rest state and private newspapers
- iii. *Addis Lissan* has high publication number, three publications in a week appear to address Addis Ababa people, and the researcher included for the study.
- iv. The researcher chose *The Amharic Reporter* by excluding the English version is because the people reads the local language.
- v. The *Reporter Amharic* is a privately owned newspaper established in 1995, and published in Addis Ababa. The newspaper type is broadsheet which appears every Wednesday and Sunday because the Amharic is a bi-weekly paper, but The Reporter English appears once a week, and the researcher include this private newspaper to compare its domestic violence issue coverage with the two government owned newspapers (*Addis Zemen* and *Addis Lissan*).

Addis Zemen, *The Reporter Amharic* and *Addis Lisan* newspapers are selected as the subject of this study. *Addis Zemen* is a daily Amharic published government newspaper. The researcher selected *The Amharic Reporter* (the private press), in order to find out if ownership and ideology dictate or relate to the coverage and framing of domestic violence issues by comparing it with government presses. The researcher used purposive sampling techniques in order to have access to relevant data from the newspapers. The time span also purposely bounded to examine how the press emphasized issues related to domestic violence as equal as other social, political and

economic affairs, the researcher choose the Covid-19 state of emergency *stay at home* period of time and for a reason, the schools closure and opening time have been emphasized because the other lockdowns rules were not strict.

On March 16, 2020 the Ethiopian government closed schools from primary up to preparatory for two weeks by the message that came from the Prime Minster, Abiy Ahmed. Starting from this students and teachers begun to stay at home with hoping they would back to school some day after two weeks, but since the pandemic increased after weeks later on April 09, 2020 the state of emergency in the country proclaimed by the 18th summit of Ministers under the Ethiopian Constitution Article 93(1) (A). This state of emergency was for the consecutive five months, and it prohibits religious, political, social, sport gatherings. Any meetings of more than four people were prohibited disobedience against the law could be punishable by three year prison and money from ETB 1000 up to 200,000 would be fined, (*Addis Zemen* newspaper, May 20, p. 8).

Even though the government passed this law, the real implementation of it was not effective by many reasons. Except some well-off people and government employee many Ethiopian's living depends on daily work which could not grantee to stay at home and wait for the coming of the good day. Because of this, as many people think, the state of emergency was not fully implemented. This means there was no full stay at home in Ethiopia. However, the closure of educational, religious, sport, theater, entertainment houses, etc. made men (fathers) to remain with children and women at home in big cities of the country. The youths who work in those big cities went back to their families in rural places. Teachers who were working in countryside got back to their families in cities and towns to stay with their families until the state of emergency is lifted. In one and the other way, Covid-19 state of emergency affected the lives of Ethiopians, so it is clear domestic violence is one negative impacts of the state of emergency following the pandemic in Ethiopia, like the other countries. Therefore, the researcher purposively chosen the closing and opening of schools to pick up sampled editions of the selected newspapers. The schools opened in different time, and the researcher chose the last time when students in all regions (except Tigray) and cities begun going out from home and spare their time at school as the times before Covid-19 state of emergency.

The researcher took adequate number of articles concerning domestic violence in the chosen period of time. The sampling procedure and technique enables to evaluate how much attention

the media give to issues of domestic violence. It also gives opportunities to compare the coverage of issues on domestic violence in terms of the orientations of the newspapers. Therefore, the sample newspapers editions taken from March 16, 2020 up to December 6, 2020 within the stated period of time, *Addis Zemen*, daily edition have 265 publications and *The Reporter Amharic's* twice a week publication have 79 and *Addis Lisan* three times a week constituted 111 editions. A total of 455 newspaper publications sampled for the study. In sum, purposive sampling technique employed to determine the number of the newspapers, the length of time and the sample size.

3.4. Data collection instruments

To get relevant data regarding with how Ethiopian Amharic newspapers framed domestic violence in the time of Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure period the researcher employed qualitative content analysis and in-depth interview and quantitative data collection methods were used.

3.4.1. Qualitative content analysis

The researcher applied an interpretive approach with due consideration of contexts in which newspapers content about domestic violence by applying qualitative textual analysis in addition to quantitative content analysis aiming at looking at latent meaning of news stories (articles) that had been taken as unit analysis. The researcher repeatedly read all 38 articles to interpret the meanings of the contents of the stories. The headline, subhead line, sources selection, catching phrases and word choices were important to find the messages of the articles written by different journalists.

3.4.2. In-depth interview

As the qualitative design deals more the attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of individuals and groups in the situation and in depth- interview was organized for the personnel's from the media organizations and interviewed about how they were framing domestic violence during Covid-19 pandemic stay at home state of emergency. Questions were raised by the researcher to editors and journalists of the three newspapers focusing on how they were framing their story, who were there sources for their story, what were the problems they hindered by to not cover domestic violence related stories and what they think about their media role in reducing domestic violence (how they feel about their role too). Thus, 8 media professionals were selected to address these

questions from their newspapers. The sampling procedure of the qualitative research uses non-probability quota sampling. The interviewees were selected based on the stories they wrote more by identifying it from the byline of the story. The researcher interviewed 6 informants from *Addis Zemen* and *Addis Lissan* in person by appearing into their office; however, the researcher wasted two weeks to meet the informants from *The Reporter Amharic*; at the end the informants decided to be interviewed through phone call because the researcher could not find them in their office in many days visit. The researcher recorded all the interviews and transcribed it to filter the necessary words and expressions of journalists and editors to answer questions of the research. Based on many articles the journalists wrote about domestic violence the researcher chose reporters from the selected newspapers, and based on the reporters suggestion their near editors were chosen from *Addis Zemen* and *Addis Lissan* one deputy editor in chief from *Addis Zemen* Newspaper. But from *The Reporter Amharic* one editor in chief and one deputy editor in chief were interviewed because they wrote many of the articles of domestic violence because of this the researcher interviewed only two people from *The Reporter Amharic*, but from the other two newspapers three people from each were taken. Generally, eight people were participants of this study.

3.5. Story selection (unit of analysis)

From the sample newspapers, all factual articles (news, interviews, editorials and features) were included based on the story that mentions domestic violence against women, children, and home maids disabled and aged people. The attentions of the newspapers to domestic violence were identified by counting the number of news stories, commentaries and features. Generally, any story piece that deals with domestic violence were analyzed from *Addis Zemen*, *The Reporter Amharic* and *Addis Lisan* newspapers that had been written between March, 16, 2020 and December, 6, 2020. Only written texts were analyzed by excluding visual elements (pictures) of the articles.

Articles written on the topic of domestic violence, or articles that discussed domestic violence as an area of focus or subsidiary frames that added to advocate of the primary frame of violence against women and women inequality issues were chosen to be included in the sample. Stories which focus on women touch the issues of domestic violence both directly and indirectly, but the study included only articles directly mentioned domestic violence in its discussion. Homicide

stories are not included as a sample because the presence of Covid-19 was not a reason to be appearing in the newspapers, and some of the incidents happened before the coming of Covid-19. They became a media story as any common times before the pandemic to educate the readers, so the researcher excluded it. The stories included as unit analysis are which only talks about Covid-19 and its relation with staying at home proclamation in the country. All analyzed stories are national which talks about domestic violence issues of the country, but some international domestic violence stories issues have been also included since they had been written in relation to national domestic violence issues.

3.6.Methods of data analysis and procedures

3.6.1. Identifying articles and grouping themes

Based on Alozie (2005), the researcher followed the procedures and phases to identify the dominant and subsidiary frames and dominant themes of the stories of domestic violence from the selected newspapers.

❖ General multiple reading of the articles while taking descriptive notes about the content

The researcher did a general multiple readings and taking important notes starting from the first day of gathering data to screen out the unit analysis or to identify the articles which were focused on domestic violence. There were many articles both directly and indirectly touch domestic violence, for instance, eight homicide stories were found with the selected period of time, but all did not been included since the focus (theme) was not related with the coming of Covid-19. Articles of the newspapers about women discusses violence issues against women; when violence become an issue domestic violence comes along with it because from different types of violence against women, domestic violence is the most common one as many literatures argue. The researcher found a total of 105 stories; 75 from *Addis Zemen*, 14 from *Addis Lissan* and 17 from *The Reporter Amharic*. However, the researcher screened out stories that had been focused on domestic violence in relation to Covid-19 pandemic and state of emergency, and only 38 articles screened out from 105. Reading and re-reading was the way of identifying the needed types of stories. In this phase, the researcher familiarized herself with the data to be analyzed.

❖ *Reading to identify certain recurring themes, frames, values and topic categories*

The researcher used the coding questions of different types of framing by adapting it from different researchers (Berbers & d’Haenens, 2016; Bruktawit, 2008; Gezahegne, 2018) who studied framing of different social issues. The researchers used the questions to code their data qualitatively, and the researcher of this research used those questions to identify frames and themes qualitatively and to separate the characters of one frame type from the other in order to have clear understanding and identify themes and frames of the stories of domestic violence.

❖ *In--depth interpretation of the articles*

The researcher interpreted the articles of domestic violence based on the cultural backgrounds of used terms and meanings in the way the readers can understand and what the journalists wanted to tell the reader about domestic violence during Covid-19 pandemic stay at home order and schools closure period of time. After articles of domestic violence identified and those things had been done by the researcher, the next thing was grouping similar themes.

❖ **Presented dominant themes**

Theme of the story is about what is the central focus of the story in the newspaper. Domestic violence issues of the selected newspaper were presented in four inter-related themes. Campaign against domestic violence, social attitude change, blaming justice system, and victim treatment and perpetrator accountability are main themes of the stories. Those themes found in the articles as the main and supportive message in the selected articles. The newspapers discussed domestic violence as social problem and the themes focused on bringing radical change in all aspects because domestic violence is culturally deep rooted in Ethiopia, and it was aggravated during state of emergency and schools closure.

3.6.2. Analyzed Categories

Sources, themes, frames, victim groups and form of domestic violence were entirely done using textual analysis because since stories of domestic violence are inclusive two and more sources, dominant themes and dominant frames can be seen in a single story. The researcher identified this problem and decided to analyze those things using qualitative way because in textual analysis dominant characters can be identified by reading and rereading headlines, catching phrases and conclusions of the stories. The researcher had prepared coding book which holds

category of questions that coders can answer it based on the context the story of domestic violence would be identified. But because of the above reason the researcher did not distributed it for coders after pre-tested it. *Qualitative research focuses on words rather than numbers, although occasionally numbers are used to indicate the frequency that a theme is found in transcripts or the extent to which a form of action occurs* [because of this] *the interpretation of the data is influenced by the researcher's own biography together with their involvement with people in the study*, (Daymon & Holloway, 2002, p.5). The researcher coded and counted each article with code in relation to a number of variables including story genre, location, and length, byline of the story and publication months. Since those things were not complicated and have no bias nature third party did not needed.

Stories genres -The types of stories genres is one means of identifying how did domestic violence get attention from the selected newspapers. Covering an issue as hard news shows the issue has been taken as serious. However, the selected newspapers chose the soft news which has a powerful in catching readers' attention and gives detail information including background about the issues. Soft news stories are longer and their scope of coverage is more extensive than of hard news stories.

Placement (Location) of the article in the newspaper- The story is about where the story is placed on front, inside or last pages of the newspaper. Page prominence (inside, section front, front page) will be analyzed here.

Length of story- weather it is short, medium and large; it was identified by the number of words that has been given for a single article and looking at the space given for an article.

Months of publications- This category was useful for the researcher to identify weather the article has been written in the time the reports of 101 victim children issues was hot issue or before and after the report.

Bylines of the story- Bylines of the stories refer to acknowledge writers of articles. Articles can be written by media professionals (staff members), contributors and freelancers. Staffs have different statues and experience for example, the editorial column written by the editor-in-chief or the deputy editor-in-chief of the newspapers; who wrote the story (staff or contributor) was answered by this study.

3.6.3. Information sources

Sources of the story is about who made the news which might be individual person, a group of people or organization directly or indirectly quoted in the story, as government, experts etc. Individual victims, families together, governmental official, for-profit organization or its staff, nonprofit organization or its staff, friends of the victim, journalist, and no one was cited or quoted in the news article will be analyzed.

3.6.4. Identifying dominant and subsidiary frames of the stories

The researcher analyzed the stories to identify the applied dominant frames of the stories based on questions of each frame type whether a story have a certain character or not. Semetko and Valkenburg (2000) identified the five news frames: conflict, human interest, morality, economy and attribution of responsibility, which are frame types the journalist and editors construct news story theme to tell stories for their audience. Newspapers use those frames in different level, so the researcher examined how those frames coexist and support each other in the news media, and what the differences are between newspapers in terms of frame choice in the process of covering domestic violence. This research presented the findings concerning the roles played by the various frames used by Amharic newspapers and the significant difference in how news is covered by selecting the source and analyzing the frames. The researcher coded the stories using adapted frame analysis questions. This was helpful which types of frames mostly applied in stories of domestic violence in the selected newspapers with in the selected period of time.

Domestic violence related articles of the selected newspapers have general and inclusive content, so educative, responsibility attribution, morality, solution, diagnostic, prognostic and empathy frames all in one article have a chance to be seen. However, since one story needs to have one single dominant frame the others must be subordinate, so all stories of the selected newspapers have prognostic, educative and solution frames as subordinate frame. Because of this the dominant frame distribution may seem contradictory with the extracts of the news papers that have been included in the analysis, but they are not contradictory. Since stories are general and inclusive the characters of dominant frames have high frequency in analyzing the content using content analysis technique of SPSS; based on the this one article might be indicating as having two and more than that dominant frames. Therefore, the researcher used the techniques of textual analysis to identify one single dominant frame by focusing on the headline, subhead line, and conclusions of the story. Catching phrases and quotes of the source were not helpful for

identifying the dominant frame; instead, both were confusing because one story may have more than two and three quotes and catching phrases which have different dominant frames and sources.

News articles can be broken down into a number of sections. The first few paragraphs are likely to add to, and reinforce, the message offered in the headline, while later paragraphs often take up the story from a slightly different angle, returning to the original theme later on. This means that longer news stories will not just have one frame, but possibly several, (Di Gregorio et al., 2010, p.1).

Identifying the different levels of frames 'was contingent on salience of elements in the text, who was quoted and/or referred to, terms used, and relationships between clusters of messages, (Boyko, 2008). The dominant frame can be identified straight forwardly in most prominent elements of the text: headline, subheading and first paragraph, but headline may not always match the opening paragraph exactly, as different people are responsible for headlines (editors) and articles (journalists). Therefore, the researcher should take care where the powerful element is found to identify the dominant frame in a story. The dominant frame may be found in quote sources and catchy phrase; subsidiary frames- having eliminated the elements of the text that support the primary frame, we can then group the remaining text according to themes and assess their position in the text, and the nature and extent of quoted sources, to identify a secondary frame, (Di Gregorio et al., 2010, p.1).

3.7. Ethics and limitations

The researcher's intention was using quantitative analysis to conduct the study, but after the data was collected and the numbers of domestic violence articles became 38, the methodological plan has changed and all the methodology turned to qualitative. The research focused on newspapers stories and they can be check by anyone weather this research represent and speak about the written texts or not, so the ethics aspect touches how the subject (participants) of the study were being treated by the research and the researcher. For this study eight media personnel of the selected people interviewed after the researcher explained the purpose of the study and delivering cooperative letter from Addis Ababa University.

Chapter Four

4. Data presentation, analysis and discussion

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the data collected from the selectively picked newspapers, namely *Addis Zemen*, *Addis Lissan* and *The Reporter Amharic*, which cover the time from March 16, 2020 to December 6, 2020. The newspapers issues or story pieces that focus on the coverage of domestic violence during the state of emergency and schools closure period have been analyzed, how the issues of domestic violence was framed. The chapter presents the analysis, discussions and the findings of the study. The collected data was focused on the Ethiopian Amharic newspapers framing of domestic violence. The data were collected from three local newspapers using textual analysis and interviews. In-depth interviews were conducted with eight media practitioners; three from *Addis Zemen*, another three from *Addis Lissan* and two from *The Reporter Amharic* newspapers.

The research was conducted to examine how *Addis Zemen*, *Addis Lissan* and *The Reporter Amharic* framed domestic violence stories in comparative perspective. All the collected data focused on how domestic violence issues were framed in those print media outlets within the selected time frame. Out of 265 editions of *Addis Zemen* newspaper, 24 articles found that focused on issues of domestic violence, from *Addis Lissan* 111 editions 4 articles found and from *The Reporter Amharic* 79 editions 10 articles found that covered domestic violence issues within the selected time frame. The selected articles were taken for the study since they are explicitly focused on domestic violence happening in the selected period. The researcher conducted textual analysis by close reading to identify the messages of the articles in the way how readers can understand it. All articles relating to domestic violence editions/issues found from the newspapers were analyzed qualitatively. The analysis and finding are presented in the following sections.

4.2. Data presentation and analysis

4.2.1. Coverage of domestic violence by the selected newspapers

Story genres, Size of the articles, locations of domestic violence articles on the selected newspapers, byline of the stories are discussed answer how much the selected newspapers gave attention to domestic violence during Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure.

4.2.1.1. Coverage of domestic violence issues by *Addis Zemen* newspaper

Addis Zemen newspaper has 24 various types of stories; 11 of them had been written in collaboration with EWCY Minister Office and EWLA, 2 of them by contributors and 11 of them by staffs of the newspaper. Out of 24 articles, 19 of them are long and 5 of them have medium size in terms of length. And 18 are feature, 4 are news and 2 are commentary stories in story genres. In case of publication months in May 8, in June 8, in July 7 and August 1 articles of domestic violence issues appeared on the newspaper. All of the articles have similar message that focuses on educating the people to bring change and make the country, women are equally respected with men, and help them to live free life with their partners by campaigning against domestic violence. Domestic violence has acceptance in Ethiopian culture, so the articles urge the abolishment of such attitudes of the people, and they all seek collaboration from readers and responsible bodies in the process of creating safe country that women can live freely with their partner without being servant in their own homes.

Generally, *Addis Zemen*, the government owned daily newspaper published 24 articles within the selected period of time. One article is totally international, and one other article is half international story; all other stories are national and reported in consecutive three months after the reports of 101 children raped by their family members. The types of articles published in the *Addis Zemen* newspaper out of 24 articles 17 are feature, 5 are news, 2 are commentary. The issue of domestic violence did not occurred in editorial genres *Addis Zemen*. Out of 24 articles of *Addis Zemen*, 19 of them are large and 5 have medium size.

All articles found in the inside pages of the newspaper. Domestic violence stories are found at the middle of the newspapers since they are appearing like filling the column and entertaining the reader as creating gap from hard news; educating using long expressions. Informants know it; “editorials are for politically important news; for such issues [domestic violence] is challenging to use it; instead, we cover it on the opinion pages since it is open for everyone,

informant (1, a reporter from *Addis Zemen*). Informant (5) who is deputy editor in chief from *Addis Zemen* said the following.

“ፍሮንት ፔጅ ላይ የሚሆኑት ሀገራዊ አንገብጋቢ ጉዳዮች ናቸው። ማህበራዊ ጉዳዮች ወደ ፍሮንት ፔጅ የመምጣት እድል የላቸውም። ቋሚ አምድ ተመድቦላቸው ሰው ጠብቆ እንዲያብ ነው።”

“Since other politically important issues took the editorial pages, social issues appear inside pages of the newspaper, and it is important for readers because inside page issues have common pages, it lets the reader to find social issues in the same column of different editions of the newspaper”.

Two stories written by contributors, six stories of *Addis Zemen* written by the collaborations of the newspaper staffs and Ethiopian Women, Children and Youths Office(EWCY), the stories written by both the newspaper staff journalists and the ministerial office public relation personnel; the stories do not get direct coverage of the newspapers before it should be rewritten by the staffs; the researcher found out this by asking the informants, why articles written with the collaboration of ministerial office sponsorship do not have byline (the name of the writer of the story). Informant 2, told the researcher “dispatches can be delivered from the Ministry office of Women, Children and Youths, and I may be ordered to rewrite it; I always do that, but I am not interested to mention my name there because there might be issues I do not agree about, so the newspaper publishes it without byline, but with who sponsored it”. Informant (5) said” there are sponsoring institutions that works with us by having contract with the newspaper with millions of ETBs for spaces of the newspaper (column for stories), but the stories should be rewritten by our personnel”.

4.4.1.1. Addis Zemen stories written in collaboration with the Ethiopian Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

The Ministry works with *Addis Zemen* newspaper as a direct responsible office for women and children safety in the country. From other types of stories that had been written twice a week for the selected period of time six of the articles are about domestic violence. The stories come from the office and rewritten by the staff members; most of the six stories have no mentioned byline, and the researcher asked the two reporters and one editor in chief of *Addis Zemen*; why the articles have no the writers’ name, and three of them answered “because articles written by both the ministerial office and the staff reporters, so saying ‘in collaboration with the Ethiopian

Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs is enough to tell the readers the articles have been written by the two parties.”

All stories are long, found inside pages of the newspaper and feature in news genre. EMWCYAs itself was the sources of the stories. And international organizations (United Nations and United Nations Women) reports have been used for some of the stories as additional information, especially, in telling what is happening in the other world to bring helpful information for readers. Women and children, as domestic violence victim group, were the focus of the stories. Since all stories are general and inclusive all forms of domestic violence except economic control and marital rape were being discussed, i.e., physical injury psychological sexual assault; economic aspects of the women were discussed as the basic reason for the occurrences of other forms of domestic violence during Covid-19 state of emergency, not as a form of controlling the victims. Early marriage and FGM were also being mentioned since it was aggravated by the coming of Covid-19 and schools closure. Campaigning against domestic violence, bringing societal changes victim treatment and perpetrators accountability were the themes of the stories. Diagnostic and solution frames were used as dominant frames, and responsibility attribution, prognostic and educative frames were used as subordinate frames; how victims should be supported when they attacked by their partners and families is also given space to empower the victims as victim treatment frames. The articles focused on how Covid-19 causes to increase domestic violence in the country, and the ministerial office calls for collaboration to work against domestic violence in the time of staying at home. Articles mention the launching of emergency digital phone calls, for temporary solutions to domestic violence victims can call and report their condition to make the perpetrator accountable for its unlawful act against his wife or any other women or children in his home. The presence Covid-19 pandemic increased domestic violence pandemic, and women are economically and socially affected since women were challenged by home works like unpaid care giving in addition to different home violence.

Articles have ambitious nature of promising good for the future. The stories do not have real case nor did real practice (applied solution); only promising idea and preaching how the ministerial office is working hard with responsible bodies to create social safety for Ethiopian women and children. The reporters of *Addis Zemen* do not feel comfort about the stories that come from the office, to be rewritten.

“ተቋሙን ጥርግዖት እንድታደርገለት ይፈልጋል። ተቋሙን የሚያስተች ነገር በዚያ አምድ ላይ አይወጣም። እኔ በራሳቸው አምድ ላይ እነሱን የሚተች ነገር ብጽፍ እኔ የምሰራበት ተቋም ገቢው ስለሚቀረጥበት ይጠይቀኛል። የብዕር ስም ቀይሬ ነው በሌላ አምድ ላይ እንደዚህ አይነት የትችት ጽሑፎችን የምጽፈው።” የመረጃ ምንጭ 2፣ የአዲስ ዘመን ሪፖርተር።

“Sponsored institutions forced us to promote their institutions, they do not let us to work based on the reality. Stories which had not have byline in our newspaper are written by both the sponsor institution and by the reporter who shapes the story based on the editorial policy, I do not believe their report, so I do not want my name to be appear as a writer of the story” (Informant, 2, a reporter from *Addis Zemen*). [Litrally translated by the researcher].

4.4.1.2. Addis Zemen stories written in collaboration with EWLA

Women Lawyers Association works with media organizations. From print media they works with *Addis Zemen* newspaper, and the researcher found five articles that focused on domestic violence. All of the stories are feature in story genre, found inside pages of the newspaper, large in length and written by *Addis Zemen* reporters, i.e, the association has no story contribution and all have names of the writers. As a source of information different members of the association had been participated, so the association itself was the main sources of the information in all of the articles. United Nation, United Nations women and, rarely, researches and researchers were additional sources. Women, children and home maids were mentioned as a victim group of people; stories are general and inclusive about the forms of domestic violence, and physical injury, psychological, sexual assault were mention in all of the five stories. Blaming the justice system, domestic violence campaign, need for social and policy change are the main themes of the stories. Attribution of responsibility, morality, diagnostic and solution frames are dominant.

The articles explain all forms of domestic violence economic, social and psychological aspects; from all types of violence against women domestic violence is the most bitter that happens every time in the lives of women. Some of the articles article have a private story of victims, but is not in detail; from this one 11 years old girl who reputedly raped by her father who filmed his shameful action by his phone, and his wife the daughter’s mother saw it; then she asked both and they confirmed her what was happening. The mother and the raped daughter took the case to EWLA that helped them to take their cause to the court and he became prisoner, were discussed as an example.

ለታዳጊዎና ለቤተሰብ ደህንነት ሲባል በተቀየረ ስም ከጠራናቸው ቤተሰቦች የ11 ዓመቷ ሰፋኒትን ታሪክ እናንሳ ሰፋኒት የተማሪ አባት ነው ያላት አቶ ዳዊት የእናቷ ወ/ሮ ምኞቱ ተንከባካቢ የቤት እመቤትነት ታክሎበት በውጭ ሆኖ ለሚመለከት ሰፋኒት ጥሩ የቤተሰብ ሕይወት ያላት ሊመስለው ይችላል። ግን አልነበረም የሰፋኒት እምቡጥ ገላ ማስታወስ ከምትችልበት ሊጋ እድሜዋ ጀምሮ ለዓመታት በአባቷ በአቶ ዳዊት ወሲባዊ ጥቃት ተፈፅሞታል። አቶ ዳዊት ወ/ሮ ምኞት ቤት በማትኖርበት ጊዜ ሁሉ ደህንን ሰፋኒት ላይ ይፈፅም

ነበር። የአቶ ዳዊት ድፍረት በልጁ የሚፈፀመውን ፀያፊ ድርጊት በሰልኩ እስከ መቅረጽ አድርጎት ነበርና በ11 ዓመቷ ታዳጊ ሶፋንት ላይ የሚፈፀመውን ጥቃት ፍትህ እንዲያገኝ መንገድ ሆኗል። በተጠቁሞ ህፃን ሶፋንትና ለአናቷ የምስክረነት ቃል እንዲሁም በገኪም መስረጃ ላይ ተመርኩዞ ፍርድ ቤቱ በ5 አመት ከስድስት ወር ጽኑ እስራት እንዲቀጣ ወሰነበት። ሐምሌ 16፣ ገጽ 13።

The articles advocate the need to create a society who can say ‘I could not keep silent’ to struggle with social and health problem that comes from domestic violence. In Ethiopia women are always struggling with physical and psychological domestic violence, and working together against it is the expected thing to stop their pain; married women in Ethiopia are more in danger than the others. All people should participate, government institutions need to work hard towards it, and families need to nurture disciplined children who respect women. Maid servant’s human rights are being violated by their employers in different way, like, beating, insulting, threatening, and increasing their work pressure and rape are common forms of violence against maid servants. And the coming of Covid-19 increased their suffering because the whole family started staying at home because of the stay at home decree.

4.4.2.3. Addis Zemen stories written by contributors

The researcher found two articles written by participant readers. Articles also asks the morality of the people that became poor time to time why the religious people are doing this animals activity which is not human nature, and that can only done by the grip of Satan; fathers and relatives supposed to be the protectors of children, but they are attacking them to the opposite. The articles is criticize governmental institutions , especially, the works of EMWCYA, means and explain what the Ethiopian law put to make accountable the perpetrators, and how it is failed to overcome the problem. The law should be strong to protect women from violence; law that can bring social change to build a society that can respect women.

4.4.2.4. Addis Zemen stories written by staff members choice

From 11 stories written by staffs, many of them are about domestic violence during the emergency period were written as a campaign after the reports of 101 children had been reported. Those stories are about the girls, boys and women attacked by their family members, fathers and partners; the report that cache the attentions of the media and shocked the society came from Addis Ababa City Administration Women, Children and Youths Office. The articles touch issues of women who are under women’s participation in the country politics does not changed the problems of women who are being victims from their partners. Only two stories are focused on

international stories based on the reports of international media and institutions with little focus on national domestic violence.

4.4.2.5. Coverage of domestic violence issues by Addis Lissan newspaper

Addis Lissan, the Addis Ababa City Administration office owned published only 4 articles out of 111 editions; three of them are feature and one is news genre and all are large sized articles. All articles found in the inside pages of the newspaper, and all of them had been written by staffs of the newspaper. The newspaper published one story per a month; in four months four stories appeared on the newspaper, in May, June, August and December. One of the articles had been written about Anne Frank's story, and it tries to show how Anne and her family stayed in a warehouse (Annex) for two years, and the relation between the people stay together at home because of Covid-19 pandemic. There were quarrels between the two families in the Annex; Anne did not feel comfort because she could not accord with her parents and sister, but she was brave and she did not believe in people's bad nature instead she thought people's bad character nurtured through time by conditions. The main theme of the article is making readers think about positive even things in our life are bad, and domestic violence always happens when people stuck together; therefore, quarrels one against the other should be solved by discussion wisely. Covi-19 stay at home decree forced people to stay together for day and night, and the article brought concrete example to educate the people (readers) how to over comes challenges during the pandemic stay at home state of emergency.

The articles in *Addis Lissan* have been written by covering a variety issue with variety sources. Most of it begun with what is domestic violence; who are venerable groups of people, After using those things as introduction, the articles include the ideas of different people (experts) from different profession, and they gave detail explanation how domestic violence seems like in Ethiopia with the coming of Covid-19 and what are the possible solutions for the problem. Staying at home decree increased sexual violence since people stuck at home together. The absence of women's income because of the pandemic, shortage of partner's income, lack of work at home, men's culture of eating what women cook without participating to prepare, women's abuse, men who are drug addicted commit sexual violence against their partner in different means were some of the causes that intensified domestic violence during stay at home state of emergency.

Articles in *Addis Lissan* newspaper states solutions of domestic violence by explaining what expected from husbands and wives to establish comfortable marriage. The ideas focus on how husband and women should respect each other in this difficult time, for they should not forget marriage is living together by sharing things not to fulfill the interests of only one of them. Children should not be witnessing the violence of their father against their father since they would develop the same violent character; woman should not be beaten and insulted; if it happens to her during stay at home, she will not have interest to continue her life with her husband. Family is base for the next generation for the country, so only good things should be cultivated in family. In the name of women's right women do not make their men's mad at them; things need to have smooth ground. Scientific and religious trainings are sometimes necessary to save marriages and make it comfortable for both couples; institutions that work for the equality of gender should give training in this hard time.

Articles in *Addis Lissan* newspaper states how to help and empower domestic violence victims; how different associations both governmental and civic societies can serve victim women and children during Covid-19 stay at home state of emergency, which increased domestic violence cases against women. How associations council victim's case and helps them where they have to go, and get help according to their case. Ethiopian women Lawyers association and Ethiopian celebrities endeavor to help victims had been mentioned repeatedly. Helping victims starts from taking them into the survivals temporary camps or help them to go in to courts. Preparing free call phones for the victims of domestic violence has taken as good temporary solution to contact the association and get free service from the associations. The articles urge people (readers) should condemn domestic violence and work hand in hand is necessary to bring change; associations endeavor to create awareness by different media outlets are also mentioned many times to address what they are doing with regard to domestic violence during Covid-19 stay at home state of emergency and schools closure period of time. The articles has inclusive messages, and they are educative, all try to explain what domestic violence means, how it was during stay at home period, how it was before Covid-19 (with figure evidence), how the problem should be resolved.

All articles emphasized on radical change to stop this bad activity which should be condemned by all society members. In one article of *Addis Lissan* one government official disagree with the

idea of Covid-19 increased domestic violence in Ethiopia; he do not believe the idea of sexual and gender violence increased because of Covid-19 because the numbers do not indicate that, and to say it is increasing the victim's number should not come only from hospital; the information also should be found in police and court offices. However, he believes violence against women and children is deep rooted social problem before the pandemic and it would continue steadily. He puts the solution that need to be taken by all responsible bodies; he stated what his office has a plan to update the law next year, and for another ten year their plan is to stop violence against women because they are working hard in protection, giving feedback and working in collaboration with responsible bodies to bring radical change. In protection plan working to create awareness for the people, with giving feedback helping the victims in health care, psychological support, and taking the perpetrators in to court.

Recently, three hospitals are giving this service including working with police and protectors. Updating the law could not bring change, but changing the attitudes of the people and work hard before things happen is good instead of chasing the perpetrator after the lives of children and women darken. People who could not stopped by its culture, religion, social connection from its bad activity can not stopped by the legal system only, so all agrees that creating awareness should be activities of all people. Almost all articles preach hard work from responsible bodies to reduce domestic violence even it cannot be stopped. Violence against children and women is violating human rights, it need to be stopped; otherwise, prosperity cannot be achieved since women are half part of the population and children are leaders of the next generation. To fight against this social and health problem Addis Ababa residents and all the people of Ethiopia irrespective of race, gender, religion and age should stand up together. Gender violence is not newly created thing; everybody knows it, but the severity of it do not understood enough yet; especially, during Covid-19 stay at home decree period. Schools, government and nongovernment offices closure make it things unspeakable, so everyone should fight it. Woman is child, mother, sister, wife and everything, but she is suffering with many kinds of problems we cast into her; instead, of respecting and helping her. If people keep silent to not expose this kind of problems, he would be considered he is the collaborator the action. The solution is not in the hands of some people; it is in the hands of everyone who works in any field. Victims do not want show their identity; they prefer to hold their pain. Some dare to approach police court, but criminals do not get enough judgment that fits to what they have done; there is legal gap to plead

guilty with educative prison years. Little effort is being done to update the criminal law because when the violence against women becomes very complicated the law should be stronger.

4.2.4.6. Coverage of domestic violence issues by The Reporter Amharic

From *The Reporter Amharic*, the privately owned newspaper, the researcher found 10 articles, which deal with domestic violence issues. The types of articles published in the three newspapers out of 10 articles 4 are feature, 4 are news, 1 commentary and 1 is interview. *The Reporter Amharic* has 5 medium and 5 long articles, whereas. All articles found in the inside pages of the newspaper. The issue of domestic violence was being covered as a social issue as less important matter compared with politically important issues. “Our newspaper focuses on politics because it is political newspaper, and social issues are being reported to accompany politically important issues” informant,⁸ editor in chief from *The Amharic Reporter*. Only one article written by a female psychologist contributor and all others had been written by the staffs of the newspaper.

The Reporter Amharic explains much about the issue domestic violence related with legal aspects of the country and why it is needed, how it is being applied and how the other countries are using legal systems to control DV by making perpetrators questionable. Even though there is difference, in the world one from four women experience sexual violence by her family, relative, husband, brother, boy friend...etc. Victims devastate physically and psychologically because of it; committing suicide and living in depression are some of it. The articles also wrote about what civic societies organized by the celebrity people and their followers doing to stop the suffering of children who are being raped and attacked by their parents; their work started after the Federal women, children and youth minister office reported about 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers. According to people who are working in it, victims are coming to them after they started creating awareness via advertisement and by their television program. Their main function is educating the people.

Articles teach about how Covid-19 changed the nature of the family because all members of the family forced to stay together the whole day and night, and it creates quarrel between them; even it goes up to physical injury on some members who were fighting because people got home late cannot go outside; drinking in a group had been stopped, offices schools and religious places are closed. The article explains how parents can stay with their children in the way they can give them comfort. Domestic violence cases which can happen during stay at home decree is taken as

urgent problems that need the intervention of the courts, and decision had made courts should be open for people who are in danger with domestic violence; their cases to be seen by the courts while courts are closed and judges are staying at home. Ethiopian general court president Mrs. Meaza Ashenafi posted in her twitter account to announced courts are open for some urgent cases including domestic violence because some part of the community are vulnerable for domestic violence because of the pandemic state of emergency. Even though courts are closed, and judges are doing from their home, domestic violence cases which investigated and reported by police had been seen by the courts as an urgent social problem. In the pandemic people are staying at home and domestic violence happen between family members, husband and wife and siblings. In Ethiopia there is no exact figure for its happening, but in other countries domestic violence increased (doubled) by three; physical and psychological influences are happening on victims of domestic violence because of the pandemic lockdown. Based on the reports of World Health Organization March 19, Ethiopian courts are also obligation to see issues like this, and they are open for it now. The traditional and harmful practices were applied during stay at home period, and *the Reporter Amharic* focused on educating the public by show the causes and consequences of such practices. Because of Covid-19 many people stayed at home and some got domestic violence; 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers. Courts were opened for such types of cases and people who convicted of this thing had been taken in to court to be their case seen by judges.

4.2.2. Sources of information for the selected newspapers

In the framing of domestic violence stories, the study considers the types of a source used in the selected print media outlets. The government, Ethiopian women lawyers association (EWLA), international organizations were main sources of information for the selected period of time. Victims of domestic violence did not used as a source directly; instead, the stories of victims explained through government officials, women lawyer's association members and celebrity people have made themselves ready to help victims and fight against domestic violence. The choice and use of sources for the selected media in the selected period of time is similar but differ the way they use sources with different story genres. All governments and the private owned newspapers relayed on government sources; the issues of domestic violence appeared based on what the government sources offered any piece of information about the issue. Example, Federal Courts President Meaza Ashenafi wrote about the openness of courts for

domestic violence cases during state of emergency, on her twitter page, and the newspapers used it as a source to their news; and the twitted message of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed about domestic violence were used by newspapers as a sources of news, and it had been mentioned in many articles of all the selected newspapers. All the informants said to the researcher the most common sources of domestic violence related news are government officials because victims are not happy to get their story appear on the newspapers since they fear social isolation that will happen in the future of their lives.

4.2.2.1. Sources of information for *Addis Zemen* domestic violence stories

❖ Government institutions and government officials

Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Affairs Minister office- as a directly responsible government department used as government institutional sources of information for *Addis Zemen* newspaper domestic violence stories. The institution itself has a column, bought from *Addis Zemen* and twice a week the women children and youths issue appear on it. People who work in this ministry office were used as sources of information by representing their institution. Therefore, for many articles of domestic violence stories EWCYA Minister Office was source of information.

Prime Minister Abiy's twitter message- "We have a chance to change quarrels at home in to agreement; domestic violence against women have no acceptance by any means; in this hard time we have to support each other instead of violating one against another." This message of the prime minister was quoted in many articles of the newspaper that had been written by staff members decision. It was what Prime minster Abiy Ahmed said about DV against women in the stay at home period to make people aware the situation staying at home should have good consequence and women should be safe in their home.

President Sahilework 's Speech - "Victim women and girls should get justice." Her message is about the children and women who were victims of domestic violence by their family members should get justice. She was speaking about victims that she had visited them in a temporary victim recovering camp. However, her message do not seek only temporary solution or treating victims and prosecuting perpetrators, instead, the President's message is calling for collaboration to work against violence against women as common enemy. She visited victims and spoke who were they and who raped them. A disabled girl who reputedly raped by her blood father and

escaped to protect her sisters from the same attack of their father, a sister who raped by her brother in her 13th and another 13 year old girl who raped by her neighbor are some of the victims of domestic violence she had mentioned as an example. The President message focused more on bringing radical change by working together for women equality, and perpetrators should get judgment based on their sin. Based on her message over all change is needed to create gender equality, and it needs collaboration from all parts of the society. Her speech and message was quoted in many articles of *Addis Zemen* newspaper in the report of domestic violence that had been written by staff's decision in both news and feature stories.

❖ **Women's association**

Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)- *was established in 1995, with the objective of illuminating discriminatory norms and applications against the women. Believing the women face a disproportionate magnitude, of discrimination at their homes, the organization made family law its primary concern, opposing some of the working law of the 1960s and proposed for some to be changed,* (Meron Girma, 2013 p.76). EWLA helps victim's legal aid and legal advice services. When victims do not know how to go with the proper procedures most have faced with domestic violence come to the association and get help by freely expressing their situations that they were afraid to tell anyone. In addition to assisting victims, the association works with media organizations. From print media they works with *Addis Zemen* newspaper, and the researcher found five articles that focused on domestic violence. EWLA members used as sources of information for *Addis Zemen* newspaper domestic violence stories in both personally and by representing their association. They were sources in both the association's column and in stories written by the staff member's decision.

❖ **International organizations (UN, UN Women, WHO)**

Domestic violence stories of *Addis Zemen* include the information about the outside World, what is happening in the other countries and how they are handling it, and what can Ethiopia learn from the countries and what United Nations declared about the solutions and preventive measures were included.

4.2.2.2 Sources of information for Addis Lissan domestic violence stories

Except an article which focused on the story of Anne Frank, other three articles of *Addis Lissan* have more than three sources in a single story; Sources and quotes that had been used in *Addis Zemen* also used in *Addis Lissan*. Prime Minister Abiy’s twitted message and President Sahilework Zewudie’s speech ... Government officials, experts and international institutions had been used as source of information. *Addis Lissan* used the ideas of a community member, religious father and celebrity woman which did not used by Addis Zemen newspaper. Addis Ababa City Administration Children, Women and Youth office and Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Affairs Minister were used governmental institutions. Experts were a psychologist from Ethiopian Catholic University and EWLA member.

Addis Ababa police commission, elders who can explain the problem religious people were used as a source for it...writing stories based on the single victim story is not applicable in Ethiopia because harassment affects her future life, (informant, 3, a reporter from Addis Lissan).

4.2.2.3. Sources of information for The Amharic Reporter domestic violence stories

➤ **Legal department and EWCYA Ministry Office**

Legal institutions used as a source of information for *The Amharic Reporter* domestic violence stories because most of the articles discussed domestic violence in relation to Ethiopian legal system including court’s decision. Ethiopian general court president Mrs. Maza Ashenafi’s twitter message, Mr. Tesfaye Neway, public relation officer for all three federal courts and federal first instance courts vice president, Federal primary courts president Mr. Fuad Kiyar, the former Federal general Attorney director Adanech Abebie were the sources of the information from legal department of the government. Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Affairs Office was another source’s of information for the newspaper. In addition to Federal WCYA Ministry Office, Amhara Regional Women, Children and Youths Office were used.

Informant,7, deputy editor in chief from *The Reporter Amharic* said the following:

ሰርስ እኛ ሁልጊዜም የምንጠቀመው ... ዳታዎችን ኮሌክት የሚያደርጉትን የ መንግስት አካላት ነው። የሀፃናት አድን ድርጅት ዩኒቨርሲቲ ሲፍ ዘ ቸልድረን ሌሎችም አሉ ሁሉም ብቻቸውን አይሰሩም በነገራችን ላይ ኤንጂኔሪ ይባላሉ እንጂ የሚሰሩት ከመንግስት ጋር ነው። ምክንያቱም ሳይፈራራም ምን ሳይሉ ወደ ታች ወርደው መስራት ስለማይችሉ። እና አነሱም ሪሰርች አድርገው ስለሚያመጡ አነሱንም እንደመረጃ ምንጭ እንጠቃምለን። በደንብ የተጠናከረ የምናገኘው ግን መንግስት ጋር ነው። ምክንያቱም ኤንጂኔሪዎች አንድ ሁለት ወረዳ ምናምን ነው የሚሰሩት። የመንግስት ሪፖርት ሲሆን ግን በአንድ ነው ምናገኘው። እና ሞር አነሱ የሚሰጡትን መረጃ እንወስዳለን። ከዚያ ደግሞ በየክልሉ ካሉ የሴቶች እና ወጣቶች ቢሮዎች ማለት ነው የምናገኘው። ፍ/ቢ.ቶችም ጉዳዩ ሲያልቅ የመረጃ ምንጭ ይሆናል።

Our sources are government offices in all aspect because other civil societies and international NGOs like Save the children and unicef work with government and they had no complete information like the government, and they focus on some places based on the research they used to start their work eventhough we use sources from NGOs. Federal Women, Children and Youths Ministerial Office and courts (after verdict) are also our sources for issues of domestic violence for our newspaper. Like the Federal, Regional Women, Children and Youths Offices give us information for our stories [literally translated by the researcher].

4.4. Forms of domestic violence in the selected newspapers

Domestic violence issues of the selected newspapers discussed different forms of domestic violence. Since stories are general and inclusive that mentioned all forms in a single story. In different literature domestic violence has defined in relation with controlling a person in all aspects against its human rights. Economic reason has been mentioned as a cause for domestic violence in different articles, but there was no a specific story that narrates economic control as one form of domestic violence. Women's economic dependence on their husbands made to suffer with violence. Physical injury, psychological influence, sexual assault had been mentioned by the selected newspapers.

Early marriage and FGM- This harmful traditional practices are not part of domestic violence in the literatures of domestic violence, but both happens with the influence and decisions of families, and both were increased in Ethiopia during Covid-19 state of emergency and schools closure. Some articles mentioned this social problem with domestic violence forms because both were increased in Ethiopia because of Covid-19 stay at home decree and schools closure.

4.4. Mentioned groups of people as victims

People with disability and Aged people had not been mentioned as vulnerable of domestic violence. Women and children are the mentioned victims groups of people.

4.4.1., Mentioned groups of people as victims in *Addis Zemen*

Women are the first mentioned victims in the selected newspaper, followed by children, only two maid servant's related stories found in *Addis Zemen* newspapers; most of other articles are about women and children. There are also general/inclusive stories that explain issues of domestic violence without specifying the types (groups of people) whom are being affected. The

newspapers mentioned many types of challenges for Ethiopian women including internal migration and displacement because of lack of peace to stay in the area where they build their living condition, and the problem with the coming of Covid-19 things became hard to be handled. The articles discussed many issues related children’s vulnerability, and they clearly put how children in Ethiopia are under big problem that comes from their parents and adopters because of the schools closure, they are being raped by their parents. “A 11 years old girl whom repeatedly raped by her father who filmed his shameful action by his mobile phone,” *Addis Zemen*, July, 23, 2020 p.13.

...በሴቶች ላይ በስፋት የሚታወቅ የጥቃት ዓይነት የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት ነው።ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ በሴቶች አካልም ሆነ ስነልቦና ላይ የሚፈፀመው ጥቃት... ይህን ለማስቀረት ሁሉም በትኩረት ሊሰራበት ይገባል።” አዲስ ዘመን፣ ሐምሌ 14/2012፣ገጽ 14።

Domestic violence is the bitterest type of violence that happens every time in the lives of women... In Ethiopia women are always struggling with physical and psychological violence, and working together against it is the expected thing from everyone to stop their pain” *Addis Zemen*, July, 21, 2020 p.14. [Literally translated by the researcher]

የሴቶችን ጥቃት ለመከላከል ሊሰራ የሚገባው ጥቃት ከመድረሱ በፊት እንጂ ችግር ከደረሰ በኋላ መሆን የለበትም።አንዲት የተዳፈረች ሴት በማህበረሰቡ ወጥታ ተሳትፎ እንዲታደርግ ሰው ምን ይለናል ከሚለው ስነ ልቦናዊ ጫና በተጨማሪ በእና ማህበረሰቡ ውስጥ victim blaming ተበዳይዋን ወቃሿ ይበዛል። ጾታን መሰረት ያደረጉ ጥቃቶችን ለመቀነስ ካስፈለገ ሁሉም ህብረተሰብ ኃላፊነት አለበት... ቤተሰብ ልጆቻቸውን በስነ-ምግባር መቅረጽ ይገባቸዋል። የመንግስት ተቋማት ለጉዳዩ ትኩረት ሊሰጡት ይገባል። ትኩረት ማለት የጾታ እኩልነት እንዲሰፍን የተዛቡ አስተሳሰቦችን መቅረፍ በፖሊሲው ፅፎ ከማስቀመጥ ይልቁንም መሬት ላይ በተግባር እንዲፈፀም መተግበርን ይጠይቃል።አዲስ ዘመን፣ ሐምሌ 20/2012፣ገጽ 15።

Protecting women should be done before the violence happens to them. It is better than working with it after it happens. One raped women cannot socially involve freely since she faces many challenges from the community; the community blame herself, victim blaming is common. All people should participate, government institutions need to work hard towards it; to create gender equality putting the policy on paper is not solution because the solution is implementing it practically. Families need to nurture disciplined children who respect women, *Addis Zemen*, July, 27, 2020 p.15. [Literally translated by the researcher]

A disabled girl who reputedly raped by her father and escaped to protect her sisters from the same attack of their father, a sister who raped by her brother in her 13th and another 13 year old

girl who raped by her neighbor, *Addis Zemen*, June 13p.2. This was also from the Prisedent Sailework Zewudie speech.

Two articles from *Addis Zemen* newspaper one feature type and the other news genre, but the source and the writer are the same talks about home maids human right violated by their employs in different ways, like, being beaten, insulted, threatened, increasing their work pressure and rape. And the coming of Covid-19 increased their suffering because the whole family started staying at home because of the stay at home decree. The presence of lack of evidence make things difficult to bring the perpetrators accountable for what they violate the rights of their home workers, but the main problem is the victims hide their pain; they cannot dare to speak about it for people or institution that can help them to get all kinds of support. Home workers have no awareness how to get their rights can be respected with the help of legal system, they do not even know what are their human rights to be respected by their employs because home workers job does not included in the labor and civil law of the country; they have not clear law to ask their right. Those things make home workers to be always in abuse and sexual violence that affects them both physically and psychologically.

4.4.2. Mentioned groups of people as victims in *Addis Lissan*

More than 100 children and 50 women got in to the temporary camp hospitals; from those victims 17 and 14 years old girls came there because they were being raped by their fathers. Another 21 years old youth raped by her uncle, and she is in the camp. There are many women and children who hide their pain because they do not want to speak their story to other; they fear to be neglected, so they could not get justice. This story appear in *Addis Zemen*, June 13/202 and *Addis Lissan*, August, 27/2020 based on the speeches of Prisedent Sailework Zewudie after she visited the temporary victims of domestic violence camp.

4.4.3. Mentioned groups of people as victims in *The Reporter Amharic*

The article of this newspaper focuses on children issues; women were being mention as victim with children, but the stories are more about children.

Kids are still being forced to get married before they finish their childhood; they forced to have sex before their age and fistula affects their health and they highly affected psychologically because of it their problem is complicated; ‘give me your daughter to my son’ culture made

many children to struggle with problems that comes from their families decision. Below God's protection children's safety prevented by the parents of them at home; to the contrary, they are being attacked physically, psychologically, and sexually by their family and relative members; children are highly venerable, and the issue is becoming sensitive. Children cannot save themselves by making their rights respected from different attacks because of this they are venerable, and their venerability is increased because of Covid-19 pandemic, so the parents and adopters the government and non government institutions should do their own part to make the children right respected and confirm their social safety.

4.4. Themes of the selected articles

Domestic violence stories in the selected newspapers have the following inter-related themes: Campaigning domestic violence, blaming the justice system, changing the social conditions providing treatments for victims and perpetrator accountability. Domestic violence was constructed as a big social and health problem.

4.5.1. Themes of *Addis Zemen* articles

➤ Campaign against domestic violence

Many stories of the selected newspaper urge the collaborations of all people to stand against domestic violence as social and health problem of the country. Trying to tell what is domestic violence, how it can be a problem, who are victims, how it challenges (restrict) the development efforts of the country and how can it should be avoided are the process of motivating readers to do their own part. Public intervention to alleviate the problem together is being invited by the media reports of domestic violence because they do focus on its outcome for social crisis; the selected newspapers frame domestic violence as a social and healthy matter that can be handled by the participations of all people. The selected newspapers used campaigning domestic violence theme after the reports of 101 children had been raped by their family members, including their fathers, came out.

የሚወጡ መረጃዎች የቤት ውስጥ ጥቃት እንደ ጨመረ ይገልጹ ነበር። ከመጨናነቅ ስራ ከማጣት በቤት ውስጥ በመዋል በመጣ ምክንያት የመጣ ነው። እንደ ሚዲያ ባለሙያ የችግር ምንጭ ምንድን ነው ብለሽ መጠየቅ አለብሽ። የቤተሰብ ክትትልና ድጋፍ የህጻናትን ጉዳይ የሚከታተሉ ጉዳዮችን እንጠይቃለን ጉዳዩ ምንድን ነው ቢተሰብ በቤተሰብ ጥቃት የሚፈፅምበት። በአቅማችን ሞክረናል። የሲቶችና ህጻናት ሚኒስቴርና የአዲስ አበባው የህግናት ጥቃት... አቅማቸው እንኳ ለጋብቻ ያልደረሰ እንባቀቅላ ህጻናት የተደረፉበት ነበር። በማህበራዊ ሚዲያ በራሳችን ገጽ እንኳ የህግናት መደፈር ይቆም ብለን ዘመቻ ከፍተን ነበር።

In the stay at home period by the Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency domestic violence was increased because people stack together; it is not my only idea much information approves that, and I believe it was true. The violence happened by family members we focused on why such things was happening; we talked to psychologist, women children and youths association how they were working to reduce the problem. Children kids were being raped; we do to campaign as a journalist and by our social media accounts too because physical, psychological pain of the children is hard I ask why and how? Are we changed from human nature to animal? As a professional we tried, but it was not enough, informant, 2, a reporter from *Addis Zemen*).[Litrally translated by the researcher]

➤ **Blaming the criminal justice system**

The criminal law of the country and its implementation was being discussed in the selected newspapers as a reason for the happening of domestic violence, updating the law of domestic violence and sentencing serious years of penalty of criminals is needed to reduce domestic violence. Domestic violence in Ethiopia has no its own code; it is part of criminal and family law. The selected newspapers needed policy change and claim the justice system failed to save women and children from domestic violence. Always in Ethiopia women are under problem in their home from their family as well as from the outside since they are vulnerable for violence in many aspects; The coming of Covid-19 made things very hard for women to survive in the two pandemics (Covid-19 and domestic violence), which are cause and effect in their relation during stay at home period of state of emergency. The participation of women in politics and different key ministerial offices of in the country politics does not changed the problems of women who are being victims from their parents.

Themes imply for public understanding of the seriousness of the problem and seek for policy development (change). The articles sought this to reduce the impact of domestic violence on women and children in Ethiopia. Domestic violence is sensitive issue, and the media present it to shape and reflect public opinion to urge policy changes of the criminal and justice system because media have the ability to mobilize and shape, people's views on social, cultural, and political issues. Domestic violence or intimate partner violence take place in the domestic sphere and within people's intimate relationships, and evidences are not available like that of other

criminal activities, so its own criminal code needed to be developed in the country to make the perpetrators accountable.

የአዲስ አበባ ሴቶችን ህፃናት ጉዳይ ቢሮ ምክትል ኃላፊ ወ/ሮ ሜሮን አራጋው... በህግ ተገደም የቤተሰብ ጥቃ ከላይ የተጠቀሱት የራሱ የሆኑ ገፅታዎች እንዳሉት ቢታወቅም የሚስተናገደው እንደማንኛውም ጥቃት በመሆኑ በቀላሉ መረጃ እና ማስረጃ ማቅረብ ስለማይቻል ተንጠልጥለው የሚቀሩት ብዙ ናቸው። አንዲት ሴት ወይም ልጅ በአንድ መንገደኛ የሚደርስበት ማንኛውም አይነት ጥቃት ትካምኮሳ እና የሙብት ገፈፋ በሚዳኝበት ህግ በቤት ውስጥ የሚፈፀመው መዳኘቱ የራሱ ችግር ያለበት ነው። በዚህ በኩል ጥፋን ለሚፈፀሙት ምቹ ሁኔታ ይፈጥራል። አንዲት ሴት ባሌ ደበደበኝ ብላ ወደ ህግ ብትሄድ ልትጠይቅ የምትችለው ሌላ አንድ ሰው ድብደባ ቢያደርስበት በምትሄደው አካሄድ ነው። ነገርግን መታየት ያለበት የአንድ ቀኑ ድብደባ ወይም ጉዳይ ቨብቻ ሳይሆን ከጥቃ በፊት ያሉትንም በኋላ የሚኖሩትንም ባገናዘበ መልኩ መሆን ነበረበት። ግንቦት 21፣ ገጽ 7።

Addis Ababa Wome and Childern Affairs dupty officer Mrs. Maron Aragaw said, the Ethiopian law does administer domestic violence cases like that of street (violence against women outside home by the strange man).The strange man sees and harasses a women for one day or for a movement, but with the case of domestic violence the perpetrator lives with her and he can do whatever he wants against her will, so the law should be changed and should see domestic violence as big social problem because building good country lover society starts from home *Addis Zemen*, May,20,2020 p. 7.).[Literally translated by the researcher]

ዋነኛው የመፍትሔ ቁልፍ ማህበረሰቡ የሴቶችን መብት በማስከበሩ በኩል ተገቢውን ተሳትፎ ማድረግ እንዲችል ስለሴቶች መብት የሚሰውቁ እና ግንዛቤውን ሊያሳድጉለት የሚችሉ የተጠናከሩ ስራዎች ወሳኙ ጉዳይ ነው። ከዚህም ጋር በሴት ልጅ ላይ የሚፈፀሙ ግፎችን ተገቢ በሆነ መልኩ ምላሽ የሚሰጥ የህግ ማዕቀፍ ሊበጅለት እና ሊተገበር ይገባል። ሰኔ 7፣ ገጽ 3።

The key solution is educating the people to respect women; along with it the law should be strict to protect women, the law that can rescue women from this mess, *Addis Zemen*, June, 14, 2020 p. 3.).[Literally translated by the researcher]

...በኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ በቤት ስራተኝነት ተቀጥረው የሚሰሩ ዜጎችን በአስሪና ስራተኛ አዋጁ ያገለገላቸው በመሆኑ ለተለያዩ ጥቃች እየተጋለጡ ናቸው። የቤት ስራተኞችን መብት የሚያስከብር የህግ ማዕቀፍ የሚመለከተው አካል ሊያመጣ ይገባል።አዲስ ዘመን፣ ሐምሌ 28፣ ገጽ 3።

Maid servants in Ethiopia are suffering of violence from their employs since the Ethiopian labors law does not include domestic workers as part of the law that can help to govern the relationship between employees and employers of home maid; home workers are under different violent situation... the civil law policy and different rules should be updated to include home workers right, and the law should work to protect the rights of them as the other citizen, *Addis Zemen*, August, 04, 2020 p. 2.).[Literally translated by the researcher].

➤ **Changing social /cultural conditions**

Stories of domestic violence announces the basic cause of domestic violence is patriarchal nature of the society that men are dominant in all aspects and women are always marginalized, so to create a society who believe in gender equality the biased attitudes of men dominance should be changed. All society should believe in gender equality to avoid domestic violence; otherwise, the other efforts without attitude change are value less. In their report journalists criticized the social structure, and they work to show the solutions how to handle domestic violence as a big social problem. The newspapers themes were about seeking social change to create a society that has respect for women. The articles blame the culture that beating wife is normal that both men and women believe necessary thing. One feature article of *Addis Zemen* published on May 27, 2020 explains the generational or long rooted nature of domestic violence in Ethiopia, so it included poem written for women ten years ago by Hailu G/Yuhans (Gomoraw) with a title of “ብቻሽን አልቅሽ (cry by yourself)” which tells the pains of women who attacked by their husbands and no one can understand and share their live pains. The article blames the culture that biting wife is normal that both men and women believe. It concludes “women are being affected by partner stupidity more than by Covid-19 because of stay at home proclamation” (ዛሬም ፈርተዉ ከሸሹት ኮሮና ይልቅ ቤት ውስጥ ባለ ድንቁርና እየተጎዱ ነዉ::). It also mentioned what government offices are saying about Covid-19 stay at home command and violence in dowry setting.

The poem

ግማሽ አካላ ወንድ በትምህክት ሲከዳት፡

ጧ ብላ አለቀሰች አሳኝ ቢደርስላት፡

ጧ- ብላ አለቀሰች፡

ኳ- ብላ ደረቀች፡

ደ- ብላ ፈነዳች፡

ጅ- ብላ ፈሰሰች፡

ቷ- ብላ ተፈታች፤፤

ብሶት ተጫጭኗት፤ ምንም ሰው አልሆነች፡፡

በቀቢዳ ተሰፋ ሕላጭሞ ጠላች፡

ያገሬ ጭቁን ሴት መድሃን መላ ያጣች፡፡

ወንድሽ እንደሆነ ለአንቺ ደንታ ቢስ ነው፡፡

On the same edition *Addis Zemen* says *the reason the President and Prime Minister state their recommendation and principles, is because they knew how their country women are indanger of violence even before the coming of Covid-19.*

ፕሬዚዳንቱ እና ፕሮታይም ሚኒስትሩ መመሪያ እና ማሳሰቢያ መስጠት ግድ የሆነባቸው ወትሮውንም ቢሆን በሀገራቸው ሴቶች ላይ የሚፈፀሙ ንጥረት ጥቃት ጠንቅቀው በመረዳታቸው ነው።

አሁን ላይም በኢትዮጵያ ይህን መሰረት ያደረጉ ጥቃቶች በመበራከታቸው አንገብጋቢ ችግር ሆኗል። ችግር የማይቀንስ ቀውስ ቢሆንም “በአንቅርት ላይ ጆሮ ደግፍ” ያደረገው ደግሞ የአመለካከት የአስተሳሰብ ለውጥ በማህበረሰቡ ዘንድ አለመኖር በመሆኑ ይህን ለማስቀረት ሁሉም በትኩረት ሊሰራበት ይገባል። አዲስ ዘመን፣ ጥቅም 14/2020፣ ገጽ 14

Nowadays, gender based violence escalated and became core problem. It is social chaos, and its cause is absence of social attitude change among the society, so to avoid it everyone should work with commitment., Addis Zemen July, 21 p. 14.). [Literally translated by the researcher].

President Sahilework Zewudie’s message is calling for collaboration to work against violence against women as common enemy...the message focused more on bringing radical change by working together for women equality, since violence against women is generational societal problem, and it needs collaboration from all parts of the society. In many articles of all newspapers her message was quoted by the writers. Journalists used her message to support their argument with social attitude change is needed theme of stories.

የአፈጣጥሚ ፕሬዝዳንት ሳህለወርቅ ዘወዴ... ስለ ሴቶች በሀብረተሰቡ ዘንድ ሥር የሰደደ የተሳታፊ አድራሻዊ አመለካከትና አስተሳሰብ መለወጥ አንደኛውን ገልጸዋል። ... አስከፊውንም የተደረጉ ጥረቶች ወደጎላ እንዳይመለሱ ሁሉም የዜግነት ግዴታውን ሊወጣ እንደሚገባ መልክታቸውን አስተላልፈዋል። ቅዱስ ዘመን፣ ጥቅም 6፣ ገጽ 2።

FDRE President Sahilework Zewudie said the community has deep rooted biased and inequality attitudes towards women and it should be changed; all citizens have a responsibility to advocate efforts that had been done to bring gender equality, Addis Zemen, June, 13/2020, p.2.). [Literally translated by the researcher].

➤ **Victim treatment and Perpetrator accountability**

This theme of the stories was for temporary solutions of victims who were in danger of domestic violence because of stay at home Covid-19 pandemic state of emergency. Helping the victims by offering needed things including food, shelter and sanitary materials; psychological treatment and other healthy treatments have been discussed in the stories. Victim women and children need to access medical treatment, police support, legal support, counseling and judicial support; this types of focus was seen in the stories. Criminals should be prisoner according to their action, and the society should not keep them, instead, the society should be active in handing over criminals

because the people who commit violence against their partner can learn and stop it by recognizing the time they would stay in prison. Since domestic violence committed in private by an intimate partner witness for it cannot be found because the intimate partner is perpetrator and the issue is unknown to outsiders. The selected newspapers and articles focused on how the victims should be treated and the criminals should be detained and taken to the courts. Some hospitals were being used as temporary camps or places to protect the survivors of domestic violence. *Victims in Addis Ababa are gathered in Minelik II and Zewuditu Hospital, and are getting all kinds of services ...and more importantly, making the perpetrator bringing into police custody and jail them; abusers have detained [are under arrest], Addis Zemen, June, 30, 2020 p2.*

Addis Zemen in its June, 30th, 2020 edition reported EMWCYA is conducting a research in all Regions to know the numbers of victims, who are perpetrators, and finding place to gather the victims and offer necessary things to support them psychologically, economically and socially.

ጥናቱ የሚከሄደው ጥቃት ተፈጻሚዎቻቸው በተገኙ ቦታዎች ላይ ደግሞ ተጠቂዎቹ ምን ያህል እንደሆኑ፣ የጥቃት ፈጻሚዎቹ ማንነት፣ ጥቃት ፈጻሚዎቹ በቁጥጥር ስር መዋል አለመዋላቸውን እንዲሁም የጥቃቱ ሪፖርት አደራረግ ምን እንደሚወሰድ ለማሳየት እንዲያስችል መሆኑን አብራርተዋል። ኦገስት 23/2012፣ ገጽ 2።

“Federal courts should see domestic violence cases as urgent social problem, so courts should stay opened for this and closed for other kind of cases” the President of Federal general court Maza Ashenafi, *Addis Zemen, May, 27,2020 p. 5.*

4.5.2. Themes of *Addis Lissan* articles

❖ Changing social /cultural conditions

Addis Lissan newspaper article urge there need to be social attitude change in the community to avoid domestic violence

...ከዚህ አስተያየት በመነሳት ሁሉም አኩል በጋራ የሚሰማሙበት አንድ ዘላቂ መፍትሄ ምን እንደሆነ መገመት አንችላለን። ይህም የአመለካከት ለውጥ ነው። ህሊናው ሀይማኖት ማህበረሰባዊ ትስስራችን እና ኃይማኖታችን ይታዩ ጥቃትን የማይቀበል እንዲሆን አድርጎ መቃኘት ያስፈልጋል። በሌላ መልኩ ህግ አጥቂዎችን ቢቀጣም እንኳን የተጠቂዎችን ጉዳት ለመቀነስ ከተቻለም ቀድሞውንም ጥቃት እንዳይፈፀም ከላይ የጠተጠቀሱትን አይነት ከህጉ ጎን ለጎን የሚሰሩ ስራዎችን ማጠናከር ያስፈልጋል። አዲስ ልሳን፣ክሐሴ 21፣ ገጽ 11።

From those viewpoints all agree in one permanent solution, it is easy to estimate the solution, it is bringing attitude change among the community. Sexual violence should not have acceptance in the community humanity, religion, and social linkages. In addition to, updating the law protection should be done before it happens, *Addis Lissan, August, 27, page 11.* [Literally translated by the researcher].

❖ Campaign against domestic violence

For campaigning theme publishing experts’ views with news reports of domestic violence was common, and the selected newspapers used the ideas of celebrities, psychologists, lawyers and people who want to campaign against DV during stay at home decree by interviewing them about their plan and strategy in the effort. Celebrity people were working against domestic violence by saying ‘I will not keep silent’ Media have responsibilities of sharing experts’ idea to bring radical changes in the country. Civil organizations were motivated to collaborate and work against this social problem, and changing the attitudes of the people in general, beyond domestic violence participants (helping victims - chasing perpetrators) because both the media and civil societies knew hard work helps to reduce DV even it cannot stop it from being happen.

ከወራት በፊት የአዲስ አበባ ሴቶችና ህፃናት ቢሮ ከ100 በላይ የሚሆኑ ህፃናት በቤተሰቦቻቸው ውሲባዊ ጥቃት እንዲደርስባቸው መናገር ብዙዎችን አስደንግጧል አስቆጥቷልም። በዚህም የተነሳ ተዳፍኖ የሰነበተው የጾታዊ ጥቃት ጉዳይ እንደአዲስ አበባ እና ከChC እንዲደረግበት ሆኗል። በአርቲስቶች እና ታዋቂ ግለሰቦች የሚመራ”ዝም አልልም” የሚል ዘመቻ እንዲጀመር ሁኗል። ይህንን ዘመቻ ከሚያስተባብሩት መካከል ደግሞ ዝነኛዋ ድምፃዊት ፀደንያ ገ/ማርቆስ አንዷ ናት። የጾታ ጥቃት መጨመር ብቻ ሳይሆን ጥቃቱ የሚፈፀምባቸው መንገድ እየተወሳሰበ እንደሆነ ያላትንምልከታ አጋርታናለች። ድምፃዊት ፀደንያ መፍትሄው ህጉን ማጠናከር ወሳኝ እንደሆነ ከሚያነት መካከል ናት። ይሁንና ከዚያ በላይ ግን በግንዛቤ ማስጨበጥ ላይ መስራት እንደሚያስፈልግ ትናገራለች በተለይም በቤተሰብ ላይ መስራት እንዳለበት እና በተሰብ ከልጆቹ ጋር ያለውን ግንኙነት በማጠናከር ጾታዊ ጥቃትም ግልፅ የሆነ ውይይት ማድረግ አስፈላጊ እንደሆነ ታምናለች። ከዚያ ባለፈ ከአጥቂ እና ተጠቂ ባለፈ ጥቃቱን የሚከታለውን ማህረስብ ማንቃት ላይ ብዙ ስራ እንደሚያስፈልግ እምነት አላት። በአሁኑ ወቅት የህግ ማሻሻያ እንዲካሄድ እሷን ጨምሮ በርካታ አርቲስቶች የፈርማ ማሰባሰብ ስራ ላይ ሲሆኑ ያሰባሰቡትን ፈርማ ለሀዘብ ተወካዮች ምክር ቤት ለማቅረብ አቅደዋል።

The current situation created shock and anger in the society because more than 100 children raped by their families; it created new debate about domestic violence which was not main issue and was hidden, but now many people including celebrity people started to work against it by saying “I no more keep silent. Artist Tsedenya G/Markos is one of them.” *Addis Lissan* newspaper published Artist Tsedenya’s idea what she feels and what she and her communions doing to tackle domestic violence. She felt violence was increasing and the way domestic violence happens became very complicated; the community neglect the victim and cover the sins of the perpetrator; people say, ‘ok keep silent he is a man’ which is harassing the victim in the face of the community. She believes strengthening the legal system and crating awareness are solutions to reduce domestic violence; especially, families need to be careful about it, and need to have discussions with their children because it is necessary to have strong relationship at home with all members of the family for anything.

የአዲስ አበባ ሴቶችና ህፃናት ቢሮ ኃላፊ ወ/ሮ ሀዳስ ኪዳኑ በሴት ልጆች ላይ እየደረሰ ያው ጾታዊ ጥቃት ከሰብዓዊነት ያፈነገጠተግባር ብቻ ሳይሆን እንደ ከተማም ሆነ ሀገር አታጽድል ልትደርስበት የምታስበውን የብልፅግና ጉዞ የሚገታ በመሆኑ ችግሩን ሙሉ በሙሉ ማስቀረት ባይቻል እንኳን ለመቀነስ የሚያስችል ስራ መስራት ይገባል ብለዋል። አዲስ ልሳን፣ ህዳር 24፣ 2013፣ ገጽ 15።

Addis Ababa Women and Children Office Mrs. Hadas Kidu said to *Addis Lissan* violence against children and women is violating human rights, it need to be stopped; otherwise, prosperity cannot be achieved since women are half part of the population and children are leaders of the next generation. To fight against this social and health problem Addis Ababa residents irrespective of race, gender, religion and age should stand up together, *Addis Lissan*, December,03, 2020, page 15. [Literally translated by the researcher].

❖ **Blaming the criminal justice system**

Blaming the justice system was on theme of *Addis Lissan* articles, especially, community members who used as sources of information suggested the necessity of law change.

... የበርካታ ሴቶች እና ህፃናት ታናናኛ ቀርቷል፣ ግልፅ አውጥተው ወደ ህግ አካላት በመጠጥ ላይም ቢሆን ተገቢውን የህግ ቅጣት እንዲያገኙ በማድረግ ረገድ አሁንም ክፍተት መኖሩን ጠቁመዋል። አዲስ ልሳን፣ ሕዳር 24፣ ገጽ 15።

Victims do not want show their identity; they prefer to hold their pain. Some dare to approach police court, but criminals do not get enough judgment that fits to what they have done; there is legal gap to plead guilty with educative prison years. Little effort is being done to update the criminal law because when the violence against women becomes very complicated the law should be stronger, *Addis Lissan*, December, 03, 2021.).[Literally translated by the researcher].

❖ **Victim treatment and Perpetrator accountability**

የመከላከል ስራው ግንዛቤ የማስጨበጥ ስራሲሆን ምላሽ የመስጠት ስራው ደግሞ በወሰጡ ተጠቂዎች የሥነ-ልቦና እና የጤና ድጋፍ እንዲሁም ፍትህ እንዲያገኙ የማድረግ ስራ እንዳለው ይናገራሉ። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ ለተጠቂዎች ሦስት ማቆያ ማዕከላት ተዘጋጅተው ከአጥቂዎቻቸው እንዲርቁ መደረጉ እና በጥሩነሽ ቢጅንግ፣ በጋንዲ እና ምኒሊክ ሆስፒታሎች ከጤና እና ስነ-ልቦና ድጋፍ ባለፈ የ አንድ ማእከል አገልግሎት ተዘጋጅቶ ፖሊስም አቃቤ ህግም ተጠቂዎችን አዘጋጅቶ አገልግሎት እንዲሰጣቸው መደረጉን ገልጸውልናል። አዲስ ልሳን፣ ነሐሴ 21፣ ገጽ 11።

Preventive works are being done in addition to treating victims and persecuting perpetrators. Three hospitals are opened for victims to stay until they recover; these are Tirunesh Begging, Gandhi [memorial], Minilik [II] are ready to serve domestic violence victim women. Hospitals are serving as camps to give health care, psychological treatment and justice services for the victims, *Addis Lissan*, June, 04, 2020 p. 11. [Literally translated by the researcher].

4.5.1. Themes of *The Reporter Amharic* articles

✓ Perpetrator accountability

This message was twitted by Meaza Ashenafi, and many stories of domestic violence quoted it to boost their arguments in themes that have victim treatment and perpetrator accountability. *The Reporter Amharic* wrote news using her message. Domestic violence cases which can happen during stay at home decree is taken as urgent problems that need the intervention of the courts and decision had made courts should be open for people who are in danger with domestic violence; their cases to be seen by the courts while courts are closed and judges are staying at home. Her message was even though courts are closed, and judges are doing from their home, domestic violence cases which investigated and reported by police should be seen by the courts as an urgent social problem.

“Because of Covid-19 many people stayed at home and some got domestic violence; 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers. Courts were opened for such types of cases and people who convicted of this thing had been taken in to court to be their case seen by judges” *The Reporter Amharic*, June, 14, 2020 p.15.

✓ Campaign against domestic violence

The Reporter Amharic newspaper also published the ideas of actress Mekdes Tsegaye, who were working against domestic violence. It about what she and her fellow friends doing to stop the suffering of children who are being raped and attacked by their parents; her work started after the Federal women, children and youth minister office reported about 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers. According to her victims are coming to them after they started creating awareness via advertisement and by their television program. Their main function is educating the people to save children for the future, but helping the survivors during the pandemic by providing necessary things including shelter. She spoke she have also TV program on Walta Television that focus on children violence; she and her friends work to create awareness of domestic violence; she spoke also she did advertisement for calling the victims to get help from them; She did it since she has promotion for business and she used it to work her own part against domestic violence.

✓ **Changing social /cultural conditions**

The traditional and harmful practices were applied during stay at home period, and *the Reporter Amharic* focused on educating the public by show the causes and consequences of such practices. Kids are still being forced to get married before they finish their childhood; they forced to have sex before their age and fistula affects their health and they highly affected psychologically because of it their problem is complicated; give me your daughter to my son culture made many children to struggle with problems that comes from their families decision. Forcing rural people to send their children was a big solution the government used to alleviate the problem, but people send their daughter up to primary school(grade eight the highest).

4.5. Dominant generic frames in the selected newspapers

There are two types of frames; the first one is issue-specific and cannot be applied to different issues, subject or topic, but the second one is generic that can be applied in different issues because it describes structural aspects and general features of the issues of different topics, times and cultural contexts of the stories. Generic frames are not limited to only one topic, so it is having been applied for this research.

The researcher used the coding questions of different types of framing by adapting it from different researchers (Berbers & d’Haenens, 2016; Bruktawit, 2008; Gezahegne, 2018) who studied framing of different social issues. Based on the questions the dominant frames of all three newspapers were identified before it can be analyzed textually; the result of coding frames show the following.

Human interest frame	Frequency out of 38	Percent 100%
Does the story provide a human example or ‘human face’ on the issue?	9	23.7
Does the story go in to the private or personal lives of the characters?	7	18.4
Does the story emphasize how individuals and groups are affected by the violence, socially, culturally, politically and economically?	7	18.4
Does the story provide testimonies of people who encountered DV?	8	21.1
Educative/advocacy frames		
Does the story state the need for societal change in attitude?	31	81.6
Does the article suggest policy changes in the country regarding DV?	27	71.1
Does the article explain how to cope up with situations after the violence?	29	76.3
Does the story give information on how to get medical care?	16	42.1
Does the story give information on how to get psychological advice?	19	50

Does the story generate feelings of outrage, sympathy, caring, or compassion?	21	55.3
Morality frames		
Does the story convey moral messages either good or bad?	33	86.8
Does the story make reference to morality, God, and other religious tenets?	23	60.5
Does the story offer specific social prescriptions about how to behave?	32	84.2
Does story having pieces of advises that tells readers what they must do and not to do?	30	78.9
Does story motivate readers to contribute their own role about the matters?	29	76.3
Does the article condemns/asks the audience to condemn the violence?	30	78.9
Does the article present the violence as a violation of human rights?	35	92.1
Responsibility Attribution frames		
Does the article suggest that cultural attitudes have the ability to alleviate the problem?	28	73.7
Does the story suggest that some level of government has the ability to alleviate the violence?	33	86.8
Does the story suggest that NGOs have the ability to alleviate the problem?	24	63.2
Does the story suggest that the general community has the ability to alleviate the violence?	33	86.8
Solution frames		
Does the story suggest government or other agents' intervention as solutions for domestic violence?	31	81.6
Does the story suggest attitudinal change towards domestic violence as a solution for the problem?	30	78.9
Does the story suggest serious punishment of the perpetrators as solution?	31	81.6
Does the story states domestic violence as unsolvable or out of human control?	8	21.1
Diagnostic frames		
Does the story provide Covid-19 restrictions as causes of the violence?	38	100
Does the story provide social norms/beliefs as causes of the violence?	29	76.3
Does the story state harmful traditional practices as causes of the problem?	26	68.4
Does the story state government actions, policy, judicial system or inefficiency as causes of the violence?	21	55.3
Prognostic Frames		
Does the story mention mortality among the victims?	31	81.6
Does the story state the violence was committed by intimate partners?	38	100
Does the article state effects of the violence like, suicides or other self-destructive actions?	33	86.8
Economic frame		
Does the story mention financial implications of those who encountered	15	39.5

domestic violence?		
Does the article indicate economic consequences of domestic violence on the country?	14	36.8
Conflict Frame		
Does the story refer to two sides or more than two sides	0	0
Does the story reflect disagreement between individuals or groups?	0	0
Empathy frame		
Does the article refer those who encountered DV as victims?	36	94.7
Does the article mention children, disabled and elders among those who encountered domestic violence?	32	84.2
Does the story use adjectives or personal vignettes that generate feelings of outrages, empathy, caring, sympathy or compassion?	20	52.6

Table 1.1 frequencies and percentage results of frame analysis of articles of the three newspapers together using SPSS.

4.5.1. Dominant generic frames in Addis Zemen newspaper using textual analysis

Diagnostic frame

Stories of domestic violence which had been framed in this frame provide reasons why it was happening. Stories provide Covid-19 restrictions as causes of domestic violence, social norms/beliefs, harmful traditional practices and government actions, policy, judicial system or inefficiency as causes of domestic violence. Economic dependency of women on their husband's income was mention reputedly as a cause. The selected newspapers used it as a major frame for their stories by telling the readers what are the root and temporary causes for domestic violence in their different editions.

During stay at home state of emergency social and economic pressures exposed people to depression, movement restriction, schools closure, restriction of social relations, staying in small packed homes with high number of family for long time, the absence of consuming alcohols, chat and other drugs, unable to meet people who can share their problem and the closure of social institutional services. Domestic violence in Ethiopian culture is highly tolerated, and beating wife is normal that both Ethiopian men and women believe that it is necessary because the husband should control his wife. When they started stay together day and night because of Covid-19, it exposed women to suffer a lot more than any other times. Children who experience domestic violence as witness can be violent like their fathers when they establish their own lives, and domestic violence is generational problem, so husbands who witness domestic in their childhood may be violent against their wives.

Morality frame

Morality frame is another frame type mostly applied by the selected newspapers both as dominant and supportive frames because most articles wonder the morality, culture, religion of the society. The articles interpreted the issues of domestic violence; especially, in relation to the reports of 101 children which was controversial issue for some time. Articles which framed in morality frame all ask why the morality of the people that diminishing from time to time why the religious people are doing this animals activity which is not human nature, and that can only done by the grip of Satan; fathers and relatives supposed to be the protectors of their children, but they are attacking them to the opposite. The articles ask those things and try to pose morality question for readers with the purpose of making the people answer the question and find solution for it.

However, in the interview the journalists and editors clearly spoke what made our people to act immorally to the opposite the society had been, and completely journalists assured that the Western culture and movies created those bad things. Ethiopians are religious and they were loyal to their religion, but now those things are being changed. Journalists and editors did not directly discussed it with their articles ;instead, they pose questions to be answered by the readers with the intention of people can recognize what is going on with Ethiopians good cultures and the teachings of Abraham-ic religions.

Solution frame

Journalists offer solutions for the problems of the discussed issues to their audiences' possible strategies for how it can be reduced or solved. It is about indicating the general responsibilities for the problem that its cause and effect had been discussed in relation to social, cultural and economical contexts. Mentioned possible solutions for it as resolvable social and health problem; the only thing it needs is collaboration from all responsible bodies; such as, the government, the general public, NGOs and civil societies...etc. The selected newspapers focused on how Covid-19 became causes to increase domestic violence in the country, and calls for collaboration to work against domestic violence in the time of staying at home. The launching of emergency digital phone calls for domestic violence victims had been stated as a temporary solution to help them escape; they can call and report their condition to make the perpetrator accountable for its unlawful act against his wife or any other women or children in his home was predominantly

mentioned as temporary solutions, and all of them seek social attitude change are permanent solutions.

Responsibility Attribution

The general community was being mentioned in articles of the selected newspaper as a main responsible body to reduce domestic violence by explain only legal system amendment cannot stop the problem. Responsibility frame was one major frame for the selected newspapers used during the selected period of time.

Educative/advocacy frame

Stories which have educative frame (theme) seeks societal change and attitude, suggest policy changes, explain how to cope up with situations after the violence, give information on how to get care. It is all about educating and giving information what things to be handled in the future with the interventions of responsible bodies, mainly the attitudes of the public towards domestic violence. The selected newspapers used this frame with the intention of changing the attitudes of the society. The newspapers motivated or urged people to work against it, and more importantly, opening the ways how the victims can report their situation, services should be created.

4.5.2.Dominant generic frames in Addis Lissan newspaper textual analysis

❖ Educative/advocacy frame

Stories who have sources from expertise, celebrities and community members all need to happen policy change in the country; not only the sources the journalist themselves expressed their possible solution with their articles about the necessity of change in legal system. “We worked to aware the public to create awareness about how to reduce the problem including announcing the law, make it to be known by the lay people who do not know about the justice system”, informant, 4, an editor from *Addis Lissan*.

❖ Responsibility Attribution

To fight against this social and health problem Addis Ababa residents irrespective of race, gender, religion and age should stand up together. Gender violence is not new thing everybody knows it, but the severity of it do not understood yet; especially, during Covid-19 stay at home decree period. . Woman is child, mother, sister, wife and everything, but she is suffering with many kinds of problems we cast into her; instead, of respecting and helping them. If people keep

silent to not expose this kind of problems, he would be considered he is the collaborator the action. The solution is not in the hands of some people; it is in the hands of everyone who works in any field. To fight against this social and health problem Addis Ababa residents irrespective of race, gender, religion and age should stand up together.

❖ **Human interest frame**

The story of Anne Frank and her family stay in one camp for two years, and the relation between the people were stay together; there were quarrels, and Anne did not feel comfort, but she was brave and she did not believe in people's bad nature instead she thought people's bad character nurtured through time by conditions. It's main theme is making readers think about positive even things in our life are bad, and domestic violence always happens when people stuck together; therefore, quarrels one against the other should be solved by discussion wisely.

4.6.1. Dominant generic frames in The Reporter Amharic newspaper textual analysis

➤ **Educative/advocacy frame**

Children are more venerable since the schools are closed and people including perpetrators are forced to stay at home together day and night. Among the ways that bring change thinking about how we can save ours and children's in our surrounding is necessary since the time is annoying beyond sorrowing we should act against it. Children cannot tell us what happen to them because they receive blackmail from their attackers, so we could see the following signs on the attacked children: Telling the have a pain when they get in toilet, pain on their sex organs, blood can be seen on their body or clothes. If we see those things on the children we have to take them hospitals which work with legal system organizations. More than anything families and adopters should give more care for victim children to not blame them and increase their wound. Many studies assure that children raped by their near person more than strangers, so the parents and adopters of children should have clear relation with the children. They have to hear whatever children say even it is small and vain thing because if the children are not sure about us they cannot tell us what happened or being happened on them.

It about what she and her fellow friends doing to stop the suffering of children who are being raped and attacked by their parents; her work started after the Federal women, children and youth minister office reported about 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers.

According to her victims are coming to them after they started creating awareness via advertisement and by their television program. Their main function is educating the people.

Covid-19 changed the nature of the family because all members of the family forced to stay together the whole day and night, and it creates quarrel between them; even it goes up to physical injury on some members who were fighting. People got home late cannot go outside; drinking in a group had been stopped. Offices schools and religious places are closed. The article explains how parents can stay with their children in the way they can give them comfort.

➤ **Responsibility Attribution**

Domestic violence cases which can happen during stay at home decree is taken as urgent problems that need the intervention of the courts, and decision had made courts should be open for people who are in danger with domestic violence; their cases to be seen by the courts while courts are closed and judges are staying at home. Even though courts are closed, and judges are doing from their home, domestic violence cases which investigated and reported by police should be seen by the courts as an urgent social problem. In Ethiopia there is no exact figure for its happening, but in other countries domestic violence increased (doubled) by three; physical and psychological influences are happening on victims of domestic violence because of the pandemic lockdown. Based on the reports of World Health Organization March 19, Ethiopian courts are also obligation to see issues like this, and they are open for it now.

Wives and husbands staying together for a long time and lack of understanding each other and having quarrel is also caused by Covid-19 stay at home. The problem that has not stopped has aggravated. Unable to get justice soon, family shame and self-isolation are factors that add gas on the fire. To solve the problem government and non-government institutions are working together. Hospitals, persecutors and police personnel are working together.

➤ **Solution frame**

Educating the public and prosecuting perpetrators.

In Ethiopia sexual assault is increasing, and national sex offenders registry is going to started as one means of reducing sexual violence in addition to legal punishments. To make criminals regret more about their bad action and making other potential perpetrators restrict themselves registering the criminals and avoiding them their civil and social rights for the rest of their lives

after prison years. The main objective of it is making the perpetrators think what they have done once is always they have done it, and it will help to stop sexual violence. After the court confirm they are criminals of sex offenders their name will be registered as sex offender criminal. Anti-sexual violence police personnel will be trained to handle these kinds of cases.

To make the children rights respected all adopted international conventions and all domestic laws need to be applied, and the perpetrators who make the future lives of children dark by acting immorally and irrationally should get just punishment. For this, all people should condemn their doing and delivering them to the legal institutions is the needed thing from the community because in the process of stopping domestic violence the public should make its own effort in collaboration with the other responsible bodies. Changing the attitudes of the public and creating awareness should be done; still, there are problems in attitude, implementation and organizational gaps are root factors for the problem.

➤ **Morality frame**

Because of Covid-19 many people stayed at home and some got domestic violence; 101 children raped by their relatives including their fathers. Courts were opened for such types of cases and people who convicted of this thing had been taken in to court to be their case seen by judges. Federal general Attorney director, Adanech Abebie announced that because of courts closure people were not report domestic violence cases to the general courts, those things increased domestic violence; perpetrators used the courts closure as a chance to be violent immorally. violence against women and children is violence against all families, so all people should understand it is illegal action and should stand against it; domestic violence against its own citizen is sorrowful and shameful; prevention of any violence against women and children and persecuting the criminals for punishment courts are ready.

Mrs. Felison Abdulahi, WCY's Minister, Below God's protection children's safety prevented by the parents of them at home; to the contrary, they are being attacked physically, psychologically, and sexually by their family and relative members; children are highly venerable, and the issue is becoming sensitive. Children cannot save themselves by making their rights respected from different attacks because of this they are venerable, and their venerability is increased because of Covid-19 pandemic, so the parents and adopters the government and non government institutions should do their own part to make the children right respected and confirm their social safety.

It is becoming accustomed seeing in their early ages children are being raped, which affect them their health since their body is not strong yet; they give up in their lives and devastate in their childhood since their hopes broken. Mostly countryside girls were affected by sexual violence; nowadays, indifferent cities including Addis Ababa it is increasing. In the culture where people cannot speak out loudly “she is raped or he is raped” because of the shame make the things happening now un-estimated. Girls are being raped; boys are being sodomized, especially, after the coming of Covid-19 in Ethiopia staying at home became one reason for its happening.

4.7. The selected newspapers role to tackle the problem

In all newspapers, all forms of domestic violence discussed at once because of this the researcher did not included it on the tables of each articles. Women and children mentioned as victim groups in most of the articles. *Addis Zemen* and *Addis Lissan* stories have diversified sources of information and themes of the articles compared to *The Reporter Amharic*, where as *The Reporter Amharic* have better coverage in number of articles compared to the others. Even though *Addis Zemen* have 24 articles only 11 were written by the staffs, 2 articles focused on international stories, so the diely *Addis Zemen* staffs wrote only 9 stories and the bi-weekly *The Reporter Amharic* reporters wrote 9 stories too because 1 story written by a contributor. *Addis Lissan* has long articles with diversified sources of information, but only 4 articles are domestic violence issue out of 111 editions.

4.7.1. The report of 101 children’s cases and the selected newspapers

Following Covid-19 stay at home decree only in Addis Ababa 101 children raped by their relatives. The report was come from Addis Ababa Women, Children and Youths Office. After the report the society was confused and shocked; different media outlets in Ethiopia reported it. In addition to mainstream media social media users were campaigning against it.

All the selected newspapers wrote about the issue of domestic violence during the Covid-19 state of emergency period; they raised it for some time as a campaign. Domestic violence issue was not contradicting because everyone believed the problem was real that affects some part of the community when they stay at home. The researcher found one story in *Addis Lissan* newspaper; the one of the sources of the story from government offices does not believe domestic violence has increased because of the *stay at home* decree, but he knew the presence of domestic violence as a big social problem before the coming of Covid-19. All the other sources of the articles and

media professionals the researcher interviewed agreed that domestic violence increased because of Covid-19 in Ethiopia like that of the other countries. The selected newspapers include all sides of the story (more than two sources) in the media for a single story. The stories presented as social and health issues of the public because domestic violence is a crime and affects the lives of victims and the safety of the society in general.

Addis Zemen Newspaper has sponsors that contribute stories. The stories rewritten by the staff journalists were come from EFDR Women, Children and Youths Ministerial Office was offering stories. Similarly, Ethiopian women lawyers association has sponsored five article of domestic violence, but all of them had been written by the newspaper staffs, and all of them have byline unlike EFDR Women, Children and Youths Ministerial office. In the case of the lawyers association, they only bought the column for women issues, and the woman's story type or which issues should appear there decided by the staffs. However, promoting the sponsor, mentioning what the association is working to handle the women's problem and who are the sources for fund is always being mentioned. When the researcher interview the journalist who wrote articles appeared on the women lawyers association pages (column), he said "they motivate me to write, but they do not force me to write about their association, like using me to promote their association, and I choose what I have to write on it.

The articles define and interpret the issues of domestic violence and indicate the solutions of the problems. All feature stories of the selected newspaper that focus on domestic violence stated the causes and interprets the issues, provided logical reasoning of why the problem was happened. However, the stories of domestic violence got coverage after the report of 101 children had been raped by their relatives. Based on that different stories started being appear as big social issue for all media's of Ethiopia including the selected news papers; that was for some time. The coverage of domestic violence was episodic not continuous social problem. As soon as the story of 101 children had been told and different government bodies say about domestic violence the newspapers reported that on time. Domestic violence stories had much coverage as urgent social problem was in May, June and July 2020 because the state of emergency was decreed in April and after a month the stories of domestic violence got the attentions of Ethiopian newspapers.

The state of emergency of Covid-19 was for five months; April May, June, July, August. During state of state of emergency stories of domestic violence got attention because the government

3. Establishing gender equality while working against Covid-19 pandemic, part 1-May 12,2020: page 11
4. Covid-19 pandemic life time tattoos-May 16,2020: page 16
5. In the past three months 15 million domestic violence have been registered-May 18,2020: page 10
6. Establishing gender equality while working against Covid-19 pandemic, part 2-May 19,2020: page 11
7. our women are being burnt by fire from both outside and inside home-May 27,2020: page 5
8. Domestic violence intensified by Covid-19-May 29,2020: page 7
9. Covid-19 pandemic and gender based violence –June 2,2020: page 12
10. Violence against women aggravated because of Covid-19–June 10,2020: page 6
11. Victim women and girls should get justice” said President Sahilework Zewudie–June 13,2020: page2
12. To save her from being abused strong law protection is needed–June 14,2020: page 3
13. African Children Day–June 16,2020: page 12
14. Gender violence shall be said “for the sake of the law” –June 18,2020: page 8
15. The country endeavors to stop early marriage–June 23,2020: page 12
16. Research started on violence against women and girls–June 30,2020: page 2
17. Even things are challenging, we should not forget helping women–July17,2020: page7
18. Careful work is necessary to reduce violence against women before it became a big cause for social unrest –July 21,2020: page 14
19. Domestic violence threatens living together in same house with love -July 23,2020: page13
20. Covid-19 intensified violence against women -July__,2020: page 13
21. Reducing domestic violence needs the commitment of all of us -July27,2020: page 15
22. Home maids are suffering since their situation does not included in the labor law –July29,2020: page 17
23. Home workers abounded by labor law and suffering a lot- August 04,2020: page 2
24. The pain behind the numbers- August 06,2020: page 8

No	Sources	Victim groups	Main and supportive themes of the story	Dominant and subsidiary frames of the story
1	EWCY Minster, UN Women, UN	Women	M- Victim treatment S – Campaign against DV and social change	D- Solution S–Diagnostic, educative and prognostic
2	Prime Minister Abiy’s twitter message	Women	M- Campaign againstDV S- Perpetrator accountability	D-Educative S- Responsibility attribution
3	EWCY Minster, UN	Women girls	M- Campaign against DV S- Social change and victim treatment	D- Diagnostic S- Educative ,solution and prognostic
4	Amara Mass Media Agency, BBC, UN	Women	M- Victim treatment S- perpetrator accountability	D- Diagnostic S- Prognostic
5	UN	women	M- Campaign against DV	D- Diagnostic

			S- Social change	S- Prognestic
6	Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Minster	Women girls	M- Campaign against DV S- Social change and victim treatment	D- Solution S- Educative & morality
7	UN Women, books researches, Mrs. Meaza's and Prime Minister Abiy's twitter messages,	women	M-Social change S- Blaming justice system	D- Responsibility attribution S- Morality, diagnostic and prognostic
8	Mrs, Meron Aragaw- AA Women and Children affairs office deputy manager	Women	M-Blaming the legal system S- Social change and campaign against DV	D- Responsibility attribution S- Solution and diagnostic
9	Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Minster	Women Children	M- Social change S - Campaign against DV	D-Solution S-Responsibility attribution,diagnostic and educative
10	Expert	Women Children	M- Social change S- Blaming justice system & campaign against DV	D-Morality S-Responsibility diagnostic &educative
11	President Sahilework 's Speech	Women Children	M- Perpetrator accountability S- Social change and campaign against DV	D- Educative S- Morality, humn interst &responsibility attribution
12	Expert	Children	Blaming justice system	Morality
13	Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Minster	Children	M- Campaign against DV S- Victim treatment	D-Solution S- Responsibility attribution & diagnostic
14	Not specified	Women Children	M- Social change S- Blaming justice system	D- Morality S- Responsibility Attribution
15	Ethiopian Women Children and Youths Minster	Children	M-Social change S- Victim treatment	D- Diagnostic S- Responsibility Attribution & solution

16	Mr. Adnew Abera EWCYs Minstery PR	Women Childern	Victim treatment and perpetrator accountability	Solution
17	Ms. Genet Syume Ethiopian Women Federation Director	Women Children	M- Social change S- Blaming justice system and campaign against DV	D- Responsibility attribution S-Educative,sorality, solution & diagnostic
18	EWLA, FDRE General _document	Women	M-Social change S- Campaign against DV	D-Solution S- Human interst
19	EWLA,WHO, Research	Women Children	M-Campaign against DV S- Social change	D- Morality S- Solution & diagnostic
20	UNWwomen, UN, BBC, FDRE Genral Court	Women Children	Campaign against DV	D-Diagnostic
21	EWLA Member	Women Children	M-Campaign against DV S- Blaming justice system & victim treatment	D- Responsibility Attribution S- Solution & diagnostic
22	EWLA Member	Maid servants	Blaming legal system	Responsibility Attribution
23	EWLA Member	Maid servants	Blaming legal system	Responsibility Attribution
24	Not specified	children	Campaign against DV	Morality

Table 1.2. Addis Zemen articles, sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames

➤ **Domestic violence articles from Addis Lissan**

Headlines of the *Addis Lissan* articles, sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames:

1. የአናፍራንክታሪክበዘመነኮቪድ-19 ሲታወስ -ሚያዚያ 24/2012
2. የጥቃትበትርፎበረታባቸውጎጆዎች -ማገባት 27/2012
3. ትኩረትየሚሻውየሴቶችናህጻናትጥቃት -ነሐሴ 21/2012
4. በሴቶችላይየሚደርሰውንፆታዊጥቃትአስቀድሞለመከላከልበትጋትመሰራትአንዳለበትተገለፀ -ሀዳር 24/2013.

1. Remembering Anne Frank’s story in Covid-19 time-,May 02/2020, page 10
2. Homes which are being fired by violence-June 04,page 3&14
3. Violence against women and children needs focus-August 27,page 11&14
4. Hard work is needed to protect women and children from sexual violence-December 03, page 15

1. Courts stay open for domestic violence cases during Covid-19 state of emergency period: No 2082, Sunday, April 12, part 1 page 3
2. Early marriage and gender violence escalated because of Covid-19: No 2096, Sunday, May 31/2020, part 2 page 6
3. People convicted of domestic violence against children and women during Covid-19 have been accused: No 2100, Sunday, June 14, part 1 page 3
4. Let's protect children from sexual assault during Covid-19: No 2100, Sunday, June 14, part 2 page 15
5. African Children day celebrated with slogan of Protecting children from Covid-19 and violence: No 2101, Wednesday June 17, page 27
6. The beginnings of stopping sexual assault
7. National Sex offenders Registry to be started in Ethiopia: No 2136, Sunday October 18/2020, part 2 page 3.
8. I could not keep silent' interview with actress Mekides Tsygaye: No 2106, Sunday, July 05/2020, part 2 page 9.
9. When you staying at home with your children: No 2086, Sunday, April 26/2020
10. People accused of raping children sentenced up to 25 years prison: No 2101, Sunday, June 28/2020, part 2 page 5-6

No	Sources	Victim group	Dominant theme	Dominant Frame
1	Government officials	Inclusive	Perpetrator Accountability	Responsibility attribution
2	Government officials	Women Children	Social Change	D- Solution S- Diagnostic
3	Government officials	Women Children	Perpetrator accountability	Morality
4	Psychologist	Children	DV campaign	Educative
5	Government officials	Children	DV campaign	Morality
6	Government officials	Children	DV campaign	Morality
7	Gov.t officials, International organizations, researches	Women Children	Perpetrator accountability	Solution
8	Actress Mekdes Tesfaye	Women Children	DV Campaign	Educative
9	No specified source	Women Children	Social Change	Educative
10	Government officials	Children	Perpetrator accountability	Solution

Table 1.4 The Reporter Amharic articles sources of the information, themes of the story, mentioned victim groups and major and minor frames

Chapter five

5.1. Findings and conclusion of the study

5.1.1. Conclusion

In Ethiopia there was no lockdown restriction but there were proclamation laws at order people to *stay at home* even it was not total lockdown. This study had been done based on the ideas Covid-19 increased domestic violence all over the world; the objective of the study was how did Ethiopian newspapers framed domestic violence issues during the pandemic stay at home decree of the countries state of emergency and schools closure period of time. Three Amharic newspapers were selected purposively *Addis Zemen*, *Addis Lissan*, and *The Reporter Amharic* deal with the social, economic, and political aspects of the country. About ten months editions were taken for analysis from March 16, 2020 up to December 06, 2020 that the schools closure time up to the opening time. Since the schools were closed because of Covi-19 and they opened very lately because of it, the researcher chose the time of schools closure and opening; the five months of state of emergency had been claimed on April, 08, 2020 (Megabit, 30, 2012) stayed up to September, 05,2020 (Nehassie,30,2013). The schools opened in different times unlike the other years because the schools readiness to protect students from Covid-19 infection. The last time of opening the schools was December, 07, 2020. The researcher took the sample in a length of students stayed at home with their parents, in addition to the state of emergency time which was in between schools closure and opening time.

5.1.2. Findings

Domestic violence is a pandemic since it is a social problem in every country and it affects the lives of people irrespective of color, race and geopolitical condition, but the severity of the problem differs by economic and social developments of countries. In 2020 with the coming of Covid-19 and lockdown restrictions, it have been said it is increased all part of the world. The findings of the study indicated that both the government owned, *Addis Zemen* and the private owned, *The Reporter Amharic* gave significantly more coverage to domestic violence compared to *Addis Lissan*, Addis Ababa city administration owned newspaper. The sources of the information were government offices and officials, Ethiopian women lawyers' association members and celebrity people, who have an interest to struggle domestic violence, for all selected newspapers. Victims never used as a source in the selected time period of publications.

Educative, morality, diagnostic responsibility attribution and solution used in the framing of domestic violence; since most of the articles have long discussion of the issue with multiple sources and interpretation in one story there are more than two supportive frames. By framing an issue or event, media define the problem, state causes, provide moral evaluation, and suggest solution. The results of the study revealed that the analyzed articles played profound roles in defining, interpreting domestic violence as a big social and health problem. However, their coverage was time bounded and they did it by following what the government says about it; their effort as a media outlet is not admirable.

The police officers report and courts verdict based domestic violence stories did not included in the study, for they were not happen in the Covid-19 pandemic time period, and some which had happen in the pandemic period did not reported in relation with Covid-19, so almost all of the stories were written by the initiatives of reporters and staffs of the newspapers; even though they could not have the voices of victims directly. Information that comes from legal implementing bodies was small in number; they come from federal high courts. Cases of domestic violence were not being seen as private family matter, and the federal general and first instance courts were explaining their readiness to handle it during Covid-19 stay at home decree period when courts were closed. The abused women and children were well-treated by the legal offices more than any other common time, for domestic violence, had been increased because of stay at home decree, is crime; the news sources main focus and the journalists frame was raising awareness and bring behavioral change of the society to create safe environment for women and children in their homes. Legal system employees including police personnel who have failed to understand the severity of domestic violence were also mentioned to change their attitude, and make them helpful of the abused women and children who seek assistance and pursue legal avenues.

During Covid-19 pandemic stay at home decree women, children and home maids were mentioned as victims of domestic violence and all the articles preach women and children are in danger, so there need to be social and attitude change to reduce domestic violence. Ethiopian newspapers were working for the solutions for domestic violence; how domestic violence should be reduced and harmony domestic and martial relationship created. The selected articles discussed patriarchal cultural structures that enable violence against women, and women's subordinate status made them to be victims in their own homes. The newspapers give domestic

violence coverage as basic problem in women's lives, even though it is generational; it was escalated because of Covid-19 state of emergency. The deep rooted culture of the country and the newly imported immoral characters of people considered as a main reason for the existence and severity of domestic violence; both the articles and informants expressed it, but they never accused women themselves why they do not leave the violent partner because tolerating violent partner is acceptable with in Ethiopian culture and religious teachings; more importantly, the coming and presence of Covid-19 did not let the victim out from their home even for short while, until the partner reduce the violence. The newspapers did take domestic violence issue as serious social problem; they advise readers to collaborate with the responsible bodies and work against domestic violence. The women and children who are being abused should be helped to escape from their hardship during state of emergency, so the articles explained how these groups of people can get support. Free phone calls and new camps for victims were prepared for this purpose.

Media coverage of domestic violence do not lack detail, but the coverage was for a short while, not more than three months; it was being reported for educative purpose as a short time campaign all aspects of domestic violence was discussed in the media. Economic, social, and psychological abuses of women and sexual assault of children had been reported to create awareness for the people and force the countries policy should stand with the people who are being abused, for the sake of social and economic equality. The other group of people like, disabled and elder people did not mentioned as a victim. More of the stories are about women and children that discussed together in one article or separately; two articles in *Addis Zemen* discussed about home maids.

Domestic violence presented in a comprehensive, accurate and helpful manner so that public can be aware of its risks, consequences, preventive measures, details procedures of help-seeking , for newspapers can be used to increase accessibility to services and indirectly empower those vulnerable and marginalized groups of people to free themselves from the trapped of the cycle of violence. Domestic violence was increased because of mobility restrictions that increase women's, children's, disabled, aged and home maid people's vulnerability to abuse; avoiding harm was more difficult when the abusive partner was at home all the time. Children were victims of domestic violence.

Domestic violence in rural areas of Ethiopia is greater than urban areas, but the coverage of domestic violence in Ethiopia was depended on the reports of 101 children which was happened in Addis Ababa. Frame sponsors or people and institution which bring media issue are the heart of media framing processes because journalists and editors use the frames of governing elites (frame sponsors) to the public debate, (Tromble & Meffert, 2016 p.5083). Domestic violence in Ethiopian media was public debating issue for some time after Addis Ababa City Administration women, children and youths office reported, 101 children had been raped by their relatives including their fathers, and the message of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed about staying at home principles and domestic violence. Stories of domestic violence is everywhere in the country, but reporters have both internal and external problems to cover it before and after the Covid-19 pandemic stay at home decree. The journalism norm of objectivity and the ideology of their media hinder journalists to write the stories of domestic violence as they want, and this norm lead them to follow government prepackaged frames. This is what the researcher found out using in-depth interview. The articles were concerned with different themes and consisted of violence against women and children. From the interview conducted with the editors and journalists of the three newspapers, it was found out that the number of stories published on domestic violence was influenced by factors like sponsorship, editorial policy of the media, lack of completed sources.

5.3. Recommendations

- ❖ Domestic violence is not the one time social and health problem, so the media should cover the issue consciously.
- ❖ Only women and children are not venerable groups of people for domestic violence; other groups like, disabled and aged people are also victims, so journalists should work on it.
- ❖ Human interest stories have more educative and memorable power in the minds of reader, so the newspapers have to use victims as a source to construct such types of stories.
- ❖ *Addis Zemen* newspaper stories written by in collaboration with ministerial office do not have real case nor did real practice (applied solution); only promising idea and preaching how the ministerial office is working hard with responsible bodies to create social safety for Ethiopian women and children, so the ministerial office should use the column to educate the society by writing human interest stories not to promote their institution. Writing articles which have ambitious nature of promising good for the future without real practice kills the readers' interest.

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Appendix A: Interviewees

Name of informants	Sex	Working media	Status
Dagmawit Girma	Female	Addis Zemen	Reporter
Moges Tesfa	Male	Addis Zemen	Reporter
Kiflue Mered	Male	Addis Zemen	Deputy editor in chief
Ygiletu Gudie	Male	Addis Lissan	Reporter
Fekadu Mekonnen	Male	Addis Lissan	Reporter
Sewunet H/Giworgis	Female	Addis Lissan	Editor
Tamiru Tsigie	Male	The Reporter Amharic	Editor in chief
Mhret Moges	Female	The Reporter Amharic	Deputy editor in chief

Appendix B: Questions for journalists and editors

1. What was your attitude towards domestic violence during the state of emergency?
2. What did you feel when you hear the stories of 101 children?
3. Who were your sources while reporting issues of domestic violence? Why?
4. What are the problems you face any pressure from interest groups to write the story in certain ways? Why?
5. What do you think are the causes of domestic violence during Covid-19?
6. Who do you think is responsible for solving or addressing the problem?
7. How families can be responsible while they are becoming perpetrators?
8. What do you think are the solutions for domestic violence?
9. How do you ask the audience to condemn the problem?
10. Do you think using human face in the stories is important? Why?
11. Do you think you need to educate the audience about human right issues?
12. How do you suggest societal change in your stories?
13. What roles do you think your media played in reporting domestic violence?
14. Why were issues of domestic violence ignored in the front and editorial pages of your newspapers?
15. Why most of your articles focus on feature stories rather than news?