

**PERCEIVED CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A
CASE OF PRISONERS FROM FITCHE PRISON CENTER,
NORTH SHOA ZONE, OROMIA REGION.**

DERESE FURGASSA NEGASSA

**A Thesis Submitted to the school of Graduate Studies in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in
Counseling Psychology.**

July, 2010

Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSTIY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

PERCEIVED CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:
A CASE OF PRISONERS FROM FITCHE PRISON
CENTER, NORTH SHOA ZONE, OROMIA REGION

BY

DERESE FURGASSA NEGASSA

Approval of the Board of Examiner

Name

Signature

Date

John Lewis

[Signature]

July 14, 2010

Chairman, Department of Graduate Committee

Sentayehu Tadesse, PhD

[Signature] July 14/2010

Advisor

Molene Daniel [Signature]

July 15, 2010

Examiner (Internal)

Acknowledgments

First and foremost I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis advisor Dr. Sintayehu Tadesse for his unreserved guidance, advice, critical comments and constructive suggestions throughout the writing of this research paper. Without his continuous follow up and encouragement the completion of this work would have been impossible.

Without the willingness of Officials of Oromia and N/Showa Zone Prison Administrative and other participants, it was impossible to carry out this study. Therefore I would like to take this opportunity to thank them all specially Commander Kebede Melaku.

I am also very much obliged to express my special thanks and indebtedness to staff members of Kuyu Woreda Finance and Economic Development Office employees (Ato Dejene Faye, Deresa Gari, Tolesa Tolcha, Birhanu Hurrisa and Daraje Dechasa) for their moral and material support.

My thanks also extend to my wife Shewaye Alemu with the man of the millennium Kena Derese, Wude Anbesse, Abreham Balemi, Edesa Baye and Desisa for their continuous prayer and moral for my success.

Last but not least my thanks also go to Chuchu, Seni and Debre who typed this paper carefully.

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Acknowledgements -----	i
Table of Contents -----	ii
List of Tables -----	v
Acronyms/ Abbreviations -----	vi
Abstract -----	vii
CHAPTER ONE	
1. INTRODUCTION -----	1
1.1 Background -----	1
1.2 Statement of the Study-----	4
1.3 Objective of the Study -----	6
1.4 Significance of the Study -----	7
1.5 Scope and Delimitation of the Study-----	7
1.6 Definition of Terms-----	8
CHAPTER TWO	
2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE-----	9
2.1 General Overview of Violence against Women -----	9
2.2 Meaning and Definitions of Violence -----	10
2.3 Global and National Legal and Human Rights Responses towards Violence-----	11
2.4 Theoretical Explanations on Predisposing Factors for Committing Violence against Women-----	13
2.4.1 Intra – Individual Theories-----	14
2.4.2 Social Psychological Theories-----	14

2.4.3 Socio- Cultural Theories -----	15
2.5. Empirical Studies on Predisposing Factors for Committing Violence-----	17
2.5.1 Individual Related Factors -----	17
2.5.2 Peer and Family Related Factors -----	19
2.5.3 Cultural Factors -----	20
2.5.4 Economic Factors -----	20
2.5.5 Physical and Social Environment -----	21
2.6. Warning Signs of Violence-----	22
2.7. Forms of Violence-----	22
2.8. Effects of Violence on the Perpetrators-----	23
2.9. Preventing Violence against women -----	24
2.9.1. Doing with Children ‘S, Youth, Men and Women-----	25
2.9.2. Mobilizing Women’s and Child Conventions -----	27
2.9.3. The Contribution of Teacher and Schools -----	27
2.9.4. Role of Civic Society (Strengthening Them) -----	29
2.9.5. The Role of Government Bodies -----	29
 CHAPTER THREE	
3. METHOD -----	31
3.1 Research Design-----	31
3.2 Population -----	31
3.3 Sapling Producer -----	32
3.4 Instrument -----	33
3.5 Pilot Study-----	35
3.6 Procedures of Data Collection-----	35
3.7 Method of Data Analysis-----	36

CHAPTER FOUR	
4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION -----	37
4.1 Results -----	37
4.2 Discussion-----	66
CHAPTER FIVE	
5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS -----	76
5.1 Summary -----	76
5.2 Conclusion -----	81
5.3 Recommendation -----	82
References-----	84
Appendix A: Questionnaire for Male Perpetrators (English Version)-----	87
Appendix B: Questionnaire for Male Perpetrators (Amharic Version)-----	94
Appendix C: FGD Guide-----	102
Appendix D: Semi-structured Interview Guide for Police Official -----	103

LIST OF TABLES

Table	page
Table 1:- Sex, Age and Religious Background of Respondents -----	37
Table 2:- Marital Status, Type of Marriage and Number of Children -----	39
Table 3:- Types of Violence and where the crimes were committed -----	40
Table 4:- Cause of violence in perpetrators view-----	43
Table 5:- Professions of the Participants-----	44
Table 6:- Family living Conditions, where the respondents grown up and Family size-----	46
Table 7:- Average Daily income and its rating level with the surrounding community -----	47
Table 8:- Place of birth, History of Migration and its Reason -----	48
Table 9:- Unachieved goal and the reaction of it (if any) -----	49
Table 10:- History of Jail and Mental illness-----	50
Table 11:- State of anger and its resolving methods -----	51
Table 12:- Warning signs of violence-----	53
Table 13:- Psychological, physical and social effects of violence on perpetrators. -----	54
Table 14:- Psychological experiences of perpetrators-----	58
Table 15:- Social factors that led perpetrators to violence. -----	60
Table 16:- Physical / material factors for committing violence. -----	62
Table 17:- Attitudes of participants towards old customs and traditional practices against women. -----	64

Acronyms /Abbreviations

- ACPF – African Child Policy Forum
- ACRWC – African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
- CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.
- CRC – Convention on the Rights of Child
- EWLA – Ethiopian Women’s Lawyer Association
- FDRE – Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.
- FGM – Female Genital Mutilation
- ILO – International Labor Organization
- MOLSA – Minister of Labor and Social Affairs
- NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
- UN – United Nation
- UNCEF – United Nations Children’s Fund.
- WHO – World Health Organization

Abstract

The study attempted to identify perceived causes of violence against women among prisoners in Fiche Prison Center, North Shoa Zone of Oromia region. The participants of the study were perpetrators committed violence against women and serving sentence in Fiche Prison Center. A total of 208 randomly selected male prisoners were included in the study. Questionnaire was used to gather information about the perceived familial, psychological, social, physical and cultural factors that led perpetrators to commit violence against women, effects of violence on them and methods to prevent it. Focused Group Discussion Guide and Semi-structured interview were also employed. The data obtained were analyzed using percentage.

According to the findings of the study, the causes or the determinant factors for committing violence against women were familial (37 %), psychological (42.05 %), social (45.6%), physical (36.5 %), and cultural (46.8 %). A large number of respondents were reared by single family (33.09 %), subjected to violence (56.3%), influenced by their peer to drink, smock and chew (72.2%) and were carrying weapons (61.8%). 68.7% were also belief in the subordination of women. A large proportion of perpetrators reported suffering from guilty feeling (29.3%). Better understanding of causes of violence, addressing men to end violence against women, awareness creation activities, changing the traditional gender role attitudes and educating women on their right and obligation were recommendations forwarded based on the finding of the research.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Violence is an almost universal mammalian phenomenon: it does not occur randomly, chaotically but is related to masculinity to the anatomical apparatus and weaponry available, to the degree of frustration and stress inherent in a particular situation to the type of previous experience and training received to health, to attitudes, both personal and public to love, to hate (Gunn, 1983: 176).

Violence against women and children is a crime which deep-rooted in culture, traditional and religious grounds. Regardless of income, education, class, race, age or religion women and girls or children are to a greater or lesser degree vulnerable to physical, sexual and psychological abuse.

Research indicates that the existence of violence against women and children backs as a human history. Lomii (1989) ,For example, sated that some forms of gender based violence like rape and abduction is not a recent phenomena to the society. It had been practical even before 4000 years ago in Israel and it resulted to conflict between different tribes and cost thousands of lives. On the other hand child violence dates back to the history of mankind though the social concern and a study about it is relatively a recent phenomenon (Desalegn ;1998 ,Eshetu; 2003 , Alebachuu 2007).

Women today are being gradually recognized as important powerful and meaningful contributors to the life of men but till a few decades back their condition was pitiable .The ideologies and institutional practices and norms existing in society contributed much to their humiliation harassment and exploitation. Some of these behavior patterns thrive even today. In spite of the legislative measures adopted in favor of women's gradual economic independence, countless women continue to be victims to violence .They are beaten, kidnapped, raped, burnt and murdered (Ahuja ,1987).

The history of childhood is a night mare from which we have only recently begun to a waken .The further back in history one goes the lower the lever of child care and the more likely children are to be killed, abandoned, beaten, terrorized and sexually abused . Today millions of children throughout the world are victims of violence. They continue to be abused, exploited and trafficked (Skinnider ,2005).

The Beijing platform for action (PFA) defines violence against women as any gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation or liberty whether occurring in public or private life .The plat form identifies various forms of violence against women including physical, sexual and psychological violence:

- Occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non- spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.
- Within the general community including rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational perpetrated or condoned by the state, where it occurs.

According to Flood (2005), child abuse is any mistreatment of child that results in harm or injury and that has no reasonable explanation. Child abuse includes physical abuse (physical beatings ,slapping , hitting , burns , strangulation ,), sexual abuse (rape , incest , attempted intercourse , touching of breasts) and emotional abuse. Reiss and Roth in Greene (2002) also explained that child violence is the physical or emotional violence on child by a parent , guardian ,teacher, or any person in category (Alebachew,2007).

Women and children are after in great danger in the place where they should be safest within their families. For many “home” were they face a regime of terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them -somebody they should be able to trust those

victimized suffer physically and psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussion. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever present threat of violence (UNICEF, 2008).

According to Larson (2004) violence is among the leading causes of death for people aged 15 – 44 years. In 2000 it was estimated that 1.6 million people worldwide died as a result of violence. If current trends in violence and injuries continue the world health organization (WHO) predicts that violence and suicide will both individually feature in the top 20 causes of death and burden of disease issues confronting global health in 2030 (Larsen, 2004).

It is difficult to determine exactly how many children are abused and neglected each year. Many cases of child abuse and neglect are never reported. However according to the data report of 2006 over three Million reports of child violence or abuse and neglect were made in US. Four children die in the united states each day as a result of violence against them (Report of U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Administration on Children, 2006). Data on homicides in US (1993) shows that of the 4,869 female homicide victims aged 10 over, 151(31%) were killed by husbands, ex- husbands or boyfriend (US Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993).

As stated in the UN global survey on violence against children in Kosovo (2005) there are individual, family or environmental factors that predispose the perpetrator for committing violence. Individual factors include knowledge, attitude, thoughts about violence and skills deficits, such as: poorly developed communication skills, drugs and alcohol use, having witnessed or being victimized by inter personal violence, access to firearms and other weapons. The report also identifies family factors as lack of parental affection and support, exposure to violence in the home physical punishment and child abuse, having parents or siblings involved in criminal behavior and environmental factors such as socio-economic inequity, urbanization and overcrowding, rapid economic

development with high-level of unemployment among people ,media influences ,social norms supporting violent behavior and availability of weapons (UN 2005).

A convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (1979) guarantees women equal rights with men in all spheres of life. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action also affirmed that women's human rights are a fundamental part of human right. Furthermore the UN Plat Form for Action in Beijing (1995) recognized that "all governments irrespective of their political, economic and cultural system, are responsible for the promotion and protection of women's human rights (Panos, 1998) .Convention of the Right of Children (1989) also indicates that "state parties to the convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the right of the best interests of the child".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Violence against women and children is a worldwide problem, violation of human right and challenges of every society. Research indicates that women and children across all regions, ages, religious classes and political affiliations are vulnerable to violence. Their safety is guaranteed neither in home nor in public spheres (Purnasen cited in Oxfam, 1998).

Women are offered limited chances for progress and development which intern has a profound impact on the development of society a whole, as female members ,are prevented from exercising their fundamental right and creative potentials (UN 1989:2). The consequences of violence against women are far broader than the impact on the women victims. Their families and friends may be affected. In the case of intimate partner of exposure to violence is the family, society suffers economically, both in the use of resources and in loss of productivity due to fear and injury. A child who has been abused also suffers a range of physical and behavioral problems which intern affect children's personal and social relation.

According to the revised report of WHO (2008) a study in a 10 country on violence against women and girl shows:-

- Between 15 % and 17% of women reported physical or sexual violence.
- Their first sexual experience was not consensual.
- About 5,000 women are murdered by family members in the name of honor each year worldwide.
- Trafficking of women and girls for forced labour and sex is wide spread and often affects the most vulnerable.
- Forced marriage and child marriage are widely practiced in many countries in Asia , the Middle East and Sub Saharan Africa.

Worldwide, up to one in five women experience sexual abuse as children. Children who experience sexual abuse are much more likely to encounter other forms of abuse later in life. Studies also shows that one in every three women has been beaten, coerced in to sex or otherwise abused by man in her life time (Yohannes ,2008) .

The African Child Forums (2000) stated that Girls in Africa are particularly vulnerable to various forms of violence both by virtue of their gender forms and because of the socio-economic and cultural conditions prevailing in their communities. The magnitude of child abuse in Africa is not known yet. Consequently, information from reliable studies is scarce .But in many parts of Africa child abuse is a major un recognized problem with shocking consequences and long lasting effects that negatively impact on the health and social development of children (WHO ,2004) .

In Ethiopia, enough researches were not conducted .As a result there were no enough information in the area of violence against women and/or a girl child. But according to one study by Habtamu (2004) shows, wife and child beating is common in Ethiopia. Most researches that are conducted at the national level are few and were conducted around Addis Ababa. The other rural area of the country is ignored yet. In addition most findings were focused on forms of violence and its consequences .But nothing was said about the perpetrators.

Internationally a number of conventions and legal frame work that adders the issues of women and children were set. Ethiopia is also a signatory country. In addition there is also laws and polices to combat violence against them .But evidences still shows that there is a prevalence of the problem.

At the country level more emphasis were given to the punishment after the occurrence of the violence. This may not be the only solution to alleviate or at least minimize the problem. There must be the assessment of ‘why perpetrators commit violence against women’ so that the causes are identified and best intervention methods will be taken.

Therefore this thesis paper is aimed to identify perceived causes of violence against women. Based on the research finding, the following questions could be answered.

1. What are the perceived familial, social, psychological, physical and cultural causes for committing violence against women?
2. What are the characteristics of the perpetrators?
3. What are the perceived effects of violence on the perpetrators?
4. What mechanisms can be implemented to minimize the perceived causes?

1.3. Objective of the Study

General Objective

The main objective of this study is to identify perceived causes of violence against women among prisoners in Fitcha Prison Center of Oromia region.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study aimed at the following basic points:

- To identify perceived familial, social, psychological, physical and cultural causes for committing violence against women.
- To identify the characteristics of the perpetrators.
- To see the perceived effects of violence on perpetrators.
- To show some intervention mechanisms to at least minimize the perceived causes.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Women constitute half of the world's human resources and central to the economic as well as the social being of society's. Therefore development goals can not be fully reached without their participation (Synder and Marry, 1995). Despite this fact, some studies indicate that violence against women adversely affects the lives of women in all dimensions. Therefore to overcome this problem the issue is worth investigation.

At the global and local level many sectors are currently engaged in the prevention and intervention of violence both against women and children. Such of the groups working in violence prevention or intervention has their own culture, concepts, theory, language, methods and priorities. Some focuses on the impacts of violence on the society and punishes offenders on the assumption that this will decrease future violent acts. Others are more interested in understanding the causes and determinants of violence behavior. Though these differences are observed and difficult to say the former or the latter is more important this research paper may help organizations working in the area as information since the causes were clearly identified.

At the local level no research is conducted in the area of why perpetrators do such act, but on the victims and its effects. Therefore this research paper may help other researchers to be initiated and conduct more research in the area.

In addition it may be helpful to add some concepts in the policy of the country to eliminate or at least to decrease the problem since possible factors for committing the crime were identified in the research paper.

Last but not least anybody can use the research outcome as a reference material.

1.5. Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study was more interesting if it involves large sample size from different prisons in the country. However because of time and financial constraints, it involved only prisoners from Fitcha Prison Center of Oromia region. Hence the scope of the study is limited to only one Prison Center.

1.6. Definition of Terms

- **Perceived Causes:-** these are the perpetrators understanding or thinking of familial, social, psychological, physical and cultural related causes to committing violence against women.
- **Perpetrators:** - A person committing crimes against women ([www.the free dictionary. Com](http://www.the-free-dictionary.com)).
- **Violence:-** the intentional or un intentional use of physical force or power, threatened against women that either results in or has a high likely hood of resulting in injury ,death , psychological harm , maladaptive or deprivation (WHO, 2002).

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of the Literature

2.1 General Overview of Violence against Women

The International Community recognizes Violence against women as the most pervasive human rights violation: all cultures are affected; none provide adequate protection or redress for victims. Moreover, the world's indigenous peoples are deemed especially vulnerable to violence in Australia's indigenous communities ,for example , level of violence constitute a national crisis; indeed , reports of new sinister forms of violence child and group rape- are emerging despite the comprehensive range of programs developed to address the issue (Larsen ,2004).

On the other hand Leach (2001) stated on the side of Violence against Children as: although centuries of novels and autobiographies have dealt with the subject of child violence in all its forms society has been slow in recognizing the frequency with which this assault is committed .Only in the last twenty years has there been any real progress in this respect and most of it is due to the efforts of a small number of researchers and above all to the media. Still underestimated and sometimes contested are the consequences very early violence will have for the victims in their adult lives. The issues involved have been largely ignored, and there is correspondingly little mention of them in historical and anthropological studies (Miller, 1998).

Violence is among the leading causes of death. In the 2000, it was estimated that 1.6 million people worldwide died as result of violence. Nearly half of these deaths were suicides, one third was homicides and about one fifth were war related. In middle income countries, more than 90% of all violence related deaths occur and in African and Latin American regions, homicide rates are nearly three times higher than suicide rates (Claire Larsen, 2004).

From the above points related to violence's of women and children, it can be observed that violence against them has a long history and has got a gradual attention from different bodies. But still both are continue to be victims. There are many different

explanations of men's violence to women and children. Biological explanations may emphasize hormonal patterns and aggression; Sociobiology may conceptualize violence in relation to territory and its defense; psychology may introduce personality type or disorders and personal constructs; psychoanalysis may hypothesize projection and displacement. Sociology, anthropology, political science and economics all tend to use concepts that are grounded in interpersonal, collective, institutional, structural or societal process (Hearn, 1998).

2.2 Meaning and Definitions of Violence

Definition of Violence

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines Violence as "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 Geneva, 2002).

Violence against women

The issue of Violence against women and its negative impact is recognized and given serious attention very recently. After many conferences were held in different countries for the recognition of Violence against women, the United Nations General Assembly, on this declaration Violence against women was defined as "any act of gender base violence that results in or likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life" (Turshen and Holcomb).

Violence against Children

According to International Society for the prevention of child Violence and neglect (in World Report on Violence and Health, 2002), recently compared definitions of violence from different countries and found some commonality in what was considered violence. In 1999, The WHO consultation on child violence prevention drafted the following definition. "Child violence or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and /or emotional ill-treatment, sexual violence, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or

other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power'.

According to the revised version of World Health Organization (2008) :

- Violence against women is a major public health problem and a violation of human rights.
- A lack of access to education and opportunity, and low social status in communities are linked to violence against women.
- Violence by an intimate partner is one of the most common forms of violence against women
- A wide range of physical, mental, sexual and reproductive, and maternal health problems can result from violence against women.
- Many women do not seek help or report their experiences when violence occurs.

2.3 Global and National Legal and Human rights responses towards Violence against Women

Human rights are universal, inalienable, indivisible, interconnected and interdependent. The Platform for Action reaffirms that all human rights- civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development are universal, indivisible, and interdependent and interrelated, as expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action adopted by the world conference on human rights.

The UN Declaration on Violence Against women which was adopted in 1993 refutes all forms of violence against women and guarantees women equal rights with men in all spheres of life, including education, employment, health, care, the vote, nationality and marriage. According to this international Declaration of article (1) Shows; any act that compromises with women's health and liberty could be classified under the form of Violence against women (WHO, 2008).

According to the UN fourth world conference on women (Beijing, 1995) all governments, irrespective of their political economic, and cultural system , are responsible for the promotion and protection of women's human rights.

Since both women and children are the victims of the violence, there are also conventions of child rights to protect them from any harm .Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace , dignity , tolerance freedom, equality and solidarity , bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child, it has been stated in the General Declaration of the Rights of the child (1924) adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 (UN, 1989) .It is indicated in the declaration of the rights of the child 'the child , by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs'.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out the basic human rights that children everywhere have the right to: survival, develop to the fullest, protection from harmful influences, and participate fully in family, cultural and social life.

In the national setting of Ethiopia, the issue of violence against women and children is addressed by various laws , polices and programs .First and foremost, the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which is the supreme law of the country guarantees the human right and provides a sound framework for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children .Article 9 (4) of the constitution integrates all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia in the laws of the country and article 35 of the constitution dealt with women's right while article 36 dealt with Children's right.

Art.9 states that all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land. Art. 35 stipulate that 'the state shall enforce the right of women to eliminate the influence of harmful customs. Laws customs and practices that oppress or cause bodily or mental harm to women are prohibited'. Art 36 of the constitution protect children not to be exploitative practices neither to be required nor permitted to perform work that may be hazardous, or harmful to his or her education, health or well being (Constitution of FDRE, 1994: 4,16,17) .

The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against women (CEDAW) was ratified by Ethiopia in 1995. It commits itself to take all appropriate measures including legislation , to suppress all forms of violence against Women (UNICEF , 2000:25)

The United Nations Convention on the Right of the child (1979) ,ratified by Ethiopia in 1991 commits ‘ members states shall take all forms of physical or mental violence , injury or abuse ,neglect or neglect -treatment , maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse , while the care of parents (s) , legal guardian (s) or any other person who has care of the child .On the other hand the African Charter on the Rights and welfare of the child , an international human rights instruments written by member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).It is base on the rights of the child as set forth in the CRC .Nevertheless , it focuses on children’s right in an African context . Ethiopia ratified this charter in 1999. The charter obligates state parties to protect the child from all forms of abuse (UNICEF, 2000. 106).

There are many subordinate laws that deal with the different aspects of violence against woman and children .The family law, the penal law, the criminal procedure law and the labor laws are the notable ones. All these laws prohibit any violence against women and/a girl child.

2.4 Theoretical Explanations on Predisposing Factors for Committing Violence

Violence is a complex, multifaceted problem, and there are many different theoretical perspectives on what are the predisposing factors for committing it. These vary in the emphasis placed on psychological, interpersonal and structural factors, and in their underlying assumptions about whether human behavior arises from free will or is determined by external factors.

2.4.1 Intra -individual Theories

Intra individual theories explain violence in terms of individual actor. Some of these theories see personality, abnormality or defects and alcohol and drug use as causing violent psychopathological tendencies as in humans. Others see chromosomes and hormones in males to be medically linked to violence. For instance, it is suggested that the chromosomes in males are productive of low intelligence which correlates with low educational levels, limited occupational opportunities and increased frustration to cause anti- social behavior and violence (Kanmi, 1997).

Studies have also found a causal relationship between aggression and levels of androgens such as testosterone and serotonin. Still other theories have linked organic brain syndrome to violent out bursts .But some researchers identified that in many families drunkenness may occur without any violence being precipitated , while violence may occur without any alcohol being consumed . (Ibid. 1997: 6).

2.4.2 Social Psychological Theories

Social Psychological theories examine the interaction of the individual with the social environment, that is, with other individuals groups and organizations.

Frustration- Aggression Theory:- this theory views the expression of aggression either as a response to the emotion that an individual feels when some goal is blocked or as a response to frustration being the product of learning . Violence is seen to be highly related to social stress such as poverty and jobless. As a marriage declines in satisfaction, a growing sense of anger and frustration emerges that increases the potential for violence (Kanmi, 1997:6) .

According to John Dollard cited in Ahuja (1987) frustration is linked to aggression. The aggressive drive is an innate drive. It helps explain individual violence because the individual is the focus of high personal involvement and of high frustration in the family. Whenever something interferes with an individual's attempt to reach some goal or end, he feels frustrated and frustration in turn leads to some form of aggression.

Social Learning Theory: - this theory views violence as learned phenomenon. Together with the role modeling theory, it assumes that children learn violent behavior when they see their parents or other significant others resolving problems by means of violence. The children then model this role of violent inter personal behavior when they themselves become parents (Abraham, 1995).

Human aggression and violence are learned conduct, especially through direct experience and by observing the behavior of others. According to this individual learns violence through imitation .Aggressive behavior patterns learned through modeling and imitation remain part of our repertoire of social responses over time (Ahuja ,1987: 176) .

Resource Theory: - this theory explains that violence is used as resource to gain one's wishes in a manner similar to the use of money, status and individual personal attributes. The extent of material resources controlled by husbands and wives determines their relative influence over major decisions and their control of marital power violence is the ultimate resource in that it is used when other resources are perceived to be insufficient or to have failed to obtain the desired response. Thus men who lack these other resources feel powerless and resort to force and violence (Kanmi ,1997:6).

Conflict Theory:- assumes that Conflict is an inevitable part of all associations which are characterized by super ordinate and subordinate relations as well as competing goals . The Family is viewed as an arena of confrontation and conflicting interests, and so violence is a likely outcome (Ibid: 6).

2.4.3 Socio-cultural Theories

Socio cultural theories focus on macro- level analysis hence such theories place violence with in a wider explanatory frame work that considers the impact of social institutions and social structures on social behavior.

Structural Theory: - It identifies the source of violence as stress, frustration and deprivation resulting from economic crises. People with fewer resources relative to other

members of the society are known to experience higher levels of frustration and the stress. They also have fewer materials, emotional, psychological and social resources to cope adequately. Hence these may lead to violence or abuse (Ibid : 8).

Feminist Theory; this theory highlights the oppressive character of structural inequality base on gender. For feminists, gender itself is a social construction of male and female identified with unequal social value. The institution of patriarchy, a system of male dominance, conditions women psychologically in to accepting a secondary status by embracing a process of sex role stereotyping. This patriarchal social order leads to the subordination of women and contributes to a historical pattern of systematic violence directed against wives (Ahuja, 1987).

On the other hand the **Ecological Model** pronounces that there is no single determinant rather an interaction of operating factors favoring for violence against women and children. As Violence has multifaceted nature, ecological model classified in four levels, makes it possible to understand the factors influencing people's behavior to be perpetrators of violent acts (Fawcett et al .. 1996). According to the first level age, sex , education income, alcohol and drug consumption, antecedents of aggressive or self devaluation behaviors, mental or personality disorders and substance related disorders compel an individual to practice violent acts. The second level encompasses closer relationships either between family members or friends' .For instance having friends who incite or commit violence acts can enhance the risk that people well excuse their actions.

The third level propagates the community context and, its states that unhealthy social relations that developed in schools ,work place and neighborhoods might intensify violent acts in the society. The fourth level is grounded at general factors related to the structure of society. These factors contribute to create a situation that incites violence which includes standards that reaffirm men's dominion over women so that maintain economic or social inequalities between men and women (Fawcett , et al ... 1996) .

Jeff Hearn (1996) explained theories of violence against women and children in relation to socio-historical, socio biological and socio constructional determinants. According to his social historical deterministic school believes that gender based violence is meant to be, invoking 'God's will' as an explanation of man's acts. In every society, maleness with its associated supremacy is divinely ordained. History has been recorded and passed down as the history of men -their ideas, their adventures, and their exploits. It has been men who were sufficiently literate to record their times the historical rational points to recorded history as proof that men have always been violent and that civilization is a product of violence and warfare. Men grew up with the idea that they are conquerors and adventuress and hence begin to behave thus (J. Hearn , 1996 : 70) .

The socio- biological explanations of gender based violence believe innate male aggression is evolutionary and is simply inherent in man. On the other hand social construction theorists posit that socially dominant groups have constructed many of our beliefs and customs in order to maintain their economic political and /or hegemonic power. This dominance ideology justifies male dominance and argues that violence against women and children is manifested through patriarchal institution. In addition the intergenerational transmission theory of wife and child abuse, men who observed their fathers abuse their mothers, who were abused by their parents as children, men who observed their parents physically attacking each other are likely to resort to violent actions toward women or children (ibid: 70) .

2.5 Empirical Studies on Causative factors for Committing Violence

Causative factors that precipitate an individual to commit violence against women and children are complex and varied. They involve personal, social, and cultural factors.

2.5.1 Individual Related Factors

Alcohol and drug consumption

Alcohol has been shown to play a disinhibiting role in certain types of sexual assaults as have some drugs notably cocaine. Alcohol has a psycho pharmacological effect of reducing inhibitions, clouding judgments and impairing the ability to interpret cues.

People are more likely to act violently when drunk because they do not consider that they will be held accountable for their behavior (Michael Flood, 2001). Ahuja (1987) also explained that some of the rapes occurred after drinking when the offenders were intoxicated and in a wildly excited and belligerent state of mind scarcely understanding the consequences of their action.

Psychological Factors

There has been considerable research in recent times on the role of cognitive variables among the set of factors that can lead to violence. For example sexually violent men have been shown to be more likely to consider victims responsible for the rape and are less knowledgeable about the impact of rape on victims. Such men may misread cues given out by women in social situations and may lack the inhibition that act to suppress associations between sex and aggression. They may have coercive sexual fantasies, generally encouraged by access to pornography and are hostile towards women, have an exaggerated sense of masculinity (Michael Flood, 2001).

On the other hand WHO (2008) had identified personal factors that have an association with violence as follows:- being a young age, lower socio economic status, limited education, a history of abuse and substance use, negative attitude towards women and being abused as a child. In addition Flood (2001) identified characteristics of some people who abuse women and children as; low self-esteem, poor control over their emotion, a history of being abused themselves, stress, financial problems, social isolation, lack of parenting skills, is abusing drugs or alcohol, illness, belief that too much praise or attention will spoil a child, belief that fear and embarrassment are the way to make sure children obey, doesn't understand children's needs or abilities and criticizes children who can't meet their high expectations, focused on own troubles or things other than their children and has been diagnosed or exhibits symptoms of depression.

2.5.2 Peer and Family Related Factors

Gang rape

Sexual aggression is often a defining characteristic of manhood in the group and is significantly related to the wish to be held in high esteem. Research suggests that men likely to report coercive or enforced intercourse outside the gang context than men lacking sexually aggressive peers. The need to belong remains a constant pressure in society by young people in particular. In order to belong to a particular group, many adolescents feel the need to conform or prove oneself which may directly result in the perpetration or acceptance of violent behavior (Michael, 2001). In addition Moffitt and Silva (1993) explained the influence of violent behavior in child and adolescent males. They found that males and females with the history of aggressive behavior were more likely to associate with delinquent peers than other who did not display aggressive behavior. Further, aggressive young man and women who continued association with delinquent peers also continued aggressive and violent behavior because delinquent peer influence provided greater opportunity for behaviors.

Early Child hood Environments

Research indicates that child hood environments that are physically violent, emotionally unsupportive and characterized by competition for scarce have been associated with violence. Sexually aggressive behavior in young men, for instance, has been linked to witnessing family violence and has emotionally distant and uncaring fathers. Men raised in families with strongly patriarchal structures are more likely to become violent than men raised in homes that are more egalitarian (Michael, 2001).

Marie and Hay (2003) also identified predisposing factors related to families that contributed to being violent .These are intergenerational mental illness ,domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse, sexual emotional and physical abuse; inadequate of supervision, affection ,and attention for children; single parent family status; separation and divorce and child hood exposure to intimate partner violence.

2.5.3 Cultural Factors

Marie and Hay (2003) summarized some of the predisposing societal factors as follows: the feminization of poverty and gender inequality, high youth unemployment, racism and discrimination aimed at aboriginal youth, economic or social marginalization, consumerism, organized crime networks and computer use and related technological advances.

Violence supportive attitudes and norms are shaped by various other social influences including popular media. A wide range of studies have documented relationships between tolerance for physical or sexual violence and exposure to particular imagery in pornography, television, film, advertising and electronic games. This exposure may prove to be a significant attitude. Members of disadvantaged communities may learn a greater tolerance of violence through exposure to violence by their parents, delinquent peers and others (Flood and Pease 2006). They also added that rates of reported domestic violence are higher in areas of economic and social disadvantage. Disadvantages may increase the risk of abuse because of factors such as crowding, hopelessness, conflict, stress, or a sense of inadequacy in some men. Social isolation, low levels of poverty, unemployment, and collective efficacy are some predisposing factors for committing violence against women and children.

In addition higher risk is found in societies with traditional gender norms or a lack of autonomy for women, and where there are restrictive laws on divorce and ownership and inheritance of property, or when disasters.

2.5.4 Economic Factors

Poverty: Different findings show that there is a complex relationship between poverty and child abuse, neglect and violence against women. There is a strong correlation between family income and child abuse and neglect. According to Diana J. English cited in Marie and Hay (2003) the stress that comes with poverty may predispose the parents to use corporal punishment that may lead to physical abuse. Most poor parents do not maltreat their children: Rather, the effects of poverty, such as stress, may influence other

risk factors, including depression, substance abuse, and domestic violence. These risk factors, in turn may predispose the parents to violent behavior toward their children.

Unemployment

According to the 1975 National Family Violence Survey found ,rates of child abuse that were considerably higher among families suffering from unemployment than among those in which the husband was working full time. Families in which the husband was not working had a significantly higher rate of child abuse than other families. Furthermore the finding shows that wives of unemployed husbands did have a higher rate of abuse than wives of husbands working full time.

2.5.5 Physical and Social Environment

Recent research suggests that certain demographic factors significantly increase the risk of collective violence, especially civil conflict. These factors include having a high proportion of young adults, high level of youth unemployment , rapid rates of urbanization , low availability of cropland (and associated disputes over farmland distribution) and scarcity of renewable fresh water (Larsen 2004).

UNICEF on the other hand identified some predisposing factors for committing violence against woman and children in its review of South African child protection services and these are as follows: poverty including high rate of unemployment ,unfavorable home circumstances or family violence, breakdown in family and community support system, drug or alcohol abuse in the family or community, lack of safety and protection services in the community, negative or disempowering societal and cultural attitudes towards women and children, lack of trust by parents, lack of tolerance in the family, in accessibility to resource i.e. economic, social, service, health, education and psychological (UNICEF, 2004 :19).

According to Towns (2003) there is never a simple answer to the question why someone commits violence against women or children. But people commit violence because of one or more of the following:

Expression: Some people use violence to release feelings of anger or frustration. They think there are no answers to their problems and turn to violence to express their out of control emotions.

Manipulations: violence is used as a way to control others or get something they want.

Retaliation: violence is used to retaliate against those who have hurt them or someone they care about.

2.6. Warning Signs of Violence.

According to a publication of the American psychological Associations practice Directorate (www.apaherp center.org) if the following warning signs are observed there is a serious possibility of violence: loss of temper on a daily basis, frequent physical fighting, significant vandalism or property damage, increase in use of drugs or alcohol, increase in risk-taking behavior, detailed plans to commit acts & violence, announcing threats or plans for hurting others, enjoying hurting animals, carrying a weapon, threatening others regularly, withdrawal from friends and usual activities, feeling rejected or alone, having been a victim of bullying, feeling to constantly disrespected, failing to acknowledge the feelings or rights of others, history of discipline problems, gang membership or strong desire to be in a gang and trouble controlling feelings like anger.

2.7. Forms of Violence

According to Yegebeshal (2005), perpetrators can include: partner, ex-partner, boy friend, father, another family member, and another person at home, teacher /educator, boss, colleague at work or school, another acquaintance and a stranger .She also summarized the forms of violence that perpetrators can act against women and/or children as:-

- **Sexual violence:** harassment, rape, sodomy, attempted rape, marital rape, exploitation, child sexual incents, forced prostitution, sexual trafficking.
- **Physical violence:** Spouse beating, assault, honor killings, dowry abuse.

- **Emotional-psychological violence** : verbal, emotional abuse, humiliation, discrimination, denial of opportunities and/or services, spouse confinement /domestic violence
- **Economic violence** : taking away the money the women earns so that the male partner has an absolute control over the income of the family and other Harmful Traditional practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriage, widow ceremonies, honor killings, dowry abuse and denial of education, food for girls /women due to gender role expectations (Yigebashal, 2005:3)

The report of African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) cited in Alebachew (2007), stated that the most frequently cited acts of violence against children are rape, insult, beating, being deprived of basic necessities such as food or clothes, being made homeless, abduction, early marriage, female genital mutilation and child labor. In his study he also identified that perpetrators of violence against second cycle elementary school students were school dropouts, gangs on the way and in school, federal police, family, neighboring students in neighboring schools, sugar daddies, teachers, guards and other classmate students (Alebachew,2007:46).

2.8. Effects of Violence on the Perpetrators

Violence affects not only the lives of victims but also perpetrators and the society at large. Supporting this idea Oyekanmi (1997) explained that man who beats his wife suffers a sense of hopelessness, humiliation and loneliness. He may become promiscuous, going from women to woman, and yet distrusting female-folk. He may become very unhappy and look older than his age. His finding also shows that men suffer physical injury and there is an also psychological and social effect on them (i.e. men may be disturbed, confused frustrated, ashamed to discuss with friends or extended family and stays out longer sometimes for their action (Oyekanmi, 1997:116).

2.9. Preventing Violence against Women

Prevention involves the creation of environments that are protective of women and children in order to minimize violence against them and reduce opportunities for offences. The primary prevention involves the way in which people think about gender violence and child abuse, specifically their awareness, knowledge, attitudes and beliefs, as well as the physical safety of women and children, policies and procedures for addressing gender based violence, and school climate or culture. In addition prevention involves identifying those predisposing factors or which leads the individual to commit violence and doing on it.

Some scholars address that all violence's against women and children is preventable. This is true if all the concerned bodies are fighting the problem vertically or horizontally. Addressing the activities done at different level to stop violence against women and children Alebachew (2007) stated that academic institutions, women associations of students, charitable organization, religious associations, as well as non-profit associations, have been engaged in the topic of violence against women and children. Individual as well as family counseling is being dealt with, trainings and family events are being carried out and articles are being published in news well as material assistance are being offered etc.

Preventing violence against women and children is not a one day process or activity. Rather it is a long-term process and requires good monitoring so that strategies can be changed over time to maximize effectiveness. Exploring this idea Yigebeshal (2005) explained that 'Developing prevention strategies require good assessment, good planning, good monitoring, and resource (human, financial, technical). She also stated that for every act of violence, there is a perpetrator and a survivor/ victim and prevention strategies must target both potential perpetrators and potential survivors (Yigabeshal, 2005:6). Violence cannot be seen as a single entity for there are different types of violence, and even more clearly there is no single cause behind it. Methods of control will, therefore, have to be various with any social phenomenon, control is enhanced by the understanding of its cause (Guhan ,1983:148).

2.9.1 Doing with children & youth, men, women and girls

Among children and youth

Perhaps the most obvious rationale for starting young, is that adolescence is a crucial portion in terms of women's and men's formation of healthy, non-violent relationships later in life. Dollars and effort put in early can save much greater expenses and trauma in adult life. More intensive and long term education programs in schools do produce lasting change in attitudes and behaviors.

Wife Boys and Men

There is an increasing focus on engaging boys and men in efforts to prevent intimate partner violence. This has a threefold rationale. First, while most males do not perpetrate intimate partner violence, intimate partner violence is perpetrated largely by males. Second, constructions of masculinity play a crucial role in shaping some men's perpetration of physical and sexual assault. Third, men have a positive role to play in helping to end men's violence against women.

With girls and Women

Historically, girls and women have been the focus of primary prevention efforts addressing intimate partner violence. Girls and Women are taught in school programs and elsewhere to watch out for the warning signs of abuse in relationships, to avoid risky situations or respond effectively to them, to use clear and effective communication in sexual situations, and to reject violence-supportive myth and norms. Directing violence prevention efforts to women can increase women's critical understanding of intimate partner violence and build on their already existing skills in recognizing and resisting violence. In addition, educating men can change men: by shifting women's expectation of partners and intimate relations, interventions may increase the pressures on incentives for heterosexual men to adopt non-violent practices and identities. Peer education and mentoring is important in boys' & peer cultures and extensive psychological and legal interventions are appropriate among boys or males at risk or already using violence.

Regarding prevention strategies WHO (2008) also addressed the following points: More evaluation is needed to assess the effectiveness of violence prevention measures. Intervention with promising results include increasing education and opportunities for women and girls, improving their self-esteem and negotiating skills, and reducing gender inequities in communities. In addition efforts with positive success include: work with teenagers to reduce dating violence; supportive programmes for children who have witnessed intimate partner violence; mass public education campaigns; and work with men and boy to change attitudes about gender inequities and the acceptability of violence. Furthermore advocacy for victims, better awareness of violence and its consequences among health workers, and wider knowledge of available resources for abused women (including legal assistance, housing and child care), can lessen the consequences of violence.

According to Larsen (2004) addressing the prevention mechanisms to violence against women and children systematic data collection is valuable. Data are helpful in determining the magnitude of a problem, identifying groups or sub-groups that are most affected, detecting patterns in risk of exposure or occurrence of events, measuring baseline and subsequent results of interventions, and providing data around which to advocate for policy changes. Violence can be measured at individual and community levels via mortality and morbidity data, prevalence and victimization surveys, crime statistics, health and social services expenditure and periodic studies of attitudes, beliefs, behavior and cultural practices. Population level data on income, education and unemployment rates can high light specific violence risk and protective factors.

Changes in government policies on matters such as the availability of firearms or alcohol or the tolerance of bullying all have the potential to reduce the level of violence and minimize the consequences of violent behavior. Health practitioners are in a unique position to advocate for the improved protection for those at risk of violence, improve responses for the victims of violence, recognize violence as a preventable problem, promote awareness of violence as public, “community” issue rather than a personal or

private concern and advocate for increased allocation of resources towards research and intervention to reduce violence in all areas of society (Larsen, 2004).

WHO and partners collaborate to decrease violence against women and children through initiatives that help identify, quantify and respond to the problem including:

Building Evidence: on the scope and types of violence in different settings. This is the key step in understanding the magnitude and nature of the problem at a global level.

Developing Guidance: for member states and health professionals to prevent violence and strengthen health sector responses to it.

Disseminating: information to countries and supporting national efforts to advance women's rights and prevent violence and **Collaborating** with international agencies and organizations to violence against women globally (WHO, 2008).

2.9.2. Mobilizing Women's and Child Conventions

A convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (1997) Guarantees women equal right with men in all spheres of life, including education, employment, health care, the vote, nationality and marriage. The Vienna Declaration and Program of Action (1993) also affirmed that women's human rights are a fundamental part of all human rights (Panos, 1998). Leach (2001) on the other hand addressed that the UN convention on the right of the child is the first international human rights instrument expressly to address protection of children from violence. Article 19 of the CRC requires states to the 'all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of violence...' while in the care of parents or others.

2.9.3 Mobilizing the Women's and Child Conventions

Violence prevention efforts among children and youth can take a wide variety of forms, from face to face education in schools and curricula teaching media literacy, to social marketing campaigns and efforts at community development and collective mobilization.

Teaching practice: Teachers in schools have a crucial role to play in preventing and diminishing violence against girls and women. Teachers can shape student's ability to escape violence, their choices to avoid violence, and their tolerance for violence. Schools

also have a crucial role to play. The formal policies and procedures, curricula, teaching strategies, and informal cultures of schools all have an influence on violence. Whether discouraging or encouraging violence prevention is an integral part of the general effort to improve and enhance the self esteem and abilities of young people (Flood, 2004). Ghermai (2003) stated that in the efforts of discharging its share of responsibility in the process of citizenship transformation of the young for a meaningful and purposeful adult life, schools create a web of programs and activities to be conducted in and out of the class room.

Education Programs: Teachers can invite violence prevention educators to run sessions and workshops at their school, assist in introducing and supporting existing programs on violence from students, and organize and participate in professional development programs for teachers and other staff. Violence prevention education among young people is the primary prevention strategy which has been most extensively evaluated (Flood, 2004).

According to Rosewater (2003) and Herbert(2007) cited in Flood (2004) prevention programs should also address adolescents who are not in school and through other means and contexts associated with increased risks of victimization. These include homeless youth, children living in poverty, or in families receiving welfare, young mother, and young women under protective services care. Relevant strategies include home visiting programs, parenting education and support. Indigenous young people are an important priority for violence prevention, given their high levels of exposure to violence. Intervention should be linked to other family healing strategies; address issues of drug and alcohol abuse and encourage indigenous youth's participation in education.

Campaigns: the white Ribbon campaign

Teachers and schools have a valuable role to play in involving students in campaigns of community education and social change, both based at school and in a wider community. Teachers can encourage their school to have a regular day in the school year which is focused on non-violence. Have a school-wide campaigns and ceremonies which reward

and celebrate peaceful and respectful ways of behaving and relating. Link up with community organizations, parents', groups and other bodies to organize a "Week without Violence" or to participate in national efforts such as a White Ribbon Campaign. To prevent violence against women and norms, gender roles and power relations which feed in to violence and schools can be important sites for these (Flood, 2004).

2.9.4. Role of Civil Society (Strengthening them)

According to the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs Report (2005) , a number of civil society organization were working in addressing the issue of violence against women and children.

Some of these organizations are registered as non-governmental organizations (NGO) or associations at national or regional (state) level. There are also a man based associations like the youth associations and women's associations that mobilize large number of people. There are also self-help groups, community based organizations. The majority of these organizations are focused on deliveries of care and support. Their engagement in advocacy, awareness rising, and research has increased. The report also explained that much of the activities of these organizations are not systematically organized. Coordination between them is also lacking due to which duplication of efforts are sometimes observed (MOLSA, 2005).

2.9.5. The Role of Government Bodies

The government of Ethiopia prepared a national plan of Action for children and women in 1995 to improve the well being of the Ethiopian women and children and to translate the conventions in the tangible reality. This is a concrete expression of the commitment of the government of Ethiopia to improve the conditions and well being of Ethiopian women and children (Bulti, 2003; Alebachew, 2007).

On the other hand Ethiopia also ratified the convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1995 and the UN Convention on the Right of the Child in 1991. There are also other laws like the family law, penal law, criminal law and

Labor law which deal with different aspects of violence against women and children. This also shows the commitment of the country to eliminate or at least to minimize the problem at the country level. Therefore it requires proper implementation and mobilization at different level of government bodies and at individual level also.

As victims or perpetrators of violence, the police are the first institution where children or women come in contact with. Therefore doing with different organizations (governmental or non-governmental) help them equip with the necessary knowledge or information and also material as well to give appropriate service so that the problem of violence may minimized.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Method

In this section research design, target population, sampling procedure, instruments, pilot study, data collection and method of data analysis and related methodological issues were presented.

3.1 Research Design

To get relevant and sufficient information on the research problem it is important to identify an important research design. For this research purpose quantitative (descriptive method) and qualitative research methods were applied for the quantification and description of data gathered from primary and secondary sources.

Primary Source: Primary data sources were collected from prisoner's sentenced as a result of violence against women.

Supplementary Sources: These are data sources from Police Officials, different experts at Oromia and North Shoa Zone Prisons Administrative Commissions and local communities involved in Focused Group Discussion.

Secondary Sources: These are data sources collected from different publications. Relevant books, journals, relevant technical documents prepared by EWLA, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Ministry of Women Affairs, Yearly Reports and related documents from Oromia Prison's Administrative Commission were the sources

3.2 Population

The target population of the study was prisoners in North Shoa Zone Prison Administration, Fitcha Prison Center, Oromia region. Fitcha Prison Center is one of the thirty five prisons in Oromia region, located 113 kms North West of Addis Ababa. Prisoners were come to this prison center from different woredas in the zone. There has also a condition when prisoners came from Addis Ababa and other centers in the region

by reference. According to the evidence from Oromia Prisons Administrative Commission there were thirty five (35) prison centers in the region. From these 17 were found at the zonal level while the other 15 were at the woreda level. The report from the Commission also shows that in the year 2010 there were 24,664 prisoners' in those prison centers in the region. From these 1,442 prisoners were found in Fitcha Prison Center (Oromia Prisons Administrative Commission, 2010).

Fitcha Prison Center was selected purposely as it was the researchers working area and which would be more convenient to communicate, follow up and collect the necessary data. In addition, evidence from Oromia Prisons Administrative Commission also shows that women experience violence more in the Zone. These are the rationale behind for selecting the research area or site.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

The participants of the study were perpetrators in prison who were considered to give their experience on the causes of violence against women. These groups were assumed to have better experience compared to other individuals who did not commit violence.

In Fitcha Prison Center there were 600 male prisoners who were sentenced and imprisoned as a result of violence against women. According to the evidence from the prison center the number of prisoners fluctuates from day to day, month to month or year to year. This is because some prisoner's will finish their sentence while there might be new comers. But when the researcher went to the center for the purpose of this research, there were 600 male prisoners sentenced with violence case.

From the total of 600 male perpetrators 208 (34.6%) were selected randomly. Simple random sampling technique was applied to select the population to be included in the sample.

3.4 Instruments

3.4.1 Questionnaire

In order to gather first hand information from the subjects of the study, questionnaire were developed and administered. This was because questionnaire is more appropriate to collect data from large sample at a time, place minimal demands on personnel and can avoid biases of responses due to personal experiences unlike interview and observation. Thus questionnaire composed of both open ended and close ended items and which were expected to be the experience of perpetrators before committing violence against women were set and administered. The items were prepared and administered in Afan oromo and Amharic Language depending on their ability to understand either of the two. Questionnaire consisting 78 items were developed and categorized to 3 parts. The items involve Background Information, Perpetrators Psychological, Social, Environmental and Familial experiences before committing the crime. Items showing violence against women were also presented for them to assess their opinion or attitude.

The researcher had done forward and back ward translations (English to Amharic and Afan Oromo and vice versa) using professionals in the area of language. In addition the questionnaires were distributed to 3 professionals for its applicability. These experts were instructors in Psychology (1) Educational Measurement and Evaluation (1) and Language (1) from Addis Ababa University. Based on the comments of these professionals certain modifications were made on some items.

The questionnaires were presented in Amharic and Afan Oromo depending on the ability of respondents to make them simple and understand able. The first part of the questionnaire was concerned with demographic characteristics of the respondents, family back ground, forms and effects of violence and feelings of the perpetrators after they have committed the violence. In this part the respondents were required to write a phrase or choose one or more choices depending on their experience based on the item. The second parts of the items were dealt with respondents psychological, physical/environmental and social experiences before they had committed violence. In this part respondents were required to indicate their responses on a four point scale

(Many times, Sometimes, Seldom and Never). The rating scale has the following designation Many times= 4, sometimes = 3 Seldom= 2, and Never= 1 (if the statement is positive, the scoring is reversed). The third part was involved with the opinion of the perpetrators towards the cultural practice or ideas that either discourage/ encourage violence against women. In this part respondents were required to indicate the responses on a four point scale (Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, and Strongly Agree). Similar to the above the rating scale has the following designation: Strongly Disagree = 4, Disagree = 3, Agree = 2, Strongly Agree = 1.

3.4.2 Focus Group Discussion Guide

For the purpose of Focused Group Discussion a team of 9 members was formed purposefully. The members were local elders, women's, youth boys and girls. The focus of discussion was on those causes (social, psychological, family, physical/ environmental and cultural) which leads the individuals to commit violence against women, whom the perpetrators were, forms of violence they have observed, effects of violence on the victims and perpetrators and finally what measures should be taken to minimize or eliminate the problem.

The aim of this focused group discussion was to strengthen the data obtained from respondent prisoners. During the discussion six questions were provided which accompanied by additional probing questions. This instrument had got significance to create interaction among the participants; they argued with each other about the issue based on their experience which they have obtained from every day observation from their surroundings.

3.4.3 Semi-structured Interview

Five semi structured interview questions were used for discussion with Police Officials. The Police Officials were those individuals who were working directly on the issues of women and children at the district. The questions were focused on those major causes of violence against women, forms of violence, who the perpetrators were based on the

report they had got from the victims and their observation. In addition the interview involved the role of police and other concerned bodies to decrease or eliminate the crime.

3.5 Pilot Study

The Pilot study was conducted to test whether the items could enable to gather all information supposed to be acquired. In doing so the researcher decided to pilot tested the items. The researcher trained the assistants on the purpose of the study, the nature of the questionnaires, ethics of research and procedures in data collection. The administration was done on 30 male perpetrators in Fitcha Prison Center. The total number of questions that the researcher presented was 83. Participants in this pilot study were first informed about the objectives of the pilot study and on how to fill evaluate and give feedback on the relevance of the content. They were informed not to write their names to maintain confidentiality of their responses.

Based on their responses, 8 items were revised in their wordings / language and 5 items were totally cancelled from the list which made the final number of the questions 78.

As a result, the reliability was calculated based on the feedback of 30 perpetrators. The reliability coefficient was calculated using Pearson Correlation and this was done using SPSS Computer Program. The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.71. According to Kappa (in Feldmann, 2007) a reliability coefficient of above 0.80 was considered to be excellent, 0.61-0.80 good; 0.41-0.60 moderate; 0.21-0.40 fair and below 0.20 poor. Accordingly the reliability of this questionnaire was considered to be good.

3.6 Procedures of Data Collection

The researcher tried a lot to collect appropriate data from the respondents. First; Oromia Prison's Administrative Commission has written the letter of support to North Showa Zone Prisons Administrative, Fitcha Prison Center. Secondly; appropriate communications were done with the center's head and the researcher was referred to the Social Worker and Psychologist of the organization.

The researcher asked both the Social Worker and Psychologist of the organization for the process of data collection. After their willingness to assist the researcher, discussion was made with them. In doing so, the purpose, implication and nature of the study was explained for them.

After the questionnaires were finalized, both the researcher and his assistants decided to administer it. The administration was done at the hall in the center and the sampled perpetrators were given an average of one hour and thirty minutes (1: 30 hr) to complete the questionnaire. This was done to give them to think and understand their experiences before committing violence and read the questions line by line. The assistant of the researcher had helped those who cannot read and write.

In doing the FGD, the researcher role was facilitating appropriate place, time which is convenient to the participants. As a result a four hour discussion was made with them. Here the researcher used taking of notes. In addition the researcher was strive to meet the appropriate parson from police officials and was made necessary discussions with them.

3.7 Methods of Data Analysis

Once the data have been collected from target sources (samples), data were summarized based on the responses of each group using the statistical methods and finally developed the interpretation. The statistical tool used for analysis in this study was percentage. Percentage was chosen to describe the psychological, social, physical, family and cultural factors that predisposed perpetrators to the act of violence.

As shown in table 1 above, all the participants in the study were male perpetrators. In relation to their age classification the distribution was as follows: 15-25 years of age 72 (34.6%) ,26-35 years of age 65 (30.5%), 36-45 years of age 49 (23.5%) and 46 or more years of age 22 (10.5%). It can easily be observed that the majority that is 34.6 percent were between 15-25 years of age. This shows that men had mostly committed violence in their early age when they are at their most dynamic.

As to the religion of men in the study revealed 161 (78.1%) was Orthodox, 22 (10.67%) Muslim, 16 (7.76%) Protestant and the rest 7 (3.39%) were the followers of different religions, like 'Wakefata' and the like .Two of the respondents did not fill their religion. From the finding it is possible to say that above half of the respondents were the followers of orthodox religion.

With regard to the educational status of the prisoners 44 (21.1%) knows to read and write, 37 (17.7%) doesn't know to read and write, 96 (46.15%) primary education, 43 (20.6%) secondary education and 8 (3.8%) college and above. From this table it can be noted that the majority of prisoner respondent's have only primary school education. If it is considered education below secondary level as insufficient, one can note that 85.09 percent of the prisoners fall in the category.

Table 2: Marital status, Type of marriage and Number of Children

The following table shows the marital status, kind of marriage the respondents have been in and the number of their children.

Characteristics	Category	N	%	Missing	
				N	%
Marital status	Married	102	49.03	4	1.92
	Single	67	32.21		
	Divorced	26	12.5		
	Widowed	9	4.3		
	Total	204	98.08		
Type of Marriage you have been in	Family pressure	85	60.28	-	-
	You and your family approval	32	22.69		
	With friend or other individual pressure	9	6.3		
	You and your partner agreement	15	10.63		
	Total	141	100		
Number of Children (if any)	< 2	39	21.98	-	-
	3- 4	42	29.78		
	5-6	50	35.46		
	7-8	16	11.34		
	> 9	2	1.42		
	Total	141	100		

When the marital status of men prisoners was inspected it was established that 102 (49.03%) were married, 67 (32.21%) were single, 26 (12.5%) were divorced, 9 (4.31%) were widowed. Excluding those saying ‘single’ the remaining 67.79 percent who had experienced a marriage were asked about the marriage they had been in .As a result 85 (60.28%) married under family pressure, 32 (22.69%) were married with families and their own approval, 9 (6.3%) were married under the pressure of friend or other individuals and 15 (10.63%) were married on their own and their partner’s agreement.. Those experienced marriage were further asked the number of children they had ,if any ,and 39 (21.98%) of the respondents had less or equal to two children, 42 (29.78%) 3-4 children, 50 (35.46%) 5-6 children, 16(11.34%) 7-8 children and 2 (1.42%) greater or equal to nine children. The aim of the above question was to find out whether or not their marriage was arranged by the pressure of family or other individuals. As it can be observed from the above table 99 (66.6%) of men prisoner’s were married either with the

pressure of family or other individuals which has a significant effect on their criminal behavior.

4.1.2 Types of Violence and Where the Crimes were Committed

According to Turshen and Holcomb (1993) women in their life are subjected to different forms of violence and are summarized as follows: genital mutilation, early marriage, domestic violence, sexual abuse, rape, sexual harassment, abduction, intimidation and humiliation from their family member, stranger, their boss, husband and their teacher in their life.

Table 3: Forms of Violence and place where the crime was committed

The following table depicts what type of violence the perpetrators committed either on women or a child girl and where they had committed it.

Characteristics	Category	n	%	Missing	
				n	%
Reason for imprisonment	Committing Violence against women	128	61.53	-	-
	Committing violence against child girl	80	38.47		
	Total	208	100		
Forms of violence (against women)	Murder	22	17.28		
	Rape	48	37.5		
	Abduction	17	13.28	-	-
	Physical beating (attack)	21	16.4		
	Intimidation	20	15.64		
	Total	128	100		
Forms of violence (against a child girl)	Murder	8	10		
	Rape	29	36.25	-	-
	Abduction	16	20		
	Physical betting (attack)	12	15		
	Deceit	15	18.75		
	Total	80	100		
Where the crime was committed	Home	68	33.3	3	1.44
	On the street	43	20.6		
	In the forest	79	37.9		
	In the school	15	7.2		
	Total	204	98.56		

The respondents were asked the reason why they were imprisoned (gate in to the prison center). As shown in the table above the majority 128 (61.53%) replied that by committing violence against women while the rest 80 (38.47%) were imprisoned as a result of violence against child girl. As to the forms of violence they had committed against women, 22 (17.18%) replied murder, 48 (37.5%) rape or attempted rape, 17 (13.28%) abduction, 21 (16.4%) physical beatings, 20 (15.64%) intimidation. On the other hand child girls also experience different forms of violence. According to the responses of male perpetrators who had committed violence against child girl, 8 (10%) committed murder, 29 (36.25%) rape, 16 (20%) abduction, 12 (15%) physical beatings and 15 (18.75%) deceit a child for different purposes. The most frequently occurred form of violence against women and a child girl was rape which constitute 37 percent. Abduction and physical beating constitute 15% each and follows rape. Intimidating women and deceit of children for various reasons incorporate 9.6 and 7.2 percent respectively and placed at the least.

The participants were also asked where they had committed the violence. As it can be observed from the table 3 above, 68 (33.3%) said at home, 43 (20.6%) on the street, 12 (5.76%) at office, 79 (37.9) in the forest and 15 (7.2) at school. The figure shows that perpetrators committed crime against women and girl child mostly in forest (37.9%). This could be when their women's go and back from school, market or their relatives home or when they are waiting for their cattle or fetching for wood in the forest. Home is the second most places where women have experienced violence. Three of the respondents were not writing where they had committed the crime.

On the other hand the members of Focused Group Discussants were discussed on the forms of violence against women as they have observed in their surrounding or district. They started their discussion with what is violence and looked it with different angle. The definition that they gave for violence was:

“It is an activity which has cultural, traditional and religious grounds that encourage the discrimination, under valuing and disadvantaging of women's. They have added that it is a crime that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm”.

One member of the FGD has replied that 'Ethiopia has an article protecting the right of women and which denies any violence against them (Article 35 of the constitution of FDRE) but many women's are still experiencing violence'. This shows that violence against women is prevalent even today.

The majority of the discussants explained that there were many forms of violence that women's experience in their life. These were early marriage, female genital mutilation, rape (attempted rape), abduction, spouse beating, domestic violence, murder, denial of education, humiliation, intimidation, verbal abuse, denial of services and sometimes child sexual abuse and trafficking. In their district FGM, domestic violence, intimidation, rape were the most forms of violence that women's experience. Abduction and denial of services were gradually declined.

The Police officials on their side replied that currently the constitution of the FDRE guarantees women's right. Awareness on violence against women and children was also given for different individuals at different levels. But women's and children are still victims of the violence. Different forms of violence against women or a girl child was reported to their offices. Among rape, domestic violence, abduction, murder, treats and other physical abuse of children like burning and cutting were mostly reported. Parallel to giving awareness's on criminal activities for the societies, police official's takes offenders/ criminals to the law.

Table 4. Causes of the Violence as Viewed by the Perpetrators

The table below depicts that what was the cause for their action (criminal behavior).

Reason	Category	N	%	Missing	
				n	%
Use of alcohol/ Drugs	Yes	79	36.5	5	2.4
	No	54	25.9		
	I don't know	60	28.8		
	Total	203	97.6		
Revenge for interracial conflict	Yes	23	11	7	3.3
	No	87	41.8		
	I don't know	91	43.7		
	Total	201	96.6		
Cultural influence (Considering violence against women /child girl as normal)	Yes	98	47.2	-	-
	No	35	16.8		
	I don't know	75	36		
	Total	208	100		
Abduction was considered as one way of marriage arrangement.	Yes	30	14.4	1	0.5
	No	103	49.5		
	I don't know	74	35.6		
	Total	207	99.5		

The sampled male perpetrators were asked what the cause for their criminal behavior was. Here there is a possibility to respond more than one's. Associating it with the use alcohol or drug 79 (36.5%) responded 'Yes', 54 (25.9%) 'No' and 60 (28.81%) they do not know. Revenge or retaliation for interracial conflict as a cause 23 (11%) replied 'Yes', 87 (41.8%) 'No', and 91 (43.7%) they do not know. Furthermore if there was cultural practice (considering violence against women or a girl child as normal) ,98 (47.2%) said 'Yes', 35 (16.8%) 'No' and 75 (36%) they don't know. In addition, if abduction was considered as normal and it could be cause 30 (14.4%) replied 'Yes', 103 (49.5%) 'No' and 74 (35.6) said they do not know.

The finding shows that cultural influence constitutes the biggest number (47%) and followed by the use of alcohol or drug (36%) as a cause to commit violence against women or a girl child. Considering abduction as one way of marriage arrangement and revenge for inter racial conflict constitute the least causative factor.

The following paragraph shows the explanation of some male perpetrators for their criminal behavior:

(...am 36 Years old and I was born and grown up in Dera Woreda, North Shoa Zone of Oromia region. As far as I knew before, beating wife does not mean anything. When I came in conflict with my wife I did not expect this could happen. Unfortunately I was accused and I was sentenced five years for my action).

(... I was a daily laborer in Sululta town. One day I had drunk a lot with my friends. I did not remember what was happed after that. Police came and asked me to surrender in the morning and it was told me that I raped the women in our neighbor. I was sentenced 15 years). A response of 22 years boy

The above explanation of the respondents shows that how much cultural practice (viewing violence against women and child girl as normal), the use of alcohol and revenge due to inter racial conflict leads the perpetrators to commit the violence. Surprisingly some respondents (< 2%) replied that they had committed the violence because they felt in ‘love’ with the victims .This was the response of male prisoners with rape case.

Table 5 Professions of the Prisoners

The following table examines the profession of the sampled prisoners.

Characteristics	Category	N	%	Missing	
				n	%
Type of job before imprisoned	Farmer	66	32.03	2	0.9
	Daily laborer	58	28.15		
	Office worker	12	5.8		
	Merchant	23	11		
	Do nothing	28	13.5		
	Student	19	6.3		
	Total	206	99.1		

The participants were asked what their profession was before they became imprisoned. As a result 66 (32.03%) replied that they were farmer, 58 (28.15%) daily laborer ,12 (5.8%) office worker ,23 (11%) merchant, 28 (13.5%) doing nothing and 19 (6.3%) said they were students. Two of the respondents did not fill their profession. From the distribution it is possible to say that more perpetrators were farmers (32.03%) and daily laborer's placed on the 2nd position.

On the other hand some of the participants of FGD have raised who the perpetrators were? in their discussion . Accordingly ;they were farmers, students ,teachers, gangs on the street , family (husband, father ,brother and other relatives) ,strangers , merchants, office workers ,daily labors and neighbors . A woman from FGD explained what was happed in her neighbor as follows:

“ ... As far as I know it is bread or milk which is given for children. But what was happened before 5 months in my neighbor was something evil. That is a 7 year child girl was raped by her step father ”. FGD, women, 29 age.

The report from the police officials also shows as perpetrators of violence against women were those mentioned above.

4.1.3 Family Related Factors

Under this the researcher was aimed to asses in formations related to the perpetrators family back ground. This is to see whether mother or father was alive, living together or not, with whom the perpetrators were grown up and family size.

Table 6 .Family Background

Characteristics	Category	N	%
Was your father alive?	Yes	138	66.34
	No	65	31.25
	I don't know	5	24.1
	Total	208	100
Was your mother alive?	Yes	131	62.9
	No	75	36.14
	I don't know	2	0.98
	Total	208	100
Were your father and mother living together?	Yes	120	57.6
	No	88	42.4
	I don't know	-	-
	Total	208	100
If they were not living together with whom you were grown up?	Father only	32	36.36
	Mother only	47	53.4
	Other relatives	9	10.24
	Total	88	100
Family Size	< 3	22	10.5
	4-6	53	25.42
	7-9	85	40.8
	< 10	48	23.1
	Total	208	100

Respondents were asked whether both their father and mother were alive or not. In response to this 138 (66.34%) said that their father was alive, 85 (31, 25%) died and 5 (2.4%) responded they do not know. In addition 131 (62.9%) replied their mother was alive, 75 (36.14%) died and 2 (0.96%) they do not know. On the other hand they were also asked it their mother and father were living together. As a result 120 (57.6%) said 'Yes', 88 (42.4%) replied 'No'. Those whose their father and mother were not living together were further asked with whom they were grown up and 32 (36.36%) said with father only, 47 (53.4%) with mother only and the rest 9 (10.24%) said with their relatives.

Regarding their family size those perpetrators who came from family size ≤ 3 were 22 (10.5%), 4-6 were 53 (25.42%), 7-9 were 85 (40.8%) and ≥ 10 were 48 (23.1%).

The distribution in the table above shows that many of the perpetrator's were came from a single family (33.69%). This shows that either they lost one of their parents as a result of death or divorce. For those whose their parents were both alive only 57.6%) were living together. The rest 36.36% of their parents were not living together. Most perpetrators (63%) were also come from a large family with a family member greater than six.

4.1.4 Physical / Material Conditions

The aim of data related to physical/material conditions was to investigate the level of income of the perpetrators before their imprisonment, their feeling or reaction for their income, were they born and grown up and if they had the history of migration to urban and its causes.

Table .7 Average daily incomes of the perpetrator and its level with relative to the surrounding community.

Characteristics	Category	N	%
Average daily income in Et. birr on assumption	< 10 birr	69	33.2
	11-20 birr	87	41.8
	21-50 birr	35	16.8
	>50 birr	17	8.2
	Total	208	100
How can this daily income of you be rated in relative to your surrounding?	Very low	71	34.18
	Low	85	40.86
	Middle	43	20.66
	High	9	4.30
	Total	208	100
If very low /low what was your feeling as a result?	Stress /worry	58	37.12
	Anger	51	32.6
	Depression	44	28.38
	Feel nothing	3	1.9
	Total	156	100

The participants were asked their daily average income on assumption in Eth.birr before they had imprisoned. As show in table 7 above, 69 (33.2%) replied ≤ 10 birr, 87 (41.8%) 11-20 birr, 35 (16.8%) 21-50 birr and 17 (8.2%) ≥ 50 birr. The distribution shows that the average daily income of most perpetrators 156(75%) were less than two dollars. The respondents were also asked to rate their daily income in relative to their surroundings .As a result, 71 (34.18) replied it was very low, 85(40.86%) low, 43 (20.66%) middle and 9 (4.9%) high. Those respondents rated themselves in low or very low level in relation to their surrounding were further asked what was their feeling as a result and 58 (37.12%) said that they felt stress /worry ,51 (32.6%) anger , 44 (28.38%) depression and only 3 (1.9%) replied they felt nothing. The distribution shows that the majority of male perpetrators in the sample were felt stress/ worry, anger and depression as a result of their low economic (income level).

Table 8. Distance of Perpetrator's home with their neighbor's, where they were born and grown up and history of migration to urban areas (in case).

		N	%
How was the distance of your home with your neighbor's home?	Very over crowding	53	25.4
	Far from each other	107	51.45
	Very far from each other	48	23.15
	Total	208	100
Is the place where you born and grown up Rural Kebeles or urban? ?	Rural Kebeles	146	70.2
	Urban	62	29.8
	Total	208	100
If you were born and grown up at rural Kebeles have you migrated to urban?	Yes	86	58.9
	No	60	41.1
	I don't know	-	-
	Total	146	100
What was the reason for your migration?	Looking for sob	37	43.1
	For Education	26	30.2
	To seat with your relatives	10	11.6
	Marriage	13	15.1
	Total	86	100

The respondents were asked the distance of their home with their neighbor's home. As a result, 53(25.4%) responded that their home was vary overcrowding with their neighbors

home, 107 (51.45%) somewhat far and 48 (23.15%) replied their home was far away from the home of others.

As to the place where they were born and grown up 146 (70.2%) said at rural Kebeles while 62(9.8%) in urban areas. Those who were born and grown up at rural Kebeles were asked if they had migrated to urban and what was its reason. As result 86(58.9%) responded that they ware migrated to urban while 60(41.1%) replied not. Regarding the reason for their migration 37(43.1%) looking for job, 26 (30.2%) for education, 10(11.6%) to seat with their relatives and 13(15.1%) for marriage reason.

As can be observed from the table above the majority of the sampled prisoners were came from rural Kebeles (70.2%) for different reasons like looking for job, for education to be with their relatives at urban and for marriage reasons.

4.1.5 Psychological Conditions

To examine the psychological conditions or experiences of the perpetrators before their imprisonment some questions were presented for them and its analysis is as follows.

Table- 9. Un achieved goal and the reaction to it

Did you have a goal that you planned and not achieved?	Yes	127	61
	No	52	25.1
	I don't know	29	13.9
	Total	208	100
If you did not achieve what was your feeling as a result?	Worry	3	26.8
	Homicide/Physical attack of others	21	16.54
	Suicide	13	10.28
	Hopelessness	25	19.68
	Sense of inadequacy	29	22.8
	Felt nothing	5	3.9
	Total	127	100

The participants were asked if they had planned a goal and not achieved. As a result 127(61%) said 'Yes', 52(25.1%) 'No" and 29(13.9%) replied they do not know. Those who did not achieve their planned goal were asked what was their feeling as a result.

34(26.8%) said worry, 21(16.54%) homicide /Physical attack of others, 13(10.28%) suicide, 25(.68%) hopelessness, 29(22.8%) sense of inadequacy and 5(3.9%) replied they felt nothing.

Table 10. History of Jail and Hospital for Mental Illness

Character	Category	N	%	Missing	
				N	%
Did you have a history of jail before?	Yes	36	17.3	3	1.5
	No	160	76.9		
	I don't Know	9	4.3		
	Total	208			
Have you experienced mental illness before?	Yes	27	12.9	--	--
	No	139	66.8		
	I don't know	42	20.3		
	Total	208	100		
If 'Yes' what kind of medication service you have got was ?	Hospitalized	2	7.4	--	--
	Cultural medication (tsebel)	15	55.5		
	No medication	10	37.1		
	Total	27	100		

To investigate whether the sampled respondents had the history of jail before their imprisonment, if they had experienced mental illness and the medication they find, questions related to these points were administered and their response was as follows. 36(17.3%) had the history of jail, 160 (76.9%) did not have the history of jail and 9(4.3%) they do not know it. On the other hand 27(12.9%) experienced mental illness, 139(66.8%) had no mental illness experience and 42(20.30%) they don't know it. Those who have experienced mental illness were further asked what kind of medication they had offered as a result and 15(55%) cultural medication (like Tsebel), 2(7.4%) hospitalized and 10 (37.1%) had offered no medication.

The above table also shows that some perpetrators 5 (17.3%) had the history of jail (prison) before and even some other had experienced mental illness before their imprisonment. The finding also shows rather than going to the hospital the majority of

the respondents who had experienced mental illness went to cultural medications like "Tsebel" and other had offered no medication.

Table 11.State of anger and its Resolving Method

Character	Category	N	%
Have you irritated/ angered easily?	Yes	117	56.2
	No	80	38.5
	I don't know	11	5.3
	Total	208	100
How would you cool down when you angered?	Hitting some body	20	17
	Throwing some thing	18	15.4
	Kicking the wall	21	17.9
	Sharing to your friend	23	19.6
	Drinking of alcohols	29	24.8
	Reading books	6	5.3
	Total	117	100
	Total	117	100
Did you have parents or siblings involved in criminal behavior?	Yes	97	46.7
	No	103	49.5
	I don't know	8	3.8
	Total	208	100

The aim of the above questions in the table was to examine if the participants were easily angered and how they cool down themselves from the state of anger. As a result 117(56.2%) replied they were irritated /angered at thing easily, 80(38.5%) 'No' and 11(5.3%) they do not know. Those easily irritated or angered were further asked how can they cool down from their anger and 20(17%) said by hitting somebody, 18(15.4%) throwing something, 21(17.9%) kicking the wall, 23 (19.6%) sharing to their friend, 29(24.8%) drinking of alcohols and 6(5.3%) by reading books.

The finding shows that the majority of the sampled prisoners (56.2 %) were easily irritated or angered for things (conditions) that are either right or wrong. As to the coping mechanisms; only few of them (19.6%) were used to share to their friends. But most of them were used to drink of alcohols, hitting somebody or throwing something and kicking/hitting the wall.

The same group was asked whether or not there ware individuals in their family other than themselves who were imprisoned in order to check the relation of criminal behavior

to socialization with in the family. Nearly half of the men (46.7%) answered “Yes” to this question. 49.5% declared that there was no body who had committed crime in their families. The rest 3.8% said they don’t know whether somebody had committed crime in their family or not.

Based on the checklist presented for those FGD members, discussion was made on those major predisposing factors for committing violence against women. The discussion were categorized as family , environmental, physical, psychological ,social and cultural related factors that lead the individuals to commit violence.

Related to family factors the participants were raised different issues. According to them, those children who have come from a single family or those who lakes family may not get appropriate supervision and attention. In addition if one family has many children, they may not feed and give necessary support for their children. This may have a significant effect to develop criminal behavior in their later life. In addition they added factors like separation, and divorce, marriage arrangement out of the interest of husband or wife, drug and alcohol abuse.

Related to physical factors the group also raised and discussed as follows: high population density, high number of unemployed individuals, expansion of that consumption, expansion of vides rooms, rural urban migration, tolerance of violence and overcrowding in urban areas and carrying of weapons.

In addition psychological, related factors were also further discussed. Accordingly factors like poor control of emotion, stress , low self esteem , history of abuse , social isolation ,depression ,feelings of hopelessness , sense of inadequacy , over use of alcohols and drug and negative attitude towards women. As to social factors peer pressure, having less participation on social issues, playing gambling, conflicts with individuals, different social disadvantages and social norms of gender inequality.

Last but not least were those cultural factors. The majority of the participants of FGD replied that among factors that leads individuals to commit violence against women; cultural factors constitute the first and the most. This is because; most of the time violence against women was the result of cultural or traditional customs or harmful traditional practices in the society. These are male/ society attitude of disrespect or disregard to words women, lack of belief in equality of human right for all , perception of men as dominant strong protectors of women and women's as weak ,inferior and ruled to their husbands and viewing women as actual or potential sex objects.

On the other hand some of the discussants of FGD said that many of the victims did not report their case to the law enforcement agent's like the police. Rather they discussed their experiences with their friends, mother, sisters, husband, other relatives, priests (religious leaders) and others.

(... Going public to report your rape experience is ridiculous. It brings shame to the family and the individual herself. No man will ask for her in marriage. In short we do not report about it...) FGD , Women ,age 25.

Table 12 Warning Signs of Violence

	Category	N	%
Prior your act of violence which of these behaviors were observed on you?	Loss of temper on daily basis	45	21.6
	Increase use of alcohol or drug	60	28.8
	Withdrawal from friends	43	20.6
	Significant vandalism or property damage	34	16.5
	No different(new) behavior was observed from before	26	12.5
	Total	208	100

To investigate the behaviors they have observed prior their act of violence, the respondents were asked. In response to this 45(21.6%) said loss of temper on a daily basis, 60(28.8%) increased use of alcohol or drug, 43(20.6%) withdraw from friends, 34(16.5%) significant vandalism or property damage and 26(12.5%) replied they were observed no new behavior than before. The distribution shows that most sampled

respondents (28.8%) use of alcohol or drug were increased prior they had committed the violence.

4.1.6 Effects of Violence on Perpetrators

Evidences show that violence not only has a significant effect on victims but also on perpetrators of the violence. These effects could be psychological, physical, social or economical.

Table 13 psychological, physical and social effects of violence on perpetrators.

Characteristics	Category	N	%
What was your feeling after you had committed the violence?	Guilty	78	37.5
	Shame	61	29.3
	Isolation	23	11.1
	Hopelessness	32	15.4
	No new feeling	14	6.7
	Total	208	100
What was the physical effect you have experienced through counter response from the victim?	Breaking of bone	21	10
	Breaking of teeth	13	6.3
	Physical injury	22	20.2
	Scare on your body	26	12.53
	you experienced no effect	106	50.97
	Total	208	100
After you had committed the violence the social relation ship you had before decreased	Yes	97	46.6
	No	58	27.8
	I don't know	53	25.6
	Total	208	100
After you had committed the violence your family has became disbanded or dispersed.	Yes	101	48.6
	No	75	36.1
	I don't know	32	15.3
	Total	208	100 ^a
After you had committed the violence your wealth and property has became disorganized (decreased).	Yes	122	58.7
	No	70	33.6
	I don't know	16	7.7
	Total	208	100

To examine the psychological, physical, social and economical effect they have experienced the sampled participants were asked; what was their feeling after they had committed the violence, the physical effect they have experienced as a result of the counter response during the act of the crime, their social relationship, family condition and about their wealth and property after they had committed and entered to the jail.

Regarding the psychological effect of their crime action ,78(37.5%) of the respondents replied they felt guilty, 61(29.3%) shame, 23 (11.1%) isolation ,32(15.4%) hopelessness and 14(6.7%) said they have no new feeling for their action .As to the physical effect they have experienced, 21(10%) experience breaking of bone ,13(6.3%) breaking of teeth ,42(20.2%) physical injury, 26(12.53%) scare on their body ,106(50.97%) replied they have experienced no physical effect.

On the other hand the sampled perpetrators were asked the effects of violence on their social relationship, family and wealth/ property .The distribution shows (table 13 above), 97(46.6%) replied that their social relationship were decreased, 58(27.8%) said it has no difference with the before and 53 (25.6%) they do not know whether it was decreased or not. In addition 101(48.6%) responded that their family were disbanded or dispersed, 75(36.1%) no problem with their family, 32 (15.3%) they don't know what happened to them. Furthermore the table above shows that 122(58.7%) of the sampled respondents were said that their wealthy and property has become disorganized and decreased than before, 70(33.6%) replied that no significant effect was observed on their wealth and property and 16(7.7%) responded they do not know what was happened to their wealthy and property.

As it can be seen in the table above (table13) most of the perpetrators (37.5%) were felt guilty for their action and 50.97% have experienced no physical effect. The table also shows that the relation ship of most perpetrators (46.6%) were decreased than before with other individuals, their family were disbanded (48.6%) and their wealthy and property has become decreased and disorganized (58.7%) after they had committed the crime.

According to the participants of FGD violence against women should be condemned. This is because it has physical, psychological, and economical consequences on the individual victim. It has also significant effect on the economic development of the country.

Physical Effect: the group raised that violence against women results in physical injury or even to death. The physical injury could be bodily wounds which results in unwanted marks, scars and physical disabilities or deformities. Genital injuries and other somatic complaints like headaches and bed wetting were also added in their discussion.

(... slapping, beating with an object, kicking and bodily wounds as a result is commonly observed on women's specially from their husbands). FGD , Men, age 31.

Psychological Effect: violence against women has tremendous psychological and emotional effects. The group in the discussion was raised women's whom experienced violence may resulted in psychological problems like anxiety , depression , negative self-esteem ,self blame ,fear ,guilt , shame and hostile aggressive behaviors.

"... I have a friend in my neighbor who was raped before two years. She blames herself for the action, she worries if she has infected with HIV/ADS ... ". FGD, women, 23 ages

In addition to its physical as well as psychological consequences the group also further added consequences it has to family and society. According to their discussion children in families in which the woman is battered are at risk of both physical and sexual abuse. Fear of crime is the consequence it has to the society. In addition violence against women has an indirect influence on the economic and social development. For the fear of violence there may not be full participation of women in all aspects of development.

"... though changes have been observed, there is no full participation of women's in every aspect of development. Because of fear of violence and gender inequalities, their participation is low" FGD , Men, 21 age.

Regarding the effects of violence on the perpetrators, the discussants in FGD did not give much emphasis but the effect it has on the victims. However they raised some points in their discussion. According to them violence against women has much more effects on women's or victims than perpetrators.

"... If the husband has beaten his wife with stick and made her injury, broken her tooth or if somebody has raped a women, the maximum problem he may experienced will be sentencing for some years. Even he may not be accused for his action. Anybody can guess the effect of such violence 's on these women 's " FGD, women, age 27.

Though the group stressed the effects of violence against women, they did not deny the effect it has on those perpetrators. Accordingly they saw the consequences that violence has on perpetrators with different angle. As their discussion violence has psychological, social and economical effects not only on the victims but also on perpetrators, though its magnitude is less in the case of the latter. Psychologically male perpetrators may experience shame, guilt, depression and confusion. They stay out longer for their action and withdraw themselves from their friends. The relationship they have with others also decreases. Male's who committed violence against women may be accused and sentenced for their action. Other's my leave and migrated to other places for the fear of being accused and imprisoned. As a result their wealth and property may disperse and decreased. In addition their family may become disbanded.

4.1.6 Perceived Psychological, Social and Physical factors that predisposed participants' to committing violence

Table 14 Psychological related factors.

The following table deals about the psychological factors that led respondents to committing violence.

Items related to psychological Factors	Frequency of Responses					
	Many times (4)	Some times (3)	Seldom (2)	Never (1)	Total	Missing
Witnessed/experienced violence at child	11	35	47	115	208	0
%	5.3	16.8	22.4	55.5	100	0
Exposed to /seen adventure and horror films	8	19	32	146	205	3
%	3.8	9.3	15.4	70	98.5	1.5
Your mother or family member had experienced violence	15	48	52	93	208	0
%	7.2	23	25	44.7	100	0
You had a feeling of jealousy of your wife /girl friend	6	17	38	147	204	4
%	2.9	6.5	18.3	70.6	98.1	1.9
You had a feeling of hopelessness	7	23	38	140	208	0
%	3.4	11	18.2	67.3	100	0
You felt anxious /worry	22	31	56	99	208	0
%	10.6	14.9	26.9	47.5	100	0
Withdraw / isolated yourself from your friends	9	35	49	111	204	4
%	4.3	16.8	23.6	53.3	98.1	1.9
You had a sense of inadequacy	8	35	38	127	208	0

%	3.8	16.6	18.3	61	100	0
There was a time that you had thought to commit suicide	12	28	45	123	208	0
%	5.7	13.4	21.6	59	100	0
You had experienced mood swings	13	36	49	109	207	1
%	6.3	17.3	23.6	52.4	99.5	0.5
You were suspicious of others	11	30	47	120	208	0
%	5.3	14.4	22.6	57.9	100	0
You feel rejected	14	33	50	111	208	0
%	6.7	15.8	24	53.3	100	0
Total frequency of response	136	370	546	1430	2482	14
%	5.45	14.8	21.8	57.9	99.4	0.6

In the table above, the respondents were presented with psychological related items which their occurrence has a precipitating power to committing violence. According to it, mother or family member experience of violence (56.3%), feeling of worry /anxious (53.5%) , experience of mood swings (48.3%), feeling of rejection (47.9%), withdraw/ isolation from friends (47.7%), and witness /experience of violence at their child age (45.5%) were the most psychological problems that the respondents had experienced before their imprisonment and committed the crime as a result respectively. Following these were suspicious of others (43.1%), thought to commit suicide (41%), sense of inadequacy (39%), feeling of hopelessness (33.7%), exposure to /seeing adventurer and horror films (30%), and feeling of jealousy of wife or girl friend (29.4%), respectively .The finding shows that subject to family violence (56.3%) was the dominant psychological related factor that led the perpetrators to committing violence.

**Table 15 Un health Social relation ship experiences that had contributions to
Committing Violence**

The following table depicts the social conditions or experiences that the sampled prisoners had before their imprisonment

Items related Social Factors	Frequency of Responses					
	Many times (4)	Some times (3)	Seldom (2)	Never (1)	Total	Missing
You used to smoke, chew and drink with your friends	36	51	63	58	208	0
%	17.3	24.5	30.2	27.8	100	0
You had participation on social issues	39	46	43	79	208	0
%	18.5	23	20.6	37.6	100	0
Did you offered social support	32	46	42	53	203	5
%	15.1	22.7	20.1	25.4	97.6	2.4
It was told you as individuals are responsible for their action.	27	40	43	95	205	3
%	8	19.2	20.4	45.8	98.5	1.5
Your friends had committed violence against their wives/ girl friends.	6	11	24	167	208	0
%	2.9	5.2	11.3	80	100	0

You used to play gambling	9	16	20	163	208	0
%	4.4	7.5	9.6	78.5	100	0
Your wife gave complains to give her money	17	19	37	135	208	0
%	8.2	9	17.6	65	100	0
You had committed violence against women with the pressure of your friends	12	27	36	133	208	0
%	5.8	12.8	17.3	64	100	0
You have experienced frequent conflicts with other individuals	28	36	48	96	208	0
%	13.5	17	23	46	100	0
Total frequency of responses	206	282	356	1020	1864	8
%	11	15.6	19	54.4	99.5	0.5

The participants were asked with questions related to unhealthy social relationship with other individuals before they had committed the violence. Accordingly, used to smoke, chew and drink with friends (72.2%), experienced frequent conflicts with other individuals (54%) ,did not get information as individuals are responsible for their action (45.8%), not participate on social issues (37.6%) and had committed violence against women with pressure of friends (36%) were the most dominant social factors that precipitated perpetrators to committing violence respectively. Following these were offered no social support (25.4%), you used to play gambling (22.5%) ,had friends committing violence against their wives or girl friends (20%) respectively. In case of positive items the response under ‘never’ shows there is lack or shortage of appropriate social relation ship which has contributions for violence.

Table 16. Physical/Material Conditions

The following table indicates the physical or material conditions that led the sampled prisoners to commit violence

Questions Related to physical / Material Conditions	Frequency of Response					
	Many times(4)	Some Times (3)	Seldom(2)	Never (1)	Total	Missing
Exposed to different pornography	12	23	30	140	205	3
%	5.7	11	14.5	67.3	98.6	1.4
You have seen pictures or videos or read written materials that undermine women`s humanity	9	27	33	139	208	0
%	4.4	13	15.8	66.8	100	0
Violence against women/ children was tolerated in your family neighbor.	13	28	58	109	208	0
%	6.3	13.5	27.8	52.4	100	0
You were carrying a weapon	26	39	59	80	204	4
%	12.5	18.7	28.4	38.5	98.1	1.9
Watched TV programs that show violence against women /a girl child.	6	13	22	167	208	0
%	2.9	6.2	10.6	80.3	100	0
Total frequency of response	66	130	184	660	1033	7
%	6.3	12.5	17.7	63.5	99.3	0.7

The respondents were presented with questions related to physical /Material factors that led them to commit violence against women. . Accordingly, carrying weapons (61.5%), and tolerance of violence against women in their neighbor (47.6%) were the dominant physical factors respectively. Following this were, seen pictures or videos or read written

materials that undermine women's humanity (43.2), exposed to different pornography(32.7) and watched TV programs that shows violence against women (19.5).

4.1.7 Attitudes of the participants towards Old Customs and

Traditional Practices against women

As different researches show women are the victims of abuse in various cultures by their husband , partner ,stranger and others .As a result of harmful cultural , some old customs and traditional practices still continue to support the common perception of men as dominant, strong, protectors of women and women as weak, inferior and ruled to their husband. To assess the attitudes of sampled perpetrators, questions related to old customs and traditional practices that were practiced against women were presented for them.

Table 17. Attitudes of the respondents towards Old Customs and Traditional Practices that were practicing in the Society

Questions related to old customs and cultural practices	Frequency of Responses					
	Strongly agree(4)	Agree(3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly Disagree(1)	Total	Missing
Whenever men's are superior	29	44	69	56	208	0
%	13.39	21.2	33	26.9	100	0
Husband should beat his wife since it is a cultural practice	47	71	53	34	208	2
%	22.5	34	25.4	16.3	99.04	0.96
When husband hits his wife it is not a big deal	53	68	51	36	208	0
%	25.4	32.6	24.5	17.3	100	0
Hitting wife /girl friend is a sign of love	25	56	54	69	204	4
%	12	26.9	25.9	33	98.1	1.9
If women's are disobeying it is normal to beat her	42	62	53	51	208	0
%	20	29.8	25.4	24.3	100	0
Other than beating wife no optional choice is required	24	52	65	67	208	0
%	11.5	25	12.7	32.2	100	0
Women's /girls should be circumscribed	36	67	60	45	208	0
%	17.3	32.4	28.8	22.4	98.1	1.9
Punishing children is good for the children's own	52	61	50	45	208	0
%	25	29.3	24	21.6	100	0
Women's being subordinate is a matter of destiny (fate)	64	81	37	26	208	0
%	30.7	38	17.7	12.5	100	0
Women's should be ruled by their husbands	61	66	47	34	208	0
%	29.3	31.7	22.5	16.3	100	0
Total frequency of response	415	558	569	532	2074	6
%	20	26.8	27.3	25.5	99.7	0.3

The researcher was aimed to assess the attitudes of the sampled participants in the study towards violence against women. Accordingly, as shown in table 17 above, women's being subordinate is a matter of destiny or fate (68.7 %), women's should be ruled by their husbands (61%) and when husband hits his wife it is not a big deal (58%) are statements that were mostly agreed by the sampled respondents. Hitting wife/girl friend is a sign of love (38%), whenever men's are superior (34.59%) and other than beating wife no optional choice is required (36.5) were the less agreed (mostly disagreed) practices respectively. In between were husband should beat his wife since it is a cultural practice (56.5%) , punishing children is good for the children own (54.3%), , women's (girls) should be circumscribed (49.8%) and if women's are disobeying it is normal to beat her (49%) respectively .

4.1.8 Suggested Methods for Preventing Violence against Women

For the question 'to alleviate or minimize violence against women what measures should be taken especially on those predisposing factors', the following were listed:

- Teaching the community to stand behind women and training them on issue of women's right.
- Use media to advocate the right of women and condemning violation of right.
- Reporting violence, exposing perpetrators and taking serious legal measures.
- The police officials and community shall expose an illegal video, chat and 'shisha' rooms that has contributions to commit violence against women.
- Gender mainstreaming activities should be done at different levels.
- Awareness should be given on anger management techniques.
- Strengthening child right / women's right clubs in Kebeles and Schools.
- Motivating women's to participate in different activities such as development, schooling, election, discussion s... etc.
- Teaching the society their rights and obligation
- Advocacy is important on the social, psychological and economical effects of violence on both the victims and perpetrators.
- The already formulated law should be strictly implemented on perpetrators.

4.2. Discussion

The data obtained through the questionnaires and interviews showed perceived causes of violence against women. In this research paper the sampled respondents were perpetrators who were in Fiteche Prison Center, North Shoa zone, Oromia region.

The age classification of the respondents were 15-25 years 34.6 percent , 26-35 years 30.5 percent, 36-45 years of age 23.5 percent and 46 or more years of age 10.5 percent . The majority that is 34.6 percent were between 15-25 years of age. This shows that men had mostly committed violence in their early age when they are at their most dynamic. Relating to the social position of men's at this stage, Odimegwu (1997) stated that this period is where life is relatively unstable and irregular and which makes men susceptible to criminal behavior.

The majority of the respondents have only primary school education (46.15%). If it is considered education below secondary level as insufficient, one can note that 85.09 percent of the prisoners fall in the category. Low level of education is an important factor in whether a man develops criminal behavior or not because a man who has a high level of education is more aware about criminal behavior. Therefore lack of education might have led the participants to commit the crime.

As to the marital status of the participants 49.03 percent were married, 32.2 percent single, 12.5 percent divorced and the remaining 4.31 percent were widowed. The data analysis shows that 67.79 percent had experienced marriage. From these 60.28% were married under family pressure , 22.69% were married with families and their own approval, 6.3% were married under the pressure of friend or other individuals and 10.63% were married on their own and their wife's accord. The data analysis shows that 66.6 percent of men prisoner's included in the sample were married either with the pressure of family, relative's or other individuals. From this finding it can be concluded that marriage arranged without the knowledge and interest of individuals may have a significant effect on their criminal behavior. Around 12.78 % of the sampled perpetrators have also responded that they had more than six children's. Evidences show that large

family size has an indirect relation with violence. For example, Diana J cited in Marie and Hay (2003) stated that parents with large family size may be unable to maltreat their children. The effects of poverty, such as stress may result in depression, substance abuse which in turn predispose them to violent behavior.

Forms of violence

Research shows that women are subjected to different forms of violence in their life and this could be from their family member, stranger, their boss, husband, teacher, school mates and neighbor. The sampled perpetrators were imprisoned either by committing violence against women or a girl child. From those 208 sampled perpetrators 128 (61.5%) were imprisoned as a result of violence against women while the rest 80 (38.47%) were due to violence against a child girl. As to the forms of violence they had committed against women 17.18 % were murder, 37.5% rape, 13.28% abduction, 16.4% physical beatings and 15.64% intimidations.

On the side of violence against children 10% were murder, 36.25% rape, 20% abduction, 15% physical beatings, 18.75% deceit of children for different purpose. The most frequently occurred forms of violence against women and a girl child was rape which constitute 37 percent. Abduction and physical beatings constitute 15 percent each and follow rape. Intimidating women and deceit of children for various reasons incorporate 9.6 and 7.2 percent respectively and placed at the least. The finding shows that women experience violence such as murder, rape, abduction, physical attack (beating), intimidation and deceit in the case of child girl for different purposes like sexual abuse, labor exploitation and trafficking.

Regarding where the perpetrators had committed the crime, 26.9% were at home, 20.6% on the street, 37.9% in the forest and 7.2% at school. The finding shows that perpetrators had committed violence against women at home, on the street, in the forest and at school and the crimes were mostly committed in the forest (37.9 %). This could be probably forest was the safest place for the perpetrators to commit the violence.

According to Ethiopian women's lawyers association the most prevalent forms of violence against women include domestic violence , sexual harassment , early marriage , abduction , rape, dowry payments, polygamy wife offering , abusive sayings , degrading proverbs, unequal pay for equal work and discrimination in heritage (EWLA,1997).

Perceived Causes of violence

As to the responses of the sampled prisoners, 36.5% had committed the violence because of the use of alcohol or drugs, 11% for retaliation (revenge) due to inter – racial conflict , 47.2% due to cultural practice (considering violence against women or girl child as normal), 14.4% viewing abduction as one way of marriage arrangement. The data analysis shows that cultural influence constitutes the biggest number (47%) and followed by the use of alcohol or drug (36%) as a cause to commit violence against women or girl child. Considering abduction as one way of marriage arrangement and revenge for inter racial conflict constitute the last causative factor. From the explanation it is possible to conclude that some of the perpetrators were viewed violence against women and / or a girl child as normal. Some of the sampled perpetrators sentenced with the case of rape were responded that they had committed the violence because they had felt in 'love' with the victims.

In line with these finding Ram Ahuja (1987) stated that there exist close relationship between drug and alcohol consumption and any kind of violence. According to Rakeb's research conducted in Addis Ababa, 68.9% of the abused women admitted that their partner's use alcohol or drugs (Rakeb's 1998:52). On the other hand Andergachew (1996:7) stated that in variably, the relationships between the sexes are marked by two cultural features. These are inequality between the sexes, in which men assume that they should play a dominant role and a tendency for men to view women as actual or potential sex objects.

As to the profession of the sampled prisoner's ,32.03% were farmer's , 28.15% daily laborers ,5.8% office worker's , 11% merchant ,13.5% doing nothing and 6.3 %

student's . Farmer's constitute the first place (32.03%) which was followed by daily laborer's (28.15%). Office workers were placed at the last (5.8%).

Family Related Factors

The finding on the perpetrators family background showed that their father died (31.25%), their mother died (36.14%) ,their mother and father living together (57.6%) and their mother and father not living together (42.4.%). The analysis also shows that those whose their mother and father were not living together grown up with father only (36.36%) , with mother only (53.45) and with their relatives (10.24%) . Regarding their family size those sampled respondents who came from family size ≤ 3 (1.5%), 4-6 were (25.42%), 7-9 were (40.8%), ≥ 10 were (23.1%).

According to the finding many of the perpetrators (33.09%) were came from a single family. Those who's their parents were both alive, only of 57.65% were living together while 36.36 % were not. Most sampled perpetrators (63%) were came from a large family size with a family member greater than six (63.9%) . In line with this research finding Marie and Hay (2003) stated that single parent family status, separation, divorce, inadequate child supervision, affection and attention has contribution for violent behavior.

Regarding the daily income of the participants; ≤ 10 birr (33.2%), 11-20 birr (41.8%), 21-50 birr (16.8%) and > 50 birr (8.2%). The finding shows the average daily income of most sampled perpetrators (75%) was less than two dollars. Relating their income with their surrounding 34.18% very low, 40.86% low, 20.60% middle and 4.3% was high. Those rated as very low and low was replied that felt worry/ stress (37.12%) , anger (32.6%) , depression (28.38%) . The finding shows that as a result of low economic income level, the sampled perpetrators had felt stress, worry, anger, and depression which have a direct relation with violence.

According to the study 70.2% of the sampled respondents were born and grown up at rural kebele's while 29.8% were at urban. 58.9% were migrated to urban areas for

various reasons such as looking for job (43.1%), for education (11.6%) , to stay with their relatives (11.6%) and for marriage reason (15.1%) . In line with the results of this study high level of youth unemployment, rapid rates of urbanization, low availability of cropland, migration to urban areas, low income level, scarcity of renewable fresh water ...has a significant increase the risk of different violence's including that of violence against women (Larsen, 2004).

According to this research 61% of the male prisoner's had planned a goal and they did not achieve. As a result of this , those felt worry (26.8%) , though homicide/physical attack of others(16.54%) ,thought of suicide (10.28%) ,feeling of hopelessness (19.68%) ,sense of inadequacy (22.8%) , felt nothing (3.9%) . From the analysis it can be concluded that the sampled prisoners had developed worry, thought of homicide ,suicide , hopelessness' , and sense of inadequacy as a result of their inability to achieve their pre-planned goal which may led them to commit violence against women or a girl child.

Whenever something interferes with an individual's attempt to reach some goal or end, he feels frustrated and frustration in turn leads to some form of aggression. Violence is seen to be highly related to social stress such as poverty and jobless. As a marriage declines in satisfaction, a growing sense of anger and frustration emerges that increases the potential for violence (Kommi ,1996, J.Dollard cited in Ahuja ,1987).

Before their imprisonment 17.3% of the sampled perpetrators had the history of jail and 12.09% had experienced mental illness. Those experienced mental illness responded that 55% had offered cultural medications (like tsebel) ,7.4% hospitalized and the rest 37.1% had offered no medication. The finding shows that some perpetrators had the history of jail (were imprisoned before) and some other had experienced mental illness before their imprisonment. The finding also shows that rather than going to the hospital, the majority of the respondents who had experienced mental illness went to different cultural medications. Having the history of jail, mental illness and an inappropriate medication service has a direct relation with violence against women or a girl child. Supporting this

finding inter generational mental illness , history of jail , inaccessible to resource i.e economic , social services , health education and psychological are some identified predisposing factors for committing violence against women (UNICEF,2004).

The research finding shows that 56.2% of the sampled respondents were irritated or angered at things easily. Regarding how they disarm or cool down themselves, 17.9% by hitting somebody, 15.4% throwing something, 17.9% kicking the wall, 19.6% sharing to their friend 24.8%, drinking of alcohols, and 5.3% reading books. From the finding it can be generalized that most of the sampled perpetrators were angered or irritated easily for things which are right or wrong, good or bad. To manage their state of anger only few of them (19.6%) shared their feelings to their friends. The rest were used to drinking of alcohol, hitting the wall or an object.

Nearly half of the sampled men (46.7%) declared that there were individuals in their family who were imprisoned as a result of criminal behavior before. This shows that criminal behavior has a significant socialization effect in the family. Supporting this research outcome Ahuja stated that human aggression and violence are learned conduct, especially through direct experiences and by observing the behavior of other' s (Ahuja , 1987:176) .

When the warning signs of violence were investigated, the sampled prisoner's had observed new behavior's prior their act of violence. Accordingly , loss of temper on a daily basis (21.6%) , increased use of alcohol or drug (28.8%) , withdrawal from friends (20.6%) and significant vandalism or property damage (12.5%) . It is only 12.5 percent that they were observed no new behaviors. The figure shows the most warning sign observed was the use of alcohol or drug (28.8%).

Causative factors that precipitate individuals to commit violence against women are complex and varied .They involves psychological, social and cultural factors.

Psychological Factors

Regarding the psychological experience of the sampled perpetrators before their action of the crime their cumulative report revealed that mother or family member experience of violence (56.3%), feeling of worry /anxious (53.5%) , experience of mood swings (48.3%), feeling of rejection (47.9%), withdraw/ isolation from friends (47.7%), and witness /experience of violence at their child age (45.5%) were the most psychological problems that the respondents had experienced before their imprisonment and committed the crime as a result respectively. Following these were suspicious of others (43.1%), thought to commit suicide (41%), sense of inadequacy (39%), feeling of hopelessness (33.7%), exposure to /seeing adventurer and horror films (30%), and feeling of jealousy of wife or girl friend (29.4%), respectively .The finding shows that subject to family violence (56.3%) was the dominant psychological related factor that led the perpetrators to committing violence

In line with the above analysis Flood (2001) identified precipitating psychological factors for committing violence against women as low self esteem , poor control of emotion, history of being abused, stress , social isolation ,abusing drugs or alcohol , exhibits symptoms of depression . Larsen (2004) on the other hand stated that particular personality characteristics are predisposing factors in men's perpetration of partner violence. Spouse abusers tend to have more psychological problems than non violent men, including border line, mood disorders, and depression. He further added that child hood exposure to intimate partner violence contributes to the transmission of violence across generations. Children, and specially boys, who either witness violence or are subjected to violence themselves are more likely as adult to have violence-supportive attitudes and to perpetrate violence. In addition Pease and Flood (2006) explain that disadvantage may increase the risk of abuse because of factors such as crowding, hopelessness, conflict, stress, or senses of inadequacy in some men. Social isolation, lack of involvement in schools or absence of positive parenting and supervision of children in families increases the risk of violence in addition to violence against women.

Social Factors

Peoples are psychosocial beings and have to live together no matter whether there are contradictions in either mutual or social benefits. These contradictions may be the result of social relationships among individuals or other things.

As to the social related cause that led the sampled prisoner's to commit violence, the cumulative response showed that peer pressure to smoke, chew and drink with friends (72.2%) and experience of frequent conflicts with other individuals (54%) constitute the most while having friends committing violence against their wives or girl friends (20%) was placed at the last

Evidences shows that lack of appropriate information as individuals are responsible for their action, pressure from friends to smoke, chew, drink and commit violence, lack of social participation and social support, experience of frequent conflicts with individuals, gambling, disagreements with wife and having friends who are committing violence against their wives or girl friends has contributions to lead individuals to commit violence against women or a child girl.

In line with the above analysis Moffit and Silva (1993) explained male's with the history of aggressive behavior were more likely to associate with delinquent peers than who did not display aggressive behavior. Michael (2001) also suggested that men likely report coercive or enforced inter course outside the gang context than men lacking sexually aggressive peers. In order to belong to a particular group, many adolescents feel the need to conform or prove oneself which may directly result in the perpetrations or acceptance of violent behavior.

Physical Factors

In relation to physical factors, the result of the finding shows that carrying weapons (61.5%) and tolerance of violence against women in their neighbor (47.6%) were the dominant factors respectively. Following this were, seen pictures or videos or read written materials that undermine women's humanity (43.2), exposed to different pornography (32.7) and watched TV programs that shows violence against women (19.5). Carrying weapons constituted the most frequently observed activity while watching TV programs that shows violence against women 's the least, though in both case the response varies from many times to seldom.

Supporting the above analysis, researches show those environments that are physically violent, emotionally unsupportive and characterized by competition for scarce have been associated with violence. In addition studies have also showed tolerance for violence, exposure to pornography or exposure to television; advertising and electronic games associated with violence may increase the risk of violence against women (Flood and Pease, 2006). In addition C. Odimegwu (1997) stated that exposure to adventures and horror films , police stories related to murder could have a negative effect on the personal development of individuals which in turn has lead them to deviations. Furthermore a publication of the American Psychological Association (2009) showed that there is a relationship between availability of weapons and violence against women.

Cultural Related Factors

As to the attitude of the sampled perpetrators towards the old customs and traditional practices that were practicing against women in the society, women's being subordinate is a matter of destiny or fate (68.7 %), women's should be ruled by their husbands (61%) and when husband hits his wife it is not a big deal (58%) are statements that were mostly agreed by the sampled respondents. The respondents were less agreed with statement , whenever ; men's are superior (30.3%) , hitting wife or girl friend is a sign of love (29.8%) , other than beating a wife no optional choice is required (26.9%) . From the above analysis it can be said that there is still the prevalence of cultural supportive attitudes that encourages violence against women.

Parallel to the above research finding Australian National Crime Prevention (2001) stated that traditional gender role attitudes, whether held by women or men, are associated with greater acceptance of violence against women, while egalitarian attitudes are associated with less acceptance of violence. Michael Flood (2004) on the other hand suggested that men's gender role patriarchal, or sexually hostile attitudes is an important predictor of their use of violence against women. UNICEF (2004) further stated that women's from socially deprived and dislocated background, patriarchal society that accepts masculine gender roles are victims of violence. The rates of violence against women are higher in cultures in which manhood is defined in terms of dominance, toughness, entitlement to power or male honor, there are rigid gender roles, and violence is condoned as a means to settle inter personal disputes (Flood and Peas 2006; Heise 1998).

Effects of Violence on Perpetrators

With regard to the feelings of the respondents because of the crime they had committed, guilty feeling (37.5%) and shame (29.3%) constituted the first and second position and followed by hopelessness (15.4%) and isolation or withdrawal (11.1%) respectively. In line with this finding Oyekanmi (1997) stated that man who beats his wife suffers a sense of hopelessness, humiliation and loneliness. He suffers physical injury and may be disturbed, confused, frustrated, ashamed to discuss with friends or extended family and stays out longer sometimes for their action

As to the physical effect they had experienced through counter response from the victim during the act of the crime, more than half of the participants (50.97%) replied they have experienced no physical effect. But some of them had experienced breaking of bone (10%), breaking of teeth (6.3%), physical injury (20.2%) and scare on their body (12.53%). In addition their social relationships were decreased (46.6%), and their property has become disorganized than before (58.7%).

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendation

5.1. Summary

The study was carried out to investigate perceived causes of violence against women: a case of prisoner's in North Shoa Zone, Fitcha Prison Center of Oromia Region. Specially, the research is attempted to identify perceived familial, psychological, social, physical and cultural causes for committing violence against women, characteristics of the perpetrators and perceived effects of violence on perpetrators. To achieve its purpose, the following research questions were formulated.

1. What are the perceived familial, psychological, social, physical and cultural causes for committing violence against women?
2. What are characteristics of the perpetrators?
3. What are the perceived effects of violence on the perpetrators?
4. What mechanisms can be implemented to minimize the perceived cause?

The result of the study was expected to provide a reasonable picture on perceived causes (familial, psychological, social, physical and cultural) to committing violence against women. As a result the research paper may:-

- Help organizations working in the area of violence against women or a girl child
- Help policy makers to make change in policy and strategies based on the identified comments
- Initiate other researches to do more why perpetrators commit violence against women?

The review of literature had highlighted that violence against women is prevalent in the present day and the situation is more observed in Ethiopia and other African countries. The Global and National and Human rights responses towards violence against women and the theoretical explanations on predisposing factors for committing violence were also indicated. In addition, the literature had also treated the empirical studies on

precipitating factors for committing violence, its effects on perpetrators and intervention mechanisms.

To get answers for the leading questions perpetrators from Fiche Prison Center, North Shoa Zone of Oromia region, were given questionnaires. The response from the discussants of Focused Group Discussion and Police Officials were also used to strengthen the study in relation to the responses of the sampled perpetrators. 208 (34.6%) male perpetrators were selected randomly from 600 male perpetrators in the prison center. Questionnaire, FGD guide, and semi-structured interviews were employed to collect data.

The final analysis of the research was based on the responses of 208 male perpetrators. Questionnaires composed of both open ended and close items were prepared in both Afan Oromo and Amharic depending on the ability of the sampled respondents and were administered. Forward and backward translations (English , Amharic, Afan Oromo and vice versa) were done using professionals. In addition questionnaires were again distributed to 3 professionals for its applicability. In order to test its appropriateness, the researcher pilot tested the items on 30 perpetrators in the selected prison center. As the result the test coefficient was found to be 0.71.

To analyze the data, percentage was used to describe the experiences of respondents in relation to their family , psychological ,social, physical, and cultural backgrounds which are expected to have a relation with the crime they have committed.

The overall finding of the study can be presented as follows:

- Based on the response of the respondents, the most age group committing violence against women is 15-25 years (34.6%). This is usually the time when they are at their most dynamic. This is the period where life is relatively unstable and irregular, and which makes them susceptible to criminal behavior.

- The majority of the sampled prisoner's have only primary school education (46.15%) . If it is considered education below secondary level as insufficient (85.09%) of the

sampled respondents fall in the category. Low level of education is an important factor in whether a men develops criminal behavior or not, because of low awareness of criminal behavior.

- With regard to marriage arrangement 66.6% of male respondents under study were married with the pressure of family, relatives and other individuals. Marriage arranged without the knowledge and interest of individuals has a significant effect for their criminal behavior.
- The forms of crimes committed by sampled perpetrators against women were murder, rape, attempted rape, abduction, physical beatings, intimidation and deceit of children for different purposes. Rape was the most frequently occurred form of violence (37%) and followed by abduction (15%) and physical beatings or injury (15%).
- The participants had committed the crime at home, on the street, at office, in the forest, and at school. The crimes were mostly committed in the forest. This could be probability forest was the safest place for perpetrators to commit the violence.
- According to the view of the sampled prisoner's they had committed the crime due to over use of alcohol or drugs (36.5%) , as a result of inter –racial conflict (revenge) (11%) and considering violence against women as normal (47.2%) and viewing abduction as one way of marriage arrangement (14.4%) . This shows that the use of alcohol or drug, revenge or retaliation, and other cultural practices that encourages violence against women may leads individuals to commit violence against women or a girl child. Some 2% of the sampled respondents also replied that they had committed the crime because they felt in “love” with the victims. This response is more related with prisoners sentenced with rape case.
- When the sampled respondents were professionally distributed, they were farmers, daily laborers, office workers, merchants and students. Farmer's constitute in the first place (32.03%).

- Many of the participants were came from a single family (33.69%) and from large family size with a family member a greater than six (63.9%). Single parent family status, separation and divorce, in adequate of child supervision and being from large family size have contribution for their violent action.
- The average daily income of the sampled respondents was less than two dollars (75%). when rated as high, middle, and low, 75.04% were fall in the low category. As a result of their low income they replied that they had felt worry, stress, anger and depression which have a direct relation with violence.
- The research finding shows that 58.9% of the respondents were migrated from rural Kebele's to urban areas to look for job , for education, to seat with relatives and for marriage reasons. Migration to urban areas for various reasons has contributions for violence.
- 61% of sampled male prisoner's were unable to achieve their pre-planned objectives. As a result they were resulted in worry, thought of homicide, and thought of suicide, hopelessness and sense of inadequacy which led them to commit violence against women or a girl child.
- As to the responses of the participants, 17.3% had the history of jail or prison before and 12.9% had experienced mental illness. The majority of those who had experienced mental illness did not get appropriate medication service (92.6%) . Having the history of jail, mental illness, and in appropriate medication service has a direct relation with violence against women.
- The finding out come revealed that 56.2%of the sampled perpetrators were irritated or angered at things easily and they cool down themselves either by hitting some body , throwing some things , kicking the wall or an object, sharing to their friends , drinking of alcohols and reading of books.

- Nearly half of the sampled men (46.7%) responded that there were individuals in their family who were imprisoned as a result of criminal behavior before; showing the socialization effect of criminal behavior.
- Prior to their act of violence 87.5% of the prisoner's were observed new behaviors such as loss of temper on a daily basis , use of alcohol or drugs , withdrawal from friends and significant vandalism and property damage.
- The finding shows that there were psychological factors that led the perpetrators to commit violence against women. These were subjected to violence, lack of supervision and attention and early ages, feeling of worry or anxiety, feeling of rejection, experience of mood swings , withdrawal or isolation from friends , witnessing or experiencing violence at early ages, sense of inadequacy , suspicious of others , thought to commit suicide , feeling of jealousy of wife or girl friend , feeling of hopelessness and exposure to adventure and horror films. Mother or family member experience of violence constituted the first place (56.3%). There for such psychological conditions has a significant effect to lead the individuals to commit violence.
- As to the social factors that led the perpetrators to commit violence against women the finding revealed that they used to smoke, chew and drunk with their friends, experienced frequent conflicts with others, committed violence against women with pressure of friends. did not get any information as individuals are responsible for their action, lacks social support and did not participate on social issues. This finding shows the association of peer pressure and unhealthy relationship of individuals with others to violence.
- The finding also shows as violence against women has associated with physical or material conditions. The response of the sampled prisoner's showed that, they were carrying weapons , have heard sayings or folklores that show the subordination of women's from family , society or organizations , violence against women or a girl child was tolerated in their family or newborn , they have seen videos or read written materials

that undermines women's humanity, exposed to different pornography and watched TV programs that shows violence against women. Carrying weapons (61.5%) constituted the most frequently experienced physical factors while watching TV programs that show violence against women (19.5%) constituted the least. Such physical conditions or factors had contribution for the violence action of the perpetrators.

- According to the research finding there is still the prevalence of culturally practiced supportive attitudes that encourages violence against women. Women's being subordinate is a matter of destiny or fate (68.7%) and women's should be ruled by their husband (61) were the most agreed statements respectively. Other than beating a wife or a girl friend no optional choice is required (26.9%) was placed at the last. Traditional gender role attitudes and beliefs or patriarchal attitudes are associated with the acceptance of violence against women. The acceptance of male domination, the belief in gender inequality, and the prevalence of harmful traditional practices in the society had an association for male sampled prisoner's to commit violence against women or a girl child.
- The research outcome shows that violence affects not only the victims but also the perpetrators. As a result of the crime they had committed, the participants developed guilty feeling, shame, hopelessness, and isolate or withdraw themselves from their friends. Guilty feeling constituted the first place (37.5%). They had also experienced physical effects such as breaking of bone or teeth, physical injury and different scares on their body. But the majority (50.97%) did not experience any physical effect through counter response from the victims. The finding also shows that committing violence has a significant effect on the social relationship of offender's with other individuals, their family and their wealth or property.

5.2 Conclusions

On the basis of the finding of the study, the following conclusions are made:

- Men's with low level of education tend to more to criminal behavior.
- The majority of the respondents were married without their knowledge and interest.
- The commonest forms of violence committed were rape, abduction and physical beating or injury.

- Male perpetrators had committed violence in the forest, on the street, and school.
- The perpetrators of the violence were farmers, daily laborers, office workers, merchants and students.
- The use of alcohol or drug , revenge for inter racial conflict, taking abduction as one way of marriage arrangement and viewing some traditional practices against women as normal were the causes of violence.
- Many of the perpetrators were come from a single family.
- The average daily incomes of perpetrators were low.
- Prisoners were usually from urban areas.
- Some of the respondents had the history of jail before and had experienced mental illness.
- The families of sampled perpetrators tend to have some people who have committed crime or have been to prison.
- Violence against women or a girl has psychological, social, familial, physical /material and cultural bases.
- Pathological behaviors, peer pressure, un- healthy relationship with other individuals, the acceptance of gender role attitudes were causes that led the perpetrators to commit violence against women and or a girl child.
- Violence has a significant psychological, physical, social, and economical effect on the perpetrators.

5.3. Recommendations

In light of major findings of the study and conclusions made, it seems appropriate to suggest the following recommendations in order to reduce violence against women:-

1. Better understanding of the causes of violence against women is use full in designing both prevention programs and intervention with offenders. Therefore identifying predisposing factors that leads the individuals to commit violence against women is important for early intervention and prevention efforts. Hence researches should be under taken in the area.
2. Efforts to end violence against women must address men. This is because largely it is men who perpetrate the violence and they have a positive role to play in helping to stop violence against men. Therefore the perception that issues of women concerns

women's only should be avoided and both men and women should struggle in cooperation to eliminate any violence against women.

3. Giving emphasis to punishment after the perpetrators have committed violence may not be the only solution to minimize the problem. Identification of the leading sources and drying from their root, awareness creation activities on the effects of violence on both the victims and perpetrators are important. Therefore governmental and non-governmental organizations who are responsible in the area should give attention for such activities.
4. Changing the traditional gender role attitudes which encourages violence against women is important. This could be done through public discussions, arranging education programs, using different mass -medias and mobilizing women's. Therefore increasing the awareness and knowledge of individuals and changing the attitudes and beliefs of them towards gender role is expected from the responsible bodies.
5. Educating women's on their right, obligation and how they can protect themselves from all kinds of violence is also purposeful.
6. Guidance and counseling serves is required for perpetrators in the prison center because prisoners feel guilt, shame, isolation and withdrawal as a result of their action. After release from prison, they can contribute to the economy of not only as consumers but also as producers. Therefore professional counselors should be assigned in prison centers. And
7. Finally, the researcher recommend , to all concerned bodies to conduct further investigation on the problem and methods of reducing those factors that leads individuals to commit violence against women

References

- African Child Policy Forum (2006) . **Violence against Children in Ethiopia; in their words.** Addis Ababa Ethiopian , ([http:// www. Africanchildforum .org](http://www.Africanchildforum.org)).
- Ahmed Mohammed Usuf (2007) . **Violence against Women and Girls in the Pastoralist Communities of Oromia and Afar Regions.** The case of Fentale and Mille Districts. Unpublished MA Thesis, A.A.U.
- Ahuja, Ram, (1987). **Crime against Women.** Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
- American Psychological Association's Practice.** Directorate ([www.apahe 1pcenter.org](http://www.apahe1pcenter.org))
- Alebachew Alemnew (2007) . **The Prevalence of Violence against Second Cycle Elementary School Students; A case in Gulele sub-city of Addis Ababa.** Unpublished MA Thesis.
- Browne, Angela (1987) . **When Battered Women Kill.** Collier Macmillan Publisher, London.
- Bulti Gutema (2003) . **Implementation of the Rights of Child and Its Challenges.** The situation of child rights education in Ethiopia. Addis Ababa, AAU presses.
- Cossines. Anne (2000). **Masculinities, Sexualities and Child Sexual Abuse.** London , Kluwer law International.
- Flink etal.... (2008) . **Intimate Partner Violence.** University of Tempere, Tempere Finland.
- Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE, 1995). **Proclamation of the Constitution of FDRE:** Addis Ababa . Federal Negarit Gazetta.
- Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of Ethiopia (2005). **The welfare of Children as a Priority Concern for the Ethiopian Government.** Addis Ababa.
- Gunn, John (1983).**Violence in Human Society.** London,David and Charles Newton Abbot.
- Hailu Workneh (2007) . **Child Sexual Abuse in Addis Ketema Sub-city,** Addis Ababa. From Gender prospective.
- Hearn, Jeff (1996) . **Violence and Gender Relations; Theories and Interventions .** London, SAGE Publication Ltd, New Delhi.
- Holcomb.B and Torshen , M (1993) . **Women's Lives and Public Policy.** Green Wood press, London.

- Larsen, A. Claire (2004). **Mobilizing International Human Rights Norms to Reduce Violence against Australia Indigenous Women; a way ahead.**
<http://www.austlii.edu.au>
- Leach, P. (2001). **Corporal Punishment at Home; an issue for Children Right, Speaker Presentations.** <http://www.Lawrights.asn.au>
- Michael Flood (2005-2006). **Why violence against women and girls happens, and how to prevent it; A Framework and some key strategies.**
- Marie D, May (2003). **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Youth.** BCMJ, Vol.46.No.3.
- Oyekanmi, Felicia (1997). **Men, Women and Violence.** CODESRIA, the African Books Collective.
- Organization of the African Unity – OAU (1990). **The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child:** Addis Ababa.
- Panos (1998). **The Intimate Enemy; Gender violence and Reproductive Health.** Panos Briefing No. 27, (<http://www.Scotland.gov.uk>).
- Rutherford, A; Grove, N; (2006). **Violence; a Priority for Public Health.** University of New South Wales, Sydney – Australia.
- Richter, L; Dawes, A; Smith, H (2004). **Sexual Abuse of Young Children in Southern Africa.** HSRC Press, South Africa.
- Skinnder, Eileen (2004). **Violence against Children: International criminal Justice Norms and strategies.**
- Towns (2003). **Warning Signs of Youth Violence.** A publication of the United Nations (1989). **Convention on the Rights of the Child.** New York Wikipedia Free encyclopedia (<http://www.en.w.org>).
- UN Report (2005). **Violence against Children in Schools in Kosovo.**
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (1996). **Violence in the Work Place; Risk Factors and Prevention Strategies.** National institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- Women's Rights and violence; Global Challenges (2006). **Department of Women and Gender Studies.** Kampala – Uganda, Makerence University Printing.

WHO (2008) . **Violence against women**. Fact sheet No.239. ([http://www.who.int/ media center/ factsheet s/fs 239/en](http://www.who.int/media-center/factsheet/s/fs_239/en)).

Coomaraswamy,R (2004). **Domestic violence against women and girls**.

Yohannes Mersha (2008) . **A study on the Types, Causes and Consequences of Gender based Violence against Commercial Sex Worker's in the town of Gonder**. Unpublished MA Thesis, A.A.U.

Yigebashal Kassa (2005). **Gender Advocacy**. Ethiopian Management Institute Development. Addis Ababa, Unpublished.

APPENDIX A

**Addis Ababa University
School of Graduate Studies
Department of Psychology**

Research Questionnaire

To be filled by prisoners

Thank you for your cooperation in filling this questionnaire.

Objective of the questionnaire: - The objective of this questionnaire is to identify perceived causes of violence against women.

Different research shows women in many parts of the world have been exposed to different forms of violence. There are also different causative factors that lead perpetrators to commit violence against them. Hence, this study is aimed to identify causes of violence against women. It is also help full to identify issues that require attention to imply measures taken with concerned bodies to keep women's safe.

To know the experience that you had before committing the violence the following questions were prepared. The response that you give to the questions would be helpful. The questionnaire is private and the answers to the questions will be kept secret confidential. There for it would be good if you respond or fill the questions clearly.

Notice: - No need of writing your name.

The questionnaire has three parts respond according to the instructions.

Part 1.

Instruction Put “√” mark, write short answer or select the letter of choice that best describes you for the following questions. You can choice more than one letter if the alternative choice shows you.

1. Age _____
2. Sex Male _____ Female _____
3. Religion _____
4. Level of Education
A. Knows to read and write B. Doesn't know to read and write
C. Primary education D. Secondary education
E. College and above
5. Marital status
A. Married B. Single C. Divorced D. Widowed
6. If you were married what kind marriage you had been in?
A. Under family pressure
B. You and your family approval
C. With friend or other individual pressure
D. You and your wife agreement

- E. If other _____
7. Number of children? (In case)
 8. What was the reason for your imprisonment?
 - A. Committing violence against women
 - B. Committing violence against children
 9. If your answer for question No 8 is "A" what was the form of violence?
 - A. Murder B. Rape C. Abduction D. Physical beating
 - E. Humiliation F if others _____
 10. If your answer for question No 8 is "B" what was the form of violence?
 - A. Murder B. Rape C. Abduction D. Physical beating
 - E. Labor exploitation F Child trafficking G. if others _____
 11. Where did you commit the violence?
 - A. Home B. on the street C. Office D. In the forest
 - E. School F. If others _____
 12. What do you think the cause was?
 - I. The use of alcohol and Drugs
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 - II. Revenge /Retaliation for inter –racial conflict
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 - III. Punishing wife /child was a cultural practice and considered as 'Normal' .
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 - IV. Abduction was one way of marriage arrangement
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 13. What was your job before you join this organization (prison Center?)
 - A. Farmer B. Daily Laborer B. Office worker
 - D. Merchant. E. Doing Nothing F. If Other _____
 14. Was your father alive?
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 15. Was your mother alive?
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know .
 16. If both were a live, were they living together?
 - A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 17. If your answer for questions No .16 is "No " with whom you were grown up?
 - A. Father B. Mother C. Other relatives D. If other _____
 18. Number of family size _____
 19. What was your average daily income in Et. Birr before your imprisonment?
 - A. Less than 5 birr. B. 5-10 birr. C. 11-20 birr.
 - D. 21-50 birr E. Greater than 50 birr
 20. In relation to your surrounding/ environment your average daily income was rated as ?
 - A. Very low B. low C. Middle D. High
 21. If your answer for question No.20 is "A" or B" what was your feeling

- as result?
 A. Stress /Worry B. Anger C. Depression /Discomfort
 D. You feel Nothing E. If Other
22. Did you have home?
 A. Yes B. No
23. How was the condition of the home you were living in with other neighbors home?
 A. very overcrowding B. Far from each other
 C. very far from each other
24. Where have you born and grown up? _____
25. Is that place urban or rural? _____
26. If you have born and grown up at rural areas (Kebeles) have you migrated to urban?
 A. Yes B. No
27. For questions No.26 if your answer is “ A” what was the reason for your migration?
 A. Looking for job B. For education C. To seat with your relatives
 D. Marriage E. If other _____
28. What did you wanted to be?
29. Did you have a goal that you planned and not achieved?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
30. If your answer for question No.29 is “yes” what was your feeling as a result?
 A. Worry /Physical attack of others B. Suicide
 C. Hopelessness D. Sense of inadequacy E. If other _____
31. Did you have a history of jail before?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
32. Did you have the history of Hospital as a result of mental illness?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
33. If your answer for question No.32 is “Yes” what medication service you have offered ?
 A Hospital B. Cultural Medication
 C. Offered no Medication D. If other _____
34. Did you irritated/angered easily?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
35. When irritated do you cool down your self easily?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
36. If your answer for question No.34 is “A” how would you resolve/disarm the problem?
 A. Hitting some body B. Throwing Something
 C. Kicking the wall D. Sharing to your friend
 E. Drinking of alcohols F. If others _____
37. Did you have parents or siblings involved in criminal behavior?
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

38. Prior your act of violence which behaviors were observed on you?
 A. Loss of temper on the daily basis B. Increase use of alcohol or drug
 C. Withdrawal from friends D. Carrying a weapon
 E. Significant vandalism or property damage
 F. If others _____
39. What was your feeling after your act of violence?
 A. Guilty B. Shame C. Isolation /withdrawal D. Hopelessness
 E. No new feeling F. If others _____
40. What was the physical effect you have experienced through counter response from the victim?
 A. Breaking of bone B. Breaking of teeth
 C. Physical injury/bleeding D. Scare on your body
 E. You experienced no effect F. If others _____
41. After you have committed the violence:-
 I. The social relationship you had before was decreased
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 II. Your family was become disbanded /dispersed
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 III. Your wealth and property has become disorganized / decreased
 A. Yes B. No C. I don't know
 IV. If others _____

Part .2

Choose the best experience that describes you before committing the violence and put “√” mark in the table parallel to questions.

No	Questions	Many times	Some times	Seldom	Never
	Psychological Experiences				
42	Witnessed /experienced violence at child				
43	Exposed to/seen adventure and horror films				
44	Your family supervised and gave attention for you at early ages				
45	Your mother or family member had experienced violence.				
46	You had a feeling of jealousy of your wife/girl friend				
47	You had feeling of hopelessness				
48	You felt anxious /worry				
49	Withdrawal / Isolated your self from friends				
50	You had a sense of inadequacy				
51	There was a time that you thought to commit suicide				
52	You experienced mood swings				
53	You were suspicious of others				
54	You feel rejected				
	Social Issue				
55	You used to smoke ,chew and drink with your friends				
56	Did you offered social support?				
57	It was told you as individuals are responsible for their action				
58	Your friends were committed violence against their wives / girl friends				

59	You used to play gambling				
60	Your wife gave complains to give her money				
61	You had committed violence against women /children with the pressure of your friends.				
62	You experienced frequent conflict with others.				
	Physical /Material Condition				
63	Exposed to different pornography				
64	You have seen pictures or videos or read written materials that undermine women`s humanity.				
65	You have heard sayings / folklores that show the subordination of women`s from family, society or organizations.				
66	Violence against women/children was tolerated in your family /neighbor.				
67	You were carrying a weapon.				
68	Watched TV programs that show violence against women /children.				

Part 3

The following statements represent opinions. Choose the best that you come to agree with and put “ √ “ mark on the space provided.

No	Questions	Strongly disagree	disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
69	Whenever men`s are superior				
70	Husband should beat his wife and child since it is a cultural practice.				
71	When husband hits his wife and child it is not really a big deal.				
72	Hitting wife/girl friend is assign of love.				
73	If women`s are disobeying, it is normal to beat her.				
74	Since women`s are subordinate they should be ruled by their husbands.				
75	Other than beatings wife/child, no optional choice is required.				
76	Women`s / Girl should be circumscribed				
77	Women`s being subordinate is matter of destiny /fate.				

78. Is there anything else you would like to add about predisposing factors for committing violence against women?

Thank you again for your cooperation!

Appendix- B

በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ
የድህረ ምረቃ ኘርግራም
የሳይኮሎጂ ትምህርት ክፍል

ጥናታዊ መጠይቅ

በህግ ታራሚዎች የሚሞሉ

ይህን መጠይቅ በመሙላት ስለተባበሩኝ በቅድሚያ አመሰግናለሁ ::

የመጠይቁ ዓላማ :- ይህ መጠይቅ በሴቶች ላይ ጥቃት እንዲፈፀሙ የሚያደርጉ ስብሰባዎች / ቅድመ ሁኔታዎች / ምን እንደሆኑ ለይቶ ለማወቅ ነው ::

በዓላማችን ሴቶች ለተለያዩ ጥቃቶች የተጋለጡ መሆናቸውን በርካታ ማስረጃዎች ያሳያሉ :: ጥቃቱን እንዲፈፀሙ የሚያደርጉ ቅድመ ሁኔታዎችም እንደዚህ ሲሆኑ :: በዚህ ጥናትም ወደ ጥቃቱ የሚወስዱ መንገዶችን ለይቶ ለማወቅ እና ትኩረት የሚሰጡ ጉዳዮችን በመገንዘብ መፍትሄ ሀሳቦችን ለመጠቀም ነው ::

በመሆኑም ጥቃቱን ከማድረስ በፊት ያገጠመህን ልምድ ለማወቅ የሚከተሉት ጥያቄዎች ቀርበዋል :: ጥያቄዎቹ አንተን ብቻ የሚመለከቱ በመሆናቸው ለጥያቄዎቹ የሰጠክው መልስ ሚስጥራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ ነው ::

ስለዚህ መጠየቁን ግልፅ በሆነ እና ሊገቡበት በሚችል መልኩ በሞላ መልካም ነው ::

- ማሳሰቢያ :- በመልስ መስጫ ወረቀት ላይ ስም አይጻፍም
- መጠየቁ ሶስት ክፍሎች አሉት በመማሪያው መሠረት ተገቢውን መልስ ስጥ

ክፍል 1.

መመሪያ :- እንደጥያቄዎቹ አቀራረብ በክፍት ቦታው ላይ “✓” ምልክት፣ ተፈላጊውን ሀረግ በመጻፍ ወይም የበለጠ የሚገልፅህን ፊደል በመምረጥ መልስ ስጥ :: በምርጫዎች ውስጥ አንተን የሚገልፁ ከአንድ በላይ አማራጮች ካሉ ከአንድ መልስ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል ::

1. እድሜ _____
2. ፆታ ወንድ _____ ሴት _____
3. ኃይማኖት _____
4. የትምህርት ሁኔታ
 - ሀ. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ የሚችል
 - ለ. ማንበብ እና መጻፍ የማይችል
 - ሐ. የ1ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት
 - መ. የ2ኛ ደረጃ ትምህርት
 - ሠ. ኮሌጅ እና ከዛያ በላይ

5. የትዳር ሁኔታ

- ሀ. ያገባ ለ. ያላገባ ሐ. የፈታ
- መ. ሚስት የሞተበት ሠ. ሌላ ካለ

6. አግብተህ ከነበረ የጋብቻህ ሁኔታ እንዴት ነበር ?

- ሀ. በቤተሠብ ተፅኖ ወይም ግፊት
- ለ. በራስህ እና በቤተሠብ ስምምነት
- ሐ. በጓደኛህ ወይም በሌላ ሰው ተፅኖ
- መ. በራስህ እና በትዳር አጋርህ ውሳኔ
- ሠ. ሌላ ካለ

7. የልጆችህ ብዛት

8. ወደዚህ ተቋም የገባህበት ምክንያት ምን ነበር ?

- ሀ. በሴት ላይ ጥቃት በማድረስ
- ለ. በሕፃን ላይ ጥቃት በማድረስ

9. ለ8ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ “ሀ” ከሆነ ጥቃቱ ምን አይነት ነበር ?

- ሀ. ግድያ ለ. አስገድዶ መድፈር
- ሐ. ጠለፊ መ. አካል ማቁሰል /መገዳት/
- ሠ. ማስፈራራት ረ. ሌላ አካል

10. ለ8ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ “ለ” ከሆነ ጥቃቱ ምን አይነት ነበር ?

- ሀ. ግድያ ለ. አስገድዶ መድፈር
- ሐ. ጠለፊ መ. አካል ማቁሰል /መገዳት/
- ሠ. የጉልበት ብዝበዛ ረ. በሕፃን መደለል
- ሸ. ሌላ ካለ

11. ጥቃቱን ያደረሰክበት ቦታ የት ነበር ?

- ሀ. ቤት ለ. መንገድ ላይ
- ሐ. በስራ ቦታ መ. ጫካ ውስጥ
- ሠ. ት/ቤት ረ. ሌላ ካለ

12. የጥቃቱ መንስኤ ምን ነበር ብለህ ታስባለህ?

I. የተለያዩ የአልኮል መጠጦችን እና እፅዎች ትጠቀም ነበር

- ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም

II. በፊት የጉሳ ግጭት ስለነበር እሱን ልትቀቃል

- ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም

III. በባህላችሁ መሠረት ልጅ ወይም ሚስት መቅጣት የተለመደ ተግባር ስለነበር?

- ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም

IV. ጠለፋ አንዱ የትዳር መመስረቻ መንገድ ስለነበር ?

- ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም

V. ሴቶችን ማስገረዝ የተለመደ ተግባር ስለነበር ?

- ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም

VI. ሌላ ካለ

13. ወደዚህ ተቋም ከመግባትህ በፊት የሥራህ አይነት ምን ነበር

- ሀ. አርሶ አደር ለ. የቀን ሠራተኛ
- ሐ. የመንግስት ሠራተኛ መ. ነጋዴ
- ሠ. የቤት እመቤት

ረ. ምን ሥራ የሌለው /ሥራ አጥ/ ሹ. ሌላ ካለ _____

14. አባትህ በህይወት አለ ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አለውቅም
15. እናትህ በህይወት አለች ?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አለውቅም
16. ሁለቱም በህይወት ከነበሩ አንድ ላይ ይኖሩ ነበር?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላውቅም
17. ለ16ኛ መልስህ “ለ” ከሆነ አንተ ያደከው ከማን ጋር ነበር ?
ሀ. ከአባትህ ለ. ከእናትህ ሐ. ከሌሎች ዘመዶችህ
መ. ሌላ ካለ _____
18. የቤተሰብ ብዛት _____
19. ወደ ተቋሙ ከመግባትህ በፍት አማካይ የቀን ገቢህ በግምት ምን ያህል ነበር ?
ሀ. ከ5 ብር በታች ለ. ከ5-10 ብር
ሐ. ከ11-20 ብር መ. ከ21-50 ብር
ሠ. ከ50 ብር በላይ
20. ከአካባቢህ አንጻር ሲታይ ይህ አማካይ የቀን ገቢህ ምን ይመስላል?
ሀ. በጣም ዝቅተኛ ለ. ዝቅተኛ
ሐ. መሀከለኛ መ. ከፍተኛ
21. ለ20ኛ ጥያቄ መልስህ “ሀ” ከሆነ በዚህ የተነሳ
ሀ. የብስጭት ወይም የተናጻጅነት ስሜት ይሰማህ ነበር
ለ. ከቤተሠብ ጋር ትጨቃጨቅ ወይም ስምምነት የላችሁም ነበር
ሐ. የተለያዩ መጠጦችንና እጦቶችን ትጠቀም ነበር
መ. የደስተኝነት ስሜት አይሰማህም ወይም ትከፋ ነበር
ሠ. ሌላ ካለ _____
22. ስትኖረበት የነበረው ቤት ከሌሎች የሰፈር ሰዎች ቤት ጋር
ሀ. የተጨናነቀ ወይም የተጣጠበ ነው ለ. የተራራቀ ነው
ሐ. በጣም የተራራቀ ነው
23. ተወለደህ የአደክበት የት ነው ? _____
24. ይህ ቦታ ከተማ ነው ወይስ የገጠር ቀበሌ ነው? _____
25. ተወለደህ ያደክበት የገጠር ቀበሌ ውስጥ ከነበረ ወደ
ከተማ ገብተህ ነበር?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም
26. ለ 25ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ “አዎ” ከሆነ ወደ ከተማ የገባህበት ምክንያት ምን ነበር?
ሀ. ስራ ፍለጋ ለ. ለትምህርት
ሐ ዘመድ ጋር ለመቀመጥ መ. በትዳር ምክንያት
ሠ. ሌላ ካለ _____
27. አንተ መሆን የምትፈልገው (የምትመኛው) ምን ነበር? _____
28. አልመህ/ አስበህ/ያልተሳካልህ ነገር ነበር?
ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላውቅም

29. ለ28ኛው ጥያቄ መልስህ/ “አዎ” ከሆነ በዚህ ምን ስሜት ይሰማህ ነበር ?
 ሀ. የብስጭት ለ. ሰውን የመግደል ወይም የመምታት መ. ራስህን የማጥፋት
 ሐ. ተስፋ የመቁረጥ ሠ. የበታችነት
 ረ. ሌላ ካለ
30. ከዚህ በፊት ወደ ማረሚያ ቤት ገብተህ ነበር ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም
31. የአእምሮ ሕመም አጋጥሞህ ያውቃል ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም
32. ለ31ኛ ጥያቄ መልስህ “ሆ” ከሆነ ምን ህክምና ተደረገልህ ?
 ሀ. ሆስፒታል መግባት ለ. ባህላዊ ህክምና (ፀበል)
 ሐ. ምንም ህክምና አልተደረገልህም መ. ሌላ ካለ
33. በሆነ ባልሆነ ቶሎ ትናደድ ነበር ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም
34. ንዴትህን ቶሎ ታቀዘቅዛልህ ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም
35. ንዴትህን ለማቀዝቀዝ ቀጥሎ ካሉት ድርጊቶች የምትጠቀምባቸው የትኞቹ ናቸው ?
 ሀ. ሰውን በመምታት ለ. ቁሳቁሶችን በመወርወር /በመሰባበር/
 ሐ. ግርግዳን በመምታት መ. ለጓደኛህ በማካፈል
 ሠ. ሌላ ካለ
37. ከቤተሰብህ ፣ ከአሳዳጊህ ፣ ወይም ወንድምና እህቶችህ መካከል ወንጀል ፈፀመው የተያዘ ሰው ነበር ?
 ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላስታውስም
38. ጥቃቱን ከማድረስህ በፍት የትኞቹ ባህሪ ይታዩብህ ነበር ?
 ሀ. መናደድ ወይም መቆጣት ለ. አልኮል መጠጦችን መውሰድ
 ሐ. ከጓደኞችህ እራስህን ማግለል
 መ. የተለያዩ መሳሪያዎችን /ጩቤ፣ ገጀራ፣ ሽጉጥ፣...../ ታጥቆ መሄድ
 ሠ. ንብረቶችን መሰባበር ወይም መወርወር
 ረ. ሌላ ካለ
39. ጥቃቱን ካደረስክ በኋላ የተሰማህ ስሜት ምንድነው ?
 ሀ. ፀፀት እና የጥፋተኝነት ስሜት ለ. የማፈር ስሜት
 ሐ. ከሌሎች የመገለል እና ብቸኝነት መ. ተስፋ መቁረጥ
 ሠ. ከበሬቱ ምንም የተለየ ስሜት አልታዩብህም
 ረ. ሌላ ካለ
40. ጥቃቱን ስታደርስ በአፀፋዊ ምላሽ የደረሰብህ አካላዊ ጉዳት ምን ነበር ?
 ሀ. የአጥንት መሰበር ለ. የጥርስ መሰበር
 ሐ. መፈንክት /መድማት/ መ. በሰውነት ላይ ጠባሳ
 ሠ. ምንም ጉዳት አልደረሰብህም
 ረ. ሌላ ካለ

41. ጥቃቱን ካደረሰክ በኋላ

I. ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር የነበረሽ ግንኙነት ቀንሷል ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላውቅም

II. ቤተሰብህ በጉዳዩ የተነሳ ተበትኗል ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላውቅም

III. ሀብትና ንብረትህ ከበፊቱ ቀንሷል ወይም ተበትኗል ?

ሀ. አዎ ለ. አይደለም ሐ. አላውቅም

IV. ሌላ ካለ

ክፍል ሁለት

ጥቃቱን ከማድረስ በፊት የራስህን ልምድ የበለጠ ይገልጻል የምትለውን በሠንጠረዥ ውስጥ ካሉት አራት አማራጮች አንዱን በመምረጥ የ ✓ ምልክት አድርግ።

ተ.ቁ	ጥያቄ	ብዙ ጊዜ	አንዳንድ ጊዜ	አልፎ አልፎ	አላውቅም
	ስነ ልቦናዊ መንስኤዎች				
42	በልጅነትህ የደረሰብህ ጥቃት ነበር				
43	አሰቃቂ ወይም አስፈሪ ፊልሞችን ታዩ ነበር				
44	ቤተሰቦችህ ፣ አሳዳጊዎችህ በሕፃንነትህ እንክብካቤ እና ክትትል ያደርጉልህ ነበር				
45	ወላጆችህ ወይም አሳዳጊዎችህ ይደባደቡ/ ይጨቃጨቁ/ ነበር				
46	በባለቤትህ ወይም በሴት ወይም ወንድ ጓደኛህ ትቀና ነበር				
47	ተስፋ የመቁረጥ ስሜት ይሰማህ ነበር				
48	ትጨነቅ ነበር				
49	ከጓደኞች ራስህን ታገል ነበር				
50	ለምንም ነገር ብቁ አይደለህም ብለህ ታስብ ነበር				
51	እራስህን ለማጥፋት ያሰብክበት ጊዜ ነበር				
52	የሙድ /Mood/ መዋገጥ ወይም የመደበኛ ስሜት አጋጥሞህ ያውቃል				
53	ሰዎችን ትጠራጠራለህ				
54	ሰው ለአንተ የነበረው አመለካከት ዝቅተኛ ነው ብለህ ታስብ ነበር				

ክፍል 3

ቀጥሎ ባሉት ጥያቄዎች የራስህን አመለካከት ይበልጥ የሚገልፀውን በመምረጥ የ “✓” ምልክት በጥያቄው ትይዩ አድርግ

ተ. ቁ	ጥያቄ	በጣም አልሰማላለሁም	አልሰማላለሁም	እስሰማለሁ	በጣም እስሰማለሁ
	ባህላዊ መንስኤዎች				
69	ወንዶች መቼውም ቢሆን የበላይ ናቸው				
70	ባህላችን ስለሆነ ባል ሚስቱን እና ልጁን መቆጣት አለበት				
71	ባል ሚስቱን ቢቀጣት ይህንን ያህል የሚገኘን አይደለም				
72	ሚስትን ወይም የሴት ጓደኛን መምታት የፍቅር መግለጫ ነው				
73	የማይታዘዙ ሴቶችን መቆጣት ወይም መቀጥቀጥ ትክክል ነው				
74	ሴቶች የበታች ስለሆኑ በባሎቻቸው መገዛት አለባቸው				
75	ሴቶችን ወይም ሕፃናቶችን መቆጣት ወይም መግረፍ ነው፤ እንጂ ሌላ አማራጭ አያስፈልጋቸውም				
76	ሴቶች መገረዝ አለባቸው				
77	ሴቶች የበታች መሆናቸው የእድል ጉዳይ ነው				

78. በሴቶች ላይ የሚደርስ ጥቃት በተመለከተ ሌላ ተጨማሪ ሀሳብ ካለህ (ይበልጥ ወደ ጥቃቱ በሚወስዱ ቅድማ ሁኔታዎች/ መንገዶች ላይ) ግለፅ

ስለትብብሪዎ አመሰግናለሁ !!

Appendix C

Focused Group Discussion Guide

1. What are the observed forms of violence against women in your district?
2. Who were the perpetrators?
3. What are the causative factors that lead perpetrators to commit the violence?
4. What is your attitude towards violence against women? Why?
5. What are the effects of violence on the perpetrators and victims as well?
6. To eliminate or at least decrease the problem what mechanisms should be taken?

- ❖ For deep discussion and better information probing words like how? Why?... were used.

Appendix D

Semi-structured Interview Guide for Police officials


1. What are the most reported forms of violence against women?
2. Who were the perpetrators?
3. What are the causes to commit the crime?
4. To eliminate the problem what measures should be taken with police officials and other government bodies.

❖ For deep discussions and better information probing words like how? why? ... were used.

Declaration

I, the undersigned declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any university and that all sources of material used for the study have been acknowledged.

Name Derese Furgassa

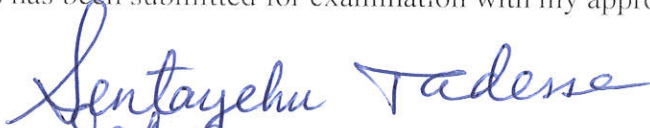
Signature 

Date of Submission June, 2010

Submission Approval Sheet

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

Name



Signature



Date

June 18/2010

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES
P.O. BOX 1176
ADDIS ABABA ETHIOPIA