

An Investigation into Domestic Violence and Its Effects on Women in Gwembe District, Southern Province, Zambia

Zoeness Munamwemba^{1*}, Orgency Malumbe²

^{1,2}Dmi st. Eugene University,

Abstract

Domestic violence is a social phenomenon that has caught the attention of all and sundry in the recent times. The term domestic includes violence by an intimate partner wherever this violence takes place and by whatever forms. Violence against women constitutes any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. This study sought to evaluate and examine the problem of domestic violence in general and specifically detail its effect on women in the Gwembe District of Southern province of Zambia.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Women, Gender-Based Violence, Intimate Partner Violence, Zambia.

1. INTRODUCTION

It is becoming a common occurrence, an everyday thing. Barely a day passes in Zambia without the report of a case of violence against women, whether in a rural or an urban setting. School going children are also highly affected (NYAANE, 2020)

In some areas, the number of reported cases averages 50 a day. It is widely believed, however, that many cases go unreported. And the numbers keep going up.

An annual survey by the Victim Support Unit of the Zambia Police Service reveals that in 2016 the country recorded 18,540 cases of gender-based violence, more than the 18,088 cases recorded in the previous year.

Background of the study

Gender-based violence (GBV) in Zambia takes the form of physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person's gender and includes violence that may result in physical, sexual or psychological harm and suffering to the victim. It may also include threats or coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life.

Women in Zambia experience a variety of forms of violence including battery, sexual abuse and exploitation, rape, defilement (rape of a child) and incest.

Similarly, the 2017 Gender Based Violence third-quarter report indicates that the total number of GBV cases in just one quarter countrywide was 16,090, compared to 13,092 cases in 2016 during the same period an 18.6% increase.

Esther Katongo [2017], the public relations officer for the Zambia police, said when releasing the report that there had been an increase in physical GBV cases such as those involving assault and murder.

The country joins the rest of the world in Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence. Widespread violence against women is one of many realities that exacerbate women's subjugation in Zambian society. Child marriage is another form of GBV and a human rights violation that robs girls of their right to health, a secure life and the right to choose when and whom to marry. *Zambia Demographic and Health Survey 2013–2014, carried out by the Central Statistical Office in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the University Teaching*

Hospital, the Tropical Diseases Research Centre and the Department of Population Studies, found that child marriages were more common among girls than boys. About 17% of Zambian girls aged 15 to 19 are married, compared to only 1% of boys of the same age group. Gender experts say the root causes of GBV can largely be narrowed down to inequality for women and the associated violence and harmful and controlling aspects of masculinity that result from patriarchal power imbalances embedded in much of Africa's traditional and cultural beliefs.

This imbalance often leads to pervasive cultural stereotypes and attitudes that perpetuate the cycle of GBV. Communities, especially in the rural areas, have continued to embrace negative cultural beliefs whereby GBV is the norm. If a man does not beat his wife, it is taken to mean he does not love her. Some beliefs condone men's infidelity but never women's. The dependency syndrome, whereby women depend on the perpetrators of violence for survival, puts survivors in vulnerable situations. A 2010 report by the UN's special rapporteur on violence against women showed that the causes and consequences of GBV were disheartening to Zambian women. The report cited the prevalence of customary law and its institutions, and the power of traditional leaders to influence and shape societal norms. This system affects women differently from men, as structures and attitudes within the family and the community marginalize them. Deeply embedded patriarchal values have led to women remaining discriminated against and disadvantaged in many sectors and to their being at a higher risk of violence.

Gender discrimination has limited women's access to land, education, credit and other productive assets and has created a power imbalance preventing women and girls from having full control over their lives. This has led to women being overrepresented among the extremely poor, the unemployed, the illiterate and those living with HIV and AIDS—while at the same time being underrepresented in political and decision-making bodies. *Zambia Sexual Behaviour Study 2005* indicated that 15.1% of female respondents reported having experienced forced sex and that 17.7% of urban females and 13.7% of rural females reported having been subjected to sexual violence.

About 43% of married women reported having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence from their husbands or partners in the year preceding the survey.

Statement of the problem

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which was accepted by the United Nations General Assembly some 20 years ago is still nurturing teeth to bite fully in Africa despite the few canines and incising tooth that has developed. Shubhangi, Parker et al (2003) details Data collected from several Demographic and Health Surveys as revealing a high percentage of women who have been beaten by a spouse or partner: Cambodia (18 percent), Colombia (44 percent), Sample paper of international journal of Innovation and Applied Studies gives the following data Dominican Republic (22 percent), Egypt (34 percent), Haiti (29 percent), India (19 percent), Nicaragua (30 percent), Peru (42 percent), and Zambia (48 percent). According to these surveys, women who were the victims of violence failed to seek help for a variety of reasons: embarrassment and shame; the belief that it would be futile to seek care; and the view that violence dealt out by one's partner is inescapable, a burden simply to be endured. In some countries, poor women were more likely than other women to have experienced violence at the hands of their spouses or partners. Zambia has not been spared from the vice of domestic violence. Murder cases, divorce cases, and HIV infections cases are on the rise due to domestic violence. Therefore, it's for this reason that this research will investigate domestic violence and its effects on women of Gwembe District, Zambia.

Main objective of the study:

The main objective of the study is to investigate the forms and causes of domestic violence abuses against women in Gwembe district of southern province, Zambia.

Specific objective of the study:

1. Find out the factors that promote domestic violence abuse specifically against women.
2. To investigate whether women who domestically abuse their male partners is on the increase in communities of Gwembe district.
3. To explore the implication of domestic violence against women in communities of Gwembe District.

Research questions

1. What factors have accounted for the growing concerns of domestic violence in the country?
2. Are domestic violence cases limited only to woman than to men in communities of Gweembe district?
3. What are the implications of domestic violence against women in communities of Gwembe District?

Significance of the study.

Violence against women in Zambia is influenced by attitudes and values and to some extent economic challenges. These social attitudes and values in the country cause many to consider men as naturally superior to women and makes it a man's right and responsibility to control the behavior of women. In a rather surprising way, the very structures which are supposed to seek and protect the right of women contribute to domestic violence indirectly. The study is thereof geared towards this area to have a comprehensive view of domestic violence on women. Violence of any form enviably must be adequately addressed well if we are committed to ensuring violence free society.

The study would be very significant in the sense that it will enlighten actors, gender activist in the bid to implementing and strengthening the domestic violence act. Again, the study will bring to the knowledge of males who take the law into their own hands and inflict violence acts on women to be careful of the repercussion of their actions on the life of their partners. Finally, the study will create awareness among significant others, opinion leaders and educational authority on the effects of domestic violence on the woman and its implications in Gwembe District of Southern province, Zambia.

Limitations of the study

The research was limited by respondents complain of the sophisticated nature of the questionnaires vis-a-vis the short period of time given to fill them. As a result of this, some potential respondents adopted nonchalant attitudes towards filling them. Secondly, some women, especially in those with extremely low knowledge about research were hostile. However, this challenge was overcome through appeals by the researcher. Another limitation was the fact that men/women abused ever, were reluctant to cooperate due to (i) Suspicion that disclosing information may lead to break-up of their relationships or will cause escalating consequences for their marriages/relationships (ii) Apathy towards the Police handling the issues without biases when reported in addition to the lack of faith in national women institutions extending gesture to assist them. In view of the implication of these problems in the research, consistent attempts were made to mitigate their potentially negative impact on the quality of this study. The myriad of problems that were encountered during the fieldwork emanating from suspicion, lack of confidence in government, law institution and the nonchalant attitudes to be displayed by some women were minimized and, in most cases resolved, through persuasion and ensuring the highest level of confidentiality and anonymity.

On the whole, this brought hope and confidence that this effort succeeded in eliminating, or at least minimizing, the potentially negative consequences of the problems on the study.

Operational definitions

Women: an adult female human being.

Man: an adult male human being.

Victim: a person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.

Victim Support Unit: is one of the Units under Zambia Police which is mandated to Investigate, Arrest and prosecute all cases involving and committed against Spouse, Women, Children and the aged. The Unit also provides counseling to both victims and perpetrators of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and other crimes. It also creates awareness in the community on the prevention of GBV offences. The unit is mandated to partner with other stakeholders in fighting the GBV

Gender Based Violence: is an umbrella term for any non-consensual action done to a person.

Domestic violence: also called "intimate partner violence", can be defined as a pattern of behavior in any relationship that is used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner. Abuse is physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person

Sexual abuse: The term sexual assault refers to sexual contact or behavior that occurs without the explicit consent of the victim. Some forms of sexual assault include attempted rape. Fondling or unwanted sexual touching. Forcing a victim to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetrating the perpetrator's body.

Attitudes: a settled way of thinking or feeling about something.

Value: the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something.

Physical abuse: is any intentional act causing injury, trauma, bodily harm or other physical suffering to another person or animal by way of bodily contact.

Economy: a system of inter-related production and consumption activities that ultimately determine the allocation of resources within a group.

NGO: An organization established by a group of individuals that wishes to pursue goals and aspirations that relate to the public, social, or political good of a nation or the world. NGOs focus on a wide range of issues and areas.

Organisation of the study

The study is organized into six chapters. Chapter one presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives and research questions. The chapter also includes significance of the study, limitations, research sites, definitions of terms, organization of the study and summary. Chapter two presents literature review based on the studies done by different researchers regarding domestic violence and its impact. It ends with a summary. Chapter three presents the methodology used in the study. It includes research design, study population, study sample, sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis, ethical consideration and a summary. Chapter four presents the findings of the study. Chapter five discusses findings of the study, while chapter six presents conclusion and recommendations of the study.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

The chapter consists of definition for key concepts of the research problem, empirical literature reviews, theoretical/conceptual framework and knowledge gap.

Conceptual framework

This research work was based on the Ecological theory. According to the ecological theory (Giardino and Giardino, 2010:78), violence in the home is rooted within the greater context of societal violence. Stressors are combined with a lack of protective factors, which lead to domestic violence. A four-level social-ecological model (SEM) has been developed to better understand and prevent violence (Krug, Dahlberg, Mercy, Zwi and Lozano, 2002:12-13). Violence results from a combination of multiple influences on behavior. It is about how individuals relate to those around them and to their broader environment. The SEM considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community and societal factors

Individual level: identifies biological and personal history factors such as age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence.

Relationship level: examines close relationships that may increase the risk of experiencing violence as a victim or perpetrator; a person's closest social circle peers, partners and family members influence an individual's behavior and contribute to a range of experiences.

Community level: explores the settings, such as schools, work places, and neighbor hoods in which social relationships occur and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with becoming victims or perpetrators of violence

Societal level: considers broad societal factors such as health, economic, educational and social policies that engender a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited, which assists in maintaining economic or social inequalities between groups in society.

Violence against women is defined in general as a force, whether overt or covert, used to rest from a woman upon something that she does not want to give from her own free will and which causes her either physical injury or emotional pain or both as the case may be. According to scholars, domestic violence is culturally specific and its definition is on the societal views and the boundaries people place on the acceptability of certain behaviors within a spousal relationship (Chukwuma and Osarenren, 2001). The children and family court advisory and support service in the United Kingdom in its policy on domestic violence refers it as a range of violent and abusive behaviors, they define domestic violence as a pattern of behaviors characterized by the misuse of power and control by one person over another who are or have been in an intimate relationship. It maybe physical, sexual, emotional and or psychological (Dickson Laming and Smith, 2015:7). This may include intimidation, harassment, and financial abuse.

Theoretical framework

Physical violence by an intimate partner: This where an intimate partner was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her, was pushed or shoved, was hit with fist or something else that could hurt, was kicked, dragged or beaten up, was choked or burnt on purpose, Perpetrator threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or weapon against her.

Sexual violence by an intimate partner: This is where an intimate partner was physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to, had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what partner might do, was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating.

Awareness

Yet despite the grim picture, statistics suggest that women are beginning to take steps to report such cases. In the past, most cases of GBV were considered family or private issues and went unreported.

GBV is a hindrance to the attainment of gender equality and the realization of the social and economic goals of Zambia, as it erodes the confidence of the survivors that they can contribute to development efforts.

The Ministry of Gender has been coordinating a joint programme between the government and the UN on GBV, which has a multisectoral approach and involves enhancing access to health services, legal services and social protection systems for survivors of GBV.

Under the joint programme, two fast-track courts in the cities Kabwe and Lusaka have been established to speedily deal with GBV cases.

The Non-Governmental Organizations Coordinating Council (NGOCC), an umbrella organization coordinating member NGOs, faith-based organizations and community-based organization addressing gender and development through training, networking and advocacy, has been advocating for the scaling up of the fast-track courts and the operationalization of an anti-GBV fund to help survivors. Since it was established in 1985, NGOCC has grown from being a co-coordinating body to a focal point for women issues in Zambia.

NGOCC's executive director, EngwaseMwale, told *Africa Renewal* that the organization has been advocating for the full implementation of the anti-GBV law, which would include constructing shelters for survivors in the districts.

Ms. Mwale says few people know about the law, especially women, who are in most cases the worst affected. NGOCC is simplifying and translating its key messages into local languages to help more women understand it, especially how to identify the various forms of GBV, how to preserve evidence and where to report. The organization is also carrying out awareness campaigns countrywide.

Meanwhile, another NGO, Women for Change, has been implementing a village-led initiative dubbed 'One Stop Centre' whereby community members are trained in handling GBV cases, where and to whom to refer cases, they cannot handle and collaborating with the police.

The executive director, LumbaSiyanga, told *Africa Renewal* that the centers provide health services, legal advice and social protection services under one roof.

Involving men

To make sure that men are not left behind, the Zambia National Women's Lobby has been promoting male involvement in the fight against GBV through its Men and Boys Network.

The lobby's national board chairperson, Beauty Katebe, says male support for gender equality is critical. The lobby is creating awareness that men, in partnership with women, could play a significant role in ending GBV.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

To ensure proper collection and analyses of data in this study, the researcher resolved to collect both primary and secondary data. This is aimed at making sure that all the relevant materials or information required for the study are acquired and utilized. Therefore, this chapter is designed to articulate various research methods, sampling procedures employed and its justification, research setting, research population or sample size used and also the statistical techniques used for the analyses of the data. This chapter basically explains the basic research methods employed to undertake this study.

Research setting and design

The study was carried out in Gwembe District, Zambia. This study will concentrate on determining domestic violence and its effect on the women of Gwembe district, Southern province. It also focused on the factors influencing domestic violence and the mitigation measures that the local authority and Government at large can apply.

Gwembe District is a district of Zambia, located in Southern Province. The capital now lies at Munyumbwe. The district has a population of 60,117. It is situated near Highway T1, which is connecting Gweembe with the capital city. The town does predominantly agriculture activities. The Latitude and longitude coordinates of Gwembeare: -16.6408° or 16° 38' 27" south and 27.885° or 27° 53' 6" east. The study evaluates the challenges faced by women in

relationships/marriages as they continue to be domestically abused in the Gwembe District of Southern province with a view to exploring a more sustainable, integrative, value friendly institutionally structured and legally permissible ways of addressing domestic violence on women. The scope of this study spans across the selected communities such as: Munyumbwe, Luumbo, Kkole, Hamatuba and Henga with women being the focus. The study therefore concerned itself with both male and females above 18 years but with females much in focus. And was carried out between August and October 2024. The study used a social survey. Social survey is a process in which researchers translate a research problem into questionnaires, and then use the questionnaires with respondents to create data (Neuman, 2006;21]. It is a process of asking many people the same questions and examining their answers

Respondents (male and women of 18-60 years) were asked the same questions. Here, facts were sourced on the various forms of domestic violence, forms and patterns of marriages/relationships of women of Gwembe communities. The choosing of a primary method of investigation is a key consideration for this study. The study carefully observed the distinctive criteria for choosing the above survey method in the investigation of the research problem-effects of domestic violence abuse on women. The human element has become recognized increasingly as a fundamental and determining factor in the definition of truth and knowledge in research. The study was underpinned by a quantitative approach which was used to obtain definable and quantifiable "social facts" about domestic violence on women. Empirical data were sourced and put into quantifiable and behavioral statistics.

After identifying the problem, I defined the characteristics of the population which provided the sample information in the course of this survey as women and men of reproductive age between 18 and 60. The questionnaire/interview guides were prepared and administered to ensure fair and equitable distribution and responses from the respondents which gave a true or fair representation of the views of the respondents and allowed for generalization in the final analysis.

Three factors that determined the size of an adequate sample:

These are the nature of population, types of sampling design and degree of precision desired. Using a sample that is too large is a waste of resources while using a sample that is too small means getting results that are likely to be lacking in validity. This study attempted to balance these two issues by distributing a relatively adequate number of questionnaires amounting to (60) for fair representation. Thus, the sample size for this study was sixty.

Sampling procedure

No concept is as fundamental to the conduct of research and the interpretation of its results as sampling. Except when a complete census or survey is taken, research is almost invariably conducted by means of a sample, on the basis of which generalizations applicable to the population from which the sample was obtained are reached. Sampling means taking any portion of a population as a representative of the population. The method applied to select the sample size in this study was the stratified sampling method. Twumasi (2001 ;20] has asserted that under stratified sampling the entire population is divided into meaningful strata. The entire population (all women and men of reproductive age) was divided into groups, that is, a total number of 20 respondents was selected each from the area under investigations to specifically provide information that would be relevant to the study. Thus, the proportional allocation of the stratified sampling technique was used to obtain the sample size for the study which is sixty (60). The purposive sampling was used in getting respondents from the communities.

This was aimed at getting responses from married women, students in relationships as well as the staff both working in the public service and private sector. The simple random sampling was then used to draw from each of the communities which drew a portion of a population

so that each member of the population had an equal chance of being selected. In other words, in a random sampling all possible samples of fixed size have the same probability of being selected. A sample drawn at random is unbiased in the sense that no member of the population has any more chance of being selected than any other member. The major factor that prompted the choice of this sampling technique in the communities was to obtain external validity. In addition, sampling serves the practical purpose of making possible the study of problems which otherwise could not be undertaken at a reduced cost. In other words, since in sampling data are collected from only a small fraction of the aggregate, expenditures are smaller than if a complete survey or census is attempted. With large populations as the case of this study, accurate results enough to be useful was obtained from samples that represent only a small fraction of the population. The study of total population is impractical, whereas sampling makes possible the conducting of large-scale studies. Also, there is greater accuracy in the processing of the data when the volume of work is reduced. The units of the population are alike in some significant aspects. The relevance of using random sampling technique emanates from the crucial role it plays. The type of information required in the study was clearly spelt out under the objective of the study. There was a pre-designed questionnaire which was meant to elicit the required information in an analyzable form. Designed questionnaires were self-administered

Data collection

Any Scientific problems can be solved only on the basis of data and a major task of the investigator is to set-up a research design capable of providing the data necessary for the solution of the study problem. The main data for the study was primary data, which was collected using structured questionnaires. The Questionnaires was both self-administered and through face-to-face interview, which was used to collect the primary data for the study. Other sources of data were sourced from journals, books, articles, newsletters, magazines, the internet and published and unpublished materials. The researcher also obtained data from existing documents of domestic violence reported cases at Gwembe Police Station. Some national and international records and experiences on domestic violence abuse on women were accessed to ensure that the research outcomes and experiences on female domestic violence were logically explained.

Instruments or tools used in the study

The basic analyses used in this study were the conventional instruments that are frequently employed for statistical analyses and measurement in most studies. These tools of analysis are tables which are used for the presentation of information and data in a tabular form either those acquired from the field or from the archives (documentation). The charts (bar and pie charts) were equally used to present the information displaying their trend or movement over time and space.

Questionnaire:

Survey testing represents the most systematic program conducted. The questionnaire is perhaps, the most used and the most abused survey instrument. Questionnaire really constitutes the first attempt at scaling. The questionnaires are advantageous whenever the sample size is large enough to make it uneconomical for reasons of time or funds to observe or interview every subject. The questionnaires designed were in two parts. The first part is a classification section. This requires such details of the respondent sex, age, occupation etc. The second part possesses the questions relating to the subject matter of the inquiry. The responses for this second part form the basis of our data presentation and analysis. These represent purely the primary source of data collection. The questionnaire designed contained both open and closed questions. The open questions gave the respondents the freedom to decide the aspect, detail and length of their answers. It enabled the respondents to give a more adequate presentation of their particular cases and convey flexibility in their choice. The

closed questions on the other hand were designed to keep the questionnaire to a reasonable length and this encouraged response and validity in terms of the representativeness of the returns. It was the hope that it will minimize the risk of misinterpretation unlike the former. It also permitted easier tabulation and interpretation by the researcher.

The question on whether to use either open or closed questionnaire was resolved on the basis of validity, reliability and usability, and in as much as the problem under review was varied and complex, a combination of the two was better than the exclusive use of one. This study employed the use of both open and closed questionnaires.

Structured personal interview

The study applied Personal interviewing as another method in the collection of primary data. It is very similar in nature and purpose to the questionnaire. As a research method, the interview is a conversation carried out with the definite aim of obtaining certain information. It is designed to gather valid and reliable information through the responses of the interviewee to a planned sequence of questions. These questions were structured similar to the open and closed questions of the questionnaire respectively as discuss earlier. The form of the opening interview is crucial, nevertheless, to win those who are less willing to cooperate. The aim of the large-scale survey through the interview attained uniformity in the asking of questions and recording of answers.

Handling

At the end of each day, each administered questionnaire was cross-checked for completeness and internal consistency. Afterwards, each questionnaire was kept in labeled files with date and inscription on it. Information provided by respondents was handled with confidentiality.

Data processing and analysis

The researcher performed control checks on the questionnaires administered. Each administered questionnaire was be given a code and keyed into a computer for data processing. The data analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Ethical consideration

Permission was sought from the women before commencing with the administration. The purpose and objectives of the research was clearly discussed with the respondents so as to obtain their full consent. Strict confidentiality and anonymity were observed.

4. CONCLUSION

Despite the fact that various efforts are being made by government through the passage of the domestic violence bill, the establishment of the victim support unit of the Zambian police service as well as efforts by churches and non-governmental organizations, domestic violence continues to be a battling challenge. It is therefore imperative for concerted efforts by all stakeholders to come on board as the battle against domestic violence is a broader more interwoven one requiring the efforts of all. Again, more research has to be committed to the area to detail the long-term effect domestic abuses are having on our precious women. It is expected that such research will begin to look at the masculine dimension of the phenomenon.

5. REFERENCES

- [1] African Rights, (1994), Crimes without Punishment: Sexual Harassment and Violence against Female Students in Schools and Universities in Africa. London, African Rights.
- [2] Amnesty International, (2006), Safe Schools: Every Girl's Right. London: Amnesty International Publications.

- [3] AAUW (2011) Crossing the Line Sexual harassment at school, Washington DC: AAUW Educational Foundation.
- [4] Badri. A, (1999), Violence against Women: Dimensions, Perceptions and Attitudes Research Paper. Published in First International Family Violence Proceedings, Singapore.
- [5] Badri. A, (2014), School Gender Based Violence in Africa; Prevalence and Consequences. Beck, C. T, (2000), Social Research methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches.
- [6] Bouillon. T, (2000), Violence against Women and Millennium Goals. Washington: CARE.
- [7] Brown. L, (2007) Patriarchy Matters towards a Gendered Theory of Teen Violence and Victimization.
- [8] Campbell, C. (2002), Health Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence. Lancet.
- [9] Connell, R. and Messerschmitt, J. W. (2005). ‘Hegemonic Masculinity: Rethinking the Concept’, Gender and Society, vol. 19 Inter-Agency Standing Committee,
- [10] Gender Handbook in Humanitarian Action (2006). Women, Girls, Boys and Men: Different Needs.
- [11] Liana, H. et al. (2007). ‘Bullying, Violence, and Risk Behavior in South African School Students’,
- [12] Child Abuse & Neglect, vol. 31 SRSG on Violence against Children (2012). Tackling Violence in Schools.
- [13] United States Agency for International Development (2006). Addressing Gender-Based Violence through USAID’s Health Programs: A Guide for Health Sector Program Officers.
- [14] Washington DC, USAID. UNESCO (2010). Global Education Digest 2010: Comparing Education Statistics across the World. Montreal, UNESCO Institute for Statistics
- [15] UNICEF (2000): “Domestic Violence against Women and Girls”, Innocenti Digest Vol 1 no. 7 as accessed @www.unicef.irc.org/publications/pdf/digest.
- [16] UNICEF (1999). A study by Domestic Violence Research Centre, Japan Violence against Women,” WHO, FRH/WHD/97.8, “Women in Transition,” Regional Monitoring Report,
- [17] Straus a& Carbon J (1990): Basis of Qualitative Research; Grounded theory procedures and Techniques, London: sage.
- [18] Oyenkami, F. (1997): Men, Women and Violence, A Collection of papers from CODERSIA Gender Institute. Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa.
- [19] Amnesty International (1995) “Violence against Women
- [20] Kishor and Johnson (2004). Profiling Domestic Violence: A Multi-country Study Calverton, Maryland: ORC, Macro.
- [21] Mumbai Domestic Violence Act (2007) as accessed @ URL on the 10th of August, 2013; Ghana.
- [22] Smith, T. W., (2000)1999 Gun Policy Survey of the National Opinion Research Center: Research Findings. Chicago: University of Chicago
- [23] Learner M.J & Matthews G. (2004): Reactions to suffering of others under conditions of indirect responsibility. Journal of personality and social psychology revised, 5(3), 319-325.
- [24] African [Banjul] Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, adopted June 27, 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (Oct. 21, 1986), available at <http://>