

**INFLUENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN: A STUDY OF
ELDORET TOWN, UASIN-GISHU COUNTY**

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of Arts in Project Planning and Management, University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented to any other university for any award.

SIGN_____

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DATE

This research project report has been submitted for examination with our approval as University supervisor.

PETER K HARRY

ELDORET EXTRA MURAL CENTER

DATE

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dear husband who has been a source of great inspiration throughout my study. Also, I want to appreciate my parents for their dedicated prayers and support. God bless you all.

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This journey wouldn't have been traveled this far without the invaluable assistance of a number of individuals and institutions. I would therefore wish to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor Peter K. Harry for the unwavering support and guidance from the inception of the idea through the development of the proposal and to the development of the final project. I also thank the School of Continuing and Distance Education, the Chairman Department of Extramural Studies, University of Nairobi for giving me an opportunity to pursue my studies. I am too grateful to all my lecturers who gave me knowledge throughout my coursework period, the typist and my family especially my Loving Dad Benson Ndong and mum Elizabeth and sister Beatrice for giving me the valuable prayers and support to concentrate on this study. I am also grateful and indebted to my colleagues, Benson A. Omusonga, Pamela Ooko, Vivian Chirchir and Emily Lukaka who supported me and provided positive criticism that enabled me to complete this project. I will not also forget the respondents who assisted me in filling the questionnaires accordingly. May God bless you all abundantly.

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LIST OF ABREVIATIMONS AND ACRONYS

AIDS:	Acquire Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDC:	Center of Disease Control
DVAW:	Domestic Violence against Women
HIV:	Human Immune Virus
IPV:	Intimate Partner Violence
Lao P.D.R:	Lao People Democracy Republic
NCVS:	National Crime Victimization Survey
NGO:	Non Governmental Organization
SSA:	Sub Saharan Africa
TV:	Television
USA:	United States of America
WHO:	World Health Organization
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
UNIFEM:	United Nation Development Fund for Women
KDHS:	Kenya Demographic Health Service

ABSTRACT

Domestic violence has continued to be a global epidemic that kills and tortures physically, psychologically, economically and socially. This study sought to investigate the influence of domestic violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin Gishu County. The study was meant to achieve four objectives: To investigate the influence of physical violence on the socio-economic development of women, investigate the influence of social violence on the socio-economic development of women, investigate the influence of psychological violence on socio-economic development of women and to investigate the influence of economic violence on socio-economic development of women. The prevalence of domestic is higher in Kenya as a developing nation. Generally, this research enables you to better understand social conditions and social issues broadly and how these perspectives impact on society's response. The theoretical framework that guided this study was based on social learning theory which provided insights on domestic-related violence. This research employed mainly random sampling. Analysis of data collected was mainly from snowball design using both qualitative and quantitative tools. 175 women were the target of the study. A sample size of 120 women 30 from each of the designated institutions was used for the study mainly from Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital, Ngeria Prisons, Eldoret Prisons and Eldoret Police Station; gender section. In addition the researcher prepared questionnaires which were administered during the data collection process. The data helped in generating frequencies and percentage of the variable values. The test-retest technique was used to test the reliability and validity of the research instruments which involved administration of same instruments twice to the same group that was not part of the study population. The findings of the study indicated that domestic violence is a vice that affects women from all regions in the nation. It was quite prevalent from households where women had low educational levels, young, unemployed, large families which they could not attend to and men who abused drugs. Additionally, domestic violence had an adverse effect to women including their children. This study significantly contributed to new knowledge in order to assist researchers and policy makers in understanding of various issues which are related to domestic violence. It is also possible to understand and appreciate with an intention of reducing/curbing the various causes and effects of domestic violence. The study recommended that in order to curb this issue of domestic violence, women should be empowered through public awareness education, encouraging women to report crimes to police, supporting women through individual work and group work and supporting women through enabling disclosure.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, limitation of the study, theoretical framework and operational definition of the terms.

1.1 Background of the study

According to the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women UN Commission (1994), violence against women means any act of 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 of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It moves beyond individual acts of violence to include forms of institutionalized sexism that severely compromise the health and well-being of women.

Violence against women is a worldwide yet still a hidden problem. Freedom from the threat of harassment, battery and sexual assault is a concept that most of us have a hard time imagining because violence is such a deep part of our cultures and our lives. Violence against women is woven into the fabric of society to such an extent that many of us who are victimized feel that we are at fault. Thus, Gender Based Violence (GBV) can be described as any harm that is perpetrated against a person, as a result of power of inequalities that are based on gender roles. According to (United Nation Economic and Social Council 1992), gender based violence is all encompassing, as it is not only limited to physical, sexual and psychological violence, but include threats of violence, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty. Though gender based violence may take many forms, it cut across all cultures disproportionately affecting women and children mostly.

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (FAO, 2007).

(Wilson 1997) observed that every fifteen seconds in the United States of America (USA) a woman is battered by someone who tells her he loves her. He further indicated that half of all women in USA experienced some form of violence from their partners during their relationship and that more than a third are battered repeatedly every year. According to (Himanshu and Panda 2007), it is estimated that one in every five women faces some form of violence during her lifetime and, in some cases leading to serious injury or death. In early 2002, the home office in England and Wales observed that at least two women are brutally murdered each week by an existing or past partner. The Metropolitan Police Service highlighted that in 2001 there was 36 domestic violence murders in the Purice district. Extrapolated nationally the figures indicated that approximately 35% of all murders were linked to domestic violence (Shipway, 2004). A study by the (WHO 2007) puts the number of women physically abused by their partners at 30% in the United Kingdom and 22% in the USA.

According to study from (Nacaragua 2000), 360 women had experienced domestic violence with a prevalence of physical violence at 52% and currently prevalence (during 12 mothers) was 27%. This study also found women's age, educational level or attainment, and occupation were not strongly associated with domestic violence while the number of children, history of violence in husband's family, husband's controlling behavior and lack of a social network were found to be associated with domestic violence against women (Ellsberge 2000).

Huch (2000) found that in the Middle East 32% of women reported being physically abused during the year 1997. UN, (2000) further observed that violence against women and the girl-child at home and at work had taken alarming trend and different dimensions. It is equally a major threat to social and economic development in the Middle East. It is also the most widespread and socially tolerated way in which women and girls are denied their basic right (DFID, 2007). Out of ten countries surveyed in 2005 by WHO, more than 50% of women in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Peru and Tanzania reported having been subjected to physical or sexual violence by intimate partners with figures reaching 71% in rural Ethiopia. Only in Japan did less than 20% of women reported incidents of domestic violence.

National Statistic Center and LWU (1998) observed that domestic violence against women in Lao PDR had not been disclosed, until they surveyed Lao women's situation (women's status) within four provinces of the 17 in Lao PDR. The target locations of study were Vientiane Municipality, Xayaboury, Xiengkhouang and Savannakhet. Only three cases of women victims reported domestic violence against them in these areas. This was the first time instances of domestic violence were found whereby women reported themselves as victims in Lao PDR. GDG (2003) also conducted research on violence against women in Lao PDR. According to the survey carried out in 2003, studying 1000 Lao women, 35 percent were found to have experienced mental violence, 17 percent reported surviving physical violence, and fifteen women (or 1.6 percent) were victims of sexual violence by their husbands. The most common factors influencing the violent behavior as described by women victims were: the violator was drunk (31%), money issues (13%) and work related problems (13%). Gender Resource Information and Development (2004) further observed that the proportion of domestic violence against women is more likely higher than violence against women in general. They conducted a survey in 100 villages and found that among 39 women victims in general, there are 32 women victims' experiences of domestic violence.

In sub-Saharan Africa, in 1998, 66.7% of the surveyed women in Sierra Leone had experienced physical abuse at the hands of their partners. The preliminary report of the special rapporteur on violence against women (UNIFEM, 2004) argues that women's vulnerability to violence is determined by their sexuality, resulting for example in rape or female genital mutilation (FGM), from their relationships to some men and from membership of groups where violence against women is a means of humiliation directed at specific group (e.g. mass rape in conflict situations). Violence against women is reinforced by doctrines of privacy and the sanctity of the family, and by legal codes which link individual, family or community honor to women's sexuality. However, the greatest cause of violence against women is government tolerance and inaction. Its most significant consequence is fear, which inhibits women's social and political participation (UNDP, 1997).

The division of responsibilities and labor within households and communities tend to place farming and nutrition related task under women's domain. In studies with

male and female in different rural areas across Nigeria and Ghana, a common finding has been that they engage in multiple income generating activities (Hassan and Olawoye 2002). The major activities include crop farming, livestock rearing, trading, fishing, hunting, and gathering of non-timber forest products, working as hired labors, selling cooked food or snacks, and working as civil servant.

A study undertaken in the Kisii district in Kenya in 1990 reported that 58% of women said they were beaten often or sometimes. Every day, we see images of male violence against women in the news, on TV shows, in the movies, in advertising and in our homes and workplaces. It is a fact of life for women of all ages, races and classes. Every form of violence threatens all women and limits their ability to make a choice about their lives. Sexual is particular insidious because sexual acts are ordinarily and rightly a source of pleasure and communication. It is often unclear to women who has been victimized and to society as a whole whether a sexual violation intent or whether these motivation are even distinguishable because violence itself has come to be seen as a sexual or erotic. According to Villarreal (2000) access to productive resources such as land, credit, technical know-how, knowledge, technology transfer is strongly determined along gender lines, with men frequently having more access to all these than women. But with the death of the man, the wife may no longer have the kind of access she had gained through her husband's clan; and her livelihood can be immediately threatened.

Violence against women and girls occur on a vast scale, with sexual violence playing a prominent role. Sexual violence often appears in literature but its definition is broad and the term is used to describe rape by acquaintance, or strangers, by authority figures (including husband), incest, child sexual abuse, pornography, sexual harassment and homicide (Gordon and Crehan 1998). Sexual violence describes the deliberate use of sex as a weapon to demonstrate power over, and to inflict pain and humiliation upon another human being. Therefore, sexual violence does not only include direct physical contact between perpetrator and victim; it may also include such act of violence like threat, humiliation and intimidation (Gordon and Crehan 1998). The loss of homes, income, families, and social support deprives women and girls the capacity to generate income as a result of which they may be forced into transactional sex in order to maintain

certain level of their livelihood/ comfort (or those of their husband or children), escape to safety, or to gain access to shelter or services (including the distribution of food).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women and girl's equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms in Eldoret town, Uasin -Gushu County. Domestic violence is a multifaceted problem that requires proactive mitigation strategies by the society, government, families and individuals. According to UNICEF (2000), the issue of domestic violence is a major problem in the society in that the main victims; women and children suffer from it, "in places where they should be safest: within their families at the hands of somebody close to them- somebody they should be able to trust". According to a report of Public Health Service (1990), 18% of homicides in Africa occur within families with the risk for women being 1.3 to that of their husbands. However according to (Campell 1986), even when wives kill their husbands, self-defense is involved approximately seven times as often when husbands kill their wives. In terms of actual numbers, Straus and (Gelles 1990) States that about 1.8 million are battered by their husbands each year in Kenya. They further state that this figure is low because it does not include violence against women in neither dating nor cohabitation relationship. Straut and Gelles (1990), also reported that while spouse violence is serious, abuse of female partner is particularly serious community health problem. This not only demoralizes the dignity of women but also make them lose many opportunities whereby they could have contributed to their well-being. In Uasin-Gishu County, Eldoret Town, domestic violence continues to be one of the major incidences/issues being handled by the chiefs and the court of law and that is why the researcher sought to carry out a study on the influence of domestic violence on the livelihood of women.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of domestic violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin Gishu County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study included:

1. To investigate the influence of physical violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County.
2. To investigate the influence of social violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County.
3. To investigate the influence of psychological violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County.
4. To investigate the influence of economic violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the influence of physical violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County?
2. What are the influences of social violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County?
3. What is the influence of psychological violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County?
4. What is the influence of economic violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County?

1.6 Significance of study

This study will significantly contribute to new knowledge in order assist researchers and policy makers in understanding of various issues which are related to domestic violence. It will be possible to understand and appreciate with an intention of reducing/curbing the various causes and effects of domestic violence. The study will also help the victims of domestic violence, policy makers and the society in general in the attempt to help curb crimes.

1.7 Basic Assumption of the study

In Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County, women continue to suffer a great maltreatment from their intimate partners who claim that women are part of their properties hence deserve any form of treatment from them. It is for this reason that the researcher sought to dig further into the genesis, the influence of physical, economic, social and psychological violence on the socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County. This research also aimed at informing intervention measures required by service providers and government departments for dealing with domestic violence.

1.8 Limitations of the study

Domestic violence is a sensitive issue, knowledge about the frequency and extent of violence against women in Kenya is currently based largely on police statistics and health providers. Thus the police and the health providers might answer according to standard but contrary to their real perception. However, self-administration of the questionnaires can reduce this limitation. Data collecting tools included a questionnaire which was self-administered. The questionnaires were distributed to women inmates and women who were admitted at Moi teaching and referral hospital, care centre. Thus the missing data was anticipated more than usual. There might have been a recall bias among the inmates and victims because the incidence and experiences might have occurred a long time ago.

1.9 Definitions and Key Concepts

Domestic Violence: An act of 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 of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Economic Violence: Includes acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.

Livelihood: This comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living.

Physical Violence: Such as slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder. It also includes traditional practices harmful to women such as female genital mutilation and wife inheritance (the practice of passing a widow, and her property, to her dead husband's brother).

Psychological Violence: which includes behavior that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation.

Sexual Violence: Forcing unwanted sexual acts or forcing sex with others.

Social Violence: Put downs, ignoring in public, not letting her/him see friends, using a continual joke or put down about her/him in public, changing personality when alone with partner.

Rape: Sexual intercourse by force or threat.

1.10 Organization of the Study

The study is founded on five chapters where chapter one addresses the introduction including the following subtitles, Background of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance, limitations of the study and the definition of the key concepts. Chapter two dealt with addressing the related literature in relation to the stated objectives, theoretical framework and conceptual framework. Chapter three gives a presentation of research methodology, design, target population, sampling procedures and size, research instrument, data collection procedure and techniques. Chapter four explains the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the collected data. Finally chapter five addressed the summary, conclusions and recommendation to the study, suggestion for future research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents literature review and the critical review. The importance of the literature review is to give the researcher insight into what has already been done in the selected field in order to identify and address the missing gaps. For many years rape, domestic abuse, and other forms of violence against women were considered to be private matters, best kept silent and in the family. Efforts to eliminate such abuses were deemed futile and when placed against “real issues,” concern with gender specific violence is often still minimized as trivial (Green, 1999: 1). However, in recent decades, domestic violence against women has emerged as one of the most widespread and frightening problems in the world. Although this violence varies widely in form and prevalence, it is virtually universal and usually results in severe physical injury for the victims who are women, at times resulting in death (Ondicho, 1993; 1997: 24). Consequently, it is increasingly being recognized as a major political, social, legal, economic and developmental problem. Whether domestic violence operates as direct physical violence, threat, or intimidation, it perpetuates and promotes hierarchical gender relations. It is manifested in several forms, but all serve to preserve male control over resources and power.

2.1 Literature related to Domestic Violence

Domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, family violence, and intimate partner violence (IPV), is defined as a pattern of abusive behaviors by one partner against another in an intimate relationship such as marriage, dating, family, or cohabitation. Domestic violence, so defined, has many forms, including

physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; emotional abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g., neglect); and economic deprivation, (Siemieniuk et al 2010) pg 763-770. Awareness, perception, definition and documentation of domestic violence differ widely from country to country, and from era to era. Domestic violence and abuse is not limited to obvious physical violence. Domestic violence can also mean endangerment, criminal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, harassment, and stalking. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition, domestic violence is: "the inflicting of physical injury by one family or household member on another; also: a repeated / habitual pattern of such behavior (Merriam Webster 2011). Understanding gender violence requires a situation analysis that recognizes the effects of the larger social context on gender performances. When men abuse women in intimate relationships, they use the violence to define their own gendered identities. A barterer often wants to show the woman that he is in control or to prove to other men that he controls her. He may view the violence as discipline that the woman deserves or has provoked. Gender violence is now an umbrella term for a wide range of violation from rape during wartime to sexual abuse in prisons to insults and name calling within marriages. International activists continue to expand the scope of violence against women, to include cultural practices such as female genital cutting, illegal acts such as dowry deaths, the trafficking of women as sex workers, the effects of internal wars such as displaced people and the vulnerability to violence experienced by migrants in the context of contemporary globalization. The scope of gender violence is continually changing. Gender violence occurs throughout the world, but it takes quite

different forms in different social contexts. It is located in particular sets of social relationships, structures of power, and meaning of gender (Sally 2009). According to a recent review of 50 studies from around the world, between 10 to 50 percent of women have experienced some act of violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (Heise et al 1999). This and an earlier World Bank review highlight some of the characteristics that often accompany violence in intimate relationships: the great majority of perpetrators of violence are men; women are at the greatest risk from men they know; physical violence is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse and in many cases by sexual abuse; most women who suffer any physical aggression by a partner generally experience multiple acts over time; violence against women cuts across socioeconomic class and religious and ethnic lines and men who batter their partners exhibit profound controlling behaviors.

Violence towards women is a global challenge. It is also endemic throughout Africa and wears many faces. Domestic violence rape, sexual harassment and female circumcision are but a few. They embody disrespect and powerlessness that permeates women's lives. They are also examples of problems where more changes in law have little or no effect on practices. This problem is a legal challenge that must be met by all of us in pursuits of human rights (Kivutha and Lawrence, 2006). Gender inequality based violence and sexual harassment and abuse are widespread in our society and beyond. As Caroline (1989) asserts; the study of male violence towards women has been a major and well documented contribution from radical feminism. This is the main area in which arguments for the generality of women's oppression by men can be supported. It has been possible to show the prevalence of violence not only in western societies, but in many

other parts of the world where women are dependent on men and are physically abused by men. The possibility of rape, wife beating or sexual harassment at work cuts across the boundaries of nationality, class, race and religion. The forms that violence can take can be both general in the case of murder and rape, or culturally specific as in the case of dowry death in India (where young wives are murdered because of this inadequate dowries) some forms of physical violence are widely used such as wife beating, others exploit the spread of industrialization by using obscene telephone calls, sexual harassment at work and prostitution. It's through the use of threats of violence that men in general oppress women. Violence has been and is still an important mechanism for maintaining the subordination of women to men.

Marijkr et al (2003) asserts that domestic violence is one of the most widespread human rights abuses and public health problems in the world today, affecting as many as one out of every three women. It's also an extreme manifestation of gender inequality, targeting women and girls because of their subordinate social status in society. The consequences of domestic violence are often devastating and long-term affecting women's and girls' physical health and mental wellbeing. At the same time its ripple effects compromise the social development of other children in the household, the family as a unit, the communities where the individuals live and society as a whole. Clarion (2004) asserts that whenever conflict occurs within a country, the female gender is usually exposed to more suffering than the male gender. Often, men can flee the scene of conflict quickly. Women feel an obligation to be the last to leave because they must secure the entire family especially children. In most cases where the prevalence of violence is high, women tend to suffer such violence more than men do. One area of

violence where women as opposed to men are more exposed is domestic violence. Male spouses resort to violence to subdue their spouses instead of using dialogue and reason. Such men exploit the intimacy of the family relationship to mistreat their wives and daughters. The violence is both physical and non physical. Excessive verbal abuse, threats, coercion and emotional and economic abuse are used to intimidate and keep women in perpetual fear. In addition, an act of violence is committed when men do not provide for their families because they squander family resources. Kenyan law does not have a special offense of assault against a spouse. The law treats assault within the family as general assault. Another critical aspect of violence against the female gender is sexual violence. Where any person is forced into sexual intercourse without his/her consent or he/she is lied to about the nature of the sexual activity, then sexual violence is perpetrated against that person. This is the case in respect of rape, incest, assault and defilement. Sexual harassment is prevalent in educational institutions, the work place and public places such as public transport modes.

2.2 Literature on Prevalence of domestic violence

In many countries, including Kenya, women are socialized not only to accept, tolerate and to rationalize domestic violence but to remain silent about such experience (KNBS & Macro, 2010). The Kenya demographic Health Survey (KDHS) of 2008/9 indicates that one third (31.8%) of women aged 15-49 years in Coast Province had experienced violence in 12 months preceding the survey (KNBS & Macro, 2010). Currently, there are no accurate data on domestic violence in Kenya and therefore not readily available and published statistics are based only on the cases that are reported to authorities. Women living in poor households, especially those in urban informal

settlements are more likely to have experienced violence at the hands of their spouses (Montomery,(2009); Oxfam GB 2009). Studies carried out by NGOs in Kenya indicate that over half of all reported cases of intimate partner violence occur in urban informal settlements which are characterized by high levels of unemployment, poverty and physical insecurity (Crichton et al, 2008).

Table 1: A brief summary of domestic violence across the world

INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES	
Country	Report
Canada	29% of women reported being physically assaulted by a current or former partner since age 16
Japan	59% of 796 women surveyed in 1993 reported being physically abused by their partner
Newzealand	20% of 314 women surveyed reported being hurt or physically abused by a male partner
Switzerland	20% of 1500 women reported being physically assaulted according to a 1997 survey
United kingdom	20% of women had been punched or slapped by a partner or ex-partner in their lifetime
USA	28% of women (national representative sample of women) reported at least one episode of physical violence from their partner
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Cambodia	16% of women (a national representative sample of women) reported being physically abused by a spouse, 8% reported being injured.
India	Up to 45% of married wives, acknowledged physically abusing their wives, according to a 1996 survey of 6902 men in the State of Utta Pradesh
Korea	385 of wives reported being physically abused by their spouse, based on a survey of a random sample of women
Thailand	20% of husbands (a representative sample of 619 husbands) acknowledged

physically abusing their wives at least once in their marriage.\

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt 35% of women (a nationally representative sample of women) reported being beaten by their husband at some point in their marriage

Israel 32% of women reported at least one episode of physical abuse by their partner and 30% reported sexual coercion by their husbands in the previous year, according to a 1997 survey of 1826 Arab women

AFRICA

Kenya 42% of 612 women survey in one district reported having been beaten by a partner of those 58% reported that they were beaten often or sometimes

Uganda 41% of women reported being beaten or physically harmed by a partner; 41% of men reported beating their partner

Zimbabwe 32% of 966 women in one province reported physical abuse by a family or household member since the age of 16, according to a 1996 survey

Adapted from “Violence against Women,” WHO; FRH/WHD/978, “Women in Transition,” Regional Monitoring Report, UNICEF 1991 and a Study by Domestic Violence Research Centre Japan

2.3 Literature on Domestic Violence in Kenya

Kenya is a developing country in the East African region with an estimated population of 40 million people (KNBS, 2010). As in many developing countries, a large proportion of this population comprises women and young people. Domestic violence and its impact on women’s physical, social and psychological well-being, has been recognized by the government of Kenya (Wamalwa, 1987; Johnston, 2002). The earliest government concern on the problem of domestic violence was voiced in 1968 when the Commission on Marriage and Divorce was set up. The Commission was charged with the responsibility of drawing up proposals for a new law on Marriage and Divorce which also included the problem of wife-beating. Wife-beating is the most common form of

domestic violence in Kenya. When the Bill was presented in parliament for discussion and enactment, it was strongly opposed by male parliamentarians and thus never become law (Hansard, 1968). The bill had sought to outlaw wife-beating. However, recently the government has enacted a Sexual Offences Act and promulgated a new constitution both of which protect women from all forms of gender-based violence. The government has also published a Domestic Violence Bill which is waiting for parliamentary debate. If passed, it will lead to an Act of parliament that proscribes all forms of gender-based violence.

2.4 Factors Influencing Domestic Violence among Women

The world we live in is characterized with violence against women. This is present in many forms like battering, sexual assault and abuse, female genital mutilation and rape, in war and peacetime e.t.c. domestic violence is the fate of millions of women all over the world and these are affecting their productivity both in the homes, community and places of work. There are different types of domestic violence which occur at different levels within the family, community and the state. Domestic violence is a universal reality which exists in all societies regardless of income, class and culture. It would be difficult to find one woman whom at one time or other in her lifetime had not been afraid merely because she is a woman. Women who are particularly vulnerable are those who live in precarious conditions or who are discriminated against on the basis of race, language, ethnic group, culture, age, opinion, religion or membership in a minority group. Research studies on DVAW in Turkey state that violence results from socio-cultural, socio-economic, and psychological factors (Kocacik et al., 2007; Mayda, & Akkuş, 2005; Vahip, & Doganavsargil, 2006). These factors include low education level, low family income, unemployment of the husband and wife, cultural background of

the family, history of childhood abuse and either the man's or the woman's approval of violence (Civi et al., 2008). Results of a study conducted by (Meyda et al. 2005) show that as the level of education of either women or men increases, the violent behavior of men decreases and the women's rate of tolerance for domestic violence decreases. Another study done by (Ergin 2006) found that women with a very low educational level and family income were more often faced with all types of violence. Moreover, patriarchal norms still dominate Turkish society and have a strong impact on spousal relationships (Erturk, 2007; Kocacik et al., 2007).

These internalized social norms, which sanction domestic violence, lead women to perceive that the violence is her fault; often because of shame and denial, religion or culture, women believe such behavior must be endured to preserve the marriage or family (Aksan, & Aksu, 2007; Civi et al., 2008; Gulcur, 1999; Kocacik et al., 2007; Mayda, & Akkuş, 2005). Also, in patriarchal societies, men do not allow their wives to work outside of the house. They believe that a working woman would neglect her in-house duties and increase her decision-making authority inside the family. Under such circumstances, the man feels threatened because he can no longer dominate his wife. This leads to conflicts in the relationship, often followed by a violent act by the husband. Jewkes' study (as cited in Civi et al., 2008) indicates that dominant men will resort to violent acts in order to resolve their identity crises. Many researchers have discussed violence as a learned social act for both men and women (Civi et al., (2008).

Women and men who have experienced violence at home in childhood perceive violent acts as normal behavior for punishment when conflicts occur. This psychological factor increases women's tolerance towards violence, thereby reducing their ability to

leave a potentially violent relationship, and empowering men to use more violence (Ergin et al., 2006). Risk of violence is greatest in societies, as in Turkey, where the use of violence in many situations is perceived as a normal aspect of family life, including by women themselves (Jewkes, 2002, as cited in Civi et al., 2008; Erturk, 2007). A Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (2003) asked a sample of women whether a husband was justified in battering his wife if she argued with him, if she spent too much money, if she burned the food, if she neglected the children or if she refused to have sex with him. Overall, 39.2% of women accepted at least one of these reasons as a justification for wife battering (Erturk, 2007).

2.5 Cycle of Violence

Abusive relationships tend to follow a cyclical pattern (Matthews, 2004, Walker, 1979, Weiss, 2000). The changes between the various stages presented are subtle, and vary depending on the relationship and the nature of the abuse. In the beginning phase of the abusive relationship, some type of abuse occurs. This can be physical, sexual, or emotional, however, most often it is subtle and in the form of verbal insults or accusations (Walker, 1979; Weiss, 2000). Sometimes, though, the initial incident is physical. After the first episode of physical abuse, an abuser may not have to beat his partner to gain or maintain control. The threat of violence may be enough, because his partner knows he is capable of following through on his threats (Salber and Taliaferro 1995).

Following this initial incident there is a tension building phase (Walker, 1979; Matthews, 2004). The abuse continues in this phase, and while it might be physical, it continues to be more subtle. Weiss (2000) describes a woman who was boiling a pot of

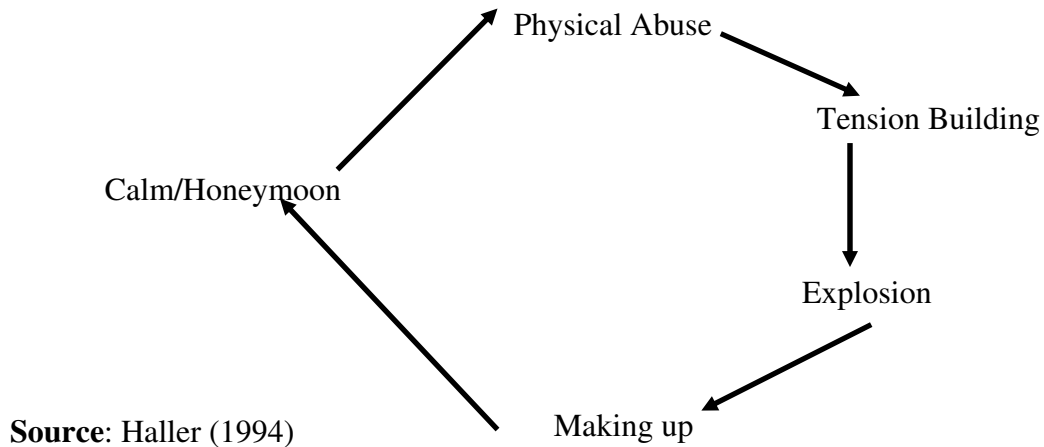
soup when her husband walked by and knocked her forward with his elbow, causing her to fall forward, burning her hand severely in the boiling liquid. Later on, he denied being in the kitchen at all. In this second phase, the abused partner may feel the need to keep the abuser calm, and she may feel as if she is constantly "walking on eggshells" (Weiss, 2000, Walker, 1979). She may also feel that she is at fault for the abuse, and begin to believe that if she were only a "better partner" the abuse would stop. For example, the abused woman may start to imagine if she dressed differently, was a better cook, or was more agreeable her partner would treat her better (Weiss, 2000; Salber and Taliaferro, 1995; McCue, 2008). Building an abusive relationship takes time - if the abuse started occurring on the first date, far fewer women would stay in the relationships as long as they do. Survivors of domestic violence describe a "brainwashing" that occurs, which is difficult to quantify in empirical studies. Weiss (2000) describes interviews with women in which they say the tension-building phase happened so gradually they almost did not realize it. They describe abusers who picked at their self-worth by making off-hand comments about their food intake, or their merit as a wife or a girlfriend, most being careful to temper these remarks by saying they were only looking out for their partner's well-being. Eventually the women begin to believe that their partners must be right in their critiques - after all, he was only looking out for their best interests (Weiss, 2000).

The next stage is referred to as the explosion, and after the slow progression of the tension building stage it may not come as a shock (Turner, 2002; Matthews, 2004). In this stage; the abuse reaches a crescendo. Weiss (2000) reports stories from women whose partners have attempted to push them from moving cars, brutally raped them, broken their noses, deliberately twisted their legs after painful knee surgery, or otherwise hurt

them severely. One woman noted that, as severe as the beatings were, her partner always made sure to leave bruises on her arms, legs, and torso rather than her face, so that the marks could be hidden by clothing. In the making-up stage, the abuser may apologize for the abuse. He may promise that it will never happen again, or blame the abused partner for forcing him to hurt her: (Walker, 1979). Other common themes in this stage are the abuser claiming his victim is exaggerating the abuse, or even claiming that it never happened, as in the case of the man who pushed his wife toward the boiling soup. Often in this stage, the abusers apologize profusely and swear that they will change (Weiss, 2000; Walker, 1979). The abused partner, whether or not she believes this claim, may be so relieved that the abuse has stopped for the time being that she accepts him saying he will change and stay with him.

Finally comes the calm, or honeymoon stage (Matthews, 2004; Weiss, 2000; Walker, 1979). In this stage, the abused partner may begin 'to hope that her partner really meant it when he said it would never happen again. The abuser may give gifts up his partner, and treat her kindly for a period ranging anywhere from a few days to several months (Matthews, 2004; Weiss, 2000). Inevitably, the situation will again decline-into tension building, explosion, and so on. The specifics of these stages are as unique as the women that live them.

Figure 1: Violence Cycle



2.6 Influence of Domestic Violence on Socio-economic Development of Women

Approximately 29% of women and 10% of men in the USA have experienced rape, physical violence, and stalking by an intimate partner and reported at least one measured impact related to these forms of violence in the relationships (Black et al 2011). Victims of repeated violence experienced serious consequences than victims of one-time incident (Johnson et al 2005). The effects of domestic violence go hand in hand with the forms of violence. The costs of violence against women to the Australian economy can be estimated by considering a number of categories. There are costs associated with pain, suffering, health care and premature mortality. There are costs of being absent from work as well as consumption-related costs such as replacing damaged property. There are costs associated with children witnessing and living with violence (including child protection services). The police, courts system, counseling and violence prevention programs comprise a final cost category (National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2009a).

2.6.1 Physical Violence

Apart from deaths and injuries, physical violence by an intimate partner is associated with a number of adverse health outcomes (Ryan 2008). Several health conditions associated with intimate partner violence may be a direct result of physical violence e.g. bruises, knife wounds, broken bones, traumatic brain injury, pelvic pain e.t.c. Other conditions are the result of the impact of intimate partner violence on the cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, endocrine and immune system through chronic stress (Crofford 2007). Many of the physical injuries sustained by women seem to cause medical difficulties as women grow older. Arthritis, hypertension and cardiac diseases have been identified by battered women as directly caused and aggravated by domestic violence early in their adult lives. Medical disorders e.g. hypertension may be aggravated in victims of domestic violence since the abuser may not allow them to access to medications (Perrone 1992). In comparison with non-abused women, abused women have a 50-70 per cent increase in gynecological, central nervous system (CNS) and chronic stress-related problems (Campbell et al. 2002).

2.6.2 Economic Violence

Economic abuse is a form of domestic and family violence involving behaviors that negatively affect a person's finances and undermine that person's efforts to become economically independent (Weaver et al. 2009). Economic abuse is also referred to as economic control, economic deprivation, economic violence, financial abuse or financial control. It often occurs together with other forms of violence and may overlap as part of a pattern of controlling behavior. Economic abuse can occur in intimate partner relationships. It can

also occur in a broader range of family and other relationships. This includes circumstances where a person may be vulnerable due to their dependence on others for day-to-day support. Victims often lose their jobs because of absenteeism due to illness as a result of the violence. Absences occasioned by court appearances can also jeopardize their livelihood. Victims may have to move many times to avoid violence. Moving is normally costly and can interfere with continuity of employment. This in the long run renders them poor as they grow older (Kurz 1989). A person who is in a relationship in which there is economic abuse can lack the resources needed for daily survival (Adams et al. 2008). Economic dependence on a partner can also be a critical obstacle to leaving the relationship. For example, it may not be possible for the woman to access the funds needed to leave the relationship. As with domestic and family violence more generally, economic abuse may not be identified until after a woman has left a relationship to escape violence. This is often a time of crisis in which the woman is dealing with multiple issues. She is likely to incur high financial costs for items such as health services, housing and legal assistance associated with separation and parenting. Women may leave situations of violence without employment, with no or poor credit ratings and with outstanding debts. In addition, they may be inexperienced and lacking confidence in dealing with financial matters as a direct result of the abuse they have experienced (Evans 2007).

2.6.3 Psychological Violence

Physical violence go hand in hand with psychological abuse; depression remains the foremost response with most of battered women reporting depression. Emotional or psychological abuse can be verbal or nonverbal. Its aim is to chip away at the confidence

and independence of victims with the intention of making her compliant and limiting her ability to leave. Emotional abuse includes verbal abuse such as yelling, name-calling, blaming and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behavior. Many abused women define the psychological effects of domestic abuse as having a 'more profound effect on their lives- even where there have been life-threatening or disabling physical violence. Despite this, there is almost always pressure to define domestic abuse in terms of actual or threatened, physical violence (Tjaden et al 2000).

2.6.4 Social Violence

Victims of domestic violence sometimes face the following social consequences Restricted access to services, Strained relationship with health providers and employers, Isolation from social networks, Homelessness (Heise et al 2002). In order to increase your dependence on him or her, an abusive partner will cut you off from the outside world. He or she may keep you from seeing family or friends, or even prevent you from going to work or school. You may have to ask permission to do anything, go anywhere, or see anyone.

2.7 Theoretical framework

This study was modeled around the Social Learning Theory (Intergenerational Theory).

2.7.1 Social learning theory (Intergenerational theory)

It is based on (Bandura 1973) social learning theory of aggression. According to Johnson (1998) and Gelles (1985 and 1997) social learning theory explains family violence in terms of a “learned phenomena”, that is, the intergenerational link between

violence and individuals' learned behavioral role. It forms during childhood and established through the process of modeling. Gelles (1972) further states 'not only do the families expose individuals to violence and techniques of violence, the family teach approval for the use of violence'. Finkelhor *et al* (1988) suggests that those who are abused suffer from a sense of powerlessness, stigma, and inability to trust others, inability to contribute towards the development of the community which impairs the development of normal coping mechanisms leading to violence. The assumption is that violence remains a learned response transmitted and reinforced across family generations (Carden, 1994). The contribution by Walker (1984) has significantly influenced the body of thought around family violence. According to Gelles (1997) Walker developed a "cycle theory of violence", which outlines distinct phases experienced by women in episodic family violence, including escalating tension, an explosion of violence and a honeymoon stage. The core emphasis of the social learning/ intergenerational theories is on family dynamics and interpersonal relations.

Family violence is viewed as a symptom of dysfunctional family relationships and key concepts include learned helplessness, socialized roles and modeling effects. The danger in applying this understanding is the tendency to assume women are helpless victims. Further, this is exacerbated by notions that reduce family members and self-esteem issues of women. The difficulty of these assumptions is the tendency to target interventions in the form of couple counseling and family therapy, thus individualizing the nature of the problem. Disclosure of violence by a family member during a treatment session may precipitate violence and lead to its escalating once outside the counseling setting.

2.8 Conceptual framework: Influence of Domestic Violence on socio-economic development of women.

Independent variables

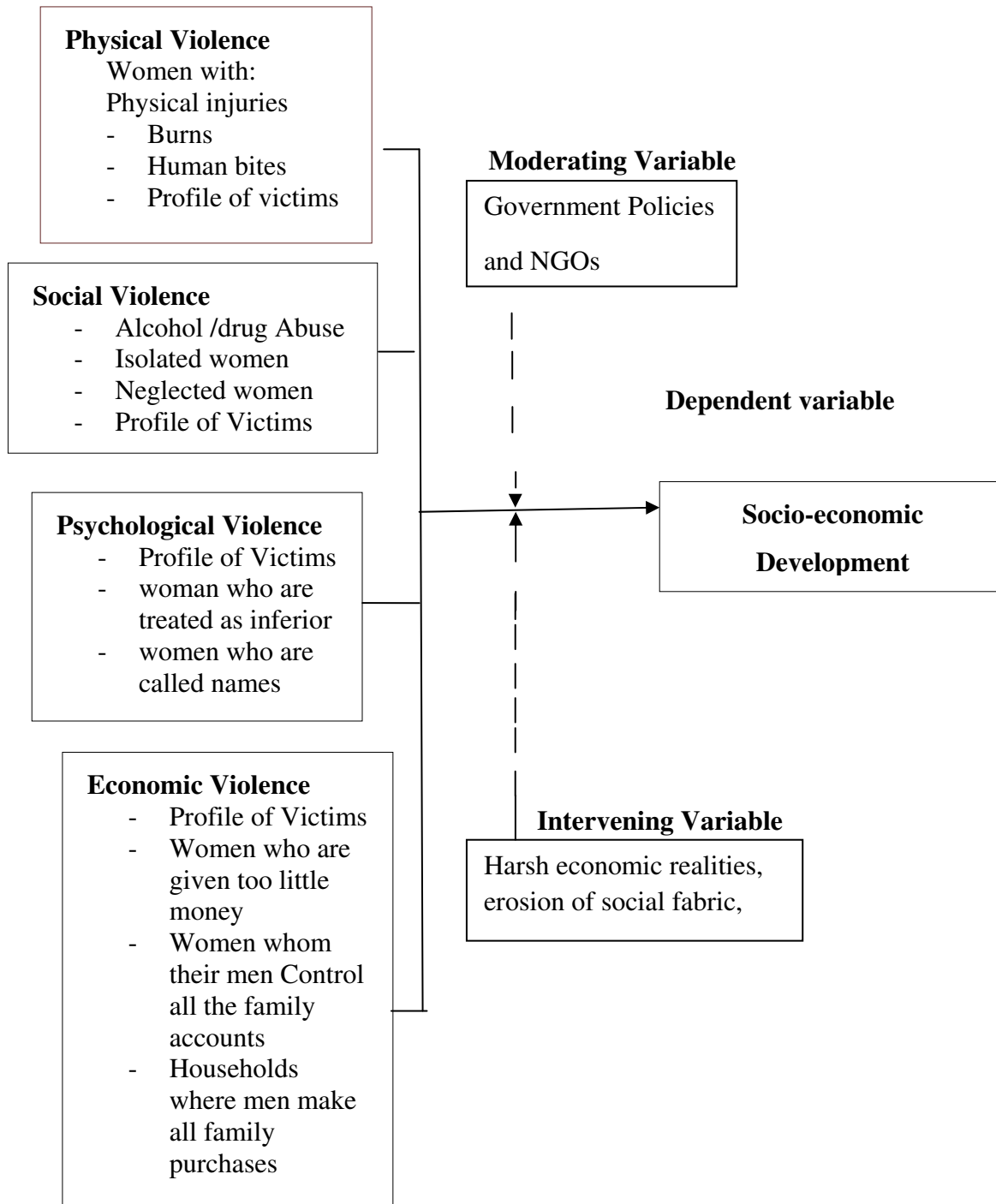


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

Source; (Author 2013)

From the conceptual framework, on the influence of domestic violence on socio-economic development of women, there are three variables; independent variables which constituted of physical violence, social violence, psychological violence and economic violence. On the other hand, the socio-economic development of women formed the dependent variables. Government policies and Non Governmental Organizations formed the moderating variables and harsh economic realities and erosion of social fabrics formed the intervening variables.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research design, study area, target population, sampling technique, and data collection instruments, data gathering procedures, statistical analysis and research ethics.

3.1 Research Design

Patton (2011) define research design terms of structure that is followed in the process of conducting research, it constitutes blue print for collection, measurement and analysis of data. The study employed a case study research design which is descriptive. This approach seeks to collect data without manipulating the research variables or the respondents in an attempt to assess the influence of domestic violence on the socio-economic development of women. Analysis of data generated from this study was mainly from snowball sampling; using both quantitative and qualitative tools. The snowballing sampling technique is a systematic non-probabilistic purposive sampling method that is very apt for qualitative research. Highly qualitative and exploratory studies call for a purposive non-probability sampling design, which is not after the representativeness of samples. A purposive non-probability sampling design relies heavily on the availability of respondents, especially those who are difficult to locate.

3.2 Target Population

Population is a group of people with same characteristics to whom one wants to generalize the results of a study. In this step the researcher has to be very careful, since when the sample selected is not an accurate representative of the population, the results

are applicable only to the people in same sample who participated in the original research not to any other. The study targeted 175 women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This study used random sampling so as to give chance to many individuals to be selected as sample representative of the population. The numbers representing the women were written on small pieces of papers and then rolled and placed in a small container and then shuffled each time before picking a woman so as to give an equal chance to be sampled. The total sample population for the study was 120 women. This was based on (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) formula for determining sample size when the target population is less than 10,000 respondents. It was calculated based on the target population of 175.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

The use of questionnaires is the fastest means of doing survey when conducting an educational research (Cohen and Marion 1980). It also assists to harvest data on long term effects of domestic violence. They offer privacy and anonymity to those who might be reluctant to openly share their experiences of abuse, in this study; the questionnaires were administered to the sampled women.

3.4.1 Pilot Testing of Instruments

A pilot test involved simulating the actual data collection process on a small scale to get feedback on whether or not the instruments were likely to work as expected in a "real world" situation. A typical pilot test involves administering instruments to a small group of individuals that has similar characteristics to the target population, and in a

manner that simulates how data will be collected when the instruments are administered to the target population. Pilot testing gives programs an opportunity to make revisions to instruments and data collection procedures to ensure that appropriate questions are being asked, the right data will be collected, and the data collection methods will work.

3.4.2 Validity of the Instruments

The test involved administering the same instrument twice to the same group of subjects with time interval of one week. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) defined validity as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on research results. The study applied content validity as a measure of the degree to which data obtained from the research instruments meaningfully and accurately reflect the theoretical concept. To test validity of the designed and developed instruments, the instruments were availed to the supervisors who then guided the researcher and advised accordingly on the ways of improving the research instruments before the researcher commenced data collection.

3.4.3 Reliability of Instruments

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), reliability is the degree to which results obtained from analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study. The test-retest technique was used to test the reliability of the research instruments where a pilot study was done on the neighboring Trans Nzoia county where 20 respondents were subjected to piloting. Research tools were administered to same respondents twice within an interval of two weeks. The test re-test method was thus used to obtain the two sets of scores which were correlated using the Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient to establish the reliability of the instruments. The results yielded a correlation

coefficient of 0.76 which was considered good enough. Orodho (2005) says that any correlation coefficient of 0.7 and above is good enough.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

Data collection procedure refers to the steps used in the study while collecting the data from the respondents. It is a step by step process that guided the study while the field work was being undertaken (Kothari, 2008). An introductory letter was requested for from the university to collect data. It indicated what the study was all about and why it was carried out. This enabled the respondents to agree to participate in the study. The data for this study was collected using questionnaires which were administered to the sample population, and clarifications were made where necessary. The survey was created using suitable questions modified from research and individual questions formed by the researcher. The questionnaire comprised of 29 questions which were related to the participant's perception regarding domestic violence. After validation of the questionnaire by the supervisor, the researcher distributed the questionnaires to the women. She assured them of confidentiality of their survey sheets since their identities were not required. The women were given time to respond to the questionnaires and then the researcher collected the questionnaires the next day.

3.6 Data Analysis Procedures

According to Powell and Renner (2003), the process of qualitative data analysis begins with the researcher attempting to understand the data collected. This implies reading and re-reading the data before focusing on the analysis by reviewing the goal of the assessment and thirdly categorizing the information by identifying "the ideas, concepts, behaviors, interactions incidents terminology or phrases used, after which they

are organized into coherent categories that summarize and bring meaning to the text" (Powell & Renner, 2003, p.2). Next, the patterns and connections identified in the text were adequately analyzed and described methodologically. Lastly, all the arguments were interlinked through an objective interpretation (Powell & Renner, 2003). Therefore, this research employed descriptive analysis using both quantitative and qualitative techniques (frequencies, percentages, tables) to show the tendencies and eventually complemented with the qualitative reports. Data obtained was coded, organized and presented using frequency tables and percentages.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Confidentiality and the concern that the women and other respondents were going to be victimized for participating was taken care of, anonymity was highly utilized in the whole process of data collection and presentation. The researcher sought the women's consent prior releasing any kind of information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, REPRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.0: Introduction

This chapter presents details on the background information, data analysis, representation and interpretation following the findings made from the study.

The findings derived from data gathered from women who were subjected to domestic violence in the four institutions which were visited was based on four major objectives and questions which formed the basis of the study. The analysis of data on the influence, causes, and effects of physical violence and economic violence on the livelihood of women produced the following results.

4.1: Demographic information of the respondents

Prior embarking to the main objectives of the study, the researcher found it necessary to find the background information of the respondents. This was done by analyzing the age, educational level and the size of the family.

4.1.1 Employment status

Respondents were asked to state their employment status and they responded as shown in Table 4.0

Table 4.0 Employment status of Women

Response	No of women	Percent
Employed	50	41.7
Not Employed	70	58.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

From table 4.0, it was realized that a greater percentage of women 70 (58) percent were unemployed and only 50 (42) percent had some form employment. Employment plays a greater role in many families across the world.

4.1.2: Age of Women

Respondents were asked to state their ages and their responses were gathered and summarized in table 4.1

Table 4.1: Age of Women

Response	No of women	Percent
18-25	26	21.7
26-33	38	31.7
34-41	30	25.0
42-49	17	14.2
50-above	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

Table 4.1 showed that majority of the women were between ages 26-33 which was 38 (32) percent of the total sample, 26(22) percent of women were of ages between 18-25. 30 (25) percent of women also were of ages 34-41, 17 (14) percent were between 42-49 of age and finally 9 (8) percent of the women were 50 and above years.

4.1.3 Educational Level of Women

Previous literature showed that educational level plays a greater role in the lives of women. The respondents were therefore asked to state their level of education and the responses are shown below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Educational Level of Women

Response	No of women	Percent
Below Primary	30	25.0
Primary	23	19.2
Secondary	27	22.5
College	24	20.0
University	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

Table 4.2 indicates that 30(25) percent of women were uneducated, 23(19) percent of women had primary level of education, 27(23) percent attained secondary education,

24(20) percent had attained college education and 16 which constituted 16 (13) of the women had university level of education.

4.2 Dimensions of Domestic Violence

From the quantitative data obtained from the study, it clearly shows that majority of women experienced domestic violence in one way or another during the course of their life time. The most common and frequent form of violence experienced by the respondents are what can be classified as economic, psychological/ emotional. The respondents also experienced other forms of physical and sexual abuse including rape. From the data collected, most of the households lacked a proper way of resolving arising disputes within the family; instead they went physical and in the long run women suffered the most because of their physical weakness.

4.3: Ways of Resolving Dispute

Responses were gathered from the women to establish the ways of resolving conflicts and their responses are shown below:

Table 4.3: Ways of Resolving Disputes

Response	No of women	Percent
dialogue	38	31.7
physically	82	68.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

Table 4.3 shows that only (38) 32% percent of the households resolved their conflicts through dialogue and 68.3 percent which constituted 82 respondents resolved their disputes physically.

Economic violence took several forms including deprivation of women by their spouses, violence resulting from sex peddling transactions and denial of women by their male spouses to engage in any form of business. Economic deprivation mainly affects women who are housewives and not engaged in gainful employment or business. Further, economic violence has to do with differences arising out of inheritance and succession issues. Table 4.4 shows that 26 (21.7) percent of the women reported experiencing violence almost on a daily basis. 28 (23) percent reported being rarely abused 64 (53) percent of the women frequently experienced violence and 2 (1.7) percent did not respond whether they were being abused or not. This indicates that most women do not want to come up and express their views on domestic violence, they think that they might break their families.

4.4: Distribution of Respondents in relation to the Study Objectives

On the issue of distribution of respondents according to the study objectives, data was gathered and summarized as shown in the following tables.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Women by Employment Status

Response	No of women	Percent
Employed	2	1.7
Self Employed	28	23.3
Unemployed	64	53.3
In Training	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

From the data collected, it was realized that majority of the women 64(53.3) percent were not employed, 28 (23.3) percent were self employed, 26 (22) percent were in training and only 2 (2) percent of the women were employed. This clearly indicated that most women who experienced violence were merely housewives and depended on their husbands.

4.4.1 Influence of Physical Violence on Socio-economic Development of women

Issues related to physical abuse were gathered. Table 4.3 showed that 82 (68) per cent of women reported physical abuse. Physical abuse took various forms, including direct assaults on the body resulting in severe injuries requiring significant medical intervention. Weapons were used in a number of cases and in others there was the threat that weapons could be used. Forms of physical abuse included a wide range of behaviors: driving dangerously in the car, smoking in the house when the woman has a serious respiratory condition, the destruction of property, abuse of pets in front of family members, physical assault of the children, women being locked out of the house on cold

nights and left outside until the morning, and sleep deprivation. This made some of the women to be absent from work which greatly interfered with their livelihood.

4.4.2 Sexual Violence

Responses were gathered to determine the sexual abuse and the information is shown in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Sexual Abuse

Response	No women	Percent
Sexually abused	55	45.8
Not Sexually abused	65	54.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

In table 4.5, sexual abuse was reported by 55 (46) per cent of the women. Sexual abuse ranged across the continuum from sexual pressure and coercion, comments about women's unattractiveness, being forced to take part in various sexual acts and penetrative rape. Sexual relations were often considered to be the women's 'duty' and were viewed as part of an exchange in the relationship. Sex was in some cases the 'price' for 'keeping the peace'. If women resisted engaging in sex they were often accused of having sex with other people. The most extreme cases of sexual abuse involved women being beaten and raped. 65 (54) percent of women reported not having been forced by their partners to engage in sex.

4.4.3 Psychological Violence

From the results obtained in table 4.6; 94 (78.3) per cent of women reported having been psychologically abused. Psychological violence resulted in the attribution of blame and guilt to women for problems in the relationship. Constant comparisons with other women impacted on victims' self-concept and self-worth. Another form of emotional abuse used by both women and men was emotional withdrawal, such as long periods of silence which could continue for weeks, 'sulking' and withdrawal of any interest and engagement with the partner. Only 26 (22) percent of women reported having never experienced emotional abuse. Respondents were asked to state the whether they were subjected to psychological violence and their responses are as shown in table 4.6 respectively.

Table 4.6: Psychological Violence

Response	No of women	Percent
Emotionally abused	94	78.3
Not emotionally abused	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.4.4 Social Violence

It was important to find out from the respondents whether they were facing social violence and they responded as shown in table 4.7

Table 4.7: Social Abuse

Response	No of women	Percent
Socially Abused	38	31.7
Not Socially Abused	82	68.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

Table 4.7 shows that 38 (32) per cent of women reported having been socially abused. Frequently reported forms of social abuse included the systematic isolation of women from family and friends. Techniques included perpetrators' ongoing rudeness to family and friends that gradually resulted in reluctance to maintain contact with the woman. Alternatively, women discontinued contact with family or friends because this contact triggered abuse from the perpetrator. Other means by which women were socially isolated included moving to new towns or to the country where they knew nobody and were not allowed to go out and meet people. In some cases women were physically prevented from leaving the home and were kept 'prisoners' in their own homes. A greater number of 82 (68) percent of women were not socially abused. This had a greater impact on their socio-economic development.

4.4.5 Economic Violence

Table 4.8 showed that 101 (84) percent of women reported having been economically Violated. This included complete control of all monies by perpetrators, no access to bank accounts, inadequate 'allowances' given to women and, if the woman worked her wages were used for all household expenses, whilst the perpetrator's wages were used completely on him. In many instances, the perpetrator controlled all access to

food, with food being locked in cupboards and, in some instances, women and children going hungry. Often the various forms of abuse overlapped in the experience of an abusive event. For example, one woman reported that if she resisted sex, her husband would put her in a headlock, hold her on the bed and rub his very rough unshaven face against hers. Only a smaller number of women; 19 (16) percent were not economically abused.

Table 4.8: Economic Violence

Response	Frequency	Percent
With joint account	19	15.8
Without joint account	101	84.2
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.5 Causes of Domestic Violence

From the data collected, it points out that most households who experience domestic violence came from low family income, low educational levels, unemployment and minor age's. From the previous literature, Meyda et al (2005) asserted that the level of education of either women or men increases the violent behavior of men decreases and women's rate of tolerance for domestic violence decreased. In addition Ergin (2006) found that women with very low educational level and family income were more often faced with all types of violence.

4.5.1: Women's age

Responses were gathered on the women's ages and education levels were determined and the results were as indicated in the tables 4.9:

Table 4.9: Women's age

Age	No of women	Percent
18-25	26	21.7
26-33	38	31.7
34-41	30	25.0
42-49	17	14.2
50-above	9	7.5
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

The data collected revealed that most women 38 (32) percent were in the age brackets of 26-33. A very small number 9 (8) percent were 50 and above years. From the data, it's evident that most women got married at a tender age making them totally depend on their husbands/partners for a means of livelihood.

4.5.2: Educational Level of Women

Information on education level of women was captured in this study as shown in table 4.10.

From table 4.9 and 4.10, most women who had low levels of education, were jobless and of tender age.

Table.4. 10: Educational Level of Women

Response	No of women	Percent
Below Primary	30	25.0
Primary	23	19.2
Secondary	27	22.5
College	24	20.0
University	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

The response from the women in table 4.10 indicated that 30 (25) percent of the women were illiterate, 23 (19.2) percent had attained primary education, 27 (22.5) percent had secondary level of education, 24 (20) percent had college education and only 16 (13.3) percent had university education. This revealed that most households with illiterate women frequently experienced domestic violence. Therefore, educational attainment influences the rate at which domestic violence occurs.

4.6: Descriptive Findings of the Study

Investigating the influence of physical violence, social violence, psychological violence and economic violence on the socio-economic development of women were the major objectives of this study. This section presents descriptive findings of the research study, which are linked to the objective of describing how the socio-economic development of

women is affected by domestic violence. It also revealed which institutions women visited whenever they were affected and the kind of assistance they received.

From table 4.11, it's evident that most women who constituted of 26 (21.7) percent reported their cases at the police station; gender section, 12 (10.0) percent went to the medical professionals for assistance, 8 (6.7) percent visited domestic violence offices to report the matter, 11 (9.2) percent shared their experiences with their fellow women in the respective women groups, 17 (14.2) percent shared their ordeal with their friends, 19 (15.8) percent ran to their family members and 27 (22.5) percent did not give any feedback on the kind of action they took. From the data collected, it indicated that due to the low levels of women's education, and cultural beliefs; women are not aware of whom or which institution to approach whenever they experienced violence from their intimate partners. This is because, from table 4.12; 91 (75.8) percent of women reported that whenever they had conflict they didn't hesitate to seek help and only 20 (16.7) percent did not seek help.

4.6.1: Where women seek help

The respondents were asked where they sought help in case of abuse and their responses were summarized in the table 4.11:

Table 4.11: Where women sought help

Response	No of women	Percent
No Response	27	22.5
Family	19	15.8
Friends	17	14.2
Women groups	11	9.2
Domestic Violence Orgs	8	6.7
Medical Professionals	12	10.0
Police	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

The data in table 4.11 indicates that majority of the women 27 (22.5) percent are not aware of their rights and that is why they never reported domestic violence to the relevant authorities whenever it occurred. In addition most women 36 (30) percent rely on their friends and family members to help them sought out the issues of violence. Other women preferred the women groups for assistance. It was also realized that 26 (21.7) percent were brave enough to report domestic violence at the police station gender section. 12 (10.0) percent sought assistance from the medical professionals and only 8 (6.7) percent went to domestic violence organizations.

4.6.2: Frequency of Seeking Assistance

In order to ascertain the extent of domestic violence experienced by women in the study, it was considered important to find out the frequency at which they experienced violence. The findings were as shown in table 4.12: where 91 (75.8) percent of women sought assistance from the relevant bodies which included police, domestic violence organizations, medical professionals, friends and families. Only 20 (16.7) percent of the women failed to seek assistance.

Table. 4.12: Frequency of Seeking Assistance

Response	No of women	Percent
Sought Assistance	91	75.8
Didn't Seek Assistance	20	16.7
Total	120	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.7 Qualitative Findings at the Police Station

The Eldoret Police has placed considerable effort in the area of domestic violence in recent years and the benefits are now being reported by some women who provided positive feedback about the responsiveness of specially trained police in situations of domestic violence. However, other female reported unhelpful responses, especially from male police. No women perpetrators reported helpful police responses.

Helpful responses included: Taking control of the situation by removing the perpetrator, helping with restraint orders, charging the perpetrator with assault, arresting the perpetrator, removing firearms (some women commented that, despite their resistance at

the time, such decisions made by the police had been for the best in the longer term); and helping the woman to leave the situation by returning with her to collect possessions.

Unhelpful responses included: Believing the perpetrator, viewing the woman as provoking the abuse; not taking the matter seriously; providing inadequate protection for the victim.

4.7.1 Qualitative Findings at Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital

Medical services were often a first point of contact for people living in violent relationships.

Helpful responses included:

Providing respite care in hospital; Counseling and courses run by one psychiatrist; Supportive doctor; Doctor giving husband medication; and doctor advising of options for leaving.

Unhelpful responses included:

Health professionals not understanding the nature of domestic violence, and/or ignoring the problem; Judgmental professionals; Treating only the physical injuries; Treating the effects of violence (for example, anxiety, depression) as illness and giving medication; Health professionals allowing the partner to attend all consultations so the survivor could not speak about the violence; and not being believed.

4.7.2 Qualitative findings at Social and Legal Services Center

This is where women who had been found guilty during the domestic violence hearings in court were sentenced. It is a place where one could find people who had been

charged with different kinds of offenses including murder. There were mixed reports about the usefulness of these centers, concern was raised by many mothers about Family Court decisions which allowed children residence or contact with the perpetrator. They feared for their children's safety. There were positive and negative experiences associated with domestic violence support groups. Some women found the groups helpful as they met other people who both believed them and understood the situation they had experienced. Negative experiences included: Some did not feel that the group helped them to 'move on' and sometimes the experience of recounting events made them feel worse.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the summary of the objectives of the study, giving the conclusion and the recommendations for improving the implementation process of the project. The summary focused on the personal information from the respondents and the conclusions on the same respondents while recommendations were made seeking to assist in implementation of the effects.

5.1 Summary of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of domestic violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin-Gishu County. In order to determine these, questionnaires were administered to the respondents which constituted mainly women. Domestic violence occurred in almost all the communities regardless of race or class.

5.2 Rate of Domestic Violence among Women

From the previous literature between 10 to 50 percent of women had experienced some act of violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives (Heise et al 1999). It was realized that domestic violence has a number of causes which included age; most women got married at a tender age whereby they were unable to stand on their own or even be in a position to come up and fight for their rights. It is sad to report that some women were even less than 18 years yet they were already mothers with a responsibility to attend to their families. Education also contributed to the magnitude of violence; from

the literature, (Ergin 2006) found that women with a very low educational level and family income were more often faced with all types of violence. Unemployment of both husband and wife contributed greatly to domestic violence. From the research findings it was found that only 41.7 percent of the respondents were working and the greater 58.3 percent were unemployed. Educational level of the woman played a key role in regard to domestic violence. Households with educated women reported less incidences of violence unlike their uneducated counterparts. Women who got married at a tender age also experienced domestic violence. This showed that marital age matters in cases of violence. In addition, the size of the family caused violence within the family, households with many children experienced repeated incidences of violence. Physical violence took a number of forms including kicking, biting, strangling and even killing. Women who experienced physical violence had a lot of challenges since most of them had to be hospitalized and even disabled. This greatly affected women's livelihood since they could not go about their daily chores. Economic violence took a number of forms which included denying the woman access to any monies in the family. Women who were in a relationship where there was economic abuse lacked resources needed for daily survival. Economic dependence on the partner was a critical obstacle to leaving the relationship, caring for their children and even improving their livelihood.

5.3 Conclusion

The first aim was to investigate the influence of physical violence on the socio-economic development of women. Physical violence led to a number of consequences including loss of life. Physical injuries such as cuts, scrapes and bruises, fractures, dislocated bones, hearing loss and even vision loss. This resulted in increased use of health services by abused women. As a result of this, the health care sector has the potential to reach many women living with domestic violence and to play a key role in coordinating community response to domestic violence.

The second aim was to investigate the influence of economic violence on the socio-economic development of women. Majority of the women confirmed that economic factors contributed to domestic violence in their families. Financial hardship had a range of negative consequences for health, housing, employment, interpersonal relationships and parenting. These factors also impacted on children's wellbeing.

The third objective of the study was to investigate the influence of social violence on socio-economic development of women. From the study 32 percent of women were socially abused. This denied them opportunity to interact with others. They were not in a position to go out and meet other people. In the long run, this contributed to an adverse effect on their socio-economic development.

The fourth aim of the study was establish the influence of psychological violence on socio-economic development of women. It was found that 78 percent of women experienced psychological violence from their male counterparts. This greatly impacted

on their self-concept and self worth. As a result, women suffered from hypertension, gastro-intestinal complications which affected their contribution to the society.

5.4 Recommendations

1. Public Awareness and Education

Based on the findings that domestic violence among the women is high Comprehensive public awareness campaigns be carried out, to inform the public that domestic violence is harmful and against the law, and that sources of help exist. The purpose of the campaign is to promote public understanding and disapproval of wife-beating, so that communities will gradually accept responsibility for intervening to stop domestic violence in its early stages rather than waiting until it has become an established pattern of behaviour which will be hard to break. The idea is to achieve the kind of situation described by anthropologist Gerald Erchak for the Kpelle, a people in East Africa, where domestic violence does not exist because neighbours, friends and relatives come running at the sound of raised voices to step in physically and prevent any violence from occurring (Erchak 1984).

2. Supporting Women to Report to the Police

With the regard to the findings while domestic violence remains an underreported crime, an increase in police recorded domestic violence incidents is a more appropriate performance e indicator than a decrease. Projects should therefore aim to increase reported (recorded) incidents in the first instance as an intermediate aim and decrease reported (recorded) incidents as a longer-term aim. Projects should work closely with the police and provide specific interventions that support engagement with the criminal

justice system in order to increase rates of reporting and arrests. More research is needed on the use of photographic evidence and its impact, particularly at the police interview and plea entering stages. The inappropriate police responses to domestic violence still need to be addressed.

3. Supporting Women through Individual Work and Group Work

Individual work, which incorporated 'emotional' and 'general' support, was difficult to conceptualize and evaluate, but played a large role in the work of advocates and outreach workers. Outreach was particularly effective when it was structured, had an agreed plan of action and incorporated support to children. Individual work and group work both helped women become more self-aware, recognize their experiences as abuse; and group work was useful to help women 'move on' with their lives.

4. Supporting Women: Enabling Disclosure

A small number of interventions aimed at enabling disclosure of domestic violence. Routine enquiry was particularly effective in health care settings, implemented by health visitors and practice nurses. It was also useful in social care services, and may be applied by a wider range of practitioners. Training was important (and should last more than one day), as were good multi-agency relationships and referral systems. Close working relationships with specialist domestic violence agencies such as Women's Aid are necessary for routine enquiry to enable safe disclosure and provide further support for the women concerned.

Appropriate training should increase awareness about domestic violence, as well as how to ask about it. It should last more than one day, enable exploration of fears and

concerns, and provide knowledge and resources including use of safety planning and referral to local advocacy and support services. Good multi-agency relationships and referral systems are necessary for routine enquiry to enable safe disclosure and provide further support for the women concerned. Close working relationships with specialized domestic abuse agencies such as Women's Aid, and the police should be established prior to the introduction of routine enquiry. Mechanisms need to be in place for all staff to receive information, advice and support via various methods, such as supervision, ongoing reviews and specialist advice/support posts. This might include establishment of a named specialist for domestic violence.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Research

This study investigated women only, it is therefore of great importance to extend the study and conduct the similar study on men. Children also should never be left out since they are the ones who are left in a dilemma whenever such kinds of violence crops up in the family. Thus future research should encompass the entire family including the domestic workers.

5.6 Contributions for the Body of Knowledge

The study findings have made a great contribution to the existing literature by pointing out the relationship that exists between domestic and the livelihood of women. It has also added more knowledge on the theory of social learning.

Given that this research was evidence based the evidence is part of the knowledge which would guide further research.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am a student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a project study on Influence of Domestic Violence on socio-economic development of women in Eldoret town, Uasin Gishu County. The purpose of this letter is to request your cooperation in the mobilization of women within your institution. I wish to assure you that the information they will give will be kept confidential and be used purely for academic purposes.

NDONG SUSAN

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write your name on this sheet of paper
2. Answer all the questions to the best your knowledge
3. Follow the instructions given on each section on how to answer the questions

This questionnaire has two sections A and B

SECTION A: BIO-DATA AND INFLUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Put a tick in the appropriate box

1. Which age bracket do you fall?

18-25 ☐

26-33 ☐

34-41 ☐

42-49 ☐

50- Above ☐

2. Which age bracket does your husband fall?

18-25 ☐

26-33 ☐

34-41 ☐

42-49 ☐

50- Above ☐

3. How long have you been married? Below 1 yr ☐ 1-3 yrs ☐ 4-6 yrs ☐
7-9 yrs ☐ 10- above ☐

4. How many children do you have? 0-2 ☐ 3-4 ☐ 5-above ☐

5. What is the level of your education? Below Primary ☐
- Primary ☐
- Secondary ☐
- College ☐
- University ☐
6. What is the level of his your husband's education?
- Below Primary ☐
- Primary ☐
- Secondary ☐
- College ☐
- University ☐
7. Are you –
- Employed ☐
- Self employed ☐
- In training ☐
- Unemployed ☐

SECTION B: FREQUENCY OF VIOLENCE AND ITS EFFECTS

Put a tick where appropriate

Within 12 months, how many times has your husband-

- i. Assault you? 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐

- ii. Hit /slap you? 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐
- iii. Push/Kick you? 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20and more ☐
- iv. Choke you? 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐
- v. Insult/ humiliate you in front of other people?
- 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐
- vi. Force you to have sex against your will?
- 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐
- vii. Bit you up and chase you away when drunk?
- 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐
- 20 and more ☐
- viii. Tried to control you through money?
- 1-5 ☐
- 6-10 ☐
- 11-15 ☐

21 and more ☐

- ix. In your own words explain how this forms of violence affects your livelihood?

.....
.....
.....
.....

- x. How often do you communicate with your husband?

Rarely ☐

Often ☐

Quite often ☐

- xi. How do you resolve your disputes?

Dialogue ☐

Physically ☐

- xii. From whom do you seek help?

Family ☐

Friends ☐

Women groups ☐

Domestic violence organizations ☐

Medical professionals ☐

- xiii. Do you have a joint account? Yes ☐ No ☐

- xvi. How do you meet the needs of your family?

Husband/ partner ☐

Handouts from NGO's ☐

Help from relatives ☐

- xvii. In your own words, what difficulties did you face when you went to seek help?

.....

