

**INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS ON GENDER  
RELATED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN ONGATA  
RONGAI LOCATION KAJIADO COUNTY, KENYA**

**BY**

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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and  
Management of the University of Nairobi.**

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## DECLARATION

I the undersigned do solemnly declare that this project report is the output of my effort, and it has not been submitted to any college, university or any institution for academic award.

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## **DEDICATION**

This project report is lovingly dedicated to my respective parents Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kibiti who have been my constant source of inspiration. They have given me the drive and discipline to tackle any task with enthusiasm and determination. Without their love and support this project report would not have been made possible.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

<b>AIDS</b>	:Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>CDV</b>	:Center for Domestic Violence
<b>CREAW</b>	:Center for Rights Education and Awareness
<b>DHS</b>	:Demographic Health Survey
<b>FGM</b>	:Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GAD</b>	:Gender and Development
<b>GBV</b>	: Gender Based Violence
<b>HIV</b>	: Human Immune Virus
<b>IDP</b>	: Internally Displaced people's
<b>KBS</b>	: Kenya Bureau of Statistics
<b>FIDA</b>	: Federation International De Abogadas
<b>UN</b>	:United Nations
<b>UNEP</b>	: United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	: United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USA</b>	:United States of America
<b>UWONET</b>	:Uganda Women's Network
<b>STDs</b>	:Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>WHO</b>	:World Health Organisation
<b>WID</b>	:Women in Development

## ABSTRACT

The prevalence of gender violence in Kenya is a major concern. About 36 percent of women who have experienced gender violence, the first experience of violence occurred at age 15-19 as stated by FIDA 2010 Gender Violence Analysis in Kenya. Levels of gender violence were found to be highest in the Kajiado County of Kenya. The purpose of the study was to analyze influence of socio-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County, Kenya. The study was guided by specific objectives namely; to determine whether property ownership influence gender related violence, to find out whether domestic chores influence gender related violence; to examine whether community socialization influence gender related violence and to find out whether decision making influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County. The research was inclined to the Johan Galtung's Theory. Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. Systemic sampling was used to select respondents. The researcher used questionnaires to respondents as well as interviews as research instruments. Krejcie and Morgan table was used to select a sample of 375 respondents from a universe of 15000 population. Stratified sampling was used to select 12 administrators which is equivalent to 30% of 40 administrators. The researcher used questionnaires for household respondents and interview schedule for administrators as research instruments. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze data by use of frequencies and percentages. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used as a tool to aid the analysis. The findings of this study were: there is a significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women where 69 per cent of the respondents agreed to the statement. Majority of property ownership was placed on the men compared to women. Also there was a significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women. This was verified by 28 per cent of the respondents. Women were considered more in domestic chores than men. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence against women. 16 per cent of the respondents agreed to a great extent while 58 per cent agreed to a small extent. It was finally established that there was a significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location Kajiado County. This was verified by 54 per cent of the respondents agreeing that decision making influenced gender related violence. The administrators played a great role in sensitizing the community about gender violence and enforced laws. This study recommends that the Government embraces affirmative action in its institutions as well as ensure that there are gender violence policies which are implemented. More NGOs should also be encouraged to sensitize communities about gender violence, its implications as well as laid down laws on the same. Further research should be conducted to establish the impact of gender related violence on women. A research should also be undertaken to towards successful implementation of gender violence policies.

## CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the study

For the past two decades, research on gender-based violence has focused primarily on North America; however, the *international* study of gender violence has recently become the subject of growing concern. This shift in focus was highlighted in two special issues of the journal *Violence Against Women* (Gondolf, 2004a; Gondolf, 2004b), which point to the current need for both transnational and cross-cultural research. These kinds of investigations help “sort the universals associated with various forms of gender violence from the particulars of different nations and cultures” (Gondolf, 2004). Although concern still exists that international gender violence research lags behind epidemiological studies on physical disease, gender violence researchers are currently “identifying the issues that need to be addressed” in order to conduct more sophisticated transnational prevalence surveys and intervention studies (Gondolf, 2004).

But despite the increased methodological sophistication of international research, such studies have still been primarily conducted in industrialized nations, thereby “leaving out whole continents and societies” that comprise the developing world (Gondolf, 2004b, p. 858). Some scholarship is beginning to fill this gap. In Africa, for example, the last decade has seen an increase in country-specific studies of gender-based violence, especially relating to South Africa (Jewkes et al., 2009), Nigeria (Atinmo, 1997), Tanzania (McCloskey, Williams, & Larsen, 2005), and Kenya (Mugisha & Zulu, 2008). Furthermore, multi-national surveys, many of which have included African countries (WHO, 2005), as well as surveys specific to African countries (DHS, 2003; DHS, 2008) have provided important data for cross-cultural comparisons, as well as in-depth statistical analyses. Other research has focused on interventions, such as the development of “alternate masculinities” (Sathiparsad, 2003) or programs to preclude honor killings, dowry murders, female genital mutilation, or imposed HIV-infection (Jewkes et al., 2002; Leach et al., 2003; Phaladze & Tlou, 2006).

Such ground-breaking research has contributed much to knowledge about gender-based violence in developing nations and is to be commended. However, little is known about the experience of gender violence in the planet’s growing mega-slums, informal settlements of more than a million people,

which are growing on the periphery of major metropolitan areas in the developing world. By 2020, experts estimate that more than 100 million people will live in these “informal” communities (UNEP, 2003; Davis, 2006), where population density is comparable to “cattle feedlots” (Davis, 2006). The few existing studies of slum-based gender violence concern themselves primarily with *interventions* among specific populations of women. Few studies determine the demographics and prevalence of the problem and fewer still address the important topic of women’s perception and experience of gender-based violence (Lutomia, 2009; Swart, 2008).

Recent research in developing countries in Africa suggests that many young women experience forced sex within marriage, but most women may be prevented from reporting these experiences due to shame, fear of reprisal or deep-rooted unequal gender norms (Population Council 2004). The consequences of violence can be severe, and in fact, intimate partner violence leads to injuries and death sometimes (Population Council, 2004). Gender violence deprives women’s life, violates their human right and causes Genderly transmitted diseases yet the right to good conditions of living is essential. The factors influencing Gender violence among women must be established and come up with a proper remedy to stop it.

Women experience many forms of violence than men. Heise(2004) noted that violence against women is often referred to as gender-based violence (KBS, 2007). This is violence targeted to women or girls based on their subordinate status in society. Gender-based violence has shown to have a direct impact on women’s reproductive health and child health as cited by Heise. Gender violence is one of the different forms of gender-based violence. This is when a person has non consensual sex usually through threats, intimidation, physical force, unwanted Gender acts or forced sex with others (KBS, 2007).

Studies reveal that Gender coercion within marriage includes deception, verbal threats or psychological intimidation to obtain sex, attempted rape and forced penetrative sex, which is usually accompanied by physical or emotional violence. Gender coercion is observed in marital partnerships in diverse settings such as South Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East (Population Council, 2004). Although cultural settings and contexts condition the nature of coercion among married young women, there are striking similarities across different settings. Gender violence is used as a tool of humiliation and subjugation and it is primarily directed

towards women. Gender violence occurs throughout the world, although in some countries there has been little research conducted on the problem. Available data suggest that in some countries nearly one in four women may experience Gender violence by an intimate partner and up to one-third of adolescent girls report their first Gender experience as being forced. There are countries that have come up with policies to control Gender violence. These include Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Mexico, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Although provision of such policies represent considerable progress, it is often difficult for a woman to press charges in some countries. This is because of the evidential rules concerning the crime (UNICEF, 2000). Violence takes a tremendous emotional toll on its victims, but a growing body of evidence also links rape, Gender coercion, sex trafficking and domestic or partner violence with the increased vulnerability of women and girls to HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2000).

Women already infected with HIV are themselves subject to increased rates of violence, which can take the form of abandonment, disinheritance, Gender assault, brutalization, and partner violence (Foundation for AIDS research, 2005). Around 2 million women were newly infected with HIV in 2005, a number roughly equal to the number of men infected, but evidence suggests that the burden of HIV/AIDS will be increasingly borne by women. The circumstances that influence Gender violence, the brutality of the event itself and the inability of women to protect themselves from genderly transmitted diseases make it an exceedingly effective medium for spreading HIV (Foundation for AIDS Research, 2005).

Studies have shown that from 40 to 60 percent of known Gender assaults within the family are committed against girls aged 15 years and below (UNICEF, 2000). A recent study in the Netherlands showed that 45 percent of the victims of Gender violence within the domestic sphere are under the age of 18. Of these, girls are far more likely to be victims of incest than boys (UNICEF, 2000).

Gender violence is still prevalent in Kenya, and the highest rates are in Rift valley , (53 percent). According to the KBS 2007, almost four out of ten women in Kenya have ever experienced Gender violence (39 percent). As expected, forced first Gender intercourse is much more

common among women than men are. One out of four women aged 15-49 years (24 percent) report that their first Gender intercourse will forced against there wills (KBS, 2007). Intimate partner violence is common in Kajiado County and is related to gender inequality, multiple partners, alcohol, and poverty (Karamagiet al, 2010). Accordingly, programmes for the prevention of intimate partner violence need to target these underlying factors. The suggested link between intimate partner violence and HIV risky behaviors or prevention strategies calls for further studies to clearly establish this relationship (Karamagi et al, 2010).

The Kenyan government has adopted a number of polices to stop gender based violence, which policies are achieved through the following strategies like, gender main streaming, a process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's, as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that both women and men benefit equally.

The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality (UN, 2001). In addition sensitization on gender issues at all levels is being done and promoting Gender and Development (GAD) approach, that is based on the understanding of gender roles and social relations of women and men as well as the Women in Development (WID) approach which focuses on women specifically. The government is also ensuring that the gender policy is disseminated, translated, understood and implemented by all sections of Kenyan society, (UWONET, 2000). This will help to reduce the prevalence of Gender violence.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

In spite of the many initiatives that presently exist to address gender violence in general, Kenyan communities are yet to stamp out or significantly reduce the cases of gender based violence. The victims of this vice in Kenya, like in most other societies and cultures in the world are mostly women. Its ugly face spans from manifest physical abuse and sexual violence, to subtle violations such as verbal abuse and deprivation of their entitlements within the family. The causes of these are well known and documented (FIDA, 1997,2000 & 2002; CREAM, 2006).

They range from the low status society accords to women, to poor policy and legal frameworks that condone or ignore the prevalence and perpetuation of domestic violence. Indeed, violence against women in Kenya has been a recurring theme in FIDA (K)'s Annual Reports and other periodic exploratory studies that the organization has conducted over the years.

Although an healthy society is supposed to be safe, majorly women have their safety violated. Often they are harassed, victimized, suffer physically, psychologically and are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children because they fear the repercussions. As a result, some have been rendered homeless, contracted HIV/AIDS and suffered serious physical and emotional abuse. Gender violence still prevails in Kenya but is underreported many victims do not report their perpetrators to the authorities. Of those affected, only 35 percent seek help. Those who are sexually and physically violated are likely to report than those who experienced one type of abuse. About 36 percent of rural women report violence cases compared to 31 percent of urban women (KBS, 2007). Gender violence causes psychological distress, fear, emotional numbness, flashbacks, nightmares, obsessive thoughts and anger, which occurs months or years after an incident. Early and unwanted pregnancies and abortion may also result from Gender violence, (WHO, 2004). Gender violence is also a major source of an increasingly serious threat in the form of resource sharing and emancipation of a society

In Kenya 49 percent of women reported experiencing violence in their lifetime; 48 percent of women and girls reported one or more episodes of physical abuse in childhood, 46% one or more episodes of sexual abuse. Over 60 percent of these women and children did not report the event to anyone. Only 12 percent who had been physically or sexually abused reported to someone in authority such as a village elder or the police. It is also noted that 25 percent of 12-24 year old lost their virginity by force. Reports from Nairobi Women's Hospital indicate that an average of 18 cases of rape and incest are received each day. A majority of the victims of violence are girls; 60 percent of women who have experienced violence reported it at first abuse between 6-12 years and 24 percent between 13 to 19 years (UNAIDS: Violence against Women and Girls in the Era of HIV/AIDS: A Situation and Response Analysis in Kenya, June 2006, p 6). Although the government of the Republic of Kenya has come up with policies to ensure that Gender violence is minimized in Kenya, it still exists. This willis evidenced in the FIDA2010 in which analysis



was done on Gender violence in Kenya.

This study thus sought to identify and examine GBV with a focus on how gender roles influence gender based violence and making information-based suggestions on how to address it.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

This study was initiated with the overall purpose of analyzing the influence of social-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location, Kajiado County in Kenya

### **1.4 General Objective.**

The main objective of the study was to identify whether property ownership, domestic chores, community socialization and decision making influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County of Kenya, with a view to determining appropriate interventions to address the vice.

#### **1.4.1. Specific objectives**

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To establish influence of property ownership on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County
- ii. To establish influence of domestic chores on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County
- iii. To establish influence of community socialization on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County
- iv. To establish influence of decision making on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County.

### **1.5 Research questions**

This study sought to answer the following questions:

- i. Does property ownership influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County?
- ii. Does domestic chores influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County?
- iii. Does community socialization influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County?
- iv. Does decision making influence gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County?

## **1.6 Hypothesis**

This study was guided by the following hypothesis:-

1. H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence.
2. H<sub>1</sub> There is significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence
3. H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence
4. H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence

## **1.7 Significance of the study**

There was need to establish the socio-cultural factors influencing gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County so as to come up with measures that would enable effective intervention for the prevention of gender violence. Therefore, the study generated information about the socio-cultural factors influencing gender violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County, which the government, police and other law enforcement officials could use to stop the act of gender violence in Kenya.

The study would help to generate information on the affected groups, characteristics of perpetrators and victims and provided directions for targeting specific groups, which can facilitate targeted interventions. Information would be made available on causes of gender violence and its effects to the affected individual, their families and to the whole community.

This study was important in determining and gauging where Kenya is globally in assisting her citizen's move towards realizing the cherished provisions of the various international conventions and legal treaties she has ratified. It may not be possible to make a strong case for any change without tangible data with which to lobby the government and other stakeholders.

### **1.8 Delimitation of the study**

The study focused on investigating on influence of socio-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in Kenya. The study was conducted in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County. The area was selected for the study because of a long time cases of gender violence being on rise. The period under study was covered using information from 2000 to 2014. This period was chosen because the literature and the information was recent making it more relevant on the current scenario in regard to the problem.

### **1.9 Limitations of the study**

A number of limitations were anticipated during the study. Since the research was not sponsored financially, there have been limited resources for carrying out the study. In addition, due to time limitation, the study was limited to only a small sample group by use of the funds that the researcher raised from well wishers. The results may not be generalized to other parts of the world because the sample was determined from a convenient population.

### **1.10 Definition of operational terms**

There are the several terms that are widely used and are defined as:

#### **1.10.1 Social Cultural Factors**

These are customs, lifestyles and values that characterize a society. Some examples are religion, attitudes, economic status, class, language, politics and law.

#### **1.10.2 Property Ownership**

Property ownership is the act of determining who has certain rights and duties over the property.

#### **1.10.3 Domestic Chores**

These are duties or roles carried out within a family setting such as nurturing, cooking, washing amongst others.

#### **1.10.4 Community Socialization**

The act in which people sharing same values and norms socializes and networks.

#### **1.105 Decision Making**

The power to decide what has to be done, giving the final verdict.

### **1.11 Organization of the Study**

This study was organized into five chapters. The first chapter consists of the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations of the study, definition of operational terms and organization of the study. Chapter two consists of literature review which will be reviewed under the following sub headings: Status of gender violence in different settings, the legal framework, non-gender role factors influencing gender violence, impact of gender violence, theoretical framework and conceptual framework. Chapter three consists of research methodology, that is, the research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, research instruments, and instruments validity and reliability. It also includes data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical issues in research. In chapter four, the researcher deals with data analysis, data presentations and data interpretation while chapter five focuses on summary of the key findings, discussion of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research. There is also a sub-section of references and appendices.

## **CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Introduction.**

This chapter reviews the relevant and gender violence related literature. It explores on status of gender violence on different settings, the legal framework addresses the legal context in relation to the objectives, the theoretical framework and the conceptual framework of variables.

### **2.2 Status of gender violence in different settings**

Gender violence is also experienced in different settings in a social sphere as follow;

#### **2.2.1 Gender-based violence**

Gender based violence is abuse that is meted on an individual by virtue of their gender. Domestic violence (sometimes referred to as domestic abuse) occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically sexually, economically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. The term “intimate partner violence” (IPV) is often used synonymously. Other terms include wife or husband beating, battering, “relationship violence”, “domestic abuse”, and “spousal abuse”.

Domestic violence occurs in all cultures. People of all races, ethnicities, religions, and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by, and on men and women, and occurs in same-sex and opposite-sex relationships. It takes many forms including physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation or threats of violence. There are a number of dimensions: Mode - physical, psychological, sexual, economic and/or social; frequency - on/off, occasional, chronic; Severity - transitory or permanent injury; mild, moderate, severe up to homicide. Domestic Violence is part of a historical process. It is not natural or born of biological determinism. Male dominance over women has historical roots and its functions and manifestations change over time. Oppression of women is therefore political, and an analysis of the state’s institutions and society, the conditioning and socialization of individuals and the nature of economic and social exploitation is required in any analysis of the phenomenon of violence against women. Among the historical power relations responsible for

violence against women are the economic and social forces, which exploit female labour and the female body. Economically disadvantaged women are more vulnerable to sexual harassment, trafficking and sexual slavery (Osita, 2004). According to the KBS (2007), 27.5 percent of women in urban areas have experienced Gender violence and 54.7 percent have experienced both physical and Gender violence in the last 12 months these figures still show that Gender violence still exists in the urban areas too.

In addition, denying women economic power and economic independence is a major cause of domestic violence against women, as it prolongs their vulnerability and dependence. In the family institution, historical power relations are often played out. While the family is a source of positive nurturing and caring values it also doubles up as a social institution where labour is exploited, male sexual power is often violently expressed and where socialization that disempowers women takes place. In any event, it is in this environment where female sexual identity is often created.

The problem of violence against women in Kenya therefore, has to be understood within a historical and cultural context. Traditionally, patriarchal domination was the norm and men were recognized as having a right to 'chastise' their wives. Female members of households were also subject to male supremacy, which could be enforced through violence. Third parties were however, not allowed to exercise any violence on women and would be punished for it. Domestic 'chastising' was only regulated in that the husband was not allowed to cause physical impairment that would disable the woman from performing her functions in the home. A battered woman had very few forms of redress available to her. Sometimes she could only choose between returning her to her natal home or reporting the matter to established leaders of the community and hope that they would investigate (Virginia Law Register Vol.3 August, 1917).

This system was facilitated by the fact that marriage was not an affair between two individuals but rather represented familial and clan ties. Stability of the nuclear family was therefore, not as important as having a larger social network. Colonial rule and the attendant introduction of new economic and social structures disrupted this state of affairs. The males moved from their societal setting to search for work outside the community. Family and society ties weakened and people became less interested in what was happening to other members of the community. This

had the effect of making women more vulnerable to male aggression given the already prevailing perception of women as subordinate to men. The isolation of the nuclear family from the wider society relegated the problem of violence against women to the personal/ private realm ((KBS, 2007).

The British legal system, which was imposed, also contained facets that cast women as subordinate to men within the family. The man was, for instance the head of the household and therefore the owner of the family property. Further, the law recognised the conjugal rights of the man to a far greater degree than those of women and did not recognize the concept of rape within marriage. Moreover, the introduced legal system did not make provision for dealing with violence against women as a special problem within or outside marriage.

The government made an attempt to address some manifestations of this problem in 1966. It set up a Commission on the Law of Marriage and Divorce whose terms of reference included among other things, looking into the status of women in the society. The Commission considered the problem of wife beating to be pertinent to the issue of status and after examining it, proposed a Bill, which would have criminalized wife battering. The predominantly male Parliament rejected the Bill and justified the practice of wife battering as an inherent traditional right of an Africanman and also as a matter within the private domain and thus not requiring state intervention. The failure of this Bill to become law means that a woman who is the victim of violence from her spouse has to rely on the general criminal law. Since then, women have been seeking to have the state address their concerns including their need for protection from violence both in the home and outside the home.

### **2.3. The Legal Framework**

There are several set of rules, procedural steps, or test, often established through precedent in the common law, through which judgments can be determined in a given legal case in regard to gender violence. These are as follows:

#### **2.3.1 AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality**

The AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa reaffirms the African countries' commitment to the principal of Gender equality as enshrined in Article 4 (1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union. It was concluded at the Heads of State and Government meeting in the Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 6-8 July 2004. At Article of this Declaration, the Member states undertook to sign and ratify Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights to the Rights of Women in Africa by the end of 2004 and to support the launching of the public campaigns aimed at ensuring it entry into force by 2005 and usher in an era of domesticating and implementing the Protocol as well as other national, regional and international instruments on gender equality by all State Parties.

On a general note Kenya has ratified the International Covenants on the Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It is also a party to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. Kenya has also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and in principle, is also supportive of the principles enshrined in the UDHR and DEVAW. Theoretically, therefore, Kenya is committed to safeguarding women and girls from all forms of violence.

Despite the fact that Kenya has ratified these international instruments, many of them have not been incorporated into Kenya's Municipal Law. An international convention does not become part of Kenyan Law until a Bill or Motion passed by Parliament making it an Act of the Parliament of Kenya incorporates it into the domestic law. The effect of ratification without incorporation into domestic law is that although the Kenyan state is bound in international law by an international instrument, the citizenry is not able to challenge government non-compliance within local courts. Judicial precedents in Kenyan courts reveal that whereas courts readily take cognizance of international instruments they are reluctant to apply the same to local situations in the absence of legislation that clearly adopts the international instruments.

Therefore, despite its willingness to commit itself in international law to women's human rights instruments very little has been done to ensure that Kenya's domestic law conforms to international standards in respect of women's human rights.



## **2.3.2 National legal provisions protecting against gender violence**

Several national legal provisions protecting against gender violence are in existence, amongst them are:

### **2.3.2.1 The Constitution of Kenya**

In Section 70, the rights safeguarded are those to life, liberty, and security of the person and his/her protection of the law. The section states as follows:...every person in Kenya is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, tribe, place of origin or residence or other local connection, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely-life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law; freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation. The freedoms of conscience , expression , assembly and association are also guaranteed. These rights and freedoms are not absolute, hence in enjoying these; one must respect the rights enjoyed by others and therefore, the public interest. Sections 70–83 expound on these rights. On enforcement of these rights and freedoms, Section 84 empowers any Kenyan whose rights and/or freedoms are infringed upon to apply to the High Court for redress. The High Court has original jurisdiction in such cases.

As far as protection against violence against women and girls is concerned, the Constitution does not provide for it explicitly. What it does provide for however is protection from inhuman treatment or torture or any other form of degrading punishment. This applies to men and women alike. (Section 74). Under Section 82, there is a blanket provision protecting all Kenyan citizens from discrimination either by law itself or in effect. It provides that no law shall make any provision that is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect; no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by a person acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of a public office or a public authority. In this section the expression “discriminatory” means affording different treatment to different persons attributable wholly or mainly to their respective descriptions by race, tribe, place of origin or residence or other local connection, political opinions, colour, creed or sex whereby persons of one such description are

subjected to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of another such description are not made subject or are accorded privileges or advantages which are not accorded to persons of another such description.

Subsection (1) shall not apply to any law so far as that law makes provision- (a) with respect to persons who are not citizens of Kenya; with respect to adoption, marriage, divorce, burial, devolution of property on death or other matters of personal law; for the application in the case of members of a particular race or tribe of customary law with respect to any matter to the exclusion of any law with respect to that matter which is applicable in the case of other persons; or whereby persons of a description mentioned in subsection (3) may be subjected to a disability or restriction or may be accorded a privilege or advantage which, having regard to its nature and to special circumstances pertaining to those persons or to persons of any other such description, is reasonably justifiable in a democratic society.

It is noteworthy from the above provision that the non-discrimination clause does not apply with respect to personal law issues that are governed by customary law (under Section 82 (4) b and c). It is argued that this provision in the constitution not only facilitates but also shields from judicial sanction practices that have the effect of discriminating against women and perpetuating commission of violence against women in the private realm.

### **2.3.2 The Sexual Offences Act (2006)**

The Sexual Offences Act was passed by Parliament in 2006 in response to the rampant sexual abuses reported in the country. A key objective of the Act is to create offences and stipulate sentences with the aim of protecting persons from sexual offences. The Act criminalises sexual relations amongst persons within certain parameters of affinity and thus protects children from sexual relations within the family context. The Act also defines emerging forms of sexual violence that were not covered in the penal code, such as trafficking in children and presents an attempt to move from the old theory of classifying sexual offences as crimes against morality and address them as the crimes of violence that they are.

### **2.3.3 The Penal Code of the Laws of Kenya**

The Penal Code Chapter 63 of the Laws of Kenya is currently the law under which most cases of domestic violence are prosecuted. This law provides for offences such as murder, attempted murder, grievous harm and assault among others. In instances of physical violence, survivors who report their cases to the police have had the offenders charged with varying offences depending on the degree of the violence meted on them.

The Penal Code is however inadequate with regard to protection where violence is imminent to the potential victim or their children. It thus fails to recognize the differentiated dimensions of domestic violence and only comes into effect after the victim has been violated which may sometimes be too late. Similarly, in cases where domestic violence is on going; the Penal Code fails to provide for the removal of the abuser from the home environment so as to minimize the effects of violence.

### **2.3.4 The Matrimonial Causes Act**

A lot of domestic violence occurs within marriages and may be in the form of physical violence, marital rape, psychological and economic abuse. The Matrimonial Causes Act provides for relief if the respondent has been adulterous, has abdicated conjugal duties or has deserted the victim for over three years. The courts have widely interpreted cruelty as a ground for divorce and may be used to mean psychological violence, physical violence, sexual violence or even economic violence within the marriage. The law falls short of the needs of women in this regard by only punishing the actual offence but does not give the victim an option of getting out of an abusive marriage. This poses a challenge because of all the reasons why women find it difficult to leave abusive marriages such as economic dependency and the social pressure to conform to societal expectations.

### **2.3.5 Customary Marriage Laws**

African customary marriages are recognized in law although not codified anywhere. In most of the communities in Kenya, there are certain ceremonies, which must be performed in order for a marriage to be considered as valid in law. One such ceremony is the practice of giving bride price (dowry) where the husband to be parts with gifts such as cows or cash to the family of the

bride. This practice has perpetuated a lot of domestic violence to the woman as many men argue that if they paid to get the wife, then she should be treated just as any other property. When a customary marriage ends, the wife's family is expected to return to the husband the bride price he paid out to marry her; then only will the marriage be dissolved customarily. Because many women cannot raise the money to pay back the bride price, they opt to stay in abusive marriages. Such customary practices are sanctioned even within our current constitution thus underscoring the need to have a gender sensitive constitution to eliminate such negative practices.

## **2.4 Non gender-role factors influencing gender violence**

There are individual, societal, communities and protectorate factors that influence Gender violence, they include:

### **2.4.1 Alcohol and drug use**

Some men who use drugs and those who drink alcohol may sometimes genderly violate their women under the influence of drugs they may not know at that particular time what they are doing and abuse their wives or someone close to them. Drugs like Viagra increases Gender urge of a man coupled with other factors may influence a man to commit Gender violence. A recent study has shown that there are many drugs involved in cases of substance-related Gender assault. In Canada the largest the of drug samples contained alcohol and almost 40% contained multiple substances like marijuana, cocaine, GHB (gamma hydroxybutyrate, a central nervous system depressant that is manufactured in the U.S) which influence people to genderly abuse their victims (Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 2005)

### **2.4.2 Childhood history and witness of Gender violence**

Child Gender abuse is fundamentally an act of violation, power and domination. The gender abuser's power, knowledge and resources are far greater than those of the child and the abuser exploits this power difference to take advantage of the child. Children are dependent upon adults, for their survival and for affection and understanding of the world. Every time a child is genderly abused there is coercion (Gender Assault Protocol, 2008). Children who have experienced childhood history of gender and physical abuse and those who have witnessed family violence as a child will too be perpetrators of Gender violence because they have seen it happen to their

mothers, sisters or relatives so will also practice Gender violence and those who have been violated will also violate others sometimes due to revenge or may think women have no rights to refuse Gender acts (UNICEF, 2000).

### **2.4.3 Delinquent peer influence**

Association with sexually aggressive and delinquent peers who involve themselves in bad behaviours like rapists, drug and alcohol addicts when one is always in company of such people will end up behaving like the perpetrators too and also carry out Gender violence.

### **2.4.4 Unemployment**

Lack of employment opportunities for the women normally puts them at the risk of being exposed to Gender violence since women depend on their husbands for finance and survival needs so it makes them submissive to their husbands for fear of repercussions and so exposed to Gender violence. Some people believe unemployment or loss of jobs are major cause of Gender violence, especially in homes. Lack or loss of a job means a man has no income to properly look after the family. Many women have been beaten, killed or maimed for demanding household provision from husbands who are unable to provide for their families.

### **2.4.5 Poverty**

According to Osita (2004) culture in Kenya regards women and children as property therefore denies them access to productive assets, which would reduce on their levels of poverty. Poverty in homes results into denial of children's rights to education they are deprived of medical care and overworked when the children complain to their elders they are beaten. Sometimes because of poverty women and girls are used by their relatives to have sex but do not have anywhere to report since they are given money to silence them. Poverty also makes many men to lose focus and mostly end up in alcoholism, which is the number one driver of GBV. Poverty also leads to a general sense of helplessness and lack of meaning in life which makes it easy for people to commit GBV crimes. Poverty has also been noted to make women and girls depend on men (and to accept violence) while it also exposes many girls to Gender exploitation (UNICEF 2000).

### **2.4.6 Societal Factors**

Some of the societal factors include societal norms that support Gender violence, male

superiority and Gender entitlement, that maintain women's inferiority and Gender submissiveness. Weak laws and policies related to gender equity, high tolerance levels of crime and other forms of violence all lead to prevalence of Gender violence in the community (The Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women, 2005).

#### **2.4.7 Protective factors**

Protective factors may lessen the likelihood of Gender violence victimization. Although less is known about protective factors, literature has identified some measures to prevent the occurrence of Gender violence. For examples the youth are connected to school, with friends and adults in the community, to discuss how Gender violence can be prevented and its effects that is emotional health (Borowsky et al., 2008).

#### **2.4.8 Culture**

Culture and tradition put specific forms of behaviours in place which behaviours could be destructive to certain groups of people tradition adds a unique contribution of values and norms that with rare exceptions to home tradition, religion beliefs, myths and folks do manifest in homes. Culture sets man at a higher status than women and children thus being subjected to Gender violence. (Arise, 2000).

#### **2.4.9 Lack of institutional support from police, judicial system and lack of awareness of such laws**

Law documents are written and explained in English, which language is used by the elite. The non-educated are not able to access such laws, understand them and put them in practice yet they are the majority. This has caused lawlessness and it results from living in an environment where there is a composition of varying behaviours like Gender harassment alcoholism, drug abuse and wife battery. Norvak and Harlow (1975) observed that at home social isolation seem to produce permanent deficit in social behaviour. They affirmed that women and children suffer Gender violence silently because they are ignorant about the law. Majority of people do not know their rights and obligation. Despite the intervention by organizations and agencies like Kenya Human Right Commission, Centre for Domestic Violence, United Nation Convention on the Right of people and others most of their policies have fallen on deaf due to illiteracy.

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya clearly spells out the rights of children, which are not supposed to be violated. But little is known about this because people are not aware of them. These laws are not translated and widely explained to people. Laws on domestic violence are not seriously enforced especially in rural areas and among the marginalized group. People do as they wish and human rights abusers are rarely brought to book. In Kenya inadequacy of police services compound the problem. Often, there are no police officers to report cases to. Police stations are few and far between in northern Kenya. Furthermore, police demand money to investigate cases and arrest and transport suspects. Victims are often asked to pay costs such as providing lunch for police during the investigation.

## **2.5 Impact of Gender Violence**

Gender violence causes so many health impacts to the people exposed to it and the family as a whole some of the impacts to children, who have witnessed domestic violence or have been abused, exhibit health and behaviour problems like problems with their weight, eating and sleep. They may have difficulty at school and find it hard to develop close and positive friendships. They sometimes try to run away or even display suicidal tendencies (Jejeebhoy, 1998.).

Children of either gender who have been abused in their childhood and are more likely to engage in risky behaviours such as early sexual intercourse, and are at greater risk of STDs and girls risk getting early pregnancies. Complications may follow due to illegal abortions. The victim may not be socially ready to have a baby and when she gets the baby she may neglect her baby and not give it mother love. The children may go to the streets and become street children or may abandon them on the street and dustbins. Sometimes abortions are done and may result into maternal death if not well done by a qualified person. About 33 women in violent situations are less able to use contraception or negotiate safer sex, and therefore run a high risk of contracting Genderly transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2004). When they die they may leave orphans thus increasing on the number of dependants. The United States Department of Justice reported that medical complications resulting from FGM could range from haemorrhage and sterility to severe psychological trauma. Studies in many countries have shown high levels of violence during pregnancy resulting in risk to the health of both the mother and the unborn foetus. In the worst cases of violence can result in the death of the woman.

One of the local newspapers reported that a couple disagreed when to resume sex a few weeks after the wife had given birth to a baby, and the man stabbed his wife with a spear, (New vision, 2007).genderly abused women have a high incidence of stress and stress-related illnesses such as post-traumatic stress syndrome, panic attacks, depression, sleeping and eating disturbances, elevated blood pressure, alcoholism, drug abuse, and low self-esteem. For some women, fatally depressed and demeaned by their abuser, there seems to be no escape from a violent relationship except suicide (Kurz, 2003).

Child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation. Young married girls face onerous domestic burdens, constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Gender violence also causes borderline personality disorder, which is a mental illness characterized by impulsive behaviours including intense anger, suicidal tendencies, self mutilation, promiscuity and difficulties with relationships, and they report some sort of childhood trauma. In a 2003 survey of 6,000 adults, women with a history of Gender violence were significantly more likely to report one or more symptoms of eating disorders than were other women. Adult survivors of child violence are more likely to suffer from obesity or morbid obesity (WHO, 2004).

## **2.6Theoretical framework**

The research was inclined on John Galtung's (1969) Theory.

### **2.6.1 JohanGaltung'sTheory**

Violence is any physical, emotional, verbal, institutional, structural or spiritual behaviour, attitude, policy or condition that diminishes, dominates or destroys others and ourselves. Violence is one of the possible responses to specific conflict situations. This does not imply that violence is unavoidable. Violence is not inevitable and it must not be confused with conflict. In other words, Violence consists of actions, words, attitudes, structures or systems that cause physical, psychological, social or environmental damage and/or prevent people from reaching their full human potential (Fisher et al. 2000). Violence can be deeply structured into the system of relationships, within socio-economic and political arrangements, and even in the culture of a



society and of a global system. Therefore, systemic violence can in turn be a root causes of conflict, as well a behavioural response to a specific conflict situation.

Johan Galtung (1969), made a clear distinction between Structural Violence, Cultural Violence and Direct Violence. These ideas are connected to his distinction depending on how it operates between three inter-related forms of violence (Structural-Cultural-Direct) where Structural Violence is at the left end and Cultural Violence is at the right end of the base of a Triangle invisibly while Direct violence is on the vertex visibly. According to Galtung's Violence Triangle (1969), Cultural and Structural Violence cause Direct Violence. Direct Violence reinforces Structural and Cultural violence. Direct Violence, Physical and/or verbal, is visible as behaviour in the triangle. However, this action does not come out of nowhere; its roots are cultural and structural.

Direct violence can take many forms. In its classic form, it involves the use of physical force, like killing or torture, rape and sexual assault, and beatings. Further, we understand that verbal violence, like humiliation or put downs, is also becoming more widely recognised as violence. Johan Galtung, further, describes direct violence as the "avoidable impairment of fundamental human needs or life which makes it impossible or difficult for people to meet their needs or achieve their full potential. Threat to use force is also recognized as violence."

Cultural violence is the prevailing attitudes and beliefs that we have been taught since childhood and that surround us in daily life about the power and necessity of violence. We can consider the example of telling of history which glorifies records and reports wars and military victories rather than people's nonviolent agitation, movements, rebellions or the triumphs of connections and collaborations. Almost all cultures recognize that killing a person is murder, but killing tens, hundreds or thousands during a declared conflict is called 'war' or killing of innocent people by the security forces are often declared as caught in the crossfire.

Structural violence exists when some groups, classes, genders, nationalities, are assumed to have, and in fact do have, more access to goods, resources, and opportunities than other groups, classes, genders, nationalities and this unequal advantage is built into the very social, political and economic systems that govern societies, states and the world. These tendencies may be overt such as Apartheid or more subtle such as traditions or tendency to award some groups privileges

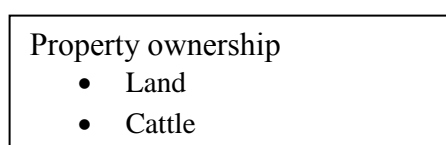
over another. Constitutional privileges of Job reservations and financial supports in the name of the welfare of the “tribes or backwards” and non-uniform land law, which bans one group to own landed property in their own land while other groups are free to own landed property wherever they want are also examples of structural violence. Theories of structural violence explore how political, economic and cultural structures result in the occurrence of avoidable violence, most commonly seen as the deprivation of basic human needs (will be discussed later). Structural theorists attempt to link personal suffering with political, social and cultural choices. Johan Galtung’s original definition included a lack of human agency; that is the violence is not a direct act of any decision or action made by a particular person but a result of an unequal distribution of resources.

Here, we must also understand “institutional violence”. “Institutional violence” is often mistaken for structural violence, but this is not the case. “Institutional violence” should be used to refer to violence perpetrated by institutions like companies, universities, corporations, organizations as opposed to individuals. The fact that women are paid less at an establishment than men is an act of direct violence by that specific establishment. It is true that there is a relationship with structural violence as there is between interpersonal violence and structural violence. And Structural violence is the most problematic area to be addressed for conflict transformation.

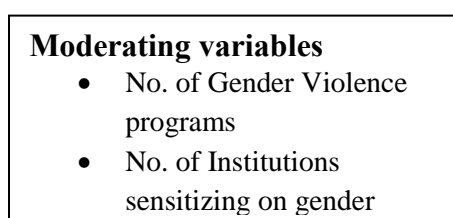
## 2.7 Conceptual framework

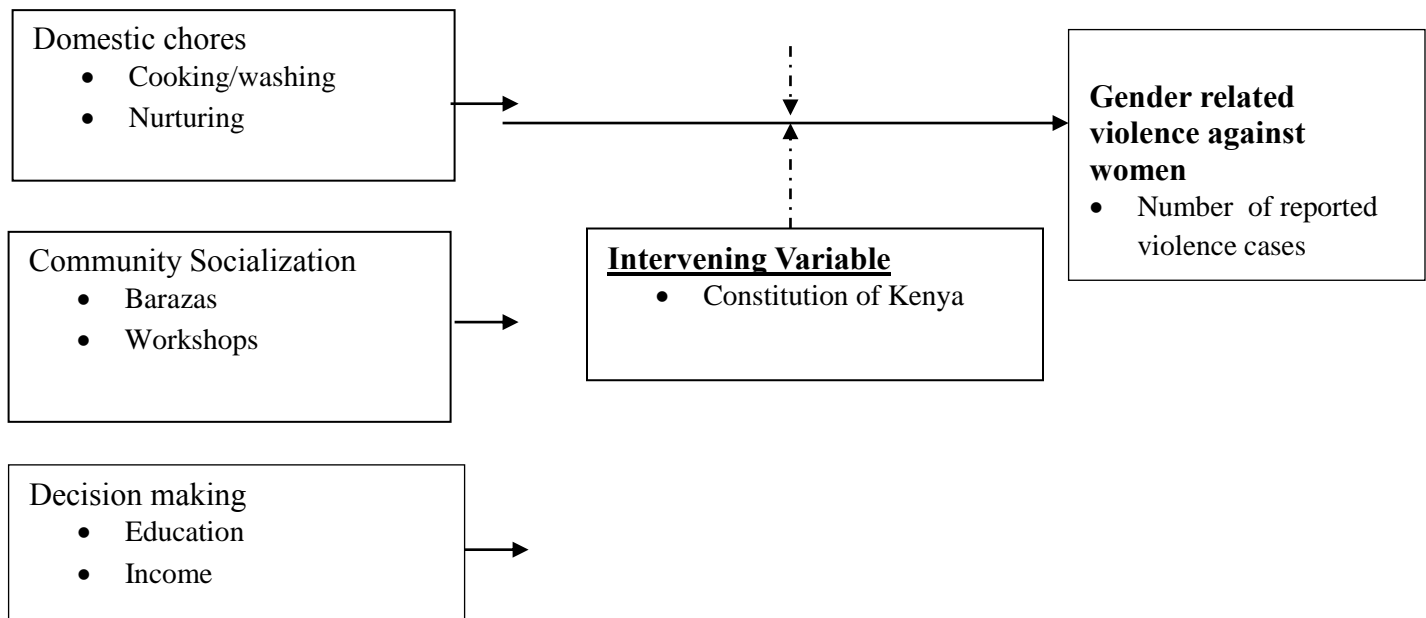
This section describes the perceived conceptual framework that guided the study. It schematically presents the relationship between dependent variable and the independent variables used in the study. It presents Gender related violence against women as the dependent variable and property ownership, domestic chores, community socialization and decision making as the independent variables. It also presents intervening variable and moderating variable.

### Independent variables



### Dependent variable





**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

The women versus men property status are significantly associated with a high risk of gender violence. The household's economic status (both of which are negatively related to violence). Property owning women in Kenya are found to be less subjected to gender –related violence. Propertied women are less likely to face gender violence. In addition, other factors that increase women's risk of marital violence are woman's community socialization and decision making all of which are negatively related to gender violence in absence thereof. Women who do not get a room to participate in community affairs and make decisions in regard to issues are more vulnerable to gender violence since their male counterparts look down upon them.

## **2.8 Summary of literature review**

Gender violence is an endemic social problem in many countries around the globe. While the problem affects both genders, women represent a disproportionate number of the victims and men the perpetrators. Gender violence is not by any chance a new phenomenon. Throughout history, violence against women has been a common feature of all known human societies(Davidson, 2001). In many countries and cultures around the world, women have

traditionally been routinely subjected to unspeakable physical, sexual, and psychological cruelties and brutalities by men with whom they should enjoy the closest trust in places considered the 'safest', that is, their homes (Ondicho, 1997; UNIFEM, 2012). As the United Nations has aptly observed, the term 'family' suggests safety and security, a private haven or shelter from the pressures and difficulties of the world outside, a place where its members are able to co-exist in security and harmony. The family can be a 'cradle of violence' and that much of the violence is directed at female members of the family (UN, 2009:14).

Despite being a major cause of physical and emotional impairments among women, Gender violence remains an invisible social crisis. In many households, the problem is often disguised, ignored, denied, taken lightly and/or covered up under the guise of family privacy and cultural traditions. Women's decision to continue living with their abusers or to leave them is affected by a myriad of complex and interrelated psychosocial, economic, and cultural factors. There is therefore an urgent need to isolate these factors and document their influence on the decisions of battered women to stay or leave abusive relationship.

In Kenyan constitution, Section 70, the rights safeguarded are those to life, liberty, and security of the person and his/her protection of the law. The section states as follows:...every person in Kenya is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say, the right, whatever his race, tribe, place of origin or residence or other local connection, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely-life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law; freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation. The freedoms of conscience, expression, assembly and association are also guaranteed. The AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa reaffirms the African countries' commitment to the principal of Gender equality as enshrined in Article 4 (1) of the Constitutive Act of the African Union.

The research is based on Johan Galtung (1969), theory of structural violence made a clear distinction between Structural Violence, Cultural Violence and Direct Violence. These ideas are connected to his distinction depending on how it operates between three inter-related forms of

violence (Structural-Cultural-Direct) where Structural Violence is at the left end and Cultural Violence is at the right end of the base of a Triangle invisibly while Direct violence is on the vertex visibly. According to Galtung's Violence Triangle (1969), Cultural and Structural Violence cause Direct Violence. Direct Violence reinforces Structural and Cultural violence. Direct Violence, Physical and/or verbal, is visible as behavior in the triangle. However, this action does not come out of nowhere; its roots are cultural and structural.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the procedures that were followed in conducting the research. These include the research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, research instruments, instrument validity, instrument reliability, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical issues.

#### **3.2 Research design**

Both descriptive and explorative research designs were used. The study was descriptive focusing on analysis of thematic issues. The study also blended explorative aspect because it would explore more information on the influence of socio-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County. It employed a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches by way of using questionnaires and interview that included both open-ended and closed-ended questions. The investigation design was chosen in order to accommodate the research questions as stipulated in the objectives.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

In Kajiado County, research was carried in Ongata Rongai Location which has approximately a population of 15,000 (national census, 1999). Only household men, women of the identified households and administration in Ongata Rongai Location of Kajiado County were put into consideration.

#### **3.4 Sampling Frame, Sample and Sampling Techniques**

A sample is a representative part of a population (Gay (2007)). Thus by studying the sample, one can be able to know more about the population without having to study the entire population. The sampling frame for the study was the total number of households in the location identified by the researcher. The unit of analysis for the study was household men and women participants identified for the survey. The researcher used Krejcie and Morgan (1990) table for sampling to

select the households. The table indicates that for a universe of between 10,000 and 15,000 a sample of at least 375 is adequate for a survey. According to this table a sample of 375 respondents was selected. The researcher sampled 12 administrators which is 30% of the total population of Administrators. According to Mugenda&Mugenda (2003) a sample of between 10 and 30 percent is adequate.

**Table 1.1 Sample Size**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Sample size</b>
Administrators	12
Households	375
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>

The study used systematic sampling technique to sample. This involved the selection of elements from an ordered sampling frame. The sampling started by selecting an element from the list at random and then every  $k^{\text{th}}$  element in the frame was selected. It was an appropriate technique since using this procedure each element in the population has a known and equal probability of selection as the population under study was logically homogenous, hence systematic sample units are uniformly distributed over the population.

The sample size was determined by statistical formula

$$k = \frac{N}{n}$$

Where;  $k$  = the sampling interval

$n$  =sample size

$N$  = population size

Thus

$$k = 15000/375$$

$$k = 40$$

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

The researcher used questionnaires and interview guide to collect data.

### **3.5.1 Questionnaires for households**

Questionnaires are research instruments that gather data of a large sample. They have the ability to save time and uphold a higher level of confidentiality as compared to other instruments (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). Questionnaires can be statement or questions and in all the cases the respondent will be responding to something written for specific purposes. Questionnaires were used because they are efficient in data collection especially when the researcher understands what is required and also when the sample size is large. The questionnaire was divided into Section A and B. Section A gathered data on demographic information while Section B solicited data on prevalence, causes and magnitude of gender violence.

### **3.5.2 Interview schedule for Administrators**

According to Macmillan and Schumacher (2001) interview guide is flexible and adaptable as it involves direct interaction between individuals. In this research interview schedule was used because they are appropriate and effective. The interview guide had a list of all questions that were asked giving room for the interviewee to write answers and the questions were related directly to the objectives of the study and structured for the respondents to give answers. The interview schedule was divided into section A, B, and C. Section A gathered data on participant's background information. Section B solicited data on participant's characteristics. Section C gathered data on participants gender violence cases.

## **3.6 Validity and Reliability of the instrument**

Validity and reliability are models that are important for defining and measuring bias and distortion. Whenever a test or other measuring device is used as part of the data collection process, the validity and reliability of that test is important.

### **3.6.1 Validity**

According to Kothari (2004) Validity is a measurement characteristic that describes the ability of a research instrument to measure what it is intended to measure. To ascertain the validity, the instruments were subjected to analysis by a team of supervisors and specialists in the area of



study. They assessed the relevance of the content used in the instruments, developed and made structural changes for the purpose of improvement and refinement before embarking on the actual data collection. This was important because it identified vague questions, unclear instructions, and insufficient space to write responses, clustered questions and wrong phrasing of questions was detected and refined.

### **3.6.2 Reliability**

Reliability can be defined as the extent to which a measurement instrument yields consistent, stable and uniform results over repeated observations or measurements under the same conditions each time (Bowling, 1997). A reliable instrument therefore, is the one that continually produces the expected results when used more than once to collect data from two samples drawn from the same population. To determine the reliability of the instrument a pilot study was done which involved two administrators and twenty households. The instruments were administered to them and results were obtained. Most importantly was to ensure the instruments yielded the same results on repeated trials to the same group. Those respondents who participated in the pilot study were not included in the actual study. The researcher used the split-half method in that all items that purported to measure the same construct were divided into two sets to monitor the effectiveness of the research instruments. Crowbach's coefficient alpha was used to correlate the results of the two sets. Using, SPSS<sup>®</sup> Version 15.0. Crowbach's alpha of 0.07 (rounded off) was considered adequate. The higher the Alpha the more reliable the instrument (Mugenda&Mugenda, 2008).The Alpha that was generated was 0.08 which assured the researcher the instruments intended to be used for data collection were reliable.

### **3.7 Data collection procedure**

The permission to collect data from the households in Rongai Location of Central District was obtained from the National Commission of Science, Technology & Innovation in the Ministry of higher Education, Science and Technology. The researcher also sought permission from the District Officer- Central District. After obtaining the permit, the researcher attached an introduction letter to the questionnaires and interview questions and sort permission from the Chief, Assistant Chiefs and headsmen to conduct research in their administrative areas. The researcher then distributed and administered the questionnaires personally to households in order

to create good rapport.

### **3.8 Data analysis**

This is a process of summarizing the collected data and putting it together so that the researcher could meaningfully organize, categorize and synthesis information from the data collecting tools. For the qualitative data, patterns or themes were identified while the quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The data was processed using statistical package for social science (SPSS) and given in frequency tables and percentages. The inferences were made from the findings which were discussed in relation to the literature review and consequently lead to making conclusions and appropriate recommendations from the analyzed data.

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration**

Ethics are principals or standards that protect the ownership of participants in a research study(Resnik (2005). They are actions taken to ensure safety and ownership of the participants is not violated whatsoever. These standards include: voluntary participation, informed consent, and confidentiality of information, anonymity to research participants and approval for the study from relevant authorities. A permit and research authorization letter was obtained from the National Commission of Science, Technology & Innovation in the Ministry of higher Education, Science and Technology.. Thereafter, the District Officer of Central District was notified of the research before the study was undertaken. A permit approving the study was attached to the research instrument together with the Letter of consent from the University of Nairobi, Department of Extra Mural Studies confirming that the study was legitimate. No respondent was forced into the study unwillingly and no individual's right were infringed upon. Code numbers were used instead of respondent's names in the questionnaires.

### **3.10 Operational definition of variables**

The operational definition of a variable provides a concrete description of the variable. If the variable is not directly measurable, it identifies aspects of the variable that can be directly measured. In addition, whether or not the variable can be directly measured, the operational definition names the possible values of the variable.

**Table 1.2 Operational definition of Variables**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Variable</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Measurement scale</b>	<b>Tools of Analysis</b>	<b>Type of tool</b>
To determine whether property ownership influence gender related violence	Independent <u>Variable</u> -property ownership Dependent <u>variable</u> -gender related violence	-Land -Cattle	-Nominal -Ordinal	-Descriptive statistics. -Inferential statistics.	-Frequency distribution tables -Percentages -Pearson's correlation coefficient
To find out whether domestic chores influence gender related violence	Independent <u>variable</u> . - domestic chores Dependent <u>variable</u> - gender related violence	-Cooking - Nurturing	-Nominal -Ordinal	-Descriptive statistics. -Inferential statistics	-Frequency distribution tables -Percentages -Pearson's correlation coefficient
To examine whether community participation influence gender related violence	Independent <u>variable</u> -Community participation Dependent <u>variable</u> - gender related violence	- Barazas -Workshops	-Nominal -Ordinal	-Descriptive statistics -Inferential statistics.	-Frequency distribution tables -Percentages -Pearson's correlation coefficient
To find out whether decision making influence gender related violence	Independent <u>variable</u> . -Decision making Dependent <u>variable</u> -gender related violence	-Education -Income use	- Nominal -Ordinal	-Descriptive statistics. -Inferential statistics.	-Frequency distribution tables -Percentages -Pearson's correlation coefficient

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion following research objectives.

**4.2 Questionnaires return rate**

The researcher sought to establish the number of returned questionnaires before embarking on the data analysis so as to establish the number of respondents to be used in the analysis. The results on questionnaire return rate are presented in Table 4.1

**Table 4.1: Questionnaires return rate**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Administration</b>		<b>Respondents</b>	
	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Returned	12	100	375	100
Not returned	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.1 shows that all the questionnaires were returned by the Administration and respondents under this study. This shows that data was collected from all the intended respondents and therefore was a good representation as proposed by the researcher. Also the researcher made a good follow up of the distributed questionnaires. All the respondents seemed to be interested in the study and therefore gave information that helped in achieving the study objectives.

**4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

The researcher sought information concerning the gender distribution of the respondents to ascertain whether the study was gender sensitive. The results were presented in Table 4.2.

**Table4.2: Distribution of Respondents by gender**

Categories	Administration		Respondents	
	Responses	Percentage	Responses	Percentage
Female	3	25.0	210	56.0
Male	9	75.0	165	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.2 revealed that, majority (75%) of the Administration interviewed were male. This shows that there was a gender imbalance in distribution of Administrators. On the other hand the gender distribution for respondents was almost the same with the female respondents slightly higher than the female by twelve percent. This means the questionnaires were well distributed in terms of gender and therefore were likely to give information which is relevant for the study.

#### 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The researcher further sought to establish the age distribution of respondents. The responses were presented in Table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by age for Administrators**

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 40	0	0.0
41 – 45	7	58
46 – 50	5	42
51 – 55	0	0.0
Above 55	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.4 revealed that majority (58%) of the Administrators were 41–45 years of age while the minority (42%) were 46 – 50 years of age. This age indicates that the Administrators were not very old and therefore were in a better position to make a follow up about gender violence in their location. There were no Administrators below 40 years or above 50 years. However the age of the Administrators might not influence the rate of gender violence against women in the location. Further the researcher investigated the Administrator’s academic qualifications. The results were presented in Table 4.4

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Administrators by qualifications**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
PhD	0	0.0
Masters	2	17.0
Bachelor	3	25.0
Diploma	7	58.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.4 revealed that majority (58%) of the Administrators had a Diploma education as their highest academic qualification, a few (25%) had a bachelor education while (17%) had masters education degree. It was however revealed none had a PhD. However the Administrators academic qualifications might not have any influence on gender related violence against women in the location. Further the researcher investigated the age distribution of other respondents. The results were presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5: Age distribution of Respondents**

<b>Age in years</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
15 - 24	105	28
25 - 34	149	41
35 - 44	93	24
45 - 49	28	07
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.5 shows that all women who filled the questionnaire were between ages 15 – 49 years.

#### 4.5 Respondents education level

The researcher investigated the education of the respondents and then tested a hypothesis to establish whether there was a significant relationship between socio-culture factors and gender related violence against women

The results were presented in Table which follows.

**Table 4.6: Respondents Education level**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
None	63	16.0
Primary	260	70.0
Secondary+	52	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.6 shows that majority of the respondents (70%) had primary education. This was followed by those who had no education with 16 percent and those with secondary and above education with 14 percent. This characteristic shows that most of the respondents level of education was low an indication of less knowledge on gender violence occurrences.

**Table 4.7 Marital status of respondents**

Category	Responses	Percentage
Single	0	0
Married	372	95
Others (Divorced/Widowed/Separated	23	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

On marital status of the respondent's, it was revealed that there were no single respondents, 95% of the respondents were married while 05% were in the category of divorced/widowed/separated. This implies that a good number of respondents had partners to related to in terms of gender related violence in their households however the 05% in the other category of respondents

implies they had at one time had partners hence a relation towards gender related violence can be traced.

**Table 4.8: Respondents Types of Marriages**

Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Monogamy	273	74.0
Polygamy	102	26.0
Bigamy	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Most (74%) of the respondents are in the union of Monogamy while 26% are in polygamy marriages and none was recorded to be in Bigamy marriage.

**Table 4.9: Respondents Religion**

Type	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Catholics	118	31.0
Protestants	153	41.0
Muslims	57	15.0
Others	49	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Most (41%) of the respondents were protestants, 31% catholics, 15% muslims and 13% other religions. This an indication religion plays a role in this society as well as in gender roles.

Economic activities	Responses	Percentage
Employed	58	15.0

**Table 4.10: Respondents nature of work**



Self-employed	17	5.0
Unemployed	300	80.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Category</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	152	41.0
No	223	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table

4.10 revealed that most of the respondents (80%) were unemployed, that is with no income or cash from their own. This was followed by those employed with 15 %. The least were those who were self-employed making 5%.

**Table 4.11 Respondents Experience of Abuse**

Respondents who have experienced abuse in or outside the household rate is at 41% while those who have never been abused is at 59%. This being evidence that gender related violence against women exists in the location.

**Table 4.12 Respondents Gender as cause of Violence**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	150	40.0
No	225	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Respondents 40% agreed that gender is a cause of violence while those that disagreed were 60%. An indication that to some extent gender contributes to gender related violence against women.

#### **4.6 Property ownership and gender related violence against women**

The first objective for this study was to establish influence of property ownership on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County. To achieve this

objective the respondents were required to state their level of agreement on whether property ownership influenced gender related violence against women .

The responses were presented in Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13: Responses on whether property ownership influenced gender related violence**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	262	69.0
No	113	31.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The researcher investigated whether there was a relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women using Pearson’s correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence.

The results were presented in Table 4.14

**Table 4.14 Relationship between property ownership and gender related violence**

		Property ownership	Gender related violence against women
Property ownership	Pearson Correlation	1	0.8
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.084
	N	375	375

Gender related violence	Pearson Correlation	0.8	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.084	
	N	375	375

The correlation coefficient relationship between property ownership and gender related violence is +0.80. This correlation coefficient is very high implying that there is a strong positive relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women. We therefore conclude that there is a significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women. The majority of the respondents agreed that property ownership resulted to gender related violence as women are trying to break the culture by implementing the Constitution of Kenya which men are resisting. In many cases gender related violence occurs when women try to own property and especially land. They are reminded that they are also a property of the men as the dowry was paid by the men.

#### **4.7 Domestic chores and gender related violence against women**

The second objective for this study was to establish the influence of domestic chores on gender related violence in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County. To achieve this objective the respondents were required to state their level of agreement on whether domestic chores influenced gender related violence against women .

**Table 4.15: Responses on whether domestic chores influenced gender related violence**

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No	105	28.0

Yes	270	72.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Majority of the respondents (72%) agreed that domestic chores influenced gender related violence while 28% differed with the statement.

The researcher investigated whether there was a relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women using Pearson’s correlation coefficient to test the hypothesis.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence.

**Table 4.16 Relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence**

		Domestic Chores	Gender related violence against women
Domestic chores	Pearson Correlation	1	0.45
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.055
	N	375	375
Gender related violence	Pearson Correlation	0.45	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.055	
	N	375	375

The correlation coefficient relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women is +0.45, implying that there is a weak positive relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women. We therefore reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women. However this relationship is not very strong implying that domestic chores was not a big consideration in gender related violence against women. The respondents stated that culturally, domestic chores are women roles and violence would only arise when the woman had not performed the chores as expected by the men.

**4. 8Community Socialization and gender related violence against women**

The third objective for this study was to establish the influence of community socialization on gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location of Kajiado County. To achieve this objective the Administrators were required to state their level of agreement on

whether community socialization influences gender related violence against women in the location. The responses were shown on Table 4.16.

**Table 4.17 Administrators responses on influence of community socialization on gender related violence**

Categories	Responses	Percentage
Great extent	2	16.0
Small extent	7	58.0
Not at all	5	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 4.17 revealed that, majority of respondents (58%) agreed that community socialization influences gender related violence to a small extent, 26% agreed to no extent and 16% to greater extent. This implies that although community socialization would influence gender related violence against women, it was not to a great extent. Majority of respondents stated that the role of community socialization especially in meetings was purely for men while women only participated in entertainment activities such as dancing and singing.

Further the researcher tested the hypothesis below to establish the relationship between community socialization and gender related violence The results were presented in Table 4.17.

H<sub>3</sub>: There is significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence against women

**Table 4.18 Relationship between community socialization and gender related violence**

		Community socialization	Gender related violence against women
Community participation	Pearson Correlation	1	0.49

	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.056	
	N	12	12	The
Gender related violence	Pearson Correlation	0.49	1	corr
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.056		elati
	N	12	12	on

coefficient between community socialization and gender related violence is +0.49, implying that there is a weak positive relationship between community socialization and gender related violence. We therefore reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence against women. However this relationship is not very strong since it is less than 0.5 implying that community socialization was not a big consideration in gender related violence against women. Majority of the women were found to be directed on activities to carry out during community socialization hence they had no choice as culture did not allow them to do anything beyond what they were directed to do by the men.

#### 4.9 Decision making and gender related violence against women

The last objective was to establish the influence decision making on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location in Kajiado County The researcher investigated whether the decision making had influence to gender related violence against women and the responses were presented in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.19: Responses on whether decision making influenced gender related violence**

Categories	Responses	Percentage
Yes	203	54.0
No	172	46.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100.0</b>

According to Table 4.19, 54% of the respondents, the decision making influenced gender related violence against women. However 46% of the respondents had a different opinion. Finally the researcher tested the hypothesis about the relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women as follows:

H4: There is significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women.

The results were presented in Table 4.20

**Table 4.20 Relationship between decision making and gender related violence**

		<b>Decision making</b>	<b>Gender related violence against women</b>
<b>Decision making</b>	Pearson Correlation	1	0.78
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.084
	N	375	375
<b>Gender related violence</b>	Pearson Correlation	0.78	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.084	
	N	375	375

The correlation coefficient relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women is +0.78. This correlation coefficient is very high implying that there is a strong positive relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women. We therefore conclude that there is a significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women. There was a clear indication that women culturally are not allowed to participate in any decision making and in instances where they did gender related violence occurred. The Ongata Rongai location being a patriachal community women have no rights to make any decisions culturally. All decisions are always made by men.

#### **4.10 Discussion of the Findings**

The researcher discussed the findings from this study against other studies in the literature review. It was established that majority (69%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that property ownership influences gender related violence against women and that there was a significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women. This agrees with Osita (2004) where culture in Kenya regards women and children as property therefore denying them access to productive assets. The British legal system, which was imposed, also contains facets that cast women as subordinate to men within the family. The man

was, for instance the head of the household and therefore the owner of the family property. This has placed women in a position not to own any property which has contributed to high level of poverty amongst women in Ongata Rongai Location

The study also revealed that, majority of respondents (72%) agreed that domestic chores influences gender related violence while 28% disagreed with the statement. This is an indication that the problem of violence against women in Kenya has to be understood within a historical and cultural context. Traditionally, patriarchal domination was the norm and men were recognized as having a right to 'chastise' their wives. This greatly has contributed to domestic chores being performed only by women. As the colonial rule and introduction of new economic and social structures disrupted the state of affairs, thus the males moved from their societal setting to search for work outside community. This has also led to girls at tender age carrying out domestic chores in preparation of womanhood to an extent that their rights are violated despite the constitution of Kenya 2010 spelling out clearly the rights of children which are not supposed to be violated and hence the cycle continues.

It was established that majority (58%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that community socialization influences gender related violence against women and that there was a significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence against women. This being justified in that women's participation in social networks has been noted as minimal which has activated their vulnerability to violence and in their inability to resolve domestic violence. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides that no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by a person acting of any written law or in the performance of the functions of a public office or a public authority. But in this study women were discriminated from participating in any discussions but only dictated what to do in functions.

It was finally established that, majority (52%) of the respondents indicated that decision making influenced gender related violence while 48% differed. Thus being a clear indication that there was a significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women. This has great impact on both men and women leading to both economic and social consequences, although the specific consequences will differ across countries and cultures.



Gender related violence is also experienced where women are denied both economic power and independence (decision making) as such denial prolongs women vulnerability and dependence.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses summary of the findings, discussion of the findings, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further research following research objectives.

#### **5.2 Summary of the findings**

The purpose of this study was to analyze the socio-cultural factors influencing gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County. Data was collected using the questionnaires and interview schedules as the main research instruments. The collected data was coded and analyzed using statistical package for social scientists using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

The first objective for this study was to determine whether property ownership influence gender

related violence in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County. The study established that majority of the respondents (69%) considered property ownership to influence gender related violence against women. This characteristic shows that most women experience gender violence as a result of property ownership. It was further established there is a significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women.

The second objective for the study was to find out whether domestic chores influence gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County. It was established that majority (72%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that domestic chores influence gender related violence against women. However 27% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. The study also established there is a significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado county.

The third objective for the study was examine whether community socialization influence gender related violence in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County . The study revealed that, majority of respondents (58%) agreed that community socialization influences gender related violence to a small extent, 26% agreed to no extent and 16% to greater extent. Further the study revealed that there is a significant relationship between community socialization and gender related violence against women. However this relationship is not very strong since it is less than 0.5 implying that community participation was not a big consideration in gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location.

The last objective for the study was to find out whether decision making influence gender related violence against women in OngataRongai Location in Kajiado County. Majority (67%) of the respondents indicated that decision making influenced gender related violence against women. However 33% of the respondents had a different opinion. Finally the researcher established that there was a significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women.

### **5.3 Conclusion from the study**

Based on the findings from this study, the researcher made the conclusion that there is a significant relationship between property ownership and gender related violence against women. More men were found to own and control property as compared to women. Also there was a significant relationship between domestic chores and gender related violence against women. Women were found to carry out most of the domestic chores amongst them nurturing, cleaning and cooking. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between community participation and gender related violence. Women are found to be instructed to entertain in meetings and other events but with no contribution whatsoever in the events. It was finally established that there was a significant relationship between decision making and gender related violence against women. The men are the majority decision makers in the households in OngataRongai Location of Kajiado county.

#### **5.4 Recommendations from the study**

Based on the findings for this study the researcher wishes to make the following recommendations:-

- i. The Government should sensitize communities on gender based violence consequences and educate them on various existing laws.
- ii. The NGOs should strengthen their strategies of curbing gender based violence.
- iii. The judiciary to strengthen commitment to gender equality in its actions to eliminate violence against women in all its forms and in all areas of life through proper interpretation and implementation of laws.
- iv. Government to participate in creating sustainable networks either informal (family and neighbours) or formal (community organizations, women's self-help groups) towards women empowerment.
- v. Various institutions to have policies and programs that explore innovative ways to increase resources in the hands of women. These initiatives could be credit programs targeted to women and income transfers targeted to women, among others. These programs will have positive effects on women's earnings and decision making ability.

## **5.5 Suggestions for further research**

The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of social-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai Location, Kajiado County in Kenya

Further research can be done on the following:-

- i. The influence of socio-economic factors on gender based violence against women.
- ii. Factors hindering empowerment of women against gender based violence
- iii. Contribution of NGOs towards Gender based violence
- iv. The role of Government in implementing GBV policies in its institutions

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## **APPENDIX I- LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO RESPONDENTS**

**Lenity Kagwiria Kibiti**

**P. O. Box 30173**

**00100 - Nairobi.**

**0728801092**

**Dear Sir/Madam,**

### **RE: REQUEST TO FILL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR RESEARCH PURPOSE**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi, School of Extra Mural Studies program. In order to fulfill the master's program requirements, I am undertaking a research project on influence of socio-cultural factors on gender related violence against women in Ongata Rongai location Kajiado county, Kenya. In regard to this, I kindly request you to assist me to collect data by filling out the accompanying questionnaire and use of any other relevant document that could give important information for this study.



The information gathered will be treated as confidential and will be for the sole purpose of this study. Kindly respond to the items in the attached questionnaires to the best of your knowledge.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

**Lenity Kibiti**

## **APPENDIX II :INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR RESPONDENTS**

### **Section A : Background information**

1. What is your gender?  
(a) Male [  ] (b) Female [  ]
2. What is your age?  
(a) 30 – 40 [  ] (b) 41 – 50 [  ] (c) 50 -60 [  ]
3. What is your highest academic qualification?  
(a) Diploma [  ] (b) Degree [  ] (c) Masters [  ] (d) P.hd [  ]
4. For how long have you been an administrator in this Location?  
(a) 5 years and below [  ] (b) 6 – 10 years [  ] (c) 10 -15 years [  ]

### **Section B: Respondent characteristics**

1. State the area of your Administration

(a) Location [ ] (b) Sub-Location [ ] (c) Division [ ] (d) Clan [ ]

2. How do you rate gender violence understanding level of your community?

(a) Very poor [ ] (b) Poor [ ] (c) satisfactory [ ] (d) Excellent [ ]

3. Comment on sensitization programmes on the gender violence to the community

.....  
 .....

4. Does the community embrace these Programmes?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

If yes who are the majority in attendance in these programmes?

(a) Men [ ] (b) Women [ ] (c) None [ ]

5. In your own opinion, to what extent do you agree that the following factors contribute to gender related violence against women in the Location (*Please tick where applicable*).

Factor	Great extent	To some extent	Not at all
Property Ownership Land, cattle, goats, buildings			
Domestic Chores Cooking, washing, nurturing			
Community Socialization Organizing meetings, discussions, views, entertaining			
Decision making Finances, number of			

children, education, production			
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**Section C: Gender Violence Cases**

6. State the number of gender violence cases reported.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		

7. In your own opinion do you think women experience more gender violence than men?

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

If yes explain why you think so.....  
.....

8. Should there be gender balance in all allocations or activities. Explain.

.....  
.....

9. How many cases in particular were reported in the year 2013?

.....

10. Out of those cases, how many were actions taken against?

.....

11. To what extent is the Constitution considered in the cases of gender violence?

(a) To a great extent [ ] (b) To a small extent [ ] (c) Not at all [ ]

12. Does gender violence have any kind of impacts in a household or community?.

(a) Yes [ ] (b) No [ ]

Specify.....

13. Who mostly reports information on gender violence to administration?

(a) Individual [ ] (b) Police [ ] (c) Community [ ]

### APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

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#### INSTRUCTIONS

Kindly answer the following questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling the space provided

#### A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

**1. Gender** (*please tick as appropriate*)

Male ( )                      Female ( )

**2. Age** (*please tick as appropriate*)

18-25 ( )      26-35 ( ) 36-50 ( ) 50 and above ( )

**3. Marital Status** (*please tick as appropriate*)

Married ( ) Divorced ( ) Separated ( ) Single ( )

**4. If Married or divorced/separated, type of marriage** (*please tick as appropriate*)

Monogamy ( ) Polygamy ( ) Bigamy ( )

**5 . Which is your type of religion?**

Catholic ( ) Protestant ( ) Muslim ( ) Others ( ) .....

**6. What is your nature of work ? (Please tick as appropriate)**

Employed ( ) Self Employed ( ) Unemployed ( )

**7 a) Have you ever been physically abused within and/or outside homestead?**

Yes ( ) No ( )

**b) If Yes who was the perpetrator.....**

**c) Do you suppose the abuse was influenced by your gender?**

Yes ( ) No ( )

**B:PREVALENCE,CAUSES,ANDMAGNITUDEOFGENDERVIOLENCE**

*((please tick as appropriate))*

**8 a) In your opinion, does the following factors contribute to gender related violence against women in the Community (Please tick where applicable)**

Factor	<b>Strongly agree (10)</b>	<b>Agree (8)</b>	<b>Undecided (6)</b>	<b>Disagree (4)</b>	<b>Strongly disagree (2)</b>
Property Ownership Land, cattle, goats, buildings					
Domestic Chores Cooking, washing, nurturing					

Community Socialization Organizing meetings, discussions, views, entertaining					
Decision making Finances, number of children, education, production					

**b) Who amongst below owns or performs the following activities?**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Community</b>
Property Ownership Land, cattle, goats, buildings				
Domestic Chores Cooking, washing, nurturing				
Community Socialization Organizing meetings, discussions, views, entertaining				

Decision making Finances, number of children, education, production				
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**9.a) Have you ever experienced violence?**

Yes ( )            No ( )

**b) If yes what type of violence was it?**

Physical ( )    Sexual ( )    Psychological ( )    Verbal ( )    Emotional ( )

Other ( ) Specify.....

**c) If yes, who was the perpetrator.....**

**d) Please narrate details of the**

**occurrence.....**  
.....

**e) How often does such an incidence occur? (Tick one)**

Once in while ( )    Regularly ( )    All the time ( )

**10a ) Have you ever reported an act of violence?**

Yes ( )            No ( )

**b) If yes, to whom?.....**

**c) If yes, was there any action taken?**

Yes ( )            No ( )

Specify.....