

**EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN’S DEVELOPMENT:
A CASE OF LIWALE TOWN WARD IN LIWALE DISTRICT, TANZANIA**

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that she has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **Effects of Domestic Violence on Children's Development: A Case of Liwale Town Ward in Liwale District, Lindi Region** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of a degree of Master of Arts in Gender Studies (MAGS).

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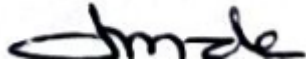
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DECLARATION

I, **Florentina Antony Mkunde**, declare that, the work presented in this dissertation is original. It has never been presented to any other University or Institution. Where other people's works have been used, references have been provided. It is in this regard that I declare this work as originally mine. It is hereby presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts and Gender Studies (MAGS).

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10/08/2023

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Date

DEDICATION

For my loving parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Mkunde, who laid the foundation of my education journey. This work is testimony that their tireless efforts were not in vain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to God for His divine blessings throughout my studies.

Second, I thank my supervisor, Dr. Jacqueline Bundala for her tireless guidance, encouragement, constructive input and patience throughout my study. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to work under her supervision. Third, I acknowledge my lovely husband Godfrey Kasembe and my son Collins Mosha for their moral and financial support. Fourth, I would also like to thank Dr Wilhemina Lyimo who tirelessly gave me valuable support and guidance in data management. Fifth, my thanks go to the District Administrative Secretary, who gave me support and invaluable advice during the whole period of my studies.

Without forgetting to thank all respondents for the cooperation they provided during data collection and leaders from Liwale District for allowing me to conduct this study in their district within the respective wards Liwale Mjini.

ABSTRACT

The study based focused on effects of domestic violence on children's development: a case of Liwale Town Ward in Liwale District, Tanzania. Specifically the study determined the causes of domestic violence, assessed the effects of domestic violence on children's development and determined the current strategies of reducing domestic violence. The researcher used mixed approach which included quantitative and quantitative approaches and adopted a case study design. The sample size was obtained through simple random sampling and purposive sampling. A sample of 110 respondents used. Data were collected through questionnaire survey, semi-structured interviews and focused group discussion. Qualitative data were coded and transcribed and subsequently analyzed through content analysis, with regard to quantitative data: descriptive analysis was done including index scale measurement. The findings revealed that overdrinking, poverty, lack of education and female partner refusal to have sex with male partner were some of the causes of domestic violence. It was also found children exposed to Domestic Violence were affected emotionally, psychologically and academically. The study established that there were strategies to curb domestic violence for example, provision of education about causes and effects of DV and establishment of by-laws in villages. The study concluded that low level of education is very common to many societies in Tanzania; hence ignorance can be the root cause of other sorts of violence. It was concluded that children born to irresponsible parents end up being vulnerable and marginalized. Finally the study recommends that the presence of by-laws makes villagers obey them because violating them is to invite sanctions and pain to themselves.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Children's Development, Abuse, Poverty.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	II
COPYRIGHT	III
DECLARATION.....	IV
DEDICATION.....	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	VI
ABSTRACT	VII
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VIII
LIST OF TABLES	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XIII
LIST OF ABBREVIATION.....	XIV
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	6
1.3 General Objective	7
1.4 Specific Objectives	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope of the Study	8
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	9
CHAPTER TWO	10
LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Theoretical Literature Review	10

2.2.1	Social Learning Theory.....	10
2.2.2	Control Theory.....	11
2.2.2	Causes of Domestic Violence	12
2.2.3	Effects of Domestic Violence on Children’s Development.....	13
2.2.4	Strategies of Reducing Domestic Violence	14
2.3	Theoretical Literature Review	15
2.3	Research Gap	24
2.4	Conceptual Framework of the Study	24
CHAPTER THREE		26
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		26
3.1	Introduction.....	26
3.2	Research Approach	26
3.3	Research Design.....	26
3.4	The Study Area	27
3.5	Population and Sample Size.....	28
3.6	Sample Size and Sampling Procedures	28
3.7	Data Collection Methods	30
3.7.1	Questionnaire	30
3.7.2	Interviews.....	30
3.7.4	Documentary Review.....	31
3.7.5	Focus Group Discussion	31
3.8	Data Analysis Procedures	32
3.9	Limitations of the Study.....	32
3.10	Validity and Reliability of the Instruments.....	33

3.10.1	Validity of the Instruments	33
3.10.2	Reliability of the Instruments.....	33
3.11	Research Ethical Consideration	33
CHAPTER FOUR.....		35
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION		35
4.1	Overview	35
4.2	Respondents' Socio-demographic and Economic Characteristics.....	35
4.3	The Causes of Domestic Violence in Liwale Town Ward	36
4.3	Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Mjini Ward of Liwale District.....	42
4.3.1	Effects based on emotional feelings.....	42
4.3.2	Effects on Academic Issues of Children	45
4.3.3	Effects on Social Life of Children	47
4.3.4	Effects on Children's Future Growth.....	49
4.4.	Curbing Domestic Violence.....	49
4.4.1	Providing Education (raising awareness of community members)	50
4.4.2	Using Mediation Approach by Meeting with Partners Involved in DV	51
4.4.3	Using Children's Councils and Other Committees to Raise Awareness	52
4.4.4	Establishment of Bylaws.....	54
CHAPTER FIVE		55
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS		55
5.1	Introduction.....	55
5.2	Summary	55
5.2.1	The causes of domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward	55
5.2.2	Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Town Ward.....	55

5.2.3	Strategies of Reducing DV in Liwale Town Ward	56
5.3	Conclusions.....	56
5.3.1	The causes of domestic violence.....	56
5.3.2	Effects of Domestic Violence	56
5.3.3	Strategies for Parenting Domestic Violence	57
5.4	Recommendations.....	57
5.5	Suggestions for Further Research	58
	REFERENCES.....	59
	APPENDICES	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Sample Size	29
Table 4.2: Respondents' Socio-demographic and Economic Characteristics.....	36
Table 4.3: Causes of Domestic Violence	42
Table 4.4: Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Mjini Ward	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework (Author's own construction).....	25
Figure 3.1: Map showing the Location of the Study Area.....	27

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CF	Conceptual Framework
CT	Control Theory
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DCO	District Community Officer
DV	Domestic Violence
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVI	Gender Based Violence Initiative
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LDC	Liwale District Council
MTAKUWA	Mkakati wa Taifa wa Kupinga Ukatili wa Kijinsia
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
SLT	Social Learning Theory
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States of America Aid
VAW	Violence Against Women
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The happiness of children and women has become a global issue and domestic violence is perceived as an unhelpful social phenomenon in health arena of women and children. Domestic violence refers to the use or threat of physical, sexual or emotional force by spouses, partners, relatives or anyone else with a close relationship with their victims. It occurs among people of all social classes, age groups, ethnic groups and cultures; among disabled and able-bodied people; and in homosexual and heterosexual relationships (Kearns *et al*, 2008).

Domestic violence is an international problem that does not discriminate based on race, religion, or class. While men can be victims as well, the vast majority of domestic violence victims are women (Harrison, 2021). Domestic violence can occur anywhere but certain conditions seem to raise its probability (UNICEF, 2015). Globally, it is estimated that one in three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way-most often by someone she knows, such as a husband, boyfriend, or other male family member (Harrison, 2021). Domestic violence can involve slapping, kicking, hitting, punching, burning or scalding, use of weapons or destruction of property; it often results in injury and can lead to death (Boursnell *et al*, 2010).

Domestic violence is a significant problem for those whose life is affected by this issue, the social, health and criminal justice agencies that respond to it, and wider society that must bear the costs (Devaney, 2015). Domestic violence can be physical,

sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone (Kabyazi, 2013). Violence and abuse in families, which is a widespread form of violence in many countries, is often the least disclosed or discussed (Osofsky, 2018).

Children are exposed to or experience domestic violence in many different ways and the effects of witnessing domestic violence will impact children in different ways depending upon the age and development stage of the child and individual resiliency factors. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that domestic violence poses a serious threat to children's emotional, psychological, and physical well-being, particularly if the violence is chronic (UNICEF, 2006). Domestic and family violence is the leading cause of homelessness for children in Australia (Bland & Shallcross, 2015; Spinney, 2013). Children victimized with domestic violence described living with fear, anxiety and dread, and worried about the safety of their siblings, mothers and themselves. Children further conveyed feelings of shame about their home life, and thus lacked confidence and self-esteem, resulting in poor peer relationships (Campo, 2015).

One of the studies in the United States of America (USA) found that, children were present in the households of the domestic violence group at more than twice the rate they were present in comparable households in the general population. Children under the age of five were more likely to be present in the homes in which domestic violence occurred (Fantuzzo and Mohr, 1999). In a British Crime Survey it was

reported that half of those who suffered domestic violence lived with a child aged sixteen years or younger (Mirrlees-Black, 1999). In Northern Ireland, three in ten victims believed that their worst incident had been seen and/or heard by their children (Devaney, 2015). Intimate partner abuse is a widespread problem throughout most of sub-Saharan Africa with some of the highest global rates appearing in Southern and East Africa. In some regions, women face pronounced gender-based discrimination across their life course as reflected in the practices of female genital mutilation (FGM), “bride wealth,” polygamy, and exclusion from education (McCloskey, 2016).

In Kenya, across all counties, bullying was indicated to be as common a form of gender based violence (GBV) as threats of physical violence (52 percent), with girls more affected than boys. Students also indicated being called inappropriate names (67 percent) and being pushed (63 percent) by fellow schoolmates (Otieno, 2020). According to the National Gender and Equality Commission, most common types of Gender Based Violence perpetrated against children are defilement, neglect, and abandonment. Others are the result of indiscipline on the part of children – for example, refusing to go to school or engaging in petty crime or activities likely to lead to crime (NGEC, 2016).

Tanzania was the first country in Africa to undertake A National Study on Violence against Children – for the first time measuring all forms of violence (sexual, physical and emotional) amongst girls and boys and giving national estimates of the prevalence of violence (National Survey, 2010). Although the problem of domestic violence has been widespread in Tanzania, some studies conducted in Lindi Region

such as by USAID (2016) and URT (2011) focused just on domestic violence without integrating it with effects on children's development.

There are a number of causes of domestic violence depending on the situation and circumstances in a particular time when violence happens. Here are some causes but not limited to these situations: Male partners who drink alcohol are more likely to experience all forms of violence. Also, women who have witnessed their fathers beating their mothers; many household members and polygamous marriages are more likely to experience violence. In addition, women from middle income households were more likely to experience sexual violence compared to women from poorer households (Kinyondo *et al*, 2021). Other factors mentioned were excessive use of alcohol, low level of education, lack of employment, lack of awareness of the legal rights and policies (Rugimbana, 2019).

According to Campo, (2015) domestic and family violence was more common among participants whose childhoods were characterized by a number of adversities, such as parental mental ill health, unemployment, poverty, family dysfunction, sexual abuse and impaired parental bonding. This study, therefore, is focusing on Alcohol abuse, Polygamy, Poverty, Unemployment and Low level of education. It further focuses on Lack of awareness, Dowry, Women neglect of children, Women refusal to have sex with the spouse, Women going out without their husband's permission and Child misbehavior as the cause of domestic violence in Liwale Ward.

Harmful traditional practices and other cultural reasons were mentioned as the main cause of intimate partner violence among the respondents (Magombola, and Shimba,

2021). Women's attitudes towards wife-beating was based on the respondents' acceptance of wife beating under at least one out of five circumstances—she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sex with him, and she burns the food (Vyas, *et al.*, 2018).

Domestic violence has long lasting psychological effects such as depression and low self-esteem, which further compromise the victim's ability to acquire a basic standard of well-being (Rugimbana, 2019). Domestic violence poses a serious threat to children's emotional, psychological, and physical well-being, particularly if the violence is chronic (UNICEF, 2006). There are behavioral difficulties exhibited by children affected by domestic violence including aggression, social incompetence and antisocial behavior. In addition, there are academic, emotional and psychological difficulties including anxiety, depression and symptoms of trauma (www.benevolent.org.au, 2013).

Children witnessing domestic violence often feel worthless and powerless, isolated and vulnerable. The emotional responses of children who witness domestic violence may include fear, guilt, shame, sleep disturbances, sadness, depression, and anger (at both the abuser for the violence and at the mother for being unable to prevent the violence). Physical responses may include psychosomatic problems and actual physical illnesses, bedwetting and there may be mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, cognitive disorders or suicidal ideas (UNICEF, 2006). This study, therefore, is presenting the findings about emotional feelings which are feeling worthless and powerless, feeling isolated and vulnerable, fear, guilt, shame, sleep disturbances and poor mental health. Also there are effects in the education of

children which are school dropout, absenteeism, lateness to school and early marriage as the effects of domestic violence on children's development in Liwale Ward.

Domestic violence occurs in all cultures although the intensity and type of violence may differ from one culture, social class, level of education and geographical location to another. The problem is that domestic violence continues to be highly prevalent in Tanzania despite efforts in legal and policy interventions at local and international level. The weaknesses in law enforcement and lack of viable policy strategies could be cited as main reasons for this failure (TAWLA, 2014). This study presents the findings on civil education to parents, conducting seminars of raising awareness to community members and establishment of by-laws as the strategies of reducing domestic violence.

1.2 Problem Statement

Domestic violence related issues, and their effects on children are common phenomenon in both developed and developing countries including Tanzania. In Tanzania, various studies have been conducted such as Kabyazi, 2013; McCleary *et al*, 2013; Vyasa, 2015; Setembo, 2016; Vyas and Jansen, 2018; Mosha *et al*, 2018; Mosha *et al*, 2019; Rugimbana, 2019). These studies focused on social-economic impacts of domestic violence on women in Karagwe District-Tanzania. (Kabyazi, 2013), help-seeking pathways and barriers for survivors of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Tanzania: Results from a Study in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya, and Iringa Regions (McCleary *et al*, 2013), violence against women in Tanzania and its association with health-care utilization and out-of-pocket payments: an analysis of

the 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (Vyasa, 2015), domestic violence and household income poverty in Babati District, Manyara Region, Tanzania (Setembo, 2016), factors for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Tanzania: a Qualitative Experience of Women Living in Informal Settlements in Iringa Tanzania (Mosha *et al*, 2018). Unequal power relations and partner violence against women (VAW) in Tanzania (Vyas and Jansen, 2018), prevalence and predictors of intimate partner violence among women living in informal settlements in Iringa Tanzania: A Cross Sectional Study (Mosha *et al*, 2019) and factors contributing to physical gender violence among married women in Arumeru District Arusha Region (Rugimbana, 2019).

Previous studies on domestic violence in Tanzania have often focused on different aspects for example, Gender Based Violence (GBV) (McCleary et al, 2013) , social economic effect to women (Kabyazi, (2013), violence against women (Vyas and Jansen, 2018), Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (Mosha et al, 2018). However the present study is focusing on effects of domestic violence on children's development: a case of Liwale Mjini Ward, Liwale District in Lindi Region.

1.3 General Objective

The main objective is to assess the effect of domestic violence on children's development in Liwale District of Lindi Region.

1.4 Specific Objectives

- i. To determine the sources of domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward.
- ii. To assess the consequences of domestic violence on children's development in Liwale Town Ward.

- iii. To determine the means of reducing domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward.

1.5 Research Questions

- i) What are the sources of domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward?
- ii) What are the consequences of domestic violence on children's development in Liwale Town Ward?
- iii) What are the means of reducing domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is useful for scholars in building up the body of knowledge by contributing to knowledge acquisition for academicians when undertaking further studies in the related field. To them, this study provides evidence and becomes a reference for related materials. The study further helps government in building better grounds for improved firm performance in curbing domestic violence. Again, the work aimed to contribute much to the policy makers on how to enact good policies related to domestic violence or any other type of violence towards minimizing their effects on children and the community at large. Moreover, since domestic violence is a serious concern in Tanzania, the study intended to emphasize on the government efforts to curb the problem by addressing it through multiple laws and policies. Tanzanian policies and legal frameworks are pluralistic.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Liwale District Council leaving aside other district councils in Tanzania. It researched at the selected ward which is Liwale Mjini,

leaving aside other wards in the District Council. In case of data collection, interview was used with District Community Officer (DCO), Ward Executive Officer (WEO) and Village Executive Officers (VEOs), while questionnaire survey was conducted to households found in villages of Liwale Mjini. The essence of conducting research within Liwale District Council (Liwale Ward in particular) was to determine the effects of domestic violence on children's development.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

This study mainly confined itself with two variables: domestic violence and child development. Domestic violence covers the causes of domestic violence, effects of domestic violence and strategies to curb domestic violence. The causes of domestic violence covered are Alcohol abuse, Polygamy, Poverty, Unemployment, Low level of education, Lack of awareness, Dowry, Women neglect of children, Women refusal to have sex with the spouse, Women going out without the husband's permission and Child misbehavior.

The effects of domestic violence in this study are the effects based on emotional feelings and effects in education of the child. Moreover, in the strategies to curb domestic violence, the study dealt with conducting seminars of raising awareness to community members and establishment of bylaws. Child development in this study covers children feeling isolated and vulnerable, being in a state of fear, feeling guilty, feeling shame, sleep disturbances and mental health challenges (depression, anxiety, cognitive disorder and suicidal ideas), school dropout, absenteeism from school and early marriage.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature in line with the specific objectives of this study. It is categorized into theoretical literature review and empirical literature review. Specifically, it discusses about the causes of domestic violence, effects of domestic violence on children's development, strategies of reducing domestic violence, research gap and conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Literature Review

2.2.1 Social Learning Theory

Social Learning Theory (SLT) is the school of behavioral thought that looks at both the internal and external thought processes (Robbins *et al.*, 2012). SLT was propounded by Albert Bandura in 1961. Through social learning theory, we see the importance of modeling and communication (verbal and non-verbal) for children and their developmental growth. Through much research and experimentation, it was determined that children often will model the behaviors of those around them. In a famous study by Albert Bandura in 1961, he studied children at the Stanford University Nursery School using a doll named "Bobo". During this study, children watched researchers acting aggressively towards the doll then, when children were left alone with the doll, they modeled that behavior and extended that aggression towards other toys (Nahavi, 2012).

The SLT was established to show how children often will model the behavior of those around them particularly the parents/guardians. In this perspective children

exposed to DV do model the behavior of their parents/guardians and ultimately being affected emotionally, mentally, psychologically and academically.

2.2.2 Control Theory

Control Theory (CT) is based on the concept that many family conflicts result from an individual's need to obtain and maintain power and control within a relationship (s). The motivation underlying the abuser's behavior is the power and control that she or he is able to exert over other members of the family (Rostock, *et al.*, 2002). The more powerful members of families (for instance fathers, parents, husbands) often use threats, force or violence to obtain compliance from less powerful family members (for example children, wives) (Goode, 1971). Threats, force, and violent behaviors are intended to prohibit the less powerful members of the family from engaging in behavior that the controlling individual does not want, while establishing a demand for "desirable" behaviors to occur (Goode, 1971).

In addition, the abuser may feel the need to gain control over how other family members think and feel (Rostock, *et al.*, 2002). Abusers, in an effort to maintain control over other members of the family, may use many forms of intimidation, such as coercion, isolation, economic abuse and denial of personal blame (Rostock, *et al.*, 2002). The victim(s) typically learn how to respond or challenge the abuse/abuser and it may become too overwhelming or dangerous for the victim (s). As a result, the victim (s) may begin to modify his/her/ their own behavior, slowly giving up control in order to survive and avoid continued abuse.

Isolating the victim from any social contact may be the most harmful form of intimidation the abuser uses because the possibility of escape for the victim(s) is

greatly reduced in the absence of social support (Rostock, *et al.*, 2002). In this perspective, CT is showing how the less powerful in the family can be controlled by the powerful and hence that becomes the source of domestic violence. The less powerful, for example children, can be affected much and find means to escape the threat and become street children, drop out from schools and other emotional and physical effects.

2.2.2 Causes of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence refers to any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological, or sexual harm to those in the relationship (Mosha, 2019). Among the acts of violence that were widely considered to be common, acceptable, and/or normal, there was a range of emotional, economic, physical, and sexual violence (McCleary et al., 2013). A study by Rugimbana, (2019) reveals that domestic violence includes physical actions for example, slapping, pushing, throwing things, kicking, beating, burning, choking, dragging and threatening using a weapon such as a knife or sharp instruments are most common. Apart from physical violence, in some cases there are psychological abuse like threats, constant belittling and humiliating; forced intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion; a variety of controlling behaviors like isolating a person from their family and friends, monitoring their movements, and restricting their access to information or help (Mosha, 2019).

According Kabyazi (2013), domestic violence was mainly caused by patriarchy system and poor awareness on effects of domestic violence. Other causes are poverty, alcoholism, reluctance of men/women. In some cases some men use

excessive physical force during sexual intercourse and force women to engage in sexually degrading acts. In that case the use of physical muscularity and excessive alcohol causes conflicts and makes some women to get separated and become single mothers (Rugimbana, 2019). In their study Vyas and Jansen, (2018) found several key factors that influenced women's risk of experiencing violence at the hands of their partners. Such factors include a woman going out without the husband's consent, a woman neglecting children, a woman arguing with her male partner and when the woman refuses to have sex with her male partner.

2.2.3 Effects of Domestic Violence on Children's Development

The effects of domestic violence on children are determined by their witness of and exposure to domestic violence. There are a number of negative effects on children exposed to domestic violence or any other similar type of violence. Children are at particular risk of experiencing domestic and family violence during and after parental separation (Campo, 2015). Research suggests that children and young people may encounter homelessness or housing instability as a result of domestic violence; for example according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data show that 34,073 children in Australia were homeless in 2005–06 (33% of the homeless population were the result of domestic violence) (Chamberlain & MacKenzie, 2006).

Children who witness repeated acts of domestic violence often become highly attuned to the impending threat of violence, which can lead to severe psychological stress, children become fearful and anxious (UNICEF, 2006). Children who had experienced domestic and family violence also reported anger, anxiety and insomnia.

Older children and adolescents in the study described how they would take on roles of responsibility in the family and felt obliged to protect siblings and mothers from violence (Campo, 2015). Domestic abuse creates a distressing, stressful and harmful environment, and the long-term consequences of this trauma can stretch into adulthood. There is emerging evidence that young children who have experienced domestic abuse score lower on cognitive measures even when allowing for mother's IQ, the child's weight at birth, birth complications, the quality of intellectual stimulation at home and gender (Cafass, 2019).

On one hand the effects of domestic violence on children is internalizing behavior problems including depression, suicidal behaviors, anxiety, fears, phobias, insomnia, tics, bed-wetting, and low self-esteem. On the other hand, children exposed to domestic violence demonstrated impaired ability to concentrate, difficulty in their schoolwork, and significantly lower scores on measures of verbal, motor, and cognitive skills (Fantuzzo and Mohr (1999). According to Harrison, (2021) children who are exposed to domestic violence in the home suffer long lasting harm. When children witness domestic violence, they experience elevated stress levels that can negatively affect cognitive functioning by impairing normal brain development.

2.2.4 Strategies of Reducing Domestic Violence

Serious steps are taken in many countries to curb domestic violence that have a number of effects. A study conducted in Australia observed that children's exposure to domestic and family violence has become a prominent policy; the State has established a policy to deal with domestic violence and its effects (Campo, 2015). In many areas of Tanzania, men and women are unaware of the laws and rights granted

to them by the constitution. This leads to them being isolated from the system on the assumption that there is no other option than to suffer in their homes (Rugimbana, 2019). However, in recent history and in limited developed nations, intimate partner violence has gained recognition as a Human Rights and Public Health issue. This is associated with the growing recognition of women's political, economic and sexual rights sparked during the last half of the twentieth century (Mosha, 2018).

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

In the USA, Moylan (2010) did a study titled 'The Effects of Child Abuse and Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescent Internalizing and Externalizing Behavior Problems.' The study specifically focused on examining the effects of child abuse and domestic violence exposure in childhood on adolescent internalizing and externalizing behaviors. Data for this analysis are from the Lehigh Longitudinal Study, a prospective study of 457 youth addressing outcomes of family violence and resilience in individuals and families. Results showed that child abuse, domestic violence, and both in combination (i.e., dual exposure) increase a child's risk for internalizing and externalizing outcomes in adolescence.

When accounting for risk factors associated with additional stressors in the family and surrounding environment, only those children with dual exposure had an elevated risk of the tested outcomes compared to non-exposed youth. However, while there were some observable differences in the prediction of outcomes for children with dual exposure compared to those with single exposure (i.e., abuse only or exposure to domestic violence only), these differences were not statistically significant. Analyses showed that the effects of exposure for boys and girls are

statistically comparable.

In Sub-Saharan Africa McCloskey *et al*, (2016) conducted a study on ‘Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of Prevention and Intervention Programs.’ Specifically the study presented evidence on the prevalence, determinants, and impact of IPV across several sub-Saharan African countries interpreted against the backdrop of social ecological theory. It also described prevention or intervention programs tested in different regions of Africa, selecting only those programs which were published in a journal outlet and which met a high criteria of implementation and methodology (n 5 7).

Based on review of the empirical literature, some risk factors for violence documented in Western societies are the same as in Africa, including poverty, drinking, a past history of child abuse or post-traumatic stress disorder, and highly traditional gender role beliefs. Low education is also associated with IPV for both women and men. In Africa, partner abuse intersects with the HIV pandemic, making violence prevention especially urgent. African programs to prevent IPV are often incorporated with HIV prevention; community building and community engagement are emphasized more in Africa than in the West.

In Zimbabwe Privilege *et al*, (2022) conducted a study on the effects of domestic violence on children and how it compares to forms of child abuse. Specifically it focused on exploring if domestic violence in households where there are children should be classified as a form of child abuse and be dealt with in the same way as other types of child abuse. For this study, primary data from a qualitative research methodology was carried out in Chinhoyi, Mashonaland West. Community members

were interviewed and focus groups were used to collect data on child abuse and domestic violence. Secondary data was also used to explore what is known about child abuse and domestic violence. The study concluded that, to effectively fight against child abuse, it is very important that all types of child maltreatment such as Domestic Violence are identified.

In Tanzania Kabyazi (2013) conducted a study on socio-economic impacts of domestic violence on women in Karagwe District Council. The study used cross-sectional research design where both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed. A sample of 84 respondents was identified using purposive and random sampling. Data was collected through questionnaire, observation and interviews, while analysis was done using Statistical Package in Social Sciences (Version 16.0). Findings revealed that there was existence of domestic violence in the area. Major causes of domestic violence were said to be patriarchy system and poor awareness on effects of violence, poverty, alcoholism and reluctance to change among men and women.

Further, all respondents agreed that domestic violence is highly affecting women's socio-economic development, as it has negative effect and undermines their economic freedoms. Women suffer physically, emotionally, and psychologically as a result of violence, hence they face economic and social consequences that affect their lives. The study further revealed challenges such as poor awareness of women on institutions that provide services related to gender issues. Women's silence after being abused and lack of legal services are other findings.

In Tanzania Vyas (2015) conducted a study on ‘Violence against Women in Tanzania and its Association with Health-Care Utilization and Out-of-Pocket Payments: An Analysis of the 2015 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey.’ This study aimed at assessing whether physical or sexual violence against women is associated with higher health-care utilization rates and out-of-pocket expenditures in Tanzania. Multivariate regression analysis was used to assess the association between health-care utilization and partner and non-partner violence among 9,304 women. Outpatient and inpatient health expenditures were analyzed using means and t-tests.

The findings showed that women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence (partner or non-partner) were significantly more likely to utilize health services, and in particular outpatient services, than never abused women. In concluding, the study highlights how violence against women in Tanzania potentially translates to higher health-care utilization, possibly because of the long-term or chronic effects of persistent abuse. The study recommended that the government should address the issue of violence against women more widely, thereby reducing their own costs as well.

In Kenya NGEV (2016) conducted a study on gender-based violence in Kenya: the economic burden on survivors. This costing study aimed at contributing to a deeper understanding among stakeholders – including policymakers, political leaders, civil society, communities, and families – of the magnitude of the costs and potential costs of GBV in Kenya. The specific objective of the study was to determine the direct monetary costs (medical, transportation, arbitration, and litigation) to the

survivors, perpetrators, and family members, and to estimate the time cost (opportunity cost) in terms of loss of income and productivity among the survivors, perpetrators, and their families.

A sample of seven counties (Kakamega, Kilifi, Migori, Meru, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Narok) was selected based on the prevalence of gender-based violence. Although a sample of 400 survivors was desired, the study reached 55 percent (218) of the targeted survivors and 150 percent (150) of perpetrators. The survivors were randomly accessed through service providers in hospitals, children's departments, social services departments, rescue centers, and children's homes. Purposive sampling was then done to ensure that the selected participants met the criteria, i.e. that the participants were survivors of gender-based violence and not any other form of violence.

The data was collected through semi-structured questionnaires administered to the survivors, perpetrators, and key informants. In addition, focused group discussions were held to triangulate the information obtained from other interview methods. The results indicate that GBV imposes tremendous costs on survivors and their families. The average cost of medical-related expenses per survivor and family, reporting to the police, loss of productivity and pre-mature mortality amounts to KES 46 billion annually, which translates to about 1.1 percent of Kenya's gross domestic product.

The study further demonstrates that perpetrators and their families similarly incur heavy losses arising from incarceration, litigation, social stigma, court attendance, and loss of time and productivity. The perpetrators and their families incurred costs

of about KES 33,000 in legal fees, and about KES 105,000 in other costs related to litigation. The lost monthly income due to incarceration was about KES 28,000. From the results of the study, it is clear that both national and county governments should develop robust programme targeting the reduction or elimination of gender-based violence. If the targets are achieved, considerable resources will be released to other sectors of the economy.

In Tanzania Mosha (2019) conducted a study on ‘Prevalence and Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence among Women Living in Informal Settlements in Iringa Tanzania: A Cross Sectional Study.’ Specifically, the study focused on seeking to investigate factors associated with IPV in a sample of women aged 15-49 years living in urban informal settlements of Iringa Municipality, Tanzania. This was a cross-sectional study that used a survey to collect data from 300 women living in informal settlements of Iringa. The study findings showed that there is a prevalence of IPV among women living in informal settlements, and the most abused women were young women. The study recommended that there should be a program promoting awareness of IPV and steps to be taken when faced with the situation. Health policy-makers should also plan for possible interventions on the prevention of IPV, including the provision of education on impacts of IPV and measures to be taken in cases of IPV incidences.

In Tanzania Nkya (2020) conducted a study on the challenges of addressing gender based violence in Arusha, Tanzania. The study focused on three objectives including: identifying various forms of Gender Based Violence in Arusha, Tanzania; finding out challenges of addressing Gender Based Violence in Arusha, Tanzania

and assessing the measures taken to address Gender Based Violence in Arusha, Tanzania. This study employed questionnaires and a sample of 100 respondents where both secondary and primary data collection methods were used. Data was analysed through descriptive statistics so as to produce frequencies, tables and graphs by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences.

Results revealed several forms of violence including: physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, economic violence, and cultural violence. Also major challenges found were traditional beliefs and practices, low literacy levels, shame, poverty, breakdown, and fear of retribution. Furthermore, results showed that the following measures should be taken to address gender based violence in Arusha: first education; that is to educate the society to raise its voice to fight violence in their families, communities, work place, institutions and countries; second capacity building for different actors to address Gender Based Violence.

The study recommends that, sustainable education is needed so as to empower women. Also the Government, individuals and the private sector must ensure awareness and the implementation of the laws are practiced. Again the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children must be engaged in the research based on Gender Based Violence to understand the problems effectively and translate the policy into action. Also social workers must play their role in the society to reduce Gender Based Violence through their roles, theories, ethics, conduct research to show the effects of Gender Based Violence on the individual and community and strengthening individual and community knowledge and skills.

In Tanzania Kinyondo (2021) conducted a study on ‘Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence in Tanzania: Evidence from the National Demographic and Health Survey.’ Determinants were estimated by analyzing the 2015/16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) data using logistic regression. Results showed that risk factors which were positively associating with IPV include male partner alcohol abuse, history of domestic violence in childhood, years in marriage, polygamous marriage and household size.

Meanwhile, deterrent factors comprise the age of married women and male partner’s education. Furthermore, results indicated varied determinants of different forms of IPV across different zones in Tanzania. It is against this backdrop that we recommend for policies that ensure both women and men have equal access to quality education; amendments of relevant laws as well as raising IPV awareness using zone-specific determinants to discourage cultural norms that condone IPV.

In Tanzania, Rugimbana (2019) conducted a study on factors contributing to physical gender violence among married women in Arumeru, Arusha Region. It was conducted in order to mainly focus and promote gender equality to marginalized communities and women through mainstreaming thus contribute to PGV reduction. Physical Gender Violence is a worldwide public problem which cuts across all ages, classes, cultures and nationalities. The determinants occur at the individual, community and societal levels within all social, economic, religious and cultural groups. The evaluation employed both quantitative and qualitative as mixed methods for data collection.

The methods used to collect data included questionnaire, interview guide and document review. A non-probability purposive sampling was used to select PGV clients, stakeholders and key informants. The study found that alcohol consumption affected men and led to physical violence. It was concluded that participants were aware of services provided by the programmes. However, socio-cultural, economic and related factors influence physical gender violence among married women. It is recommended that institutions should facilitate a policy dialogue on the social, health and economic consequences of PGV on sustainable development of a society as a whole.

In Tanzania (Magombola, and Shimba, (2021) conducted a study on factors influencing intimate partner violence among women in Meru, Karatu and Monduli District Councils. Specifically, the study examined the causes of the persistent act among intimate partners. Data was collected from 400 respondents, whereas triangulation of quantitative and qualitative methods was used in the study. A survey was used to collect quantitative data, at the same time focus group discussions and in-depth interviews were used to collect qualitative data. The study found that the causes of the persistent act among intimate partners was male dominance, poverty, alcoholism, dissatisfaction in family and traditional factors were among the main factors towards intimate partner violence among the Maasai, Meru and Iraqw. Apart from those, anger, past history of violence, multiple partners, low level of education and weak legal sanctions were other factors influencing Intimate Partner Violence.

The study recommends that a stronger commitment be shown by the government by providing necessary support in terms of financial and human resources.

Government's commitment should go beyond policy declarations and start to play a proactive role in capacity building to the entire community of the most affected areas. Community leaders and families should be sensitized on the dreadful act of intimate partner violence and discrimination against women.

2.3 Research Gap

Different studies have been done concerning Domestic Violence (DV) or related violence including Gender Based Violence (GBV), Violence Against Women (VAW) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in different countries including Tanzania (Moylan 2010; Kabyazi, 2013; Vyas, 2015; McCloskey et al, 2016; Mosha, 2019; Rugimbana, 2019; Nkya, 2020; Kinyondo, 2021; and Magombola, & Shimba, 2021). Upon the reviewed literature, there is inadequate information about this study in Tanzanian context. Such studies did not consider exploring specifically the effect of domestic violence on children's development but most focused on GBV, IPV and VAW. That is why the researcher wants to fill the knowledge gap by exploring the effects of domestic violence on children's development: a case of Liwale Mjini Ward of Liwale District in Lindi Region.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study

Domestic Violence is serious human rights, social and public health issue in many parts of the world and its consequences can be devastating. Children's exposure to domestic violence has been linked to a number of deleterious outcomes across a range of developmental domains. In this study, domestic violence is conceptualized in terms of causes, effects and strategies to curb it. Causes of domestic violence are identified as alcoholism, polygamy, poverty, unemployment and low level of

education; it further focuses on lack of awareness, dowry, women neglect of children, women refusal to have sex with the spouse, women going out without their husband's consent and child misbehavior.

Effects are identified as feeling worthless and powerless, feeling isolated and vulnerable, feeling guilty, shame and fear, sleep disturbances and poor mental health, school dropout, absenteeism from school, lateness to school and early marriage. Strategies are determined by conducting awareness raising seminars for community members and establishment of bylaws. In brief, the conceptual framework indicates that domestic violence is determined by its causes and effects of which leads to establishment of strategies to curb it. If no action of curbing it is taken, children will continue to be affected emotionally, mentally and academically as long as they are exposed to domestic violence.

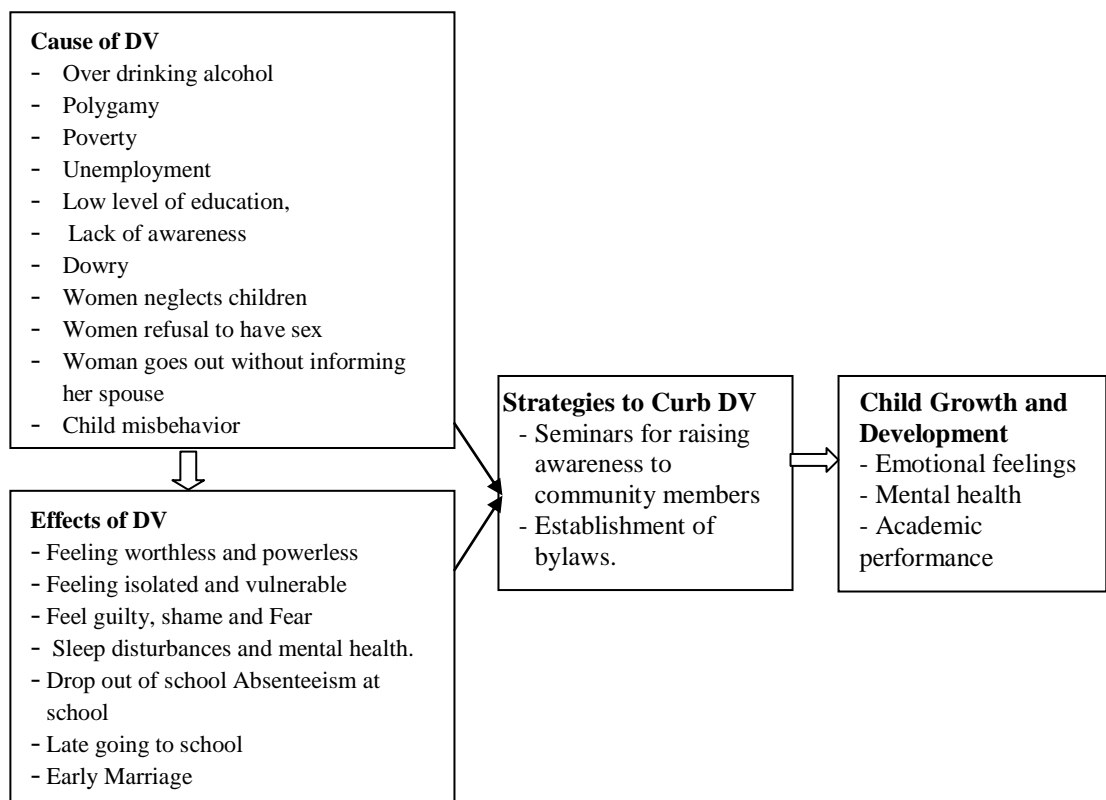


Figure 2:1 Conceptual Framework (Author's own construction)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter entails such aspects as research approach; research design; target population; study area; sample size and sampling procedures; data collection methods; validity and reliability of data collection instruments; data analysis; limitations of the study, validity and reliability of the instruments as well as research ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Approach

The researcher used a mixed research approach which included both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Using the mixed research approach involved the investigator to employ reports, explanations, and sketches to depict the character of the problem (Creswell, 2009). The qualitative approach made it possible for the researcher to get the picture of the pertinent issues associated with the effects of domestic violence on children's development. The quantitative research approach was adopted because numerical data were obtained through a questionnaire which provided an immediate picture of the phenomena studied by quantifying them.

3.3 Research Design

Kothari (2004) describes research design as the settings for the collection and analysis of data in such a way it is aimed at associating the significance of the research purpose with the economy at hand. The study adopted a case study design as the most appropriate technique in guiding the study. A case study design enables the researcher to rely on multiple sources of data for triangulation purposes (Stelja,

2013).

3.4 The Study Area

The study was conducted in Liwale District of Lindi Region. The study area was specified at Liwale Mjini Ward.

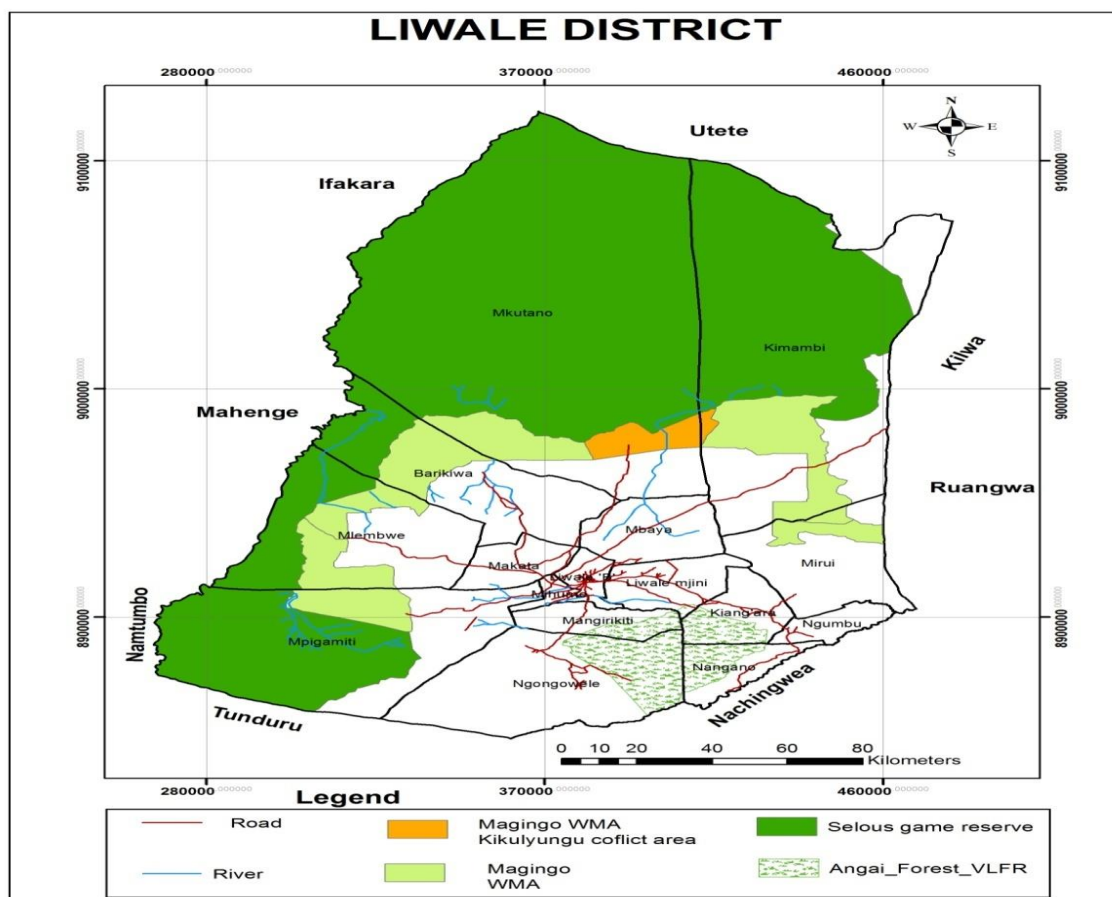


Figure 3.1: Map showing the Location of the Study Area

The study was carried out in households found in villages that compose Liwale Mjini Ward. There were some few cases of domestic violence that were reported that happened in Liwale District. or example in the whole Liwale District there were about 24 (15 girls and 5 boys) reported cases from different wards as follows; Liwale Mjini Ward there were 9 cases (6 girls and 3 boys), in Likongoweje there were 5

cases (3 boys and 2 girls), in Mangirikiti Ward there were 3 cases (2 girls and 1 boy) and in the Mihumo Ward there were 7 cases (5 girls and 2 boys). However, this area was selected because of the availability of adequate information on domestic violence and its effects on children's development.

3.5 Population and Sample Size

Target population of this study includes women in households and children (Standard Seven pupils in primary school) of Liwale Mjini Ward. The ward has a total number of 1788 households and a total number of 489 Standard Seven pupils of the academic year 2023.

3.6 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Sampling according to Kothari (2004) is such parts selected from collective of the totality based on totality made. This involved a process of conducting selection from group of items intended to be researched like community, students, certain behavior or any items supposed to be researched for. The issues influencing certain items taken as sampling is whether such sampling could be available units to represent whole population. Units in the study population had an equal chance of being selected (Kothari, 2004).

Researcher applied both Simple Random Sampling and purposive sampling to find out correctness of relevant data on required time. Simple random sampling is the best way of selection of items to represent others which are not selected. This research employed this sampling technique from the group of households. Simple random sampling technique was opted because each individual woman in a household was chosen randomly and entirely by chance, such that each individual

had the same probability of being chosen at any state during sampling process. Simple random sampling without replacement was used for heads of households and pupils in village primary schools in which the population was more homogenous and thus random sampling was most appropriate.

Therefore, every next third head of the household from the village enrolment list was selected; likewise it was done to pupils found in village primary schools. The ward comprises of six (6) villages, all six villages were purposively selected and there was no need of selecting some of them because the study was done in one ward only. Purposive sampling was also used to obtain/select key informants who constituted District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), Ward Executive Officer (WEO) and Village Executive Officer (VEO).

As the number of households and pupils was very high, it was thus important that the sample size which was simple and manageable was selected and limited to the small size which represented the whole community targeted. Therefore, 7 households were selected from each village which made a total of 42 households. The ward had four primary schools, from each primary school the study focused on pupils of Standard Seven who could express themselves well, and simple random sampling technique was used to obtain 17 pupils from each school who formed a sample size of 68 pupils. The total sample size was 110 respondents.

Table 1.1: Sample Size

Categories	Number Of Respondent
Head of household	42
Children	68
Total	110

Source: Field data (2021).

3.7 Data Collection Methods

In this study, data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and documentary review.

3.7.1 Questionnaire Survey

According to Kothari (2006) when a researcher prepares questionnaires, they must consider the study researched for in order to avoid misuse of real information from respondents. In this study questionnaires were used to collect information from 80 households and 40 pupils of primary school. The structure of the questionnaires constituted items with both closed and open-ended items. The questionnaires comprised of mixture items which were required to tick appropriately and the free response (open-ended) questions. In order to simplify understanding and filling, the questionnaires were translated and administered in Kiswahili. Questionnaires were used to collect data which were in line with all the three objectives of the study. Therefore, in this study all questionnaires which were distributed to women in households and pupils in primary schools were duly filled and obtained for analysis.

3.7.2 Interviews

Interviews were used preferably due to their flexibility and ability to generate in-depth information through the use of major general questions, enriched by the use of follow-up questions (Bryman, 2012). Interviews were used to tap information from key informants (DCDO, WEO and VEOs). By using interview guides the researcher was able to follow up incomplete or unclear responses by asking additional probing questions. During the face-to-face interview sessions with participants responding orally to the researcher, the latter assumed the role of moderator, while avoiding

putting words in their mouths. Instead, the participants were left free and given time to decide on what to talk about and to present their views. All interviews were conducted in Kiswahili language despite the free opportunity to use either Kiswahili or English. The interviews lasted for about 15 to 45 minutes and were audio recorded. The interview sessions started after a brief introduction of the study, which was followed up by signing the consent forms after the participants had read and willingly agreed to participate in the study.

3.7.4 Documentary Review

In this study, the researcher sought for documents from the registry offices of DCDO office of Liwale District, WEO's office of Liwale Mjini Ward and VEO's offices. The documents sought were those which were about domestic violence or any other similar type of violence report that were available in the mentioned offices. DCDO, WEO and VEOs are responsible for dealing with domestic violence cases once reported to them. The researcher also sought the documents based on bylaws that prohibit domestic violence. The data collected through the review of documents enabled the researcher to cross-check the consistency of data collected through questionnaires.

3.7.5 Focus Group Discussion

This is a technique where a researcher assembles a group of individuals to discuss a specific topic, aiming to draw from the complex personal experiences, beliefs, perceptions and attitudes of the participants through a moderated interaction (Cornwall & Jewkes, 1995). The FGDs were conducted in village councils found in six villages namely Makonjiganga, Kilipwike, Mungurumo, Naluleo, Mpirani and

Tepetepe. In each selected village, a focused group discussion (FGD) was carried out in small groups consisting of men and women. FGDs were organized in members' households. Participants were purposively selected from the households affected by domestic violence during extra-ordinary village meetings called by the VEOs. The FGDs were guided by themes and topics for discussion.

3.8 Data Analysis Procedures

This study used both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Numerical data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) (IBM SPSS statistics version 20) where in charts and frequency tables were generated and used to present data from questionnaires. The causes and effects of domestic violence were measured by using an Index scale. Every respondent was required to rate her response to various statements on a 5 point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = undecided, 4 = agree and 5 = strongly agree). Content analysis was used to analyze quantitative data. Data were analyzed, presented, discussed, and interpreted as per research objectives.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

This study has presented findings from a survey conducted in six villages of Liwale Mjini Ward in Liwale District. Based on the cultural and socio-economic differences of the country, the findings from this study cannot be used to draw a generalized conclusion representing all villages in the country. Therefore, more case studies in terms of districts and regions are required so as to acquire enough evidence to draw firmer conclusions. The delay in getting permission to conduct research in the villages from the Ward Executive Officer hindered the researcher to collect data as

per plan. However, with the assistance of skilled and punctual enumerators data were timely collected.

3.10 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

3.10.1 Validity of the Instruments

In order to ensure the accuracy of the findings to be obtained, the researcher ensured that the research tools measured what was supposed to be measured by subjecting instruments to a pilot study among 6 villages of Liwale Mjini Ward in Liwale District. A pilot study was considerably useful in this study for enhancing improvement of the questions which might be ambiguous and were reshaped to remove the ambiguities.

3.10.2 Reliability of the Instruments

Instruments' reliability in this study was ensured through triangulation of the data. Triangulation refers to the process of combining data sources or techniques such as interviews, documents, and FGD in order to understand a research question from various points of view (Ary *et al.*, 2010). Data triangulation was credited for its capability to aid researchers in checking whether data collected from diverse instruments confirm one another. In this study triangulation of the four major data collection methods was employed including interviews, FGD and questionnaires. The use of multiple methods of data collection in this study provided the researcher with flexibility in exploring the research questions.

3.11 Research Ethical Consideration

This research applied the following strategies to address ethical matters. The researcher first obtained a letter from the sponsoring University (Open University of

Tanzania) to introduce herself to the WEO and thereafter to the VEOs before the commencement of the study. The researcher was careful when constructing data collection instruments. In addition, the researcher assured the respondents that whatever they answered was treated with utmost confidentiality, anonymity and sought their full consent to participate in the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents the findings and discussion which are in line with the objectives of the study and research questions. The purpose of this chapter is to provide detailed information on the effects of domestic violence on children's development: a case of Liwale Mjini Ward of Liwale District in Lindi Region. The chapter is divided into four sections, namely: Respondents' socio-economic demographic characteristics, the causes of domestic violence, the effects of domestic violence on children's development, the current strategies of reducing domestic violence.

4.2 Respondents' Socio-demographic and Economic Characteristics

The study findings as presented in Table 4.2 show that 38.2% were male whereas 61.8% were female. The majority of the respondents were aged between 10-18 years while under a quarter (20.9%) was between 18 – 35 years. The majority (70.9%) of the respondents had primary school education while 17.3% had secondary school education. The findings further revealed that 61.8% respondents were students whereas less than a quarter were farmers. In addition, 37.1% of the respondents were exposed to/witnessed domestic violence.

Table 4.2: Respondents' Socio-demographic and Economic Characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	42	38.2
Female	68	61.8
Age groups		
10 – 18	68	61.8
18 – 35	23	20.9
35 – 55	16	14.5
55 +	3	2.8
Education Level		
Informal Education	7	6.3
Primary	78	70.9
Secondary	19	17.3
Tertiary	6	5.4
Witnessed / exposed to domestic violence		
Yes	39	37.1
No	66	62.9
Socio-economic activities		
Employed	6	5.5
Business	8	7.3
Farming	26	23.6
Livestock Keeping	2	1.8
Students	68	61.8

Source: Field data (2022).

4.3 The Causes of Domestic Violence in Liwale Town Ward

Focusing on the causes of domestic violence, the study through index scale analysis revealed that 91% of the respondents supported the statement which stated that domestic violence is caused by a male partner who overdrinks alcohol. During the FGD it was viewed that in some households when a parent overdrinks alcohol, the drunkard parent brings troubles to the family by slapping, hitting, beating and choking women or children. In some cases children experience too much shouting which disturbs their sleep. This was evident from one of the FGDs meetings at Naluleo Village, which revealed the following.

... Overdrinking is the main cause of the domestic violence in our society; when some parents get drunk, they are out of their mind in terms of controlling emotions, and start misbehaving. Such parents tend to

shout more after consuming alcohol because liquor increases the likelihood of becoming aggressive or angry and easily hot-tempered (FGD September 2022).

Similar findings were observed during the interview with key informants who insisted on extreme drinking of alcohol as one of the causes of domestic violence.

This was reported by one of the key informants at the ward level as follows:

In this ward there is excessive drinking of alcohol among spouses; it happens in some cases that the husband or wife is a drunkard or both partners are drunkards. And some turn out to be liquor slaves and become irresponsible to their families. Such behavior initiates conflicts in the households (Key Informant 6: September 2022).

It is a normal experience in different communities, that some individuals are liquor slaves due to the fact that, when they are drunk they tend to lose their senses and start misbehaving by making trouble to others. Likewise, such a person may misbehave the same way in their households. Some become irresponsible to their families and with this kind of behavior domestic violence becomes inevitable. Some studies determined that, alcohol affects cognitive and physical function thus reducing self-control and leaving individuals less capable of negotiating a non-violent resolution to conflicts within relationships (Magombola and Shimba, 2021). Likewise, Kinyondo *et al*, 2021 pinpointed that women with male partners who drink alcohol are more likely to experience all forms of violence. However, women should be at home and take care of the children and house; otherwise if they go to bars to drink alcohol with their husbands that can lead to domestic violence.

Likewise, the study found that 82.7% of respondents cited poverty as a source of domestic violence and 79.1% of the respondents agreed that lack of employment/sustainable income is one of the causes of domestic violence. In some cases poor

living conditions of a family creates pressure and stress on the parenting of that family, thus, may lead to domestic violence. This was also revealed by one of the key informants at the village level who said:

One of the causes of domestic violence is lack of employment or a sustainable income to women or both men and women. However if such a problem is to a woman then the woman becomes dependent on her partner; if the man is arrogant he may use the opportunity of a woman lacking sustainable income to mistreat his spouse and family at large by not providing needs on time and blaming his spouse that she is jobless she does not contribute anything to family sustenance (Key informant 4: September 2022).

This is to say, a household without a sustainable income runs into miserable life, and hence always falls into trouble. Sometimes the man's income may not fulfill all the family needs; at that point both husband and wife need to work hard for the survival of their families. If only one partner is generating income and the other partner does not, conflict may arise between them. According to Rugimbana, (2019) some stakeholders perceived physical gender violence as occurring frequently in their society specifically in rural areas because of culture and poor economic status among some marginalized populations.

The government of Tanzania intends to strengthen household economy specifically for women as a means of reducing gender-based violence. Even if violence occurs at all levels of society, poverty remains a factor that increases people's vulnerability to domestic violence by increasing their exposure to potentially violent situations, in particular by reducing their ability to avoid or escape from such situations (Kabyazi, 2013). Women need to be empowered financially, due to the fact that financial empowerment of women reduces their economic dependence on their husbands or partners and that may reduce their level of submission and consequently triggering

IPV (Kinyondo, *et al*, 2021).

The findings revealed that 91.8% agreed that low level of education of some individuals is the cause of domestic violence and it was noted that 76.4% of the respondents agreed with the statement which stated that lack of awareness of the community members is the source of domestic violence. Likewise during the interviews it was noted that ignorance is one of the causes of domestic violence in Liwale Ward community. Ignorant parents tend to beat children as a means of establishment of good behavior, believing that beating children is the best way of maintaining discipline. This was revealed by one of the key informants from one of the villages who had the following to say:

... the level of education, understanding and awareness of some women in this ward is low. Some women are victims of domestic violence; however for them they view it as normal and as part of life. Education is very important to the community; some people do not know their rights because of lack of education and awareness (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

This indicates that, in any community basic education about social life is vital; this does not need a person to spend many years in school studying. Some need short courses or just three to one week seminars of raising awareness and individuals become conscious about different issues in their social life. For example, education about human rights and rights of women and children in the community needs only a short period of time for the stakeholders to raise awareness into communities.

Traditions and customs do conflict with some of the rights of women and children, but as long as the rights have positive results to the communities, the community members need to be aware about them. It is a great challenge that some women don't

know their rights and even keep silent when they suffer from violence (Mosha1 et al, 2018). Nevertheless, in many areas of Tanzania, men and women are unaware of the laws and rights granted to them by the constitution (Rugimbana, 2019).

Furthermore it was disclosed that 72.7% of the respondents pinpointed that women refusal to have sex with their spouses is one of the causes of domestic violence in the study area. This happens in some households especially when a spouse was drunk or wished to have sex without good communication from their partners. It was reported that demanding sex from a partner against her will and forcing sexual acts were largely believed to be pervasive. This was explicitly made clear in one of the FGDs at Kilipwike Village:

...forced sexual acts or demanding sex against women's will is a very sensitive matter and happens every day in our area. But we do not take it seriously because when one dares to talk to the elders about the matter she is advised to tolerate and keep it to herself for the sake of protecting her family's interest (FGD. September 2022).

The quotation above implies that, women's denial to have sex as per spouse demand is determined by differences in sexual feelings among men and women due to the fact that men need only space to have sex but, women need a reason to have sex. However, in some cases women decline to have sex just because the spouse does not fulfill the family needs; at this point the woman spends much time thinking on how to meet the family needs and forgets about sexual intercourse. As such, Setembo (2016), established that domestic violence mostly occurred to women, especially when they were forced by their husbands to perform sexual acts without their consent.

Furthermore, the study noted that 75.5% of the respondents supported that one of the causes of domestic violence happened when a woman goes out without permission (Table 4.2). In some cases women become the source of domestic violence because of ignoring and disrespecting their spouses. It happens that some women decide to leave the household and go to their friends, relatives or neighbors and stay some hours without notifying the partners. This kind of act raises a number of questions to the husband including mistrust, ending up in domestic violence. This was clearly narrated by participants in an FGD at Makonjiganga Village, who had this to say:

One of the causes of domestic violence is the behavior or belief of some women that they can leave home without notifying or getting permission from their partners. A woman leaves home from early morning going to visit her friends and stays for a number of hours and sometimes until late evening. This makes the husband to be skeptical and it may end up in violence (FGD. September 2022).

This is to say, in Tanzania culture a husband has the final say in family affairs; all the household members must obey and respect him and listen to his decisions. A woman for some hours must stay at home and take care of children; when she leaves home she must notify or get permission from her spouse. For a woman to act contrary to this culture means she misbehaves and hence initiates conflict. A husband can punish such a woman who disrespects him by beating, slapping and by verbal abuse.

This kind of punishment is perceived to be normal in some cultures as it is believed by some elderly women and men that it is okay for men to beat up their wives if they find out that they are unfaithful to them because such behaviour is not acceptable (Moshala, 2018). The perceptions of domestic violence vary based on region,

religion, and class. For example, the Kurya tribe in Tanzania view wife battering as a “sign of love” that should be encouraged (Chalya *et al*, 2015). Likewise, Kabyazi, (2013) found that in some cultures women (mothers) do advise their daughters not to talk about domestic violence in public.

Table 4.3: Causes of Domestic Violence

Statements	Agree (%)	Undecided (%)	Disagree (%)
Male partner who is overdrinking alcohol	91	0.0	9.1
Polygamy is a cause of violence	70	18.2	11.8
Poverty as source of domestic violence	82	3.6	13.6
Low level of education of some individuals	91.8	0.0	8.2
Lack of employment/sustainable income	79.1	2.7	18.2
Lack of awareness of community members	76.4	2.7	20.9
Dowry as the source of violence	56.3	22.7	20.9
Women neglect children	60	12.7	27.3
Women refuses to have sex with the spouse	72.7	0.0	27.2
Woman goes out without permission	75.5	12.7	11.8
Child misbehavior	73.6	12.7	13.7

Source: Field data (2022).

4.3 Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Mjini Ward of Liwale District

4.3.1 Effects based on emotional feelings

Domestic violence has some effects on community members including children who witness or get exposed to it. Here are some effects of domestic violence on children but not limited to children that were identified by the respondents in the study area. There are effects based on emotions and other effects that are based on academic matters. It was found 89.1% of the respondents supported that children exposed to domestic violence feel worthless and powerless and it was revealed that 87.2% agreed that one of the effects of domestic violence is that children feel isolated and vulnerable. A man’s confidence and determination is built from his childhood. A child raised in a conducive environment develops well in their career and determination.

On the contrary, children raised in harsh environments develop the sense of anxiety, are uncertain and fearful. As such, UNICEF (2006) propounded that children exposed to domestic violence become fearful and anxious. They are constantly watching and waiting for the next incident to occur. They never know what will trigger the abuse, and therefore, they can never relax and feel safe. Theirs is an unpredictable world. This unpredictability undermines their ability to develop trust and attachments. They are always worried for themselves, their mother, and their siblings. Domestic violence advocates warn that violence may lead to intrinsic behavior in children which include depression, suicidal behaviors, anxiety, fears, phobias, insomnia, tics, bed-wetting, and low self-esteem (Fantuzzo & Mohr, 1999).

Likewise 78.6% lined with the statement which stated that children exposed to domestic violence are affected with fear spirit. Children develop elements of fear due to the harsh behavior of parents or guardians. This makes a child to fear expressing about the challenges one encountered with, and children may hesitate or may have fear of telling their parents about their school needs hence missing help at the right time. It should be noted that when children grow up they demand a lot of needs in order to develop positively. For example when a child is schooling, they need much support from parents in terms of getting school needs due to the fact that they need a lot of education material (uniforms, books and pocket money). If children miss all these, they ultimately lose the interest of studying.

Children also need love from their parents, but if they are exposed to violence frequently they develop hatred for their father or mother or both. In actual fact, children are often very ambivalent in their relationships with the parent who is

abusive. On the one hand, they may love him or her but on the other; they are fearful of the parent and may hate them for the pain they inflict. They carry a great deal of anger towards the abusive parent, but are unable to express it thus often project it on to their siblings or their mother for 'triggering the abuse' (UNICEF, 2006).

It was further found that 82.7% of respondents cited sleep disturbances as one of the effects of children who are exposed to domestic violence. Similar findings were revealed during interviews that sleeping disorder in some circumstances happens due to domestic violence; when children experience too much chaos at home they decide to sleep out of their homes in order to escape the harsh punishments from their parents or guardians. This was confirmed by one of the key informants at the village level who said:

A minor research was conducted in our village about street children. It was found that, out of 29 street children interviewed, 14 children witnessed that they are wandering up and down the streets because of conflict between their parents. For example, the parents get separated; the mother leaves home, the father marries another woman who might be not compatible with the step children. Therefore, the children decide to go to the streets (Key Informant 3: September, 2022).

The implication here is, child growth need favorable environment, they need to eat and sleep well. Children need peace and tranquility in their growth, even during sleep hours they do not need disturbances; shouting during sleep time results into noise pollution and hence children are affected in their growth and mental development. As such, these effects become noticeable during behavioral changes early in life and can include excessive irritability and emotional distress, sleep problems, fear of being alone, immature behavior, and problems with language development (Harrison, 2021).

Mental health decline is one of the effects of domestic violence on children who are exposed to such violence. Mental health effects include anxiety, cognitive disorder, depression or suicidal thoughts. This was noted by 87.2% respondents in the study area. This was revealed by a key informant of the ward level who said:

... a child exposed to domestic violence, that is, the child witnesses his/her parents shouting and fighting frequently, tends to be affected psychologically; at this point the child feels worthless, loses confidence, feels afraid and finally falls into mental problems (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

Children witnessing domestic violence can mean being present and seeing actual incidents of physical violence, hearing threats or the noise of a mother being beaten or, observing the aftermath of violence such as blood, bruises, broken limbs, torn clothing, and damaged household items. When these are observed for a long time it can lead to severe psychological stress. Campo (2015) found that children exposed to domestic and family violence over a sustained period of time may experience trauma symptoms. These include depression, low self-esteem, anxiety, poor coping mechanisms, suicidal thoughts, eating disorders, self-harm, substance abuse and physical symptoms such as chronic pain.

4.3.2 Effects on Academic Issues of Children

There were also some effects in the aspect of social life (education and social life). The findings noted that, 82.8% of the respondents agreed that school dropout is one of the effects of domestic violence on children exposed to it in the study area. During the interview it was noted that some children dropped out of school because of their exposure to domestic violence in their households. In some cases children go very late to school due to waking up very late due to being tired or because of illness

caused by being beaten by parents or guardians. Children who are victims of domestic violence environment can stop studying due to lack of help from parents who might have separated and children become marginalized. When children miss education, it often means having a bleak future. In that sense, when children miss school, it is both a social as well as an economic cost to the long-term growth of society due to lost productivity (Betron, 2008).

The study also found that 82.8% of the respondents agreed that domestic violence caused absenteeism of children from schools. During the interview it was publicized that absenteeism from school was among the effects of domestic violence. It was argued that skipping from school is not a good behavior because it turns to a vicious cycle (missing classes and homework). This generates more stress, anxiousness and low mood. One of the respondents (aged 16 years old) narrated by saying;

I had been missing a number of classes (lessons) due to depression and anxiety when my parents were frequently fighting throughout the night. This led to my poor academic performance (Interview with a victim of domestic violence, September 2022).

It was also narrated by one of the officers at village level on a similar finding that:

Children who experience excessive labour, verbal aggression, food denial and physical harm develop the character going late to school, and some develop the behavior of truancy (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

Many children who are facing domestic violence have poor academic performance, since many of them go to school very late because of stress due to the situation of conflict at home hence they are affected with misunderstanding always thinking about the confused home environment. Chaotic environment disrupts children's schooling (Campo, 2015). Children refusal to go to school can lead to indiscipline,

for example engaging in petty crime or activities likely to lead to crime (NGEC, 2016).

4.3.3 Effects on Social Life of Children

94.5% supported that some children exposed to violence are affected with early pregnancy and marriage in some circumstances. Child marriage is often manifested by domestic violence. When children are faced with insults from their parents or guardians, there are increased incidences of depression, anxiety, stress, disorder and sometimes suicide. This happens to some female children when homes become a dangerous place for them to live, the female child may decide to get married at an early age. Such an incidence was witnessed by one of the respondents (20 year old girl) who was interviewed and responded:

“I opted for marriage as relief from my stepmother’s evil deeds to me; I was very young by then. My stepmother was beating me, insulting and other sorts of embarrassments. I felt worthless and I decided to find consolation outside our household. It is when I got a man to marry me.”
(Interview with a victim of domestic violence: September, 2022).

Likewise, it was also revealed by one of key informants at the village level in similar findings who established that;

One of the effects of domestic violence in our village is early pregnancies and early marriages due to the fact that, a household with frequent domestic violence makes children feel unsafe to live there. As such, they decide to abandon home and find a peaceful place to live. It is at this point, girls find themselves living with men while still in their childhood age. Such girls get married unwillingly and bear children in poverty environment and hence generate a miserable life to herself together with her offspring (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

This means, a better family is a family that raises its children in a good manner, where parents understand each other with minimal quarrels. A family with severe

violence becomes a chaotic family which affects children at their young age. No human being who prefers chaotic life, likewise children in their young age prefer peace and tranquility. If the home environment is full of stress and frustration children can opt to leave home and go elsewhere they think can be better for them to live. Through this choice, some fall into being street children and for girls can fall into early pregnancy and early marriage. Early marriage can also be the source of domestic violence because the girl is too young to make decisions.

Rugimbana, (2019) in his study showed that early marriage in the societies influences the violence against women from their partners due to inadequate opportunity of the women to make decisions in the family. One of the studies Harrison, (2021) found that adults who were exposed to violence as children are at greater risk of substance abuse, juvenile pregnancy and criminal behavior, suicidal tendencies, and bedwetting than those raised in homes without violence.

Table 4.4: Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Mjini Ward

Statements	Agree (%)	Undecided (%)	Disagree (%)
Emotional feelings			
Children feel worthless and powerless	89.1	3.6	7.3
Feel isolated and vulnerable	87.2	3.6	9.1
Feel afraid	78.1	14.5	7.2
Feel guilty	72.8	13.6	13.6
Feel shame	69.1	19.1	11.8
Sleep disturbances	82.7	12.7	4.5
Mental health (anxiety, cognitive disorder, depression or suicidal thoughts)	87.2	5.5	7.3
Effects in academic and social life			
Drop out of school	82.8	11.8	5.5
Absenteeism from school	82.8	11.8	5.4
Late going to school	77.3	5.5	17.3
Early pregnancy and Marriage	94.5	2.7	2.7

Source: Field data (2022).

4.3.4 Effects on Children's Future Growth

The findings further revealed that, some children exposed to domestic violence get long term effects, especially during their adulthood. Children tend to adapt to the situation and view it as something normal; for example, boys may think that beating a woman is something normal; likewise girls may think that being beaten is their right. On this controversy, one of the officials at the village level clarified as follows:

... domestic violence affects children's future relationship with others; when a child is witnessing frequent violence in their household, they must be affected in their adulthood relationship with their spouse, because violence becomes a normal issue to them as they experienced from their childhood, violence became part and parcel of their life, it was installed in their mind (Key Informant 4: September, 2022).

This implies that, the life of a child in their early years is extremely important for individuals to ensure the development of adequate emotional health in future life. Children who grow up in violent abusive families may learn violent/abusive behavior. For example, boys who observed their fathers abusing their mothers when they were children are at an increased risk of abusing their wives. In his study, Kinyondo et al, 2021 found that women who witnessed their fathers abusing their mothers are more likely to experience all kinds of violence compared to women who have never had that experience. According to UNICEF (2006), boys who witness their mothers' abuse are more likely to abuse their partners when they grow up than boys raised in non-violent homes. Likewise, girls raised in violent homes may come to believe that females deserve to be beaten.

4.4. Curbing Domestic Violence

In this sub-section of the study the means of preventing and curbing domestic violence in the study area are presented. There were efforts made by different

stakeholders to curb domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward, for example, raising awareness of community members by providing education about the causes and effects of domestic violence, using mediation approach by calling the two partners involved in domestic violence, using the village children council to raise awareness and knowing children's rights and strengthening the village committees dealing with domestic and gender based violence.

4.4.1 Providing Education (raising awareness of community members)

The findings disclosed that, officers of the ward and villages used different means and experts to educate the community about the causes and effects of domestic violence. For example villages used village assembly meetings to remind and raise awareness about the causes and effects of domestic violence to the community and particularly to the children. In some cases, experts from the district council or from the ward who are dealing with social welfare and community development visit villages aiming at educating and raising awareness about domestic violence. In the study area it was explicit and made clear by one of the village officers that;

... domestic violence is a sensitive issue to our community; this has made the village council to set domestic violence as a permanent agenda in closed meetings and in regular village assembly meetings that are conducted in every three months. Through these meetings villagers are reminded about effects of domestic violence on the community members, especially children (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

In the study area they do provide education about domestic violence. One of the ward officers said.

...in Liwale Town Ward we do educate community members about domestic violence; the communities are told about the causes and effects of domestic violence on the community and particularly children. This kind of education is imparted by community development officers, social

welfare officers (both are found in the districts and wards and rarely in villages), police through One Stop Centre (OSC).are also involved in raising awareness (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

The quotations above imply that the officers of Liwale Town Ward and those of villages are not behind in making sure that domestic violence is reduced to zero if possible. It is a good strategy for the officers like WEO, SWO and VEOs to go to the grassroots to educate about the effects of domestic violence on the community particularly on child development. It is encouraging that in all villages the village government council discusses about domestic violence and other forms of violence in their regular meetings as a permanent agenda. This reminds the villagers not to involve in domestic violence as it has grave effects on children. The central government is far away in solving this problem; for example, according to USAID, (2016) Tanzania was provided with \$24 million, three-year Gender Based Violence Initiative (GBVI) aid, aimed to prevent and reduce GBV prevalence by addressing the sociocultural norms that condone it and by offering comprehensive post-GBV care services for survivors. As a global problem, some different nations have taken efforts to curb domestic violence. As such, in recent history and in limited developed nations, intimate partner violence has gained recognition as a Human Rights and Public Health issue. This is associated with the growing recognition of women's political, economic and sexual rights sparked during the last half of the twentieth century (Mosha, *et al.*, 2018).

4.4.2 Using Mediation Approach by Meeting with Partners Involved in DV

Through social welfare section, sometimes some partners with excess domestic violence whose report has been tabled in the social welfare office are called by the

social welfare office. The social welfare office cooperates with police through One Stop Centre (OSC). Both social welfare and OSC do counsel and insist partners not to enter into conflict due to its effects, and how much children suffer as a result of domestic violence. In case of severe effects of domestic violence caused by the partner and they do not take responsibility, the social welfare with the help of police do sue the main perpetrator of the domestic violence. This was made clear by one of the key informants at the district level who had the following to say:

... this office of social welfare does receive a number of complaints based on domestic violence. When the office receives such complaints the first step is to send the summons to the partners who are in conflict. The partners must come at the office for counseling and we tell them about the side effects of domestic violence especially on children. In some cases one or both partners are sued in court as one of the best legal instruments (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

This means, mediation is one of the best approaches of managing conflicts. Likewise to the case of domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward counseling the partners involving in conflict is the first priority. VEOs office and OSC offices are the places where counseling takes place. However, when the approach fails to let the household's trouble makers come together and curb domestic violence, legal measures are involved. According to USAID, (2016) the establishment of one-stop and drop-in centers was seen as an example of the multi-sectoral collaboration that should be replicated in future DV and GBV activities.

4.4.3 Using Children's Councils and Other Committees to Raise Awareness

The ward and village government is not behind with regard to curbing domestic violence and other forms of violence. For the purpose of preventing domestic violence, the villages have established children's councils and using some village

committees as platforms for dealing with prevention of domestic violence and other forms of violence. Furthermore, there is a national strategy that is present in villages to curb domestic violence and others alike. The strategy is named as Mkakati wa Taifa wa Kupinga Ukatili wa Kijinsia (MTAKUWA). These platforms are used to raise awareness, insist the side effects of DV, GBV, IPV and VAW. One of the VEOs emphasized this by disclosing that:

...the village government council does provide education to individuals about domestic violence through different village committees and through MTAKUWA. The committee dealing with violence is very helpful because it consists of all the village committee members (VC). The committee does discuss all the problem sor challenges faced by households found in the hamlets and how to overcome such challenges (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

The establishment of different committees and councils dealing with educating and raising awareness to villagers is a good approach to curb domestic violence. When the individuals in the grassroots are conscious about the causes and effects of domestic violence they can change their attitudes towards escalating the conflicts. Having a children's council to deal with preventing domestic violence is a good initiative; children from their young age develop the sense of love and not hatred that results into violence in some circumstances.

On one hand, one of the studies conducted by USAID (2016) found that stakeholders acknowledged increased awareness and visibility of GBV and DV prevention and response as an overarching contribution of the Gender Based Violence Initiative (GBVI) in Tanzania. On the other hand, government has announced a number of financial packages to support GBV organizations and their service users (Speed *et al*, 2020).

4.4.4 Establishment of Bylaws

Apart from other efforts of curbing domestic violence, there is another approach of reducing domestic violence, which is formation of bylaws. The villages established bylaws in order to reduce the occurrence of domestic violence that have side effects to the community and more grave effects on children. On this controversy, one of the officials at the village level clarified as follows:

...legal steps are taken for all those who are involved in domestic violence; the villages have established bylaws and they are enforced effectively. Police is involved when it comes to the point of arresting the criminals and suing them (Key Informant 1: September 2022).

This is to say the formation of bylaws is one step towards preventing domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward. When a village effectively enforces the bylaws established, they can bring positive results in the matter of violence. Most of the individual villagers tend to obey their village leaders and what they enforce. In observing the bylaws, lawyers are required to be close in helping the victims of domestic violence. Speed *et al*, (2020) argued that, survivors/victims of GBV and other forms of violence need assistance of lawyers to cope with the harmful consequences.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter consist summary, conclusion and recommendations. Each of the categories is based on specific objectives of the study which focused on causes of domestic violence, effects of domestic violence to children's development and the current strategies of reducing domestic violence.

5.2 Summary

5.2.1 The causes of domestic violence in Liwale Town Ward

The study determined a number of causes of domestic violence in the study area. Not all the causes were applicable to all the households, but some households experienced too much drunkard partners who were the cause of DV. Others experienced violence that was due to low level of education and lack of awareness. Other causes of DV were women refusal to have sex with a partner, women going out without spouse's permission and lastly polygamy.

5.2.2 Effects of Domestic Violence in Liwale Town Ward

There were a number of effects on children exposed to DV. To mention a few of them, children exposed to DV felt worthless and powerless, some felt isolated and vulnerable and exhibited fearful behavior. Other children who were exposed to DV experienced sleeping disturbances due to too much noise caused by frequent shouting by parents during the violence, some children were disturbed mentally and others felt shame and guilt. Some other children were affected academically in the sense that they dropped out of school while some were frequent absentees from

school.

5.2.3 Strategies of Reducing DV in Liwale Town Ward

The study determined a number of efforts made by district, ward and village officers. The strategies were practical and easily implemented by the officers and individual villagers. The strategies were as follows: providing education about causes and effects of domestic violence, using mediation approach to reduce DV, children council and other committees established in the villages to raise awareness and enacting of bylaws.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 The causes of domestic violence

The causes of domestic violence determined in the study area are normal and can be managed easily by all stakeholders. For example, alcohol abuse is one of the fundamental sources of conflicts not only in households but also elsewhere because alcohol tends to make the drunkards lose their senses and some become easily irritable. Also poverty is one among the causes of DV; it is worsened by the irresponsible partners who might not be making any efforts to alleviate the problem. Low level of education is very common in many societies in Tanzania; hence ignorance can be the root cause of other sorts of violence.

5.3.2 Effects of Domestic Violence

The effects of DV are devastating; parents instead of taking care of their children: become the source of a miserable life to their children. Children need parental and spiritual care from their parents and it is the sole obligation of the parents not

someone else. However, this opportunity is only to children with responsible parents but it is unfortunate for children born to irresponsible parents. Children born to irresponsible parents end up being vulnerable and marginalized; the outcome here is creation of future irresponsible and poor generation.

5.3.3 Strategies for Parenting Domestic Violence

The individual villagers especially those involved with DV require joining hands with government officials to curb the problem. The village committees and children councils established in the villages to deal with violence are among the best platforms used to curb domestic violence and other forms of violence in the households. The presence of bylaws makes villagers obey them because violating them is to invite sanctions and pain to themselves.

5.4. Recommendations

- i. SWOs and other stakeholders should be ready to impart more knowledge to the individual villagers. Having well informed community members can curb DV and other forms of violence. Hence, frequent provision of education about women and children's rights can make the individual villagers and the trouble makers be aware about the effects of DV.
- ii. The government should empower its officers more at the ward and village levels in order to make them arrange frequent seminars so as individual villagers can be aware and they are well informed about cause and effects of DV to children. This can help them to change the minds of irresponsible parents.

- iii. More strategies are needed to curb the problem. Therefore, government should cooperate with NGOs that are dealing with community development and human rights in order to overcome the problem.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher makes the following suggestions for further research:

- i. Conceptualization of Gender Based Violence in Tanzania
- ii. Women Empowerment and Intimate Partner Violence in Tanzania

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Questionnaire for children

This study is seeking your opinion about the influence effects of domestic violence on children development: a case of Liwale town ward at Liwale District in Lindi region. Your responses will contribute to an important research work, which will help the management on how to improve working conditions and motivations of primary school teachers. Can you please answer all questions? The information given will be treated confidential.

SECTION A: Background information

1. Sex of the child
 - i. Male
 - ii. Female
2. Age of the child
 - i. 7-10
 - ii. 11-14
 - iii. 15-18
 - iv. 19-25
3. Education level of children
 - i. Non
 - ii. Primary
 - iii. Secondary
 - iv. Tertiary
4. a. Is there any of domestic violence on your family?

- i. No
- ii. Yes

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for household's survey

I am student of the Open University of Tanzania; I assigned a class task to investigate the effects of Domestic Violence on Children Development.

SECTION A: Background information

1. The questionnaire intends to collect data about the research topic written above
2. Each respondent serves as representative of other people
3. The questionnaire consists of four types of questions
 - i. Questions which need a tick in appropriate box at option
 - ii. Questions which need explanation
4. All information supplied be treated confidential and used for intended purpose only
5. Don't write your name anywhere in this questionnaire
6. This is not a test, there is no correct or wrong answers

Thanks for your acceptance and cooperation

PART A

1. Tick your sex group
 - i. Male
 - ii. Female.....
2. Tick your age group
 - i. 10-18.....
 - ii. 18-35.....

- iii. 35-55.....
- iv. 55- Above.....

3. Tick your education level

- i. Non.....
- ii. Primary
- iii. Secondary
- iv. Tertiary

4. Tick your occupation

- i. Employee.....
- ii. Business.....
- iii. Farming.....
- iv. Livestock keeping.....

PART B:

- 5. What are the causes of domestic violence?
- 6. How domestic violence affect pre and primary school children development?. ...
- 7. Is there any appropriate policy to fight against effects of domestic violence on children development? YesNo
- 8. How domestic violence backgrounds affect children development?
- 9. What are the effects of domestic violence on children development?
- 10. What are the measures need to be taken to reduce effects of domestic violence on children?

PART C:

5. Sex of the child

iii. Male

iv. Female

6. Age of the child

v. 7-10

vi. 11-14

vii. 15-18

viii. 19-25

7. Education level of children

v. Non

vi. Primary

vii. Secondary

viii. Tertiary

8. Is there any of domestic violence on your family?

iii. No

iv. Yes

PART D:

Check list for the key informants.

Sex.....

Occupation.....

Village.....

Ward.....

District.....

Date.....

1. (a) Is there any case basing on domestic violence?

i. Yes

ii. No

(b). if yes what kind of violence available?

PART E INDEX SCALE

i. The causes of domestic violence Liwale Mjini ward at Liwale district

Statements	Strongly agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly disagree (1)
Caused by Male partner is drinking alcohol					
Polygamy is a cause of violence					
Poverty as source of violence					
Low level of education					
Lack of employment/sustainable income					
Lack of awareness					
Dowry as the source of violence					
Women neglects children					
Women refuses to have sex with the spouse					
Woman goes out without telling her husband					
Child misbehavior					

ii. Effects of domestic violence Liwale Mjini ward at Liwale district in Lindi

Statements	Strongly agree (5)	Agree (4)	Undecided (3)	Disagree (2)	Strongly disagree (1)
Emotional feelings					
Children feel worthless and powerless					
Feel isolated and vulnerable					
Fear					
Feel guilty					
Feel shame					
Sleep disturbances					
Mental health (anxiety, cognitive disorder, depression or suicidal idea					
Effects in education					
Drop out of school					
Drop out of school					
Absenteeism at school					
Early Marriage					
Late going to school					

Appendix iii: Interview guide for Key informants (WEOs, VEOs, and SWO

2. What are the causes of domestic violence you experienced?
3. How the domestic violence affects the children in their development activity?
4. How the status of implementation of the policy for domestic violence?
5. Is there any kind of provision of education to the society basing on child, right?
6. What are the ways are taken to overcome and prevent the domestic violence?

Thank you for your cooperation

Appendix iv: A copy of the focused group discussion guide used for data collection.

- i. Male partners who drink alcohol are more likely to experience all forms of violence.
- ii. Also, women who have witnessed their fathers beating their mothers; many household members and polygamous marriages are more likely to experience violence.
- iii. Alcohol abuse, Polygamy, Poverty, Unemployment and Low level of education.
- iv. Lack of awareness, Dowry, Women neglect of children, Women refusal to have sex with the spouse.
- v. Children witnessing domestic violence often feel worthless and powerless, isolated and vulnerable.
- vi. The emotional responses of children who witness domestic violence may include fear
- vii. Effects in the education of children which are school dropout, absenteeism, lateness to school and early pregnant.