DETERMINANTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ON MARRIED WOMEN BY THEIR SPOUSES IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA

BY

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2018
DECLARATION

I affirm that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university for examination. The project has been supplemented by referenced works appropriately acknowledged. Where writings, information, designs or tables have been acquired from different works, including the web, the sources are accurately cited in accordance with anti-plagiarism regulations.

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The Research Project has been presented for review with my authority being the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my dear wife Vane Kemunto, my beloved mother Elizabeth Moraa and father Richard Okindo.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this study was made possible through the support and encouragement from several people who I sincerely acknowledge. I give thanks to Almighty God for having taken me this far. I also thank my supervisor Prof. Elishiba Kimani, Department of Gender and Development Studies, Kenyatta University for her dedication, availability and professional advice.

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Coping Strategies:** Mechanisms adopted by women to overcome cases of physical violence from their spouse. The strategies can either be positive, example, seeking counseling, social support or negative, for example, use of drugs and alcohol.

**Domestic violence:** Violent or forceful conduct inside the home, commonly including the violent abuse of a spouse. Forms of domestic violence may include physical violence, sexual violence, economic control, and emotional harm.

**Physical Violence:** A conduct including physical power planned to hurt, harm or execute somebody or something, it refers to actions by men intended to hurt their wives.

**Gender Based Violence:** Is “violence involving men and women, in which the female is usually the victim and which arises from unequal power relationships between men and women.

**Violence Against Women:** Whichever action whose outcome will apparently result in physical, sexual of psychological damage of loss to women, involving intention to inflict injury, force or arbitrary derivation of freedom whether happening in private or public existence.

**Determinants:** These refers to the socio-economic factors that leads to physical violence against women in society.
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

FIDA: Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

IPV: Intimate Partner Violence

KUECC: Kenyatta University Ethical Clearance Committee

NACOSTI: National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

PV: Physical Violence

SPSS: Statistical Packages for Social Sciences

STDs: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

WHO: World Health Organization

NGEC: National Gender and Equality Commission

NFHS: National Family Health Survey

IRC: International Rescue Committee
Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Kenya is an endemic that has affected the lives of women across the country. Violence against women can cause long-term physical and mental health problems. Violence and abuse affect not just the women involved but also their children, families, and communities. These effects include harm to an individual’s health, possibly long-term harm to children, and harm to communities such as lost work and homelessness. As a result many initiatives have been carried out to understand the cause and response strategies. However such initiative have failed to examine physical violence across the country in a mode detailed way. The study sought to find out the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County. The objectives of the study were to; establish causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses; determine coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses; and identify the strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence on married women by their spouses. This study was guided by the radical feminist theory and the frustration-aggression theory. The study employed both exploratory and descriptive research designs. The study site was at Masaba South Sub-County, Kisii County, with target population of the study being the married women who had experienced physical violence by their spouses. In addition, targeted in the study were key informants who included chiefs, church leaders and community leaders. The study used purposive sampling technique to select married women who had experienced physical violence. The study targeted 86 women and 6 key informants, however, 65 women and 6 key informants took part in the study. On the collection of data from the respondents, guided questionnaires were administered to the key informants while interview guides were administered to the married women as the main data collection tools. The study findings revealed that the causes of spousal physical violence against the married women included; financial hardship/dependence on their husbands, alcoholism, Partriachial structure that govern the community and households; lack of respect for their husbands; infidelity and jealousy. The study established that the coping strategies on physical violence used by married women included; use of church for psychosocial support; seeking assistance from supportive family members and friends; temporary escape from their marriages and; enduring and accepting physical violence as normal part of life. The study also revealed that the strategies to eliminate physical violence on married women were; empowering women economically and educating them; enforcement of existing laws and measures that protect violence against women; involving men in efforts to end physical violence on women and; encouraging victims of physical violence to stand out and speak out. The study recommended that a multi-sectoral approach that involves victims of physical abuse, perpetrators of physical violence, community members, church leaders, national government, Kisii county government, non-governmental organizations, media, police, criminal justice, should be put in place in eliminating spousal physical violence on married women.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Mayhew and Watts (2012) notes that gender based violence (GBV) is a worldwide general wellbeing concern that has in recent times received critical research and strategy consideration. The study noted that GBV is prominent amongst the most widely recognized types of violence worldwide and incorporates physical, emotional, sexual, and financial violence. Hackett (2011) also discovered that more research on GBV is directed in high income settings instead of middle and low income nations, in spite of the fact that this is evolving quickly.

As per Bott, Morrison and Ellsberg (2005), around the world, violence patterns towards women contrast extraordinarily from brutality against men. For instance, women are more probable than men to be sexually ambushed or killed by somebody they know. The United Nations has characterized violence towards women as "Gender-based" viciousness, to recognize that such brutality is established in sex disparity and is regularly endured and approved by laws, organizations, and group standards. The creators additionally watched that brutality against women isn't just a significant infringement of human rights, yet in addition an expensive obstacle to a nation's national advancement.

A study conducted by World Health Organization (WHO) suggest that no less than 15 percent of women encounter sexual or physical cozy accomplice brutality, with levels over 70 percent in a few settings (Heise and Garcia – Moreno, 2012). Issues of definition regardless (Burge 2008), GBV stays under-revealed and worldwide correlations are influenced by differential mentalities against violence. It is hard to quantify in light of the fact that in many social orders brutality is much trashed, with disgrace for the casualty. Information can originate from the individual abused, or witness (es) to the abuse or the abuser. Jejeebhoy (2012), surveyed that under-revealing is normal and there are contrasts in detailing by men and women.

As per Kishor and Johnson (2006), aggressive behavior at home is an overall issue that cuts crosswise over culture, class, age and ethnicity. Globally, it is assessed that more than half of women have encountered aggressive behavior at home and this is more articulated in Africa,
(Kishor and Johnson, 2004). In South Africa, for instance, it is assessed that a woman is killed by her boyfriend, husband every six hours (Kimani, 2007). Further, Kimani observes that like different Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, violent behavior at home is an issue in Kenya presumably because of the structures of domination, for example, half of crime cases in 2007 were identified with abusive behavior at home.

A United Nation report (2007) uncovered that violence towards women is a standout amongst the most orderly and common human rights abuses on the planet which is happening in each landmass and nation that damages families, groups and fortify imbalance and viciousness; and that it influences their efficiency, self-rule, personal satisfaction and physical and mental prosperity.

A report by World Health Organization (2014) characterizes violence as deliberate utilization of physical power or control, undermined or real, against oneself, someone else, against a gathering or group that either brings about or has a high probability of bringing about damage, passing, mental mischief, mal development or hardship. A similar report observes that the wellbeing social, sexual, regenerative wellbeing and prosperity of a huge number of people and families is antagonistically influenced by violence and that abusive behavior at home is presently generally perceived as genuine human rights manhandle, and progressively as an essential general medical issue with significant results for women’s' physical, mental, sexual, and conceptive wellbeing. More regrettable still the wellbeing framework frequently are not sufficiently tending to the issue of violence and adding to exhaustive multi-sectoral reaction (WHO, 2014).

A study done by Erulkar (2013) uncovered that globally, 40–70 % of women are killed by their cozy partner; and that no country on the planet are women safe from brutality. In particular, the examination observed that abusive behavior at home went from 15 % in Japan, 71 % in provincial Ethiopia and has picked up prominence around the globe as grave infringement of human and lawful rights. Further, the investigation noted women are typically the casualty of aggressive behavior at home that gets from unequal power connections amongst men and women.

In United States, the investigation by Erulkar (2013), observed that more than three women are killed every day by their spouses, around 2 million women encounter injuries from vio-
ence meted to them by intimate partners every year and that women of any age are in danger of abusive behavior at home.

Concentrates from India propose a generally high predominance of sexual orientation based violence and assessments shift broadly, from 18 percent to 70 percent, reflecting to a limited extent a wide assortment of systems (Jeyaseelan et al., 2007). In any case, it is likely that there are local varieties in violence pervasiveness, as broadly illustrative reviews –, for example, the NFHS propose significant variety between states (International Institute for Population Sciences, 2007).

The determinants of gender based violence in India have been considered in an assortment of ways. As indicated by (Boyle et al., 2009; Ackerson and Subramanian, 2008), investigations of the Indian National Family Health Survey recommend social slopes in the detailed understanding of brutality, with women from poorer families, with no instruction and from minimized standings more inclined to report IPV. When all is said in done, expanded financial status is related with lower likelihood of IPV in India, in light of investigations of the Male Reproductive Health Survey (Koenig et al. 2006) and different reviews (Babu and Kar 2009, Panda and Agarwal 2005).

Koenig et al. (2006) states that lower endowment levels are related with altogether higher consequent dangers of violence in India. Jeyaseelan et al., (2007) suggests that intergenerational transmission of violence has been portrayed as a "methodical" relationship with the expectation of a young women in this way encountering abusive behavior at home as a woman. Indian women who witness their fathers beat their moms were at expanded danger of spousal physical brutality. (Rao 2007) states that the role played by liquor utilization, has additionally been noted in an Indian setting.

In Ghana, an investigation by Amoakohene (2004) uncovered that abusive behavior at home has been an issue throughout the years. More than 5000 instances of aggressive behavior at home were accounted for between January 1999 and 2002. More than 33% of the cases were because of spouse battering/ambush. In 2010, the National Coordinator of the Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit in Ghana detailed around 109,784 instances of violence against women and kids.

In Ethiopia, the Central Statistical Agency (2006) detailed that abusive behavior at home is a typical phenomenon in both urban and rural families. Around, 81% of women trusted that a
spouse is advocated in beating his significant other. Around 30-60% of families were influenced by their intimates. Women endure physical, passionate, sexual and monetary violence by their close accomplices. It is regularly protected by family mystery, social standards, fear, disgrace, group's hesitance on residential issue and social shame influenced the ladies to stay silent.

In Kenya, a study done by Wanjiku, (2012) focusing on causes of conflict among public organization noted that employees particularly women are sexually harassed both in their place of work and at home. The study revealed that most women have lived a life with an abuser for 10 years. Further, a report by Omondi, (2008) a program manager at the Gender Violence Recovery Centre in Nairobi Women's hospital explains that there was a drastic increase of victims of violence majority of which were women. It is, in this way, clear physical violence towards women is a predominant issue in Kenya. Bearing this establishment, the proposed contemplate tries to explore the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Despite government interventions in terms of legislative and/or policy framework, spousal violence still remains a serious challenge to society, with Kenyans treated daily to reported cases of various types of violence ranging from rape, physical assault and emotional abuse. Kenya has ratified numerous conventions which seek to protect rights and fundamental freedoms of citizens. Further the government has developed laws through various acts of parliament geared to address cases of spousal physical violence. Even, with increased actions by the Kenyan government and stakeholders, cases of intimate partner violence are on the increase across various counties (NGEC, 2016).

According to report released by IRC (2014), Kisii County ranks among the top four counties in terms of reported cases of intimate partner violence in Kenya. In addition, the challenge of intimate partner violence in Kisii County has been acknowledged by Kisii county integrated development plan (2013). Further, although studies have been conducted to explore the determinants of intimate partner violence (Obwanda, 2014; Djamb & Kimuna, 2008), these studies have failed to explore physical determinants of violence against married women in Kisii County. It is this concern that informed this study that sought to examine the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County.
1.3 Research Objective

Overall study objective was to establish determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County.

The specific objectives were to:

i. Establish the causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses
ii. Determine the coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses
iii. Identify the strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence on married women by their spouses

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions of the study sought to answer the following:

i. What are the causes of physical violence on married women?
ii. What are the coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses?
iii. Which strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence on married women by their spouses?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Women constitute a larger percentage of the world’s population and are responsible for the well-being of households. Although women constitute large percentage of the world population, they have continued to face challenges with regards to their rights. Women experience various forms of domestic violence and this has led to incorporation of the end to gender based violence by 2030 according to the Sustainable Development Goals. One such violence experienced by women is the physical violence. Although studies have been conducted to establish the causes of physical violence on women across the globe, few studies have explored physical violence among women of married status in varying contexts (Obwanda, 2014).

Locally, studies have sought to explore gender based violence that is meted against women. However, reports have shown that gender based violence varies per counties with some exhibiting highest count of gender based violence than others. This study will contribute to the
understanding of county specific factors that cause physical violence of married women in Kenya, specifically focusing on Kisii County.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings, conclusions and recommendations emanating from this study will be useful to various groups and individuals. Some of these groups include human rights advocates and religious groups. These groups will be able to have more insight as to the possible causes of physical violence against married women by their spouses, and thus be able to find effective ways of addressing the problem.

Further, study findings and recommendations will benefit policy makers at both county and national level. The policy makers can develop effective gender policies that will ensure reduction in the number of cases of physical violence in the country. In addition, this study will be beneficial to scholars who will use the findings and recommendations to develop and expand their studies on the subject of physical violence more so on difference based on marital status.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Although violence against women has many facets, this study has confined itself to investigating determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County. The focus on Kisii County is due to increased cases of physical violence towards married women. Kisii County is among the top 4 counties with the highest rate of spousal physical violence with the three other counties being Mombasa, Meru and Busia counties (IRC, 2014). The study targeted women who had undergone physical violence occasioned by their husbands. Further, a criteria was used to select married women within the reproductive age of between 18-49 years. The study was conducted between February 2018 and May 2018. This enabled the researcher to interrogate recent cases of physical violence towards married women by their spouses.

However, findings, conclusions, and recommendations were limited to the study site as it may have specific socio-economic and cultural factors that influence the findings. This was however not to lose sight of the fact that there may be features of the findings that could apply to other categories of women undergoing violence in other areas. Therefore, the generalization of the findings should be done with caution.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section reviews literature from previous scholars on the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses. The presentation is done under various themes namely; causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses, coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses, and strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence against married women by their spouses. Additionally, the chapter presents the theoretical and conceptual frameworks that guided the study.

2.2 Causes of Physical Violence on Married Women by Their Spouses

An investigation by Adrienne (2009) on factors impacting abusive behavior at home among families in New York in North America noted that violence is a piece of woman's life. She observed that woman are physically mishandled and frequently intimidated by their spouses. The South African Domestic Violence Act (1998) characterizes aggressive behavior at home as a physical abuse, intimidation, sexual mishandle, verbal and financial mishandle; terrorizing, provocation; staking harm to property; going into the compliment habitation without assent where parties don't have a similar home and some other controlling or injurious conduct towards a complainant where such direct damages or may make prompt harm to the security, wellbeing or prosperity of the objection. A South African medical chamber discharged an examination saying that out of 1394 men talked with, half of the male physically abused their female accomplices at their homes.

Yount and Carrera (2006) assessed the impacts of conjugal assets and early-beneficial encounters on late aggressive behavior at home and mentalities about spouse abuse among 2,074 married Cambodian women in Asia. The examination discoveries uncovered that family unit way of life was adversely affected by the physical aggressive behavior at home. Women with 8-13 less years of schooling than their spouses all the more regularly experienced physical and mental abuse at home. Women with living small children were more likely to experience physical abuse at home and justified wife beating. Having surviving guardians and kin was not associated with physical abuse at home or with the mind-set of wife beating. Women who experienced higher paternal schooling, urban childhood living arrangement
and abusive behavior at home against their mothers had higher chances of encountering physical and psychological abuse. The findings of the study further underscored the role of marital resources and early-life experiences on domestic violence in Cambodia. The examination uncovers a scope gap since it was conducted in Cambodia while this study was conducted in Kenya.

Koenig et al., (2003) observed that in Bangladesh, distinctive social and behavioral attributes like age, level of education, financial status, family pattern and religion were associated with domestic violence. Additionally, the study revealed that woman’s age and number of years in marriage were related with brutality; more youthful women are more in danger of domestic violence than the more seasoned women, and the longer the conjugal partnership the lesser the brutality. Thus, child marriage, which is extremely regular in rural territories, adds to the high rate of the continuation of domestic violence. Higher level of education of the two life partners was associated with lower likelihoods of women abuse inside marriage. The examination introduces a geographical gap since it was done in an alternate area from the proposed study.

According to Bhuyia, Sharmin and Hanifi (2003), women endure physical violence with no reason which is the unequivocal exhibit of subordinate position of women in the man centric culture. From the reasons which are distinguished through various subjective and quantitative researches we can perceive how women are situated in the conjugal relations or in the family where she spends or need to spend every last bit of her vitality and assets.

Bhuyia et al. (2003) findings, found out that the most commonly cited reasons behind violence included scrutinizing the spouse in everyday issues, failure of the wife to perform family unit work acceptably, monetary hardship of the family, failure of the wife to take legitimate care of the children, not adjusting to shroud or other expected conduct, failure to bring cash from parental home, not taking great care of in-laws and relatives, and husband's dissatisfactions in connection to his different exercises.

Naved and Persson (2005) noted that men from low financial status have more noteworthy likelihood of executing brutality against spouse. Ghetto tenants, liquor and users of drugs, men infected with STDs are more brutal to their spouses. At times, observers of rough conduct at parental home improved the probability of being violated or executing brutality.
Naved and Persson (2005) indicated that spouse's fierce conduct is related with the historical backdrop of abuse of husband's mother by his father and the women who has seen the savage conduct of her father against her mother in the parental house builds her opportunity to be damaged by her accomplice; and for this situation she acknowledges it as a typical destiny of all women in the general public.

Kimosop (2011) studied the causes and types of aggressive behavior at home towards women in Kapsowar division of Marakwet District and suggestions for counseling. The findings of the study revealed that the major contributing factors to aggressive behavior at home towards women in Kapsowar division of Marakwet District were budgetary/financial issues, liquor addiction, disloyalty/unfaithfulness among spouses, religious affiliations, gossips and association with friends. It was additionally found that the most well-known types of domestic violence against women were physical battering, monetary manhandle, psychological mistreatment and social mishandling.

Chepkwony (2015) assessed the factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County. The study found out that vast majority of the respondents (53.3%) in Chebunyo Ward was from location that believed in the influence of socio-economic status on domestic issues. The study noted that poverty among the families had made them to quarrel frequently. In the study it was found that majority of the families cited that violence resulted from verbal abuse, cultural beliefs and drug abuse which had taken root in their community. This study presented a conceptual gap since it objectives were different from the objectives of this study.

2.3 Coping Strategies Adopted by Married Women Undergoing Physical Violence

According to Mitchell et al., (2010) study, coping mechanisms may, to some degree, clarify why a few women encountering Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) create emotional wellness results, while others don't. For instance, otherworldly prosperity and social help have been related with low levels of mental trouble in low-wage, African American women encountering IPV. Manhandled women who revealed low levels of social help were more likely to be discouraged than women announcing elevated amounts of social help in examination of Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Social help has likewise appeared to be related with diminished hazard for poor psychological well-being results among women encountering IPV selected from family practice clinics.
Mitchell et al., (2010) additionally observes that physical action may fill in as a positive adapting mechanism. However, antagonistic wellbeing related practices, for example, liquor, drug abuse and smoking may fill in as negative IPV ways of dealing with stress.

Chuang et al., (2012) in their examination explored the relationship between insinuate partner viciousness and depression among women. The investigation inferred that introduction to IPV increase the probability of depressive side effects happening two years after the fact. More noteworthy social help and hitting the bottle hard/drug use constrict this affiliation, recommending that mediations concentrating on ways of dealing with stress may serve to decrease the effect of IPV on future depression. The examination exhibits a geographical gap since it was directed in Sweden though the present investigation will be led in Kenya.

In their examination, Chimah, Adogu and Ilika (2015) determined the effect of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and adapting systems adopted amongst women in military and civilian personnel groups of Abuja, Nigeria. Majority of civilian 46 (42.6%) and military 59 (45.4%) IPV victims sought help from informal sectors like families, friends and churches. Most of the civilian respondents 16 (14.8%) sought help because they were encouraged by family and friends while majority of the military barracks respondents 36 (27.7%) sought help because they could not endure the violence anymore. Early behavioral change communications directed at the male child, economic empowerment of girl child coupled with prayers were some of the suggested ways of curbing IPV. The study further revealed that religious communities should be sensitized to preach against IPV and IPV “drivers” as well as stigmatize abusers as a deterrent. People in position of authority/opinion leaders should speak-out and champion positive behavioural change. Economic empowerment of women should be pursued with vigor by Governments at all levels to give women enough independence and confidence to escape IPV. Government should show more commitment by ensuring speedy passage of the bill on Elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against women which will aid legal process in handling cases of IPV.

A paper by Kirimi (2005) investigated the role of counseling in rehabilitating women experiencing domestic violence at the Nairobi Women's Hospital. The study focused on the type of violence that they experienced, the frequency, how they handled the violence and whether or not the counseling rehabilitated them. Domestic violence alludes to type of violence that is experienced at home between intimate partners. The study findings revealed that after counseling women changed their attitude and became completely rehabilitated and more positive
about their lives. These women recognized the role of counseling in rehabilitating them and strongly recommended any woman undergoing domestic violence to seek the services of a professional counselor.

2.4 Strategies to Eliminate Physical Violence on Married Women

As indicated by Burton, et al. (2010), abusive behavior at home against women has been distinguished as a general wellbeing need. Public health experts can assume an essential part in tending to this issue. Public health experts can possibly prepare personnel specialized to address the necessities of casualties of domestic violence. In the field of research, public health work force can contribute by leading investigations on the ideological and social viewpoints which offer ascent to and sustain the marvel of domestic violence. Correspondingly, the execution and effect of projects must be evaluated keeping in mind the end goal to give the vital foundation to arrangement making and planning. Nevertheless, the health division must work with every single other segment including training, lawful and legal, and social administrations.

In their paper, Kumari, et al. (2009) noticed that a multilayered technique that tends to the auxiliary reasons for viciousness against women is required. Methodologies and intercessions endeavoring to address brutality against women ought to be guided by 5 underlying standards: prevention, security, early intervention, revamping the lives of survivors and responsibility. When planning interventions, there are assortments of partners who ought to be borne as a top priority. Key regions for intercession incorporate empowering women strengthening; support and mindfulness raising; training for building a culture of peacefulness; empowering dynamic investment of women in political framework; asset improvement; guide benefit arrangement to casualties, survivors and culprits; systems administration and group assembly; guide mediation to help casualties/survivors modify their lives; lawful change; observing interventions and measures; early recognizable proof of 'in danger' families, groups, gatherings and people; and information accumulation and investigation.

Sambisa, et al., (2011) inspected the predominance and corresponds of past-year physical brutality against women in ghetto and non-ghetto ranges of urban Bangladesh. The investigation utilized multivariate logistic regression to break down information from the 2006 Urban Health Survey, a populace based review of 9122 right now married women matured 15–49 chose utilizing a multi-stage sampling outline. The predominance of announced past-year
physical spousal brutality was 31%. Pervasiveness of past-year physical spousal violence was higher in ghettos (35%) than in non-slums (20%). The present discoveries propose the requirement for far reaching avoidance and mediation techniques that gain by the interchange of individual and socio-cultural elements that reason physical spousal violence.

In his study, Ndegwa (2014) observed that women need to be aware of how the law protects them, even though; there are many barriers to justice for them. Women need to know their rights. They need to get legal advice on their rights and the legal processes of separation and divorce, and the maintenance or custody of children. Women have legal options, but majority are ignorant about them. Few women know that violence in the home is a crime and that they have a legal right to be protected by the police and the courts. However, customary laws bar women from accessing justice because society condones and approves domestic violence. Legal intervention can go a long way in ensuring short term safety of battered women. It can also play an educative role. Ndegwa further revealed that legal provisions that provide protection and sanctions against violence in the home reflect condemnation of abusive conduct.
2.5 Theoretical Review

This study was guided by two theories, namely; Radical Feminist theory and Frustration- Aggression theory.

2.5.1 Radical Feminist Theory

Radical feminism theory can be traced to the feminists, a group of radical women who in 1968 came together to challenge patriarchy in New York and the society at large. According to Einstein (1979) cited in Were (2003), radical feminist theory asserts male power and privilege as social relations basis. Anderson (1997) cited in Were (2003) observes that radical feminist theory analyses patriarchy as the primary cause of women’s oppression.

The theory looks at the devaluation of women in all patriarchal societies as evidence of the centrality of patriarchy in determining women’s status. This theory can be used to explain the universality of male dominance because through patriarchy, the status of women is determined. Radical feminists argue that patriarchy emerged by men’s control of female sexuality and this explains men’s violence against women and many cultural practices designed to control female sexuality.

Feminist theory within intimate partner violence stresses power and gender inequality within opposite-sex relationships. It focuses on societal messages that allow men’s use of aggression and violence throughout life, and the gender roles that expect how women and men ought to behave in their intimate relationships (Pence & Paymar, 1993). It sees the root causes of intimate partner violence as the outcome of living a society that condones aggressive behaviours committed by males, whilst socializing females to be non-violent.

The radical feminists rejects the notion that intimate partner violence is the result of individual deviance. Thus the theory views the use of violence and aggressiveness by husband against their wives as a way of enforcing and maintain the dominance. Thus the theory is premised on the reasoning that gender, rather than the family, must be the central unit of analysis in any analysis of the causes of intimate partner violence theory (Lawson, 2012). The Radical Feminist theory is relevant to this study since it emphasizes on male power and privilege as the basis of social relations. The theory was central to analyzing the gender factor as a cause.
in spousal physical violence. Although the theory was central in the study it has its limitation in that it is weak in explaining other social-economic causes of spousal physical violence. Thus the study also adopted frustration-aggression theory in the study to address these limitations.

2.5.2 Frustration- Aggression Theory

This theory originated with the works of Dollard in 1939 who proposed the Frustration-Aggression. The theory can be traced to the Freudian theory (1930) which explains that frustration is linked to aggression. According to the theory, an interference with an individual attempt to reach their goal, frustration sets in resulting to some form of aggression. This aggression can manifests itself in both physical and verbal behavior.

This frustration animosity hypothesis sees the outflow of hostility either as a reaction to the feeling that an individual feels when some objective is blocked and as a reaction to dissatisfaction being the result of learning (Steinmetze 1988; Abraham 1995). Violence supposedly is very identified with social anxiety, for example, neediness and occupation misfortune. As marriage decreases in fulfillment, a developing feeling of outrage and disappointment rises that builds the potential for brutality.

Odhiambo (2005) takes note of that disappointment hostility hypothesis expresses that savagery apparently is exceedingly identified with social burdens, for example, destitution and joblessness, a reality that makes brutality exceptionally uncontrolled in ghettos. The frustration aggression hypothesis was bolstered by basic speculations which clarified that individuals with less assets in respect to different individuals from society are known to encounter elevated amounts of dissatisfaction and stress.

Structural hypothesis recognizes violence wellspring as stress, disappointment and hardship coming about because of financial emergency. People with relatively fewer resources in respect to different individuals from society are known to encounter higher level of disappointment and stress. They likewise have less material, passionate, mental and social resources to adapt enough. Disappointment from material hardship may bring about physical spouse abuse in light of the fact that the husband is restricted in his capacity to accommodate his family and to meet regulating desires, with destitution, joblessness and the anxiety and dissatisfaction may bring about his utilization of violence. Thus one would expect a more noteworthy predominance of family viciousness among poor people, extensive families and
in swarmed rural areas (Glenn, 1987; Steinmetze, 1988). The frustrating-aggression theory was used in the study to help understand how poverty, financial hardship and alcohol related causes leads to physical violence against women

2.6 Research Gaps

Most of the literature reviewed on physical violence towards married women has been done in developed countries; and not much has been done locally where the socio-cultural, economic and environmental conditions differ crucially from those of the developed world.

Furthermore, the few local studies available have focused on GBV in general while none was done in Kisii County. For example, Chepkwony (2015) assessed the factors influencing domestic violence among families in Chebunyo Ward in Bomet County. Githaiga (2008) focused on socio-economic determinants of spousal psychological violence against women in Mathare slums, Nairobi. Eunice (2005) investigated the role of counseling in rehabilitating women experiencing domestic violence at the Nairobi Women's Hospital.

It is therefore, evident that there exists a knowledge gap regarding the issue of the physical violence on married women in Kisii County. This study, thus, seeks to fill the existing knowledge gap by investigating the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

This section shows the interaction between the independent, dependent and intervening variables. Physical violence on married women is the independent variable. Economic, social-cultural factors are the intervening variable whereby these elements have contributed to the rise and persistence of physical violence on married women by their spouses thus are causes of physical violence. Dependent variable are the strategies to eliminate physical violence and outcomes of physical violence on married women by their spouses as illustrated in figure 2.1 below.
Figure 2.1: Elimination of Physical Violence on Married Women

Source: Researcher(2017)
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methods that were used to guide collection of data for the study. It covers the research design, location of study, target population; sampling design and frame, data collection techniques and procedures, data analysis methods and ethical considerations for the study.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted both exploratory and descriptive study designs. The choice of the former is because the study aimed at exploring the determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses. On the other hand, the later was used because it offered the study an opportunity to collect data across the target population and empirically establish the association between the dependent and the independent variables. The designs also allowed for the utilization of interview guides and guided questionnaires to generate the data on the basis of which the findings were drawn.

3.3. Study Site

This study was done in Masaba South Sub-County (Nyaribari Masaba Constituency), Kisii County. (Appendix IV) shows the position of Kisii County in Kenya as well as the position of the Masaba Sub-County.

Masaba South Sub-county (Nyaribari Masaba Constituency) is one of the 9 sub-counties in Kisii County. The Sub-county covers an area of 161.9km² and has a population of 122,070 based on 2009 Population and Housing Census. According to gender based violence report by NGEC (2016), Kisii County has a gender based violence prevalence of 28.6%, with Masaba South Sub-County having a prevalence of 31%. Masaba South Sub County was selected for the study because it reported higher cases of spousal violence in the county (Culture and Gender office, Kisii County, 2018).
3.4 Target Population

The target population for this study were the married women who had undergone physical violence from their spouses in Masaba South Sub-County, Kisii County. Also, targeted were key informants who included chiefs, community leaders and church leaders.

3.4.1 Inclusion and Exclusion

Married women who were undergoing physical violence from their spouses at the time of the study were included as participants in the study. Those who were undergoing physical violence were identified with the help of the church leaders, community leaders, chiefs and records on the reported cases of physical violence on married women by their spouses at police stations. Key informants were only those with opportunity to receive reports of married women undergoing physical violence either directly from victims or other members of the community.

3.5 Sampling Design and Sampling Frame

Purposive sampling was applied to select Masaba South Sub-County out of 9 sub-counties in Kisii County. Masaba Sub-county was selected due to the high number of cases reported in the county. The study targeted married women who had been reported as suffering from physical violence by their spouses. Assuming that the number of reported cases is 200, the study used Fisher et al. (2003) approach to determine sample size. Illustration of the approach is shown below:

\[
n = \frac{z^2p(1-p)}{d^2}
\]

Where;

\(n\) = sample size

\(z\) = the standard normal deviate value for the level of confidence, for instance 95% level of confidence =1.96.

\(d\) = margin of error or level of precision at 0.08 for CI at 92%

\(p\) = proportion to be estimated, Israel (2009) recommends that if one doesn’t know the value of \(p\) then you should assume \(p=0.5\)

Therefore, sample size is arrived at as follows:
Since the population is less 10,000, the sample size is further adjusted as follows:

\[
n_0 = \frac{n}{1 + \left(\frac{n - 1}{N}\right)}
\]

\[
n_0 = \frac{150}{1 + \left(\frac{150 - 1}{200}\right)}
\]

\[
n_0 = 86
\]

Therefore, given a population of 200 women, the sample size will be 86 women. This study employed purposive sampling to select the sampled married women who had undergone physical abuse. Six key informants were also used in the study. They included two chiefs, two religious leaders and two community leaders.

### 3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The study used structured questionnaires and interview guides for data gathering from the selected participants. Structured questionnaires were administered to the key informants who included chiefs, opinion leaders and religious leaders. This was appropriate since the key informants were able to respond to key questions regarding physical assault against women. The interview guides were administered to the victims of physical violence. This was appropriate since the interviewer was able to capture the attention of the victims and to probe deeper on issues of gender based violence that they have experienced.

### 3.7 Data Collection Procedures

During data collection, informed consent from the participants was sought. The researcher used two trained research assistants to administer the questionnaires and record the information during the interview. For the structured questionnaires, an appointment was booked with the key informants and logistics such as time and venue of meeting was agreed upon. For the interviews, advance planning was done to ensure that the selected participants were in a conducive environment where they could respond. This included visiting them when their spouses were not around. Arrangements were also made for return visits in cases where the respondents were not available during the first visit.
3.8 Validity and Reliability

Validity is the appropriateness and usefulness of inferences made based on the collected data (Bhattacherjee, 2012). Internal and external validity were ensured in the study. Internal validity deals with the question of how research findings match reality (Maxwell, 2005). Internal validity was ensured through triangulation using data sources from both key interview guide and guided questionnaires. Yet another strategy that was used in the study to ensure internal validity were peer examination or peer review. Through the feedback from supervisors or fellow graduate researchers the study improved its internal validity.

External validity is concerned with the extent to which the findings of one study can be applied to other situations. To ensure external validity, the study used thick description, which involved description of the setting and participants of the study, as well as a detailed description of the findings supported through verbatim.

The more important question for qualitative research is whether the results are consistent with the data collected. To ensure reliability of the finding the study ensured that triangulation through use of key informant guided questionnaires and interview guides for married women were used. Further the researcher used both expert review and peer review to ensure the findings were in line with the data collected. The researcher also used audit trail to ensure reliability. An audit trail in a qualitative study describes in detail how data were collected, data analysis and interpretation. The researcher used a journal to document the process involved in conducting the study.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

After the data was collected, coding was done and the data was entered using SPSS software version 20. Data cleaning was then done and finally data analysis. Descriptive statistics were conducted on the data collected to provide answers that meet the study objective. Results were presented as percentages, frequencies and means as tables, pie-charts and bar-graphs. Content analysis was also used to analyze the results from the key informant guides with data presented inform of response categories, verbatim and frequency tables.
3.10 Ethical Considerations

After getting the authority from the Graduate School to collect data, the study proposal was submitted to Kenyatta University Ethical Clearance Committee (KUECC) and approval was obtained before commencement of the study (Appendix V). This was paramount due to the sensitivity of the information and the vulnerability of the respondents. Further, Research Authorization letter (Appendix VI) and Research Permit (Appendix VII) were obtained from NACOSTI. During data collection, respondent’s informed consent was obtained after an introduction of the nature of the study was done. The respondents were also assured of the confidentiality of their information (Appendix VI).
CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings derived from the data analysis and interpretations. The findings are presented, interpreted and discussed on the basis of the study objectives which sought to establish the causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses, determine the coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses, and identify the strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County. As presented in Chapter three, the study targeted 86 women but successfully reached 65 women. This represents a response rate of 76%, which was deemed as adequate.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Married Women Undergoing Physical Violence

This section describes the demographic characteristics of married women who participated in the study. The analysis was on the age, number of children, years in marriage, types of physical violence experienced and how long they had experienced physical violence in marriage. These were considered important variable as they had a bearing on the analysis of causes, coping strategies and prevention strategies adopted in the study.

a) Age of the Married Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-24 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-30 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-35 years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-40 years</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-45 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 45 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total   65       100%

As shown in Table 4.1, married women undergoing physical violence were in all age groups from 18 to over 45 years. However, majority were from between 18-40 years which is the reproductive ages. The results also show that very few of the respondents were above 45 years of age. The results demonstrate that physical violence is commonly experienced among
young women in marriage. This is in line with the NCRC (2014) report that established that majority of gender based violence against women in Kenya occur within the reproductive age of 18-40 years.

b) Number of Years in Marriage

![Pie chart showing number of years in marriage]

**Figure 4.1: Number of years in marriage**

Figure 4.1 shows that majority of the respondents 43% and 42% had been married for less than 5 years and between 5-10 years respectively while few of them 15% were married for more than 10 years. This study revealed that physical violence in most families start in early period of married life than the late years. This is supported by a study done in Bangladesh by Koenig, Ahmed, Mozumder (2003), which revealed that youthful women in marriage are more likely to be abused than the more seasoned women in marriage.

c) Number of Children by the Married Women

![Pie chart showing number of children by the Married Women]

**Figure 4.2: Number of children by the Married Women**

23
Figure 4.2 show that 45% of the respondents had 1-2 children, 21% had 3-4 children while 11% had 5 and above children. Hence, 23% of the respondents had no children. These study findings imply that small household of 1-2 children experience higher incidence of physical violence in Kisii County. According to Yount (2010) number of children is an important factor to consider in understanding the effect of physical violence in households, less children are indicative of families of lower reproductive ages in rural areas and couples in lower reproductive ages tend to experience high incidences of physical violence.

**d) Occupation of the Married Women**

![Figure 4.3: Occupation of the Married Women](image)

Figure 4.3 shows that majority of the respondents at 55.4% were housewives and 29.2% of the respondents were employed. Also, the results reveal that 15.40% of the respondents were entrepreneurs (those who started their own new businesses to generate money for reinvestment or any other use) thus it suggests that majority of the women 55.40% who had experienced physical violence were housewives and depended on their husbands for finances as they had no income generating activity of their own. These findings are in line with Osisiogu (2016) who concluded that housewives tend to experience higher physical violence due to their level of dependencies on spouses which creates more conflict. Obwanda (2014) suggest that occupation of married women has a bearing on potential causes of physical violence in households.
Table 4.2: Forms of Physical Violence on the Married Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of PV</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pushing and Shoving</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slapping</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blows and kicks</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitting using object</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 below shows that the most common physical form of violence experienced by married women in Kisii County is pushing and shoving at 65%. This is followed by slapping 55%, blows and kicks at 31% and the least form of physical violence is hitting using object at 15%. These findings imply that the most common forms of domestic violence experienced by married women in Kisii County are pushing, showing and slapping. These findings concur with the results of Yount (2010) who found out that the most common form of physical violence against women are pushing and slapping.

On the forms of violence experienced one respondents reported “I was pushed, shaked, punched and slapped. I was criticised in public, for example, he told me I am stupid, useless and he regretted why he married me.” (Married woman: 10/03/2018).

Table 4.3: Duration of PV on the Married Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 1 year</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 year</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4 Years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Years and Above</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in table 4.3, married women experiencing PV from their spouses were both young and old, although majority (63%) were in their first two years of marriage. From the study it is evident that the married women in Kisii County experience physical violence in one way or another during the course of their life time in their marriages.

4.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Key Informants
The study targeted a total of 6 key informants that included two church leaders’, two chiefs, and two community leaders. The key informants were all above 40 years old and all of them were males, with all the key informants having resided in the location for more than 5 years thus making them knowledgeable on cases of physical violence on married women in the location.

4.4 Causes of Physical Violence on Married Women

The first objective of the study sought to establish the causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses. Analysis as shown in table 4.4 shows the causes of physical violence on married women.

Table 4. 4: Causes of Physical Violence on Married Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Physical Violence</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial hardship/dependence on the husband</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholism</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The persistence of Patrachial values that govern the community and households</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of respect for husband</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infidelity and jealousy</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Financial hardship/dependence on the husband

The study findings revealed that 72% representing mentioned to have experienced spousal physical violence occasioned by quarrels over finances in the family. Lack of finances as a cause to physical violence were witnessed whenever the husbands were asked for money or when women were asked for the same. The respondents cited that financial hardship reduce the ability to provide for their families which induces their husbands to physically attack them due to stress and frustrations. Thus it can be implied that conflict over money is linked to the poverty among the households. A study done by Naved and Persson (2005) supports the same which revealed that men from low financial status are more likely to attack their spouses.

The married women also reported that continued financial dependence on their husbands makes their husbands to use violence for control in their marriage because their husbands know that it’s difficult for them to leave. This view is supported by Walker (1979), who explains that battered women develop a mentality of helplessness which increases because of
financial dependence and responsibility for children. This study concurred with the findings of Heise (2018) who established that economic dependence of women on their husbands was one of the main contributors to physical violence.

Financial hardship and economic dependence was cited by the key informants as shown below.

“Most of the time my husband beats me when there is no money to cater for basic needs. He often accuses me for depending on him and that I contribute nothing financially.” (Married woman: 17/03/2018).

“Generally battered wives stay in a marriage because of financial dependence on their husbands and being regretful for the welfare of their children. But of course, wife beating is not right and any victim of such abuse should report for help without delay.” (Local chief: 17/03/2018).

“All of the abused women never report because if they leave their husbands, they will be expelled with no resource to support them thus nowhere to go.” (Community leader: 10/03/2018).

b) Alcoholism

Alcoholism was mentioned by 49% of married women who stated that they have experienced physical violence as a result of alcohol from their husbands. Alcoholism was attributed as cause whenever their husbands came home drunk. The women expressed that whenever they were battered their men were consistently intoxicated. The women explained that often too much drinking of alcohol by their husbands leads to fights. The married women also asserted that their husbands shun responsibility for their violent actions by faulting alcohol as the cause. These findings concurred with the result of Caetano, Schafer & Cunradi who found out that alcohol is one of the causes of spousal physical violence. Accordingly they argue that husband with histories of heavy or problem drinking are either predisposed to violence more than non-drinking spouses.

An explanation on alcohol as a cause of physical violence is supported in the verbatim below.

“One evening my husband had some friends over and they started to drink. As it turned into late night, together with his friends decided they were going to visit a local bar to have more
fun. However, I thought it was a bad idea since my man was already intoxicated. I begged him to abandon the plan and explained the risks involved but he thought I was attempting to control him. He insisted on proceeding and an argument begun. He tore a clock from the wall and threw it on me. It hit me on my head and got swollen. Then he grabbed and tossed me as his friends were pleading with him to stop hurting me. He stopped and left the home together with his friends while shouting several obscenities. I married an abusive man who had a severe drinking problem.” (Married woman: 10/03/2018).

“Some husbands stay up and get drunk all the night and spend a lot of money with friends on drinks. When they get drunk they get provocative and often start fight for no good reason.” (Local Chief: 24 11/03/2018).

c) Infidelity and jealousy

From the study findings, 18% of the women who participated in the interviews cited infidelity as cause of physical spousal violence. Infidelity was associated with accusation by the spouse for engaging in extra marital relationship. Also, the study established that women were violently attacked when they questioned infidelity behaviour of their husbands. The women explained that in society male cheating in marriage is normal but when women cheat around it’s always the death knell to the marriage.

Infidelity was noted as the main cause of physical violence by the key informants who explained that wife beating in most of the cases happens because of jealousy from their partners when they either suspect them being unfaithful. This results are consistent with the findings of Akumu and Ooko (2016) who established that infidelity as the main cause of physical violence.

“He beats me, confiscates my phone and accuses me of seeing other men. He would always threaten me for example, he would say “if you don’t do as I say I’ll strangle you”. ”(Married woman: 10/03/2018).

“My husband slapped and pushed me as I was telling him that his behaviour is unacceptable when I found out that he was having an affair outside our marriage.”(Married woman: 10/03/2018).
“In most cases I am approached by women in my church who have been physically abused by their husbands because of accusations of adultery. I offer counselling to them and teach them on various approaches that will help them improve their marriage. This helps the victims.” (Church leader: 25/03/2018).

d) Lack of respect for partner

The study results showed that 22% of married women attributed to experiencing physical violence due to the perception of their husbands that they lacked respect towards them. Lack of respect is manifested by denying women voices in families as they are not expected to give their opinion but agree with the opinion of the husband. Also, the married women cited that whenever they expressed their opinion on any matter. This is seen as showing disrespect and in most cases led to their abuse. The society has internalized the culture of patriarchal system which holds that women should render obedience and serve men and accept arguments that their abilities were inferior to those of men. The married women explained that their husbands never want them to give opinion on anything but go by what they say and whenever they argue they are physically abused. This concurs with the views of Senlet (2012), who stated that women are viewed as voiceless in African society. In addition, these findings affirms the findings of Kamau (2016) who established that disrespects towards a spouse is a main cause of spousal violence in families.

Some of the married women also cited issues like disrespecting and not taking good care of in-laws including parents- in-laws and other relatives as the cause of their husband’s violent behavior.

“My husband never want me to give my opinion on anything but go by what he says and whenever I give my opinion we always have quarrels that leads to fights.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).

e) The persistence of Patriarchal values that govern the community and households

The study found out that 43% of women agreed that the patriarchal system in the community gives men considerable authority at the expense of women. Further the women stated that the social norms in the community expect them to obey their husbands. In this regard they are fearful to act on their own as this will in a number of cases result to physical violence against
them. The married women explained that the society grants men power in families and this justifies the use of force and violence on us women.

This study imply that one of the causes of physical violence among spouses relates to the male partner superiority. According to Laisser et al., (2011), male partner superiority is likely to make husbands to women as they attempt to control them. These findings support the results of Taft et al., (2009) who found that physical violence amongst spouses emanates from fight to maintain the patriarchy system. The following is an excerpt from the women on patriarchal.

“In households husbands are expected to be more superior to their wives, to dominate them and they take advantage of it to beat their wives.” (Married woman: 17/03/2018).

“Culture and social norms provide that a husband, as a master of his house hold, could subject his wife to corporal punishment by not conforming to other expected behaviour.” (Community leader: 18/03/2018).

“I have dealt with several cases where men claim to have abused their wives because they are in charge of their families.” (Local chief: 18/03/2018).

“Men are most of the time expected to control their women, and physical violence is a common way to penalize transgressors.” (Community leader: 10/03/2018)

4.5 Coping Strategies Adopted by Married Women

Table 4.5 shows that the women adopted various coping strategies to avert, prevent, or minimize the anticipated occurrence of physical violence from their spouses. The most common one being the use of the church where the least being temporary escape from matrimonial home.

Table 4.5: Coping Strategies Adopted by Married Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Strategies</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of Church for psychosocial support</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeking Help from supportive family members and friends</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enduring and accepting violence</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary escape from matrimonial home</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.5 shows that the women adopted various coping strategies to avert, prevent, or minimize the anticipated occurrence of physical violence from their spouses. The most common one being the use of the church where the least being temporary escape from matrimonial home.

a) Use of church for psychosocial support

From the study analysis, majority of the abused married women who were Christians turned to churches and pastors for help as a coping strategy. It emerged that 69% of women have used it as a coping strategy. The study revealed that women were left with difficult decision to remain or leave their marriages but they believed through their engagement with church they hoped that their husbands will one day repent and change their ways.

Psychosocial support involved attending fellowships with other members of church by praying, reading of inspirational scriptures, meditation, praise and worship songs and these afforded women with valuable inner peace and strength and eliminate stress during difficult times. It also involved other forums like support groups or one-on-one counseling with the victims of physical abuse. These findings suggest that the majority of the women were strong believers in the problem-solving capacity and potential of certain religious prescriptions. Use of religion as a coping strategy is common among Christian cultures, and its use as the major way of coping is not a surprise. This is because over 90% of residents in the county subscribe to Christian beliefs (Kisii County Integrated Development Plan, 2013). These findings suggest that the majority of the women were strong believers in the problem-solving capacity and potential of certain religious prescriptions. Anthropological studies have shown that such help-seeking behaviour thrives when limited structural opportunities are available to women to address their day-to-day problems (Hegland, 1998). These results align with the findings of Shannon et al. (2006) who found in their study that majority of women in Pakistan used religion to seek support and psychological solace against violence. The use of religion as a coping strategies is illustrated by the quotes below.

“Church can be invaluable factor in the process of instilling and facilitating positive coping, psychological well-being and resilience to women who undergo physical violence.” (Church leader: 25/03/2018).
“Devotion to church services leads to stable family and stronger marriage. It leads as well to reduction in domestic abuse, alcohol abuse and other maladaptive behaviours.” (Church leader: 18/03/2018).

“Church leaders can help our abusive husbands better understand their roles in marriage by offering teachings on marriage classes and counseling to them.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).

“By attending church activities, I always receive encouragement from my fellow church members and this enables me to cope with physical abuse from my husband.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).

b) Seeking help from supportive family members and friends

Family is an important source of informal support for women more so in coping with various forms of violence. It emerged from the study that 65% women have sought help from family and friends in order to cope with the spousal physical violence they experience. They explained that whenever they were assaulted they would talk to their most trusted family members and best friend in who encourages them and give them hope. Generally, the women sought support from their side as opposed to their in-laws who are deemed of siding with the husbands. This supports the assertion of Osular (2014) that women experiencing physical violence considers their immediate family members as the once most likely to provide them support as they can confide in them. However, to those women whose families were far away from them, seeking support from friends was cited as the most common coping strategies. Thus it is evident from the study that support from friends was considered as a last resort in case support from family members was lacking. One of the reasons for seeking support from friends and family it emerged was related with seeking help to from persons that can influence the violent behaviour of their husbands. These findings are consistent with the result of Pérez-Tarrés, Cantera and Pereira (2017) who established that seeking of support from family and friends is a way of married women coping with spousal violence.

“Through the support sought from friends and family many women are encouraged to remain in their marriages with hope that things will change in future.” (Church leader: 25/03/2018).

“I have heard cases where women are severely beaten by their husbands but discouraged by their family members and friends to report to authorities.” (Local chief: 24/03/2018).
“When my husband assaulted me the first person I sought help from was my elder sister who encouraged me to stay. She advised me that I was not the only one undergoing such violence and that she has had the same experience.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).

c) Enduring and accepting violence

The study findings indicated that 55% of married women believed that enduring the violence was a way for them to believe that what was happening was normal part of marriage life. They assume that at least from the beginning their relationships were normal. They want their relationship to work out and felt it was up to them to endure and accept what was going on and make the best of it.

The married women explained that they do not walk away from their marriage because they look at their plight as that of the typical women in a submissive union with a man. This could be explained by Bauman, Haaga & Dutton (2008) assertion that Christianity makes victims accept their condition with the expectation of change someday. However, some of the married women explained that they have been in abusive relationship and were molded to accept such violence. This demonstrate that passive coping strategies are still some of the strategies used by women experiencing physical violence in Kisii County. These results concur with the findings of Kamau (2016) that endurance was a coping strategy among women experiencing domestic violence. These findings were illustrated in the statements below.

“I have been in this abusive marriage for a long time and I was molded to accept.” (Married woman: 10/03/2018).

“Living with abuse has become a way of life for some abused women. The tactics they use to try and keep the peace.” (Community leader: 11/03/2018).

d) Temporary escape from marriage

Another strategy for coping with physical violence in Kisii was a temporary escape from matrimonial home. 25% of the respondents in the study stated that they have used this strategy as a way of coping with spousal physical violence. According to the married women, the es-
cape involved carrying out a quick, usually unplanned, exodus from a current living place to either their parents’ home, relative or to a friend. Some of the women temporarily escaped from their husbands back to their parents and later come back when things have been sorted out.

Key informants also cited escape from matrimonial home as one of the ways in which women are coping with physical violence. Further, it emerged from the key informants that women used temporary escape strategy as a last resort, after other strategies have failed. This study is consistent with the findings of Zakar and Krämer (2012) who concluded that escape strategy is a minor coping strategy for married women experiencing gender violence.

“Some abused women have temporarily run away from their marriage back to their parents’ home to avoid violence from their partners and at their proper time get back when issues have been sorted out.” (Community leader: 11/03/2018).

“We argued on a small issue and he fought me and I got injured. I just packed and left to my parents’ home for some weeks. Things were to be sorted out first because getting back was a process. When I came back we’d have honeymoon period when he was nice to me again.” (Married woman: 10/03/2018).

4.6 Strategies to Eliminate Physical Violence on Married Women

In response to objective 3, data was analyzed on the basis of strategies that can be put in place to prevent physical violence among married women in Kisii County, as shown in Table 4.6 below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empowering women economically and with education</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of existing laws and measures that protect violence against women</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve men in efforts to end physical violence on women</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging victims of Physical violence to Stand out and Speak out</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Empowering women economically and with education

The findings revealed that 40% of the married women suggested the need to empower women economically and educating them can boost the economic standing as well as their awareness
on their rights will go a long way. The study revealed that the married women cited that their economic disadvantage in the family contribute to violent behaviour from their husbands and also restrict their decision-making power. Women are vulnerable to physical violence primarily due to lack of employment both in terms of earning from income generating activity and controlling money.

Household poverty contributes to IPV, as poverty causes stress and threatens men’s status as providers. As Schulera at el.,(2013) have proposed economic empowerment of women helps in saving the men from failing in their societal role that they must provide material support to wife and family. The married women also explained that they were unaware of their rights and they were often unable access education services that will enlighten them on how to deal with physical abuse from their husbands.

The key informants also supported this by arguing that there is need to educate women about their legal rights and on how to access justice. This supports the conclusion of Ahinkorah, Dickson & Seidu (2018) that social dimension of empowerment through knowledge of laws and social support enhances gender equality in households.

Although evidence from the study suggest that women empowerment can result to elimination of intimate partner violence, other studies reveal mixed findings. Study by Vyas and Watts (2009) suggest that women empowerment may trigger spousal physical violence, as men may want to still reassert their inegalitarian gender roles in marriage due to women empowerment. On the contrary results Schuler et al., (2018) established that women empowerment leads to decline of spousal physical violence. This according to them is because empowerment causes a change in balance of power among men and women. Some of the women declared the following.

“If I can access a small loan, I can start my small business and better support myself and my family. It will also help me to acquire financial independence which obvious will allow me to escape violence from my husband.” (Married woman: 24/03/2016)

“As a woman, I know nothing about investing, but I know it is important for me and my family. I will get ideas and solutions to boost me financially.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).
“Invest in education for women. Left uneducated, women are likely to live in poverty because of their low-income chances. Women who achieve higher education earn big salaries and they are much likely to escape violence from men.” (local chief: 17/03/2018).

b) Enforcing existing laws and measures that protect violence against women

From the findings it was established that 26% of women suggested the need to enforce existing laws that prohibit violence against woman thereby making them more punitive. Respondents suggested that police officers and local administration are not always ready to take cases of physical abuse caused by their spouses. The participants were also in agreement that the existing laws on violence against women have not been properly reinforced thereby giving room for physical abuse of women in the community. States are under an obligation to enact laws that provide protection of the rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children.

Indeed Article 21 (4) of our Constitution which deals with the implementation of rights and fundamental freedoms creates an obligation on the part of the state to enact and implement legislation to fulfil its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. This includes conventions and treaties that provide for the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children.

The enactment of laws is not sufficient for the elimination of spousal physical violence for this must be accompanied with political commitment of resources and policies targeted at eliminating the violence against women (Shackel, 2016). It is not sufficient for a state to enact laws to provide for the protection of these vulnerable groups. It must in addition take good faith measures intended to ensure that these rights are realized. This includes the political commitment of resources to programmes and policies aimed at eradicating violence against women (Obwanda, 2014). These findings are consistent with the result of Chepkwony (2016) who established that law enforcement can contribute to elimination of violence against women. This is highlighted through the following comments.

“Mandatory arrest for men who beat their wives by the police will be an important step in protecting victims from such violence. This will influence them to stop the violence.” (Local Chief: 2/03/2018).
“The current laws that prohibits violence on women have not been properly adopted and if they were well used, cases of abuse against women will significantly reduce.” (Community leader: 10/03/2018).

c) Involving men in efforts to end physical violence against women

According to some of the respondents, the current efforts in rooting out physical abuse by men have not involved men as expected. 23% of the respondents stated that there is need to involve men more in the campaign to stop physical abuse against women. Men are the perpetrators of violence against women, and involvement of men in eliminating spousal violence seeks to address violence against women at the roots (Harvey, Garcia-Moreno & Butchart, 2007). This results support the findings of Fidan & Bui (2016) who concluded that involvement of men is a strategies recommended by victim of violence.

To effect this strategy, the participants revealed that men need to be integrated more in all aspects of campaign against physical violence against women.

“More men need to be involved at all stages of the campaign to end physical violence as they are the ones who abuse us at home.” (Married woman: 24/03/2018).

“Men themselves must take responsibility for preventing violence against women and that men can influence on the culture and environment that allows other men to be perpetrators.” (Local chief: 25/03/2018).

d) Encouraging victims of physical violence to stand out and speak out

During the interviews by the research established that 24% of the respondents said that there is need to encourage more abused women to speak out as a way of motivating other women, not to suffer in silence. Speaking out entailed sharing their experience, standing up to their rights in marriages. The married women acknowledged that more women should be encouraged to share their experiences and how they overcome abusive marriage as this will encourage other women too. Speaking creates awareness by bringing the vice to the attention of the public. Additionally, it motivates other women experiencing the same vice to speak out (Bauman, Haaga, & Dutton, 2008). These results are in agreement with the recommendation of WHO (2010) that speaking out among women is a strategy that can result in reducing physical violence against women.
“Women are already standing out and what remains is encouraging more women to stand out and speak against physical violence.” (Local chief: 17/03/2018).

“Mostly women who speak out against the vice of physical violence are educated women, with few women of less education coming out to speak. Strategies to make women speak should increasingly focus on non-educated women as they are most affected.” (Church leader: 18/03/2018).

“Any person believing that a friend or a family member is experiencing physical violence or has seen or heard someone being abused should disclose by all means and report to authorities for action to be taken.” (Local chief: 24/03/2018)

4.7 Link between the theory and the results

Consistent with the radical feminism theory, the study results indicate linkages between patriarchal system and spousal physical violence. From the results it emerged that persistence of Patriarchial values has contributed to cases of physical violence against married women. This concurs with the assertion of the theory that physical violence against married women is occasioned by husbands trying to assert their dominance towards their wives. Further according to the theory solutions geared at addressing physical violence must be gender inclusive. In line with the findings, the study established that inclusion of men was suggested as a strategy to eliminating physical violence against women.

The study was also premised upon the theory of frustration-aggression theory which was used to explore the causes of other socio-economic factors apart from patriarchal system. The theory provided a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence IPV and response strategies to eliminating spousal physical violence. In this study for example, financial hardship and poverty was mentioned to be closely linked with violent behavior by married men. Men’s violent behaviors is usually associated with financial control and decision making. Another factor that emerged from the study was disrespect as cause, with some married women stating that their husbands were violent to them when they saw them as not submissive. Lack of submissiveness led to frustration and conflict resulting to violence against married women.
CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the study findings, implication of the study findings, and conclusion of the study. In addition, areas of further research and recommendation are also included in this section.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The purpose of this study was to investigate determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County. This was based on three objectives, namely to; establish the causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses; determine the coping strategies adopted by married women undergoing physical violence by their spouses; identify the strategies that can be adopted to eliminate physical violence on married women by their spouses. The research site was in Kisii County.

One of the objectives of this study was to determine the causes of physical violence on married women by spouses. The study findings reveal that common causes of physical violence among married women include financial hardship and dependence on husband, alcoholism, lack of respect for husband, Patriarchial structure that govern the community and households and Infidelity. These findings suggest that causes of physical violence against married women by men have its roots in socio-economic and cultural factors.

In terms of coping strategies adopted by married women in dealing with physical violence from their spouses, the study established that use of church as psychosocial support, seeking help from family members and other friends, temporary escape from their marriages and enduring and accepting violence as a way of life were commonly used. These findings suggest that the coping strategies used by married women involve both problem solving strategies and emotion-focusing strategy.

Regarding the third objective, the study findings revealed that the strategies adopted by study participants as a way to stop physical violence on married women were; empowering women economically and educationally, enforcement of existing laws and measures that protect vio-
lence against women, involve men in efforts to end physical violence on women and encouraging victims of physical violence and community members to stand out and speak out. These findings demonstrate that recommended strategies are focused at micro and macro level in the communities.

5.3 Conclusions

The researcher concluded that many cases of physical violence on married women by their spouses is caused by a number of factors. These factors are socio-economic and cultural in nature. While physical violence on women by their spouses in Kisii County is a common occurrence, the study concludes that married women undergoing physical violence in Kisii County have devised ways of coping with the violence. These strategies the study concluded revolves around problem oriented strategies and emotional coping strategies. The study concludes that the most effective strategies in eliminating spousal physical violence against women should be focused at the individual level, community level and laws and institutions dealing with such violence. The researcher also concluded that women who had undergone physical violence mostly seek help from informal institutions like friends and family members rather than seeking help from formal institutions and mechanisms like the police and health services.

5.4 Recommendations

In the light of the aforesaid results, the study suggests the following multi-sectoral approach actions and policies as the recommendations to control or eradicate the physical violence on women.

Local Community: The local community through the help of community leaders and local chiefs need to be mobilized to oppose violence meted against women into its midst. Action taken by the community may consist greater surveillance on violence against women especially wife battering, providing help for casualties and confronting men to end such violence. Community awareness and education programmes concerning the nature and unacceptability of violence against women should be developed. Such programmes should deal with cultural nature of behavior that sustain male use of force and abuse of women as acceptable.
Civil Society. Women’s organizations for example Women’s Rights Awareness Programme should provide direction in assisting the manifestation of violence against women by providing victims a chance to express their opinion through tribunals and individual testimonies. Women’s advocacy to prompt formal institutions such as criminal justice, police and health sector to respond to the needs of women who suffer violence. Women's organizations should establish centres to counsel or provide therapy to the victims. The organizations should empower women through human rights education, financial programmes, and connect women to broader networks. Non-governmental organizations to work with national and county government agencies to provide a variety of services and programmes that will mitigate violence against women. Some of the services that the NGOs should provide include legal aid services for women victims, promote enlightenment of women’s legal rights, deliver information to service providers, state agencies, and religious denominations and even to law makers for policy formulation.

Religious Leaders: To scrutinize the interpretations of religious texts and doctrine for the intention of promoting equality and dignity for women. Most men who abuse women absolve such behavior on a religion context, cultural practices that abuse and violate women are also justified in the name of religion. Religious leaders to actively impart knowledge against marital abuse in places of worship. Also, there is need for religious leaders to provide premarital counseling to couples on how to bring about marriage relationship.

Legal Redress: The legal system to enforce domestic laws that specifically forbids abuse of women and there is need for cooperation criminal justice and the police in the enforcement. The criminal justice should firmly convey the message that violence against women is a serious criminal issue for which the perpetrators will be held answerable. Apprehension and charging of perpetrators is one of the response of physical violence against women that can help in the short run by reducing the rate of re-offending.

Concerning the government the study had the following recommendation. National Government: The war to end violence against women should begin with the national government of Kenya to guarantee that there is no exemption for perpetrators of such violence. Many times state policies and inaction prevail or disregard such violence within the domestic sphere. There should be more engagement of government officials and agencies with laws and reforms that forbids violence against women. The national government to allocate enough funds to support the fight against violence against women. Also, the national government to
promote laws, policies and programmes that back women’s access to jobs, microcredit finance and that ban violence against women. The Government to initiate programmes directed towards men and boys to encourage gender fairness dispositions and behaviors.

The study recommend the need for the Kisii county government to bestow high priority on the fight against violence on women. This should be reflected in planning and provision of funds to support the mitigation of violence against women. The county government to work with other agencies in tackling violence on women by protecting victim survivors, offering services such as employing professional counselors to assist both the victims and perpetrators of to reduce the influence of such violence. The county government to promote the disengagement of components in traditional norms, religious beliefs, practices and stereotypes which legalize and intensify the permissiveness and continuity of abuse of women. The county government to introduce programmes that create public awareness at ending violence against women. Also, the Kisii county government to should intensify the war against harmful local illicit brews which immensely contribute to violent by men.

5.5 Recommendation for further studies

Based on the scope and the findings for this study, the following are recommendations for future research:

1. A study to focus on the role of socio-demographic factors as catalysts on spousal physical violence
2. A study on determinants of physical violence on married women in urban setting.
3. A study on effectiveness of existing strategies in eliminating spousal physical violence on married women.
4. A study on long term effects of physical violence on married women by their spouses
REFERENCES


Hoffman K. et al (1994); Physical wife abuse in a non western society: an integrated theoretical approach; Journal of marriage and the family, 156 (1), pp 131-146


WHO (2014). Strengthening the role of the health system in addressing violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children.


APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Dear (Respondent)

RE: VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN DATA COLLECTION

I am a master’s student at Kenyatta University undertaking a research project on “Determinants of Physical Violence on Married Women by their Spouses: a case of Kisii County, Kenya”. You have been selected to be part of the participant in this study. Kindly respond to the questions in the attached questionnaire guide and interview guide. The information provided will exclusively and solely be used for academic purposes and will be treated with the confidence it deserves.

Your cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully,

Mark Okindo
APPENDIX II: GUIDED QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE KEY INFORMANTS

Kindly respond to the following questions.

1. Indicate your genders
   Male [ ]    Female [ ]

2. What is your position in the society?
   Chief [ ]    Community leader [ ]    Church leader [ ]

3. For how long have you stayed in this location?
   1-5 years [ ]  6-10 years [ ]  More than 10 years [ ]

4. In your opinion, what are the major causes of physical violence on married women by their spouses? Kindly list them.
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. What are the coping strategies that the victims of physical violence adopted? Kindly list them.
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. What are some of the strategies that can facilitate prevention of physical violence on married women by their spouses and who should be involved?
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. Is there any other information that you would like to share with us concerning PV?
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Thank You
APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE MARRIED WOMEN

Kindly respond to the following questions.

1. What is your age bracket?

   18-24 yrs. [ ] 25-30 yrs. [ ] 31-35 yrs. [ ] 36-40 yrs. [ ] 41-45 yrs. [ ] Over 45 yrs. [ ]

2. For how long have you been married?

   Below 5 yrs. [ ] 5-10 yrs. [ ] Over 10 yrs. [ ]

3. How many children do you have?

   None [ ] 1-2 [ ] 3-4 [ ] 5 and above [ ]

4. What is your occupation?

   Employed [ ] Entrepreneur [ ] Housewife [ ]

5. For how long have you experienced PV from your spouse?

   Less than 1 yr. [ ] 1-2 yrs. [ ] 3-4 yrs. [ ] 5 yrs. and above [ ]

6. What forms of PV do you often experience?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. What are the reasons that lead to PV from your spouse?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. Explain what you do in order to cope with the PV from your spouse?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. What do you think should be done to facilitate the prevention of PV on married women and who should be involved?

   …………………………………………………………………………………………………
   …………………………………………………………………………………………………

10. Any other information you would like to add?

    …………………………………………………………………………………………………
    …………………………………………………………………………………………………
Thank You

APPENDIX IV: THE STUDY AREA MAP

Figure 1: Map of Kisii County Showing the Location of Masaba South Sub-County and the Study Area Respectively.

Source: (Kisii County Government, 2010).
APPENDIX V: KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE LETTER

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE
Fax: 8711242/8711575
Email: kuere.chairman@ku.ac.ke
           kuere.secretary@ku.ac.ke
Website: www.ku.ac.ke

Kenyatta University
Ethics Review Committee
P. O. Box 43844,
Nairobi, 00100
Tel: 8710901/12

Our Ref: KU/ERC/ APPROVAL/VOL.1 (62) Date: 22nd/02/2018

Mark Ogendi Okindo
P.O Box 30083 - 00100
NAIROBI

Dear Okindo,

APPLICATION NUMBER: PKU798/I864 “DETERMINANTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ON MARRIED WOMEN BY THEIR SPOUSES IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA”

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PROTOCOL
The application before the committee is with a research topic “Determinants of Physical Violence on Married Women by Their Spouses in Kisii County, Kenya” received on 30th January, 2018 and discussion on 13th February, 2018

2. APPLICANT
Mark Ogendi Okindo

3. SITE
Kisii County, Kenya

4. DECISION
The committee has considered the research protocol in accordance with the Kenyatta University Research Policy (section 7.2.1.3) and the Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee Guidelines and APPROVED that the research may proceed for a period of ONE year from 13th February, 2018.

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5. **ADVICE/CONDITIONS**
   i. Progress reports are submitted to the KU-ERC every six months and a full report is submitted at the end of the study.
   ii. Serious and unexpected adverse events related to the conduct of the study are reported to this committee immediately they occur.
   iii. Notify the Kenyatta University Ethics Committee of any amendments to the protocol.
   iv. Submit an electronic copy of the protocol to KU-ERC.

When replying, kindly quote the application number above.
If you accept the decision reached and advice and conditions given please sign in the space provided below and return to KU-ERC a copy of the letter.

![Signature]

MARK OKINDO

Signature................................. Dated this day of 23RD FEBRUARY, 2018.

cc. DVC-Research Innovation and Outreach
APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Ref. No. NACOSTI/P/18/17404/21063
Date: 31st January, 2018

Mark Ogendi Okindo
Kenyatta University
P.O Box 43844-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on “Determinants of physical violence on married women by their spouses in Kisii County, Kenya” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Kisii County for the period ending 31st January, 2019.

You are advised to report to, the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kisii County before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a copy of the final research report to the Commission within one year of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:
The County Commissioner
Kisii County.

The County Director of Education
Kisii County.
APPENDIX VII: RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. MARK OGENDI OOKINDO
of KENYATTA UNIVERSITY, 30083-100
NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct
research in KISII COUNTY

on the topic: "DETERMINANTS OF
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ON MARRIED
WOMEN BY THEIR SPOUSES IN KISII
COUNTY, KENYA"

for the period ending:
31st January, 2019

Applicant's Signature

Permit No: NACOSTI/P/18/17404/21063
Date of Issue: 31st January, 2018
Fee Received: Ksh 1000

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS
1. The License is valid for the proposed research,
study site specified period.
2. Both the License and any rights thereunder are
non-transferable.
3. Upon request of the Commission, the Licensee
shall submit a progress report.
4. The Licensee shall report to the County Director of
Education and County Governor in the area of
research before commencement of the research.
5. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens
are subject to further permissions from relevant
Government agencies.
6. This Licence does not give authority to transfer
research materials.
7. The Licensee shall submit two (2) hard copies and
upload a soft copy of their final report.
8. The Commission reserves the right to modify the
conditions of this Licence including its cancellation
without prior notice.