

To determine the causes and impacts of gender based violence in Kalulushi ward of Copperbelty province of Zambia

Happy Nsakanya, Nakamba Judith

Information and Communication University, School of Education, Zambia Research and Development Centre (ZRDC), Lusaka, Zambia

Abstract

Gender-based violence occurs in all societies of the world, within the home or in the wider community and it affects women and girls disproportionately. This paper attempts to discuss some types of gender-based violence like rape, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation. The paper also discusses the causes and effects of gender-based violence especially on the females. It also suggests what social studies curriculum should contain so as to solve the problems of gender-based violence in the society. In addition, this article will recommend solutions that both include and go beyond those proposed by many institutions, organizations and government.

Keywords: gender based violence, impact GBV, causes of GBV

1. Introduction

The world we live in is characterized with violence against women. This is universally present in many forms like wife battering, sexual assault and abuse, female genital mutilation and rape, in war and peacetime, etc. Gender-based violence is the fate of millions of women all over the world and these are affecting their productivity both in the homes, communities and places of work.

There are different types of gender-based violence, which occur at different levels like within the family, community and state. Domestic violence, which typically occurs when a man beats his female partner, is the most prevalent form of gender-based violence and this occurs within the families and inside the homes.

Violence against women within the general community includes battery, rape, and sexual assault, forced treatments and the exploitation and commercialization of women's bodies. The social exclusion of women in some parts of the world in general and the purdah system in the northern part of Nigeria in particular are among the violence against women that are perpetrated by the state.

Gender-based violence is a universal reality existing in all societies regardless of income, class and culture. It would be difficult to find one woman, whom at one time or the other in her lifetime had not been afraid merely because she was a woman. Those women who are particularly vulnerable to violence are those who live in extremely precarious conditions or who are discriminated against on the basis of race, language, ethnic group, culture, age, opinion, religion or membership in a minority group. The World March of Women (2000)^[16], also included in the list of those that are affected by gender-based violence, women who are displaced, migrants, refugees or those living under foreign occupation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at some time (Population Reference Bureau, 2001). Gender-based violence arises from the patriarchal system which since time immemorial, has

exerted control over women's lives (World March of Women, 2000)^[16]. Gender-based violence affects both the physical and psychological integrity of women. However subtle the violence may be in form, it has no less devastating effect. Gender-based violence can affect the female psychologically, cognitively and inter-personally.

Social studies, owing to its integrated nature is very relevant to gender issues but the curriculum in its present form is deficient in topical and thematic elements to address gender-based violence. The curriculum should therefore be broadened so as to encompass themes and topics, which will teach the pupils to be aware of, and develop attitudes and values for combating gender-based violence, in the society.

In 1993, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women offered the first official definition of the term "Gender-based Violence": "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." Gender-based violence has become an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that results from power inequalities that are based on gender roles. Around the world, gender-based violence almost always has a greater negative impact on women and girls. For this reason the term "Gender-based Violence" is often used interchangeably with the term "Violence against Women" (VAW). GBV principally affects those across all cultures. GBV can occur throughout a woman's lifecycle, and can include everything from early childhood marriage and genital mutilation, to sexual abuse, domestic violence, legal discrimination and exploitation. In what way should we meet women who have been victims of gender-based violence? It is extremely important to meet women who have been victims of gender-based violence in a respectful and dignified manner.

Salami (2000)^[12] defines Gender-based violence (GBV) as a human rights violation, a public health challenge, and a barrier to civic, social, political, and economic participation. It

undermines not only the safety, dignity, overall health status, and human rights of the millions of individuals who experience it, but also the public health, economic stability, and security of nations. Gender-based violence cuts across ethnicity, race, class, religion, education level, and international borders. An estimated one in three women worldwide has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Although statistics on the prevalence of violence vary, the scale is tremendous, the scope is vast, and the consequences for individuals, families, communities, and countries are devastating.

This presents a collection of articles, websites etc. You'll find a wide choice of more general documents - statements and definitions of the WHO or UN, as well as more specific ones addressing for the situation in some countries. Some cover Gender-based Violence all over, also included is domestic violence against women (occurring all over the globe, also in "peaceful" countries). Some are more specific concerning GBV in the context of war or conflict. WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women This study analyses data from 10 countries and sheds new light on the prevalence of violence against women in countries where few data were previously available. It also uncovers the forms and patterns of this violence across different countries and cultures, documenting the consequences of violence for women's health. No specific focus on GBV in the context of conflict and war. - UN 2000

Statement of the problem

It is disheartening to note that despite the government's commitment to eradicate gender based, gender based violences are still high. There is an apparent high gender based violence rate at both youthful and adult level of people in copperbelty province and in Kalulushi in particular. This has been attributed to poor morals, counseling and high poverty levels among people. It is believed that if guidance and counseling is introduced early at lower level of, the GBV would be reduced. This research is designed to find out the extent to which lack of guidance and counseling and poor morals have affected the standard of living between married people, youth and those who are single in copperbelty province in Kalulushi.

The purpose of study

The purpose of study is to investigate and establish facts to determine the causes and impacts of gender based violence in Kalulushi ward of Copperbelty province of Zambia.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To assess the attitudes of the teaching staff and patients towards the vice of gender based violence.
2. To establish factors that would lead to successful alleviation of the gender based violence.
3. To identify policies that the government would undertake to reduce this problem of gender based violence in Kalulushi ward in copperbelt province.

Research questions

1. What do you feel about gender based violence? Is it good?
2. In your opinion what do you think are the factors that would lead to successful alleviation of gender based

violence?

3. What should the government do to stop gender based violence in our district, Kalulushi and in the whole nation Zambia?

Significance of study

The study will assist possible culprits to leave the vice and follow the recommended policies in the Marriages in Zambia. In addition the study will provide valuable information to government and other interested parties like the NGOs who would like to alleviate gender based violence.

Scope of Study

The research will use questionnaires, interviews and group discussion to gather data. In addition this research paper will highlight the causes and impact of Gender based violence in Kalulushi ward and give conclusion and recommendations.

2. Literature review

Chapter one presented the introduction and background of the study, this chapter presents the literature related to the study focusing on the global perspective.

Global perspective

There are three levels of gender-based violence. These are the home or family level, the community level and the state level.

Violence within the Home

Domestic violence is the most prevalent form of gender-based violence. It typically occurs when a man beats his female partner. Psychological abuse always accompanies physical abuse and majority of women abused by their partners are abused many times. Physical, sexual and psychological violence against women within a couple and in the family consists of battery, sexual abuse, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women and girls, marital rape, dowry-related violence, incest, non-spousal violence like a son's violence against his mother and violence related to exploitation and deprivation of freedom. Population Reference Bureau, (2000)^[11] reported Murray and Richard's findings of 1986 that in the United States, more than a million and half women are beaten by their partners each year. It also reported that in the 1995 Egypt Demographic and Health survey, 35 percent of women were reported being beaten by their husbands during marriage. In spite of these available data on gender-based violence, there is no accurate information on gender-based violence in some countries. A culture of silence surrounds cases of violence against women in most countries like Nigeria, making it difficult to get a true picture of its extent. Some of the reasons why it is difficult to get an accurate account is that most of the gender-based violence occur in the private sphere – within families, inside homes, and out of sight.

Violence against Women within the General Community

Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community include battery, rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment and intimidation in school or work, forced treatments and abusive medication, the exploitation and commercialization of women's bodies which is related to increased poverty that is mainly a result of unbridled economic liberalism. These types of violence occurring within

the general community also include contraception imposed on women by constraints or force, forced sterilization or abortions, selective abortion of female fetuses and female infanticide (World March of Women, 2000) ^[16].

Violence against Women Perpetrated by the State

Physical, sexual and psychological violence are too often perpetrated or tolerated by states that priorities custom or tradition over the respect of fundamental freedom. In some countries, the rise of religious fundamentalism is extremely disturbing as regards women's right to their economic autonomy and their freedom of choice. The social exclusion of women is so great that it constitutes a new form of apartheid. Women are considered second class beings, of lesser value, deprived of their fundamental rights. Violence against women is also exercised as a weapon of war in situations of armed conflict. It has many forms including murder, rape, sexual slavery, hostage taking and forced pregnancy (World march of Women, 2000) ^[16].

Coomaraswamy cited in Salami (2000) ^[12], identified some additional violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms such as the trafficking in women and girls for sex trade, forced prostitution, rape, sexual abuse and sex tourism that have become the focus of internationally organized crimes.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

In some developing countries of the world, most girls are made to prostitute under the guise of sex tourism. Sex tourism according to UNICEF Document happens when rich men travel during the holidays from the advanced countries of the world to places like Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Thailand etc to have sexual dealings with children of between 13 and 15 years. Around 2000, the CNN focused on sex tourism in one Asian country where tourists traveled and got to hotels where young girls served them nude just to satisfy the sexual urge of the rich tourists. This act is a violation of the legal rights of children and it is a real violence against women.

According to Salami (2000) ^[12], the Nepal Carpet Factories are common sites of sexual exploration by employers as well as recruitment centers for Indian Brothels. More than 50% of the workers in the factories of Indian Brothels according to Salami are children. According to her, in Edo State of Nigeria, the business of sexual exploitation of girls is transacted with parents' approval in a bid to get rich quickly. The business according to Salami (2000) ^[12] involves a syndicate both in Nigeria and North Africa who take girls to Italy to do commercial sex work. These types of violence against women do a lot of physical and psychological damage to the victims. They are exposed to series of health risks including respiratory diseases, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies and drug addiction.

Rape

Forcing anyone into sexual intercourse against her will is rape. It is a violent, terrifying and humiliating assault. Rape is a pervasive form of gender-based violence. It has long symbolized in a man's ability to have his way with a woman. Most rapists are known by those they attack and they are often the victim's father, partner, neighbour, a date or some other household figure. Rape is considered a crime against a person.

In some societies, like India, the rape of a girl is thought to bring shame on her family. The family may consider marrying the girls to her rapist as the only way to recover her honour. In some cases, the girl is condemned to prostitution (Feming, 1999) ^[6].

Rape happens to all ages, educational levels, religions, sexual orientations and physical descriptions. Victims of rape range from a few months old to their 90s (Population Reference Bureau, 2000) ^[11]. Religious beliefs and education have no influence on a woman's vulnerability. The elderly, mentally and physically disabled are often victimized because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another because they are seen helpless. Rape is an act of power, anger and dominance over another. Sex is a weapon used to gain control. Rape not only violates a woman's integrity, but also her sense of safety and control over her life, too. Rapists do not care about the victim's well-being or her feelings. Even if the victim is sick or pregnant, the rapist does not think rationally during the attack. He does not see the victim as a human being but just as an object to dominate.

In politically unsettled lands, wartime rape and other forms of gender-based violence remain a constant threat. In these places, rape has been used as an instrument of war to humiliate the enemy. Rape can affect the productivity of women. A raped girl can be sick, hospitalized and be unable to go to school or work for days. She can become pregnant without anybody to take care of her and the pregnancy. Her academic career can be ruined and if she is a working class type, she may not be able to cope effectively with her equals.

Female Genital cutting (FGC) is a traditional practice that involves cutting or altering the female genitalia as a rite of passage or for other socio-cultural reasons (Mohammed, Ali and Yinger; 1999) ^[8]. Female Genital Cutting according to Population Reference Bureau, (2000) ^[11] is practiced in 28 African countries and in about 20 Middle Eastern and Asian nations.

Mugenzi (1998) ^[9] commented that FGC is an act of controlling women sexually. World Health Organisation (WHO) (1999) ^[17], claimed that more than 130 million girls worldwide have undergone female genital cutting also known as female genital mutilation. According to Carr (1997) ^[4], Female genital mutilation (FGC) exists in sub-Saharan and Northeastern Africa and Central African Republic. Specifically, nine countries were highlighted where FGC is steeped in their tradition. These include Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Yemen and Uganda. The practice is seen as an impediment to a girl's sexual enjoyment. The practice varies from partial or total removal of external genitalia to the narrowing of vaginal opening. According to shell and Henlud (2000) ^[14], traditional practitioners who have no medical training medically untrained perform the majority of female genital cutting. The victims are known to practitioners who have no medical experience intense pains, bleeding, painful menstruation, infections or trauma.

The practice, according to doctors, can also be associated with the spread of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS through cuts and abrasions in shear tissue, during intercourse and childbirth. It is also associated with lack of orgasm or sexual gratification and depression (Population Reference Bureau, 2001) ^[15].

According to Brady, A. (2001) ^[3] many women who undergo female genital cutting have serious health consequences which

include shock, pain, infections, injury of the adjacent tissue and organs, urinary retention and tetanus. Long-term effects may include cysts and abscesses, urinary incontinence, psychological and sexual problems and difficulty during childbirth. Obstructed labour may occur if a woman is infibulated. All of these damage a girl's lifetime health.

The causes of gender-based violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Traditional attitudes towards women around the world help perpetuate the violence. Stereotypical roles in which women are seen as subordinate to men constrain a woman's ability to exercise choices that would enable her end the abuse.

Njenga (1999) ^[10] who was the chairman of the Psychiatric Association in Kenya discussed with women in Kenya on reasons for the rise in gender-based violence. He opined that the causes are quite diverse. One of the causes is the space people live in. The more crowded people are, Njenga commented, the more domestic violence there is likely to be. Njenga (1999) ^[10] concluded that poverty, which also determines where and how a person lives, is one of the contributing factors.

Financial insecurity is another cause of gender-based violence. Njenga (1999:6) ^[10] commented that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically. Another cause is the image created by the society which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. The way parents bring up their children, which create disparity between boys and girls, also is a source of gender-based violence in later life. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook or help in the house, if he grows up and gets married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, this can create tension that might lead to violence.

Bitangaro (1999:9) had summarised the causes of violence against women as being deeply rooted in the way society is set up-cultural beliefs, power relations, economic power imbalances, and the masculine idea of male dominance.

Saran (1999:19) ^[13] gave another cause, which she regarded as a myth, she opined that a woman's dress and behaviour can cause rape. This myth according to her places the blame for rape on a woman and views men as unable to control themselves. She concluded that if a woman is known as a party animal or a tease and wears provocative clothing, she is asking for attention, flattery, or just trying to fit in. She is not asking to be raped.

The effects of Gender-based violence can be devastating and long lasting. They pose danger to a woman's reproductive health and can scar a survivor psychologically, cognitively and interpersonally. A woman who experiences domestic violence and lives in an abusive relationship with her partner may be forced to become pregnant or have an abortion against her will, or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection.

Bitangaro (1999:9) reported what a child psychologist says that "violence absolutely impacts on children..." A child who has undergone or witnessed violence may become withdrawn, anxious or depressed on one hand; on the other hand, the child may become aggressive and exert control over younger siblings.

Boys usually carry out the aggressive form of behaviour and

as adults, may beat-their spouses. The effects of sexual abuse are the exploitation of power. Young people are especially at risk and this can have lasting consequences for their sexual and productive health. The costs can include unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections (STI), physical injury and trauma. Bitangaro (1999) reported that in Uganda as in many parts of the world, a lot of stigma is attached to a woman who has been raped. The effects of female Genital cutting (FGC) are many. According to the report of women vision in Uganda (1998) the surgeons, who performed the cutting are old women. These women according to the report claim that they have ancestral powers. Female genital cutting can be seen as an impediment to a girl's sexual enjoyment. The girls according to the report of women vision (1998) are known to experience intense pain, bleeding, painful abdominal menstruation, infection or trauma.

The Population Reference Bureau (2000) ^[15] reported the World Bank as saying that gender-based violence is heavy a health burden for women of ages 15-is as that posed by HIV, tuberculosis and infection during child birth, cancer and heart diseases. The fourth world conference on women has adopted a platform for action, which declares that "violence against women is an obstacles to the achievement of the objective of equality, development and peace" (Population Reference Bureau 2000:3) ^[15].

Social studies curriculum should be broadened to encompass contemporary issues which are existing educational problems. All that it connotes is to make people to be socially aware, be able to adapt or change their life-style to positive and effective social living.

There is the urgent need for incorporating contemporary issues in the social studies curriculum so that students may be aware of issues of concern to the society so as not to be ignorant of issues, events and problems of their societies and seek rational solutions to problems created by them. Contemporary issues all over the world directly or indirectly impinge on the lives of the citizen. According to Mezieobi (1994) ^[7], most of the problems of the contemporary Nigerian society such as ethnic and cultural intolerance, population of the contemporary Nigerian society such as ethnic cultural intolerance, population explosion, family problems, conflict and gender issues of which gender based-violence is a part, peace education, amongst others anchor on absence of concerted multiethnic education, population education, gender education and peace education respectively.

Though some social science disciplines such as sociology, geography and political science may discuss some of the contemporary issues, these disciplines adopt the compartmentalized or single subject approach, which do not consider all the dimensions of an issue not to talk of finding solutions to them. Social studies education adopts the integrated approach in which contemporary issues are viewed from a holistic frame for meaningful understanding and proffering of workable solutions.

Some of the contemporary issues that should be taught in the social studies programme include law-related education, family life education and peace education to enable the existing social studies curriculum to equip students to have awareness of and develop attitudes and values for combating gender-based violence in understanding Nigerian Society. Law-related education should aim at developing an understanding of the basic legal concepts such as justice,

authority, freedom, privacy, equality, honesty and fairness. Family life education which encapsulates population education and sex education should aim at developing requisite attitudes, awareness, skills and values germane to stable, effective and successful family life. Family life education in the social studies curriculum according to Mezieobi (1994)^[7] should embody the following:

1. Family stability and instability factors
2. Sexual socialization-promiscuity, premarital sex, extramarital sex, sexually-transmitted diseases, commercialized sex.
3. Family counseling
4. Stemming child-neglect and abuse, spouse abuse and other family problems.

“Women’s Vision” (1998). “A Fight against the Knife”. In: Conveying Concerns: Women Report on Gender-based Violence. Washington. Population Reference Bureau, (2000)^[11] MEASURE communication.

Zambian perspective

'Gender-based violence' and 'violence against women' are terms that are often used interchangeably as most gender-based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls. However, it is important to retain the 'gender-based' aspect of the concept as this highlights the fact that violence against women is an expression of power inequalities between women and men. The terms are used interchangeably throughout this website and EIGE's work, as it is always understood that gender-based violence means violence against women and vice versa.

“Gender-based violence against women” shall mean violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. (Art. 3 d, Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence)

(Chanda, 2014)^[5] says: “Violence against women” is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.

In 1993, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women offered the first official definition of the term “Gender-based Violence”: “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” Gender-based violence has become an umbrella term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that results from power inequalities that are based on gender roles.

In Zambia GBV has increase in the recent years especially among the young couples from the age of 21-35 years. Many of the GBV cases were as a result of marital differences and hunger related.

According to a GBV survey conducted in 6 countries, the highest incidence of GBV was in Zambia with 89% of those women surveyed in Kasama, Kitwe, Mansa, and Mazabuka reported having experienced or been victims of Gender Based Violence. In the same survey, “86 percent of women in

Lesotho, 68 percent of women in Zimbabwe, 67 percent of women in Botswana, 50 percent of women in the some provinces of South Africa studied and 24 percent of women in Mauritius have experienced GBV.” (Chanda, 2014)^[5] According to another “2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 47% of women in Zambia have experienced physical violence since age 15 – 77% by a current/former husband/partner – and one in five have experienced sexual violence in their lives, 64% of which is perpetrated by an intimate partner.”

Why these incidents of Gender Based Violence are very high in spite Zambia’s enactment of a landmark Anti-Gender Based Violence Act of 2011? Since then there has been a public campaign to stop GBV through concerted efforts to treat victims, and for communities, organizations, police, health workers and judiciary to be involved in the fight. (Chanda, 2014)^[5].

Zambia Police Spokesperson Esther Mwata Katongo reviewed that Gender-based violence (GBV) is on the rise in Zambia with 18,540 cases recorded last year compared to 18,088 in 2015. This represents a 2.4 percent increase in the number of GBV cases. And three church mother bodies have appealed to Zambians to pray unceasingly for family unity and road safety in the wake of a spate of gruesome murders and Tuesday’s road traffic accident which claimed 10 lives on the Great North Road.

Mrs Katongo said in a statement yesterday that Copperbelt recorded the highest number of GBV cases at 5,554 followed by Lusaka which recorded 3,751 cases while Central Province cases stand at 2,673. “Other provinces are Western with 1,585; North-Western with 1,455; Eastern with 1,003; Southern with 684; Luapula with 629; Muchinga with 624 and Northern Province recording the lowest at 383,” she said.

And 2,363 cases of defilement were reported countrywide, out of which 2,344 were girl victims and 19 were boys. Mrs Katongo said Lusaka Province recorded the highest number of defilement cases which stood at 1,064 followed by Central Province with 274, Eastern Province had 264 cases, Copperbelt recorded 243 cases while Luapula recorded the lowest number with 59 cases. She also said that there were 265 cases of rape in 2016.

“106 cases of rape were taken to court resulting in 29 convictions, two acquittals, three withdraws whilst 72 are still pending in court. 136 cases are still under investigation at various police stations whilst 23 cases were withdrawn. Copperbelt recorded 64 cases followed by Lusaka with 54, Central had 39 cases while the rest of the country had a total of 108 cases,” Mrs Katongo said.

She also said the country recorded 77 GBV-related murder cases representing 0.4 percent of the reported cases out of which 36 were male victims, 30 female, 7 girls and 4 boys.

She said 51 cases were taken to court with 5 convictions, 1 acquittal, 45 still pending at court while 26 cases are still under investigation at various police stations.

“Lusaka recorded the highest number of murder cases with 18 cases, followed by Central province 16 and Copperbelt province 12 cases, North-Western recorded 11, Muchinga province had 10 while other provinces put together recorded 10 murder cases,” she said.

And the country recorded 6,769 cases of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, representing 36.5 percent of the reported GBV cases of which 5,666 were female victims while 1,103

were male victims. She said Central Province recorded the highest number of assault cases with 1,544 followed by Copperbelt recording 1,453 and Lusaka 1,287 cases with Northern Province recording the lowest number at 112.

“For human trafficking cases, the country recorded 23 cases out of which 5 were male victims, 4 female, 7 boys and 7 girls,” she said.

Meanwhile, Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia (EFZ) executive director Pukuta Mwanza, Zambia Conference of Catholic Bishops (ZCCC) secretary general Cleopas Lungu and Bishops Council of Zambia (BCZ) Bishop Abinala Manda said in separate interviews that the country needs prayers. “There is a spiritual backlash as exhibited by the gruesome murders of three people and the loss of 10 lives in a road traffic accident,” Reverend Mwanza said.

He advised people in relationships against resorting to physical confrontations whenever they have differences but to instead seek counselling. Rev Mwanza said killing each other is not the solution, hence the need for the death penalty to be re-introduced so that it acts as a deterrent to murderers. He said that some people now no longer fear killing others because of the absence of the death penalty.

And Father Lungu said that since life belongs to God, there is need for prayers over such unfortunate incidents. He said that it is not enough to just say one is a Christian when their faith does not translate into action. Fr Lungu said that since Zambia is a God-fearing nation, there is need to commit everything in God’s hands. Meanwhile, Bishop Manda urged the people of Zambia to continue praying so that the country can overcome the dark cloud that is hovering over the nation.

3. Methodology

Research Design

In order to provide accurate account of the situation of gender based violence and find a way of alleviating this vice, the study will use a descriptive design. The research will use both quantitative and qualitative approaches to describe the existing situation.

It will be participatory study because it aims at involving the respondents in the process of research. To collect data it will use interviews, observations, questionnaires and group discussions. To obtain information, the researcher will establish good relationships with respondents by working in non-directive manner aimed at making respondents feel free to contribute to the discussion.

Choice of study area

The choice of Kalulushi district did not however make other district less important, but it was just appropriate because of the following factors: Easy transport, availability of communication network facilities, lack of enough funds to go to other towns and accommodation.

Population of study

Kalulushi is the capital of the Copperbelt Province of Zambia. Kalulushi has approximately 65,000 inhabitants at an elevation of 1235 m above sea level. Bemba is the largest tribe represented in Kalulushi, in addition to large numbers of Lunda and Luvale and nyanja speaking people.

The main industry of Kalulushi is copper mining at Kalulushi Mine (located about 10 km north) and mufirira Mine (located about 65 km West), out of the town centre, run by First

Quantum Minerals and Equinox Minerals, respectively. Kalulushi Mine exploits copper-gold ore. The mining site has been running since the 19th century for copper and gold successively. kalulushi, on the other hand, was discovered in 1961, but no serious work was carried out there until Equinox Minerals Ltd became involved in 1999. Uranium is also mined in Kalulushi at the mufirira mine north of Kalulushi town. Three miles from city centre lies the "Kalulushi Stream

Sample population

To collect samples we will randomly sample the married couples. This group will be chosen because there were able to read and right. Due to an increase in the number of married couples in the ward only one couple will be selected from each street to participate in the answering of the questionnaires. The competition to participate in the evaluation was very high so we sampled ten from each location and then selected one to participate. This made my samples to be very good and not biased.

The sample will consist of fifteen (30) nurses, 20 teachers and fifteen(15) members of the community will be sampled randomly, and 10 members of police and five(5) medical personnel will be interviewed individually. A total of seventy five (75) questionnaires will be distributed. Ten (10) administrators will also be interviewed.

Unstructured interviews

The Unstructured interviews with some couples and marriage counselors will be used in order to obtain supplementary information. The responses will be collected, arranged, analyzed and filtered so that only useful responses useful to the test of hypothesis will be used.

Observations

They will be done by observing families in marriage. Husband and wives will be told in advance that an observer will come to observe their marriage for a week. At the end a review will be done by looking at the way the marriages are conducted and how preparations are done. Any GBV observed will be told to the partners involved and suggestions on how to stop the vice are to be relayed to the couple involved.

Group discussion

Group discussions will be held with couples to find out from them how they felt about Gender based violence (GBV). Their responses will enrich the data base to be used to write a good dissertation.

Instruments for collecting data

The principal instruments for data collection will be self-administered questionnaires using open ended and closed questions, group interviews and group discussion.

Data analysis

The researcher will analyze the collected data manually using descriptive statistics, using totals, percentages and frequencies. The qualitative data will be analyzed and summarized using narrations

4. Presentation of the finding

This chapter presents the findings of the study on causes of Gender Based Violence in Kalulushi district. The findings will

be presented according to the following themes drawn from the research objectives.

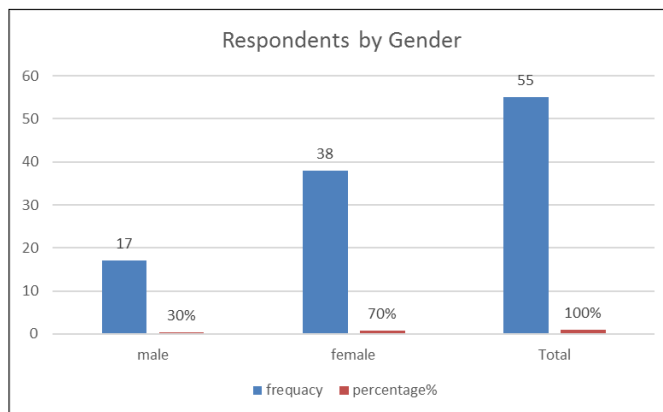
- Respondents background characteristics
- Respondents understanding on critical knowledge, practices, skills for teaching Gender Based Violence.
- Recommendations on how to promote and nurture Gender Based Violence.

Respondent’s background characteristic

Table 1: Distribution respondents by department

Department	Frequency	percentage %	Column1
Police	5	9%	
Teachers	5	9%	
Students	6	11%	
Pupils	2	4%	
Husbands	3	5%	
Wives	6	11%	
Nurses	5	9%	
Soldiers	5	9%	
Chieves	5	9%	
Politicians	1	2%	
Pastors	6	11%	
Doctors	6	11%	
Total	55	100%	

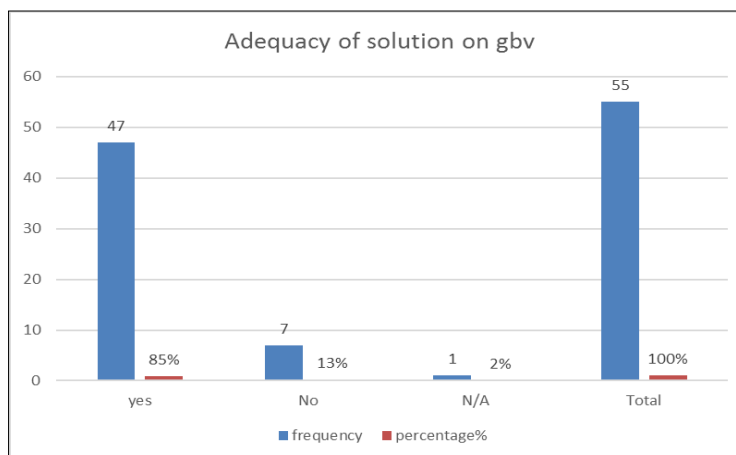
Source: Field data, 2017



Source: Field data 2017

Fig 1

Following Figure 1 above, it is clear that out of the total number of fifty-five (55) respondents 17(30%) were male while 39 (70%) were female. Therefore, there were more female participants than male although the sampling was generally random for most of the participants except for the administrators who were selected purposively as a result of the positions the held. Perhaps the reason for having more female respondents could be that there were more female nurses in Kalulushi district than male nurses being an urban district.



Source: field data, 2017

Fig 2

Figure 2 shows that 47(85%) said that the given solutions for Gender Based Violence was adequate, while 7(13%) said that it was not enough and 1(2%) did not express his or her views no matter what the respondent could have said weather yes or no it was evident that the solution of Gender Based Violence was adequate.

5. Discussion and interpretation of the findings

This chapter presents the discussion and interpretation of the findings of the study following the perception of nurses, patients, and administrators of effective teaching of Gender Based Violence, the knowledge, practices and skills that experienced nurses perceive critical for teaching Gender Based Violence, the major constraints that nurses and administrators face in Gender Based Violence and recommendations for promoting effective ways of teaching Gender Based Violence.

5.1 The perception of practicing nurses, administrators and patients on gender based violence.

The chiefs reviewed that the main causes of GBV in their chiefdoms is poverty, hunger and gender inequalities. But the police and other legal personnel said that changing gender norms has been misunderstood by the female fork and there is crisis in homes where women feel they are equal with men and so do not do what they are supposed to do. As the bible say they should submit to their husband. They do not submit to their husbands and always challenge men about their rights which are misunderstood.

The NGOs also reviewed that men’s dominance in marriage and relationships is being challenged causing conflicts that lead to GBV. The students said that it’s the history of family dysfunction in Zambia due to changes to our culture because of the foreign culture influences which is causing GBV to increase.

This is what may make finding one or two effective explanations and solutions that can solve the entire problem very difficult to identify. The causes of GBV can be categorized into those that are Societal, Community, Relationship, and Individual.

6. Conclusion

From the finding from the society and people of Zambia from all walks of life as alluded to above the causes of Gender Based Violence are so many that they are multifaceted. The dozens of factors that cause GBV are both intertwined and may overlap. These may include poverty, unemployment, changing gender norms in which men's dominance in marriage and relationships is being challenged, history of family dysfunction and violence in the GBV perpetrator and victim's family background, male personality disorders, and lack of or poor legal or police action against GBV perpetrators.

7. Recommendations

Gender Based Violence in Zambia both the physical and the verbal type or psychological intimidation especially of girls and women cause horrific harm to thousands of children and women, imposing havoc in families and communities creating untold life of suffering. All forms of campaigns, policies, and strategies to combat and eliminate this serious problem should be supported. But since most of the overwhelming evidence including surveys suggests GBV is deeply embedded in the Zambian society, I propose a comprehensive national approach.

This approach is most likely to eliminate or reduce the problem to a greater degree after many years as it will more likely result into transforming the entire Zambian culture from children in the home, marriages and families all the way to the national institutions. A problem of the GBV magnitude that is apparently deeply embedded in the Zambian society cannot be easily be solved using piecemeal approaches much as the existing policies and strategies may be implementing very helpful programs.

The new comprehensive program should go by the very Zambian sounding acronym: SokoRelaNdi. This stands for Society, Community, Relationships, Individual. "Community" is spelled with a "K" instead of the English "C" as this makes it very Zambian. "Ndividual" as a Zambianized word sounds very close to the English "Individual".

The use of this new acronym, the programs and policies will draw attention to the reality that Gender Based Violence is both wide spread and needing comprehensive action by all 13 million Zambians at all levels. For example in SoKoRelaNdi, "Societal" or "Society" would mean GBV can be eliminated by creating more jobs lowering unemployment on the level of Zambian government. "Kommunity" means communities should create more shelters for victims of GBV.

The same would apply for "Relationships" and "Individual" components of solving the serious problem of GBV. The program would start with ministry of Gender Development, The President, Schools, Churches, towns, compounds, villages, and the way to families in rural and urban compounds.

The media would lead the publicity. Everyone and all organizations would find a way of acting to reduced and eliminate Gender Based Violence (GBV) under one or some

of what is represented in Soko RelaNdi. Zambia had at least 4 national Development Plans since independence in 1964. Gender Based Violence needs similar serious comprehensive national policies if we are going to eliminate Gender Based Violence as a nation.

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