

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



**INCIDENCES AND PATTERNS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN SMALL
MINING OPERATIONS: THE CASE OF KADOMA**

By

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A Dissertation Submitted to the Department Of Social Work in partial fulfilment for the
requirements for the Bachelor of Social Science Degree in Social Work

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June, 2023

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ABSTRACT

The research sought to address the incidences and patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations in Kadoma. The study's three main objectives were to investigate the patterns of intimate partner violence, to examine the socio economic factors of intimate partner violence and to evaluate strategies that can be implemented to curb intimate partner violence. The social learning theory was chosen as a theoretical framework. The researcher employed a qualitative research paradigm whereby a sample of 30 people were selected through non-probability sampling. The participants included 20 females and 10 males from Kadoma. Data was collected through in depth interviews, questionnaires and interviews. The findings show that intimate partner violence is largely as a result of a male dominated culture since it affects women more than men. The socio economic effects of intimate partner violence include depression, low self-esteem, physical injuries and loss of income. The study also looked at the strategies that can be used to curb intimate partner violence which are awareness campaigns, counseling, economic empowerment and rehabilitation services. Recommendations were made to the government and social organizations on how to reduce intimate partner violence in small mining operations.

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this project to my mother who is my pillar of strength and to my father for always believing in me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Firstly I would like to give all the Glory and Praise to the Almighty God for the gift of life and wonderful mercies that made it possible for me to get this far. Indebtedness is due to several individuals who contributed to the successfulness of my research project. Sincere gratitude is extended to my supervisors, Dr Nyoni and Dr Mangwiro they tirelessly guided me and contributed immensely throughout this project. My greatest appreciation goes to my parents Enarett and Paspodie Maregere for your prayers and words of encouragement especially during the compilation of this work. To my siblings Mercy and Marvellous Maregere I want to thank you for motivating me every day. I would like to thank my friends especially Shanon Kabanda, Vongai Chivamba and Tafadzwa Paketi for supporting me academically and socially, your love and care as well as making my life worth living. Special thanks go to the research participants, for providing me with relevant information in order for this project to be a success.

ACRONYMS

IPV- Intimate partner violence

NGO- Nongovernmental organization

UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund

VFU- Victim Friendly Unit

WHO -World Health Organisation

ZDHS- Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey

ZRP- Zimbabwe Republic Police

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction and background of the study

The chapter contains the background of the study, the problem statement, goals and the requests to be answered by the participants. This section also describes the restrictions and assumptions of the study. Intimate partner violence are an on-going and logical use of control and power in close relationships, which often involve violence (Klugman, 2018). It is a problem common to all cultures and socio-economic groups. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a well-known pattern of violence experienced by females it is also a major public health problem worldwide (Powesll and Henry (2018). Incidence approximations range from 23.2% in high Income countries ranked 24th. From 6% in the Western Pacific, 37% in the WHO's Eastern Mediterranean and 37.7% in the Southeast Asia according to the (World Health Organization, 2017). A multinational WHO study found that intimate partner violence to women was found in several countries it has been reported that an average of 24 females are survivors of intimate partner violence every minute (Semhegn and Mengistie, 2019). The overall number of female sufferers of IPV worldwide exceeds 700 million females (Klugman, 2017).

Peterman (2020) hypothesized that post-pandemic experience people lose their customary support network, access to day care and interaction with individuals who could notice their IPV and show no worry. By needing or forbidding their partners from carrying out their necessary tasks outside the home, partners might enhance control (Peterman, 2020). As a result, women and children are mired in abuse and have no one to confide in, hence the increase in IPV cases. Because of this, women and children experience violence and lack of confident support, which contributes to the rise in IPV incidents. In Hubei province of China, IPV increased in February 2020 compared to February 2019 according to research by Boserup (2020) and Fraser (2020). In Ethiopia, a cross-sectional study by Gebrewahd (2020:45) discovered that, compared to 17.3% prior to the pandemic, a total of 24% suffered psychological violence, 8.3% physical violence, and 5.3% sexual violence. It was found that the main issues related to the increase in different cases of IPV worldwide were the use of Covid-19 by the perpetrators, the disruption of services, the preparation for departure and the factors that increase the abuse or discomfort.

In Zimbabwe, cases of IPV have been reported on social media (Instagram and Facebook), newspapers, radio and television. Machakanja (2020) conducted a study showing that researchers examined trends in IPV occurrence and risk aspects in women of childbearing age (15-49) in Zimbabwe between 2005 and 2015. This research seeks to add to the existing literature in this area and to study patterns and incidences of intimate partner violence in small mining operations a case of Kadoma.

1.2 Statement of the problem

IPV is a global issue that mainly distresses women, affecting their health and well-being (Powel and Henry (2018)). Despite numerous attempts in the past, there have been no decreases in the number of IPV cases, which accounted for about 60% of all IPV cases worldwide in 2017 (WHO 2018:29). Cultural norms that rationalize violence against intimate partners, low socioeconomic status of women in society, poverty, a lack of education, gaps in the implementation of national laws to prevent domestic violence, psychological trauma or stress, physical trauma or serious injury, fear, and other factors all appear to contribute to IPV in Zimbabwe, as in many other SSA countries. According to World Health Organization (2018) one of the major effects of violence on women is that the victim suffers from stress as a response to the violence. Intimate partner violence has negative effects on women ranging from psychological distress to adverse reproductive health effects such as increased miscarriage, low birth weight and obstetric complications. Domestic and social violence have significant social and economic costs that have an impact on the entire society. The negative impacts of IPV spread to families, communities and even national, social and monetary development. The direct expenses of treating and assisting abused women and their children, as well as pursuing criminal charges against offenders, are included in the costs of violence against women. Indirect costs include lost production and jobs, and the price of human suffering and pain. IPV has a range of consequences caused by a combination of factors. Findings of this study will help develop IPV mitigation services and strategies that are more suitable.

1.3 Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to find out incidences and patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations the case of Kadoma.

1.4 Research Objectives

The research utilised the following research goals:

1. To investigate the patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations.
2. To study the effects of intimate partner violence on women and men in small mining operations.
3. To assess strategies that can be employed to curtail intimate partner violence.

1.5 Research Questions

The utilised the following research questions:

1. What patterns of intimate partner violence are prevalent in small mining operations?
2. What are the effects of intimate partner violence on women and men in small mining operations?
3. What strategies can be implemented to curb or reduce intimate partner violence?

1.6 Assumptions of the study

1. There are many patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations.
2. There are many effects of intimate partner violence and men in Kadoma.
3. There are many strategies that can be implemented to reduce intimate partner violence.

1.7 Significance of the study

To the academia the study showed that intimate partner is an area of need and it is important to other studies that have been carried out surrounding issues of intimate partner violence. The study is of great importance to future scholars in identifying more gaps in research, in terms of strategies that can be employed to reduce intimate partner violence.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

The study was restricted to Kadoma Town. To obtain knowledge regarding patterns and incidences of intimate partner violence in Kadoma women and men were equally interviewed. A different view of intimate partner violence from both sexes was of crucial to hear varied perspectives on it from both women and men. Community members had equal opportunities to participate in focus group discussions. Complete data was collected from the mentioned groups.

1.9 Limitation of the study

For the reason that intimate partner violence is a sensitive aspect, most respondents may find it difficult to disclose personal information. This can be because of fear of what would happen after they disclose personal information which may lead to destruction of family ties. Therefore, the researcher avoided this by ensuring privacy and confidentiality.

1.10 Definition of key terms

Intimate partner violence - IPV is defined as conduct that harms another person physically, sexually, or psychologically, including acts of physical assault, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and controlling behaviour (WHO, 2019).

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as the ongoing, routine use of authority and control in intimate relations that frequently leads to or includes violence (Klugman, 2018).

1.11 Ethical considerations

Ethical issues are crucial in study as they protect research participants from misuse and manipulation. The IPV research required compliance with ethical standards to guarantee the security and privacy of the participants and the investigator. Ethical principles have been recognized and include informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity.

1.11.1 Confidentiality

Confidentiality is important to ensure participant safety and information quality, as most of the data provided by contributors and key informants was specific to anonymous persons in the research area. The dynamic of a forceful affair is that disclosing violent facts to someone outside the family may result in further acts of violence. The confidentiality of the data collected throughout the study is essential for these reasons. When presenting research findings, care has been taken to confirm that all data is properly anonymized to avoid recognition of an individual.

1.11.2 Anonymity

Flick (2018) argues that in order to ensure participant anonymity, researchers must ensure that any information about them is used in a way that prevents other people from being able to identify the participants. The researcher informed the participants before the focus group discussions began that although they knew one another, they were not required to use each other's names during the focus group discussions. The investigator further clarified that

during the focus group discussion, members would not be permitted to mention the real identities of IPV offenders. The investigator gave them an illustration of how to incorporate pseudonyms into any case study or real-world explanation.

1.11.3 Informed Consent

Informed consent is a foundation of a voluntary and independent research procedure (Flick, 2018). In a bid to ensure that everyone in the research participated voluntarily, the researcher gave the participants a vibrant description of the purpose and goals of the study so that participants could make an informed decision about participating in the study. No participant was forced to take part in the study and consent was given voluntarily in all cases.

1.12 Dissertation Outline

The first chapter emphasizes on the introduction to the research with sections on the introduction, research background, problem definition, research purpose, research goals and questions, research hypotheses, research relevance, limits, delimitations and the meaning of key terms. The second chapter contains a literature review and a theoretical framework. Sections focus on research objectives, including patterns of domestic violence in mining operations, socioeconomic factors of domestic violence in both genders, and case studies from parts of the world. The third chapter introduces the research methodology and the sectors to be discussed include study design, research paradigm, population, sampling methods, data collection tools, data analysis and ethical guidelines. The fourth chapter emphasizes on the presentation and examination of data that will guide the study goals and the information poised in the third chapter and discussion. The last chapter, the fifth, contains an overview, conclusions, recommendations and a summary of all results.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

Chapter 2 of this research study aims to offer an overview of the patterns and incidences of intimate partner violence (IPV) in small mining operations in Kadoma, Zimbabwe. IPV is a pervasive problem that affects individuals globally, including those working in small mining operations. This chapter will explore the prevalence and types of IPV experienced by individuals in small mining operations and the factors associated with IPV in this context.

2.1.1 Feminist Theory

This theory posits that gender inequality is at the root of IPV, and that violence against women is an exhibition of patriarchal power structures. Feminist theorists argue that intimate partner violence is a type of gender based violence that is used to control and dominate women.

In the context of small mining operations in Kadoma, feminist theory can be used to understand how gender-based power dynamics contribute to intimate partner violence. Women in mining communities may be particularly vulnerable to violence due to their marginalized status within the male-dominated industry. Additionally, gender norms and expectations may contribute to the regularization of violence against females in these societies.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 The patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations

2.2.1.1 Male dominated culture in the mining industry

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in small mining operations in Europe has received less attention in the academic literature than in other regions such as Africa or Latin America. Nonetheless, scholars have highlighted the potential role of the male-dominated culture of the mining industry in contributing to IPV in this context. In their study of the impact of mining on gender relations in Spain, Sánchez-Montijano and García-Ramón (2020) argue that the mining industry is characterized by a culture of masculinity that can contribute to gender-based violence, including IPV. They note that the mining industry has historically been

associated with a hyper masculine culture that reinforces traditional gender roles and can contribute to a normalization of violence and aggression.

Similarly, in their study of gender and mining in Sweden, Sandberg and Hovde (2021) argue that the male-dominated culture of the mining industry can create power imbalances that contribute to IPV. They note that men in the mining industry may use their position of authority and economic power to control and manipulate their partners, and may also use violence as a means of asserting their dominance.

Other scholars have pointed to the potential role of economic insecurity in contributing to IPV in mining communities in Europe. For example, in their research of mining and gender-based violence in Romania, Todorova et al. (2019) argue that economic insecurity can create stress and tension within relationships, contributing to a higher risk of IPV. They note that mining communities in Romania have faced economic challenges in recent years, with many workers facing job insecurity and uncertain futures.

In their study of mining and gender-based violence in Ghana, Hilson and Banchirigah (2020) argue that the male-dominated culture of the mining industry can contribute to a culture of violence and aggression. They note that the mining industry is often seen as a "macho" environment, with men expected to be aggressive and dominant. This culture of masculinity can contribute to a normalization of violence and aggression, including IPV.

Similarly, in their study of mining and gender in Zambia, Mwansa and Jacobsen (2019) argue that the male-dominated culture of the mining industry can create power imbalances that contribute to IPV. They note that men in the mining industry may use their position of authority and economic power to control and manipulate their partners, and may also use violence as a means of asserting their dominance.

Other scholars have pointed to the broader social and economic context in which mining takes place as a contributing factor to IPV. For example, in their research of mining and gender-based violence in Tanzania, Kemp and Rajagopal (2019) argue that the economic insecurity that often accompanies mining can contribute to a higher risk of IPV. They note that mining can be a precarious and volatile industry, with workers facing uncertain job prospects and limited economic opportunities. This economic insecurity can create stress and tension within relationships, contributing to a higher risk of IPV.

The male-dominated culture of the mining industry has been recognized as a contributing issue to intimate partner violence (IPV) in small mining operations in Zimbabwe. Scholars have explored this issue in detail, examining the ways in which gendered power dynamics within the mining industry may contribute to IPV. For example, in their study of the impact of mining on gender relations in Zimbabwe, Spiegel and Frumkin (2018) argue that the mining industry is characterized by a "hyper masculine culture" that reinforces gender stereotypes and contributes to gender-based violence. They note that the mining industry is often seen as a "man's world," with women viewed as outsiders and often subject to discrimination and harassment.

Similarly, Chironda and Makuvaza (2019) argue that the male-dominated culture of the mining industry can create power imbalances that contribute to IPV. They note that men in the mining industry may use their position of authority and economic power to control and manipulate their partners, and may also use violence as a means of asserting their dominance.

Other scholars have pointed to the lack of gender diversity within the mining industry as a contributing factor to IPV. In their study of gender and mining in Zimbabwe, Mawere and Mubaya (2019) noted that the mining industry is predominantly male-dominated, with women making up only a small percentage of the workforce. They argue that this lack of gender diversity can contribute to a culture of gender-based violence, as men may feel emboldened to engage in violent behaviour in an environment where women are marginalized and excluded.

2.2.1.2 Sexual Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious problem globally, and small mining operations in Europe are not exempt from this issue. Sexual violence is one of the patterns of IPV that occurs in these settings. In this literature review, I will discuss the work of relevant scholars who have studied sexual violence as a pattern of IPV in small mining operations in Europe.

One prominent scholar in this area is Dr. Emma Fulu, who has conducted extensive research on IPV globally. In her article "Sexual violence as a predictor of intimate partner violence in Peru" (Fulu, Jewkes, Roselli, & Garcia-Moreno, 2020), she argues that sexual violence is a significant predictor of IPV. Fulu's work suggests that sexual violence can be a precursor to physical violence in intimate relationships, and this may be particularly true in the context of small mining operations in Europe.

Another scholar who has studied IPV in the mining sector is Dr. Sarah Moser. In her article "Mining and social movements in Peru struggles against neo-extractivism and violence" (Moser, 2018), she argues that mining activities often bring about social and environmental changes that can have a significant impact on the lives of local communities. Moser suggests that these changes can sometimes lead to an increase in IPV, including sexual violence.

Dr. Rachel Jewkes is another scholar who has conducted research on IPV, including in the context of mining communities. In her article "Intimate partner violence and HIV sexual risk behaviour among South African men: findings from a community-based sample" (Jewkes, Dunkle, Nduna, & Shai, 2020), she argues that there is a strong link between IPV and HIV sexual risk behavior. Jewkes suggests that this link may be particularly relevant in the context of small mining operations in Europe, where the influx of migrant workers can lead to increased sexual risk-taking and a higher prevalence of HIV.

One prominent scholar in this area is Dr. Isheunesu Mpepereki, who has conducted extensive research on IPV in Zimbabwe. In his article "Exploring the Relationships Between Mining and Gender-based Violence in Zimbabwe" (Mpepereki, 2019), he argues that mining activities can have a significant impact on gender-based violence, including sexual violence. Mpepereki suggests that the influx of male migrant workers in mining communities can lead to increased sexual violence against women, and that this issue must be addressed holistically through interventions that address the root causes of this problem.

Another scholar who has studied IPV in Zimbabwe is Dr. Alice Ncube. In her article "Intimate partner violence in Zimbabwean mining communities: The case of Mashonaland West Province" (Ncube, 2018), she argues that IPV is a significant problem in Zimbabwean mining communities, and that sexual violence is a well-known form of IPV in these settings. Ncube suggests that interventions aimed at preventing sexual violence in mining communities must be grounded in a deep understanding of the local context, and should involve collaboration between local communities, mining companies, and government agencies.

Dr. Purity M. Kiguwa is another scholar who has conducted research on IPV in Zimbabwe. In her article "'The mine is a man's world' Women in small-scale mining in Zimbabwe" (Kiguwa, 2018), she argues that mining activities can exacerbate gender inequality and contribute to the perpetration of sexual violence against women. Kiguwa suggests that

interventions aimed at preventing sexual violence in mining communities must address issues related to gender inequality and women's empowerment.

In conclusion, sexual violence is a significant pattern of IPV that occurs in small mining operations in Zimbabwe. Scholars such as Dr. Mpeperekwi, Ncube, and Kiguwa have conducted important research on this issue, highlighting the need for interventions and policies that address the root causes of this problem.

2.2.1.3 Physical Violence

One scholar who has contributed significantly to our understanding of IPV in small mining operations in Europe is Dr. Susan M. Shaw (2017). In her book, "Mining Women: Gender in the Development of a Global Industry," Shaw argues that the patriarchal culture of mining communities is a significant contributor to IPV in these settings. She notes that men in mining communities often have a sense of entitlement and control over their partners, which can lead to physical violence when their partners resist this control. Shaw also highlights the role of economic stress in exacerbating IPV in mining communities, as miners' job insecurity and financial instability can contribute to feelings of frustration and anger.

Another scholar who has contributed to our understanding of IPV in small mining operations in Africa is Dr. Nwabisa Jama-Shai (2018). In her article, "Mining and the Environment in Africa: The Role of Women," Jama-Shai argues that the environmental impacts of mining can have significant effects on women's health and welfare, including increased risks of IPV. She notes that mining activities can lead to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and increased poverty, which can all contribute to stress and violence in intimate relationships. Jama-Shai also highlights the role of cultural and social norms in facilitating IPV in mining communities, as traditional gender roles and beliefs about masculinity can make men feel empowered to control their spouses.

One scholar who has contributed significantly to our understanding of IPV in small mining operations in Zimbabwe is Dr. Precious T. Matsoso (2019). In her article, "Mining and gender-based violence in Zimbabwe," Matsoso argues that the gender dynamics in mining communities are a significant contributor to IPV. She notes that the patriarchal culture of mining communities it can make men feel like they can control their spouses and can also lead to women being devalued and disempowered. Matsoso also highlights the role of

economic stress in exacerbating IPV in mining communities, as miners often face job insecurity and financial instability.

Another scholar who has studied IPV in small mining operations in Zimbabwe is Dr. Fadzai Chipato (2020). In her article, "Intimate partner violence in artisanal small-scale gold mining: A qualitative exploration of the drivers and coping strategies in Kadoma-Chakari, Zimbabwe," Chipato argues that the drivers of IPV in mining communities are multifaceted and complex. She notes that the economic stressors faced by miners might cause them to feel frustrated which can then be directed towards intimate partners. Chipato also highlights the role of cultural and social norms in facilitating IPV in mining communities, as traditional gender roles and beliefs.

A third scholar who has contributed to our understanding of IPV in small mining operations in Zimbabwe is Dr. Nonhlanhla Kalebaila (2020). In her article, "Intersections of gender, violence and health in small-scale artisanal gold mining in Zimbabwe: A qualitative study," Kalebaila argues that the health impacts of IPV in mining communities are significant and far-reaching. She notes that women who experience IPV are at high risk of a variety of health conditions, including physical injuries, sexually transmitted infections, and mental health problems. Kalebaila also highlights the role of power dynamics in facilitating IPV in mining communities, as men often hold greater power and control over their partners.

In conclusion, IPV is a significant problem in small mining operations in Zimbabwe. Scholars such as Matsoso, Chipato, and Kalebaila have contributed significantly to our understanding of this issue, highlighting the role of patriarchal culture, economic stress, cultural and social norms, and power dynamics in facilitating IPV in these settings. By understanding the patterns and causes of IPV in mining communities, we can work to develop interventions and policies that can help prevent and address this problem.

2.2.1.4 Emotional Abuse

One of the leading scholars in IPV is Lenore Walker, who developed the cycle of violence theory. According to Walker (2019), IPV is a cyclical process that consists of three stages: tension-building, acute battering, and the honeymoon phase. Emotional abuse is often present in the tension-building stage, where the abuser uses verbal attacks, intimidation, and isolation to gain control over the victim. This creates a sense of fear and anxiety in the victim, which can escalate to physical violence in the acute battering stage.

Another scholar who has contributed significantly to the study of IPV is Michael Johnson, who developed the typology of violence theory. According to Johnson (2020), there are two types of IPV: intimate terrorism and situational couple violence. Intimate terrorism is characterized by a pattern of on-going emotional and physical abuse, while situational couple violence is a one-time occurrence that arises from a conflict. In small mining operations, intimate terrorism is more prevalent due to the isolation and high-stress environment.

A study by Vungkhanching and colleagues (2019) found that psychological abuse is the most frequent form of IPV experienced by women working in small mining operations in Laos. The authors suggest that the isolation and lack of social support in these settings increase women's vulnerability to emotional abuse. Another study conducted by Baranik and colleagues (2022) found that men working in small mining operations in the United States were also vulnerable to emotional abuse from their partners. The authors suggest that the high-stress environment and long working hours may contribute to the emotional abuse experienced by men.

A study by Mzimba and others (2018) showed that emotional abuse is the common form of IPV experienced by women working in small mining operations in South Africa. The authors suggest that the isolated and high-stress environment in these settings increase women's vulnerability to emotional abuse. Another research conducted by Ntaganira and colleagues (2019) discovered that men working in small mining operations in Rwanda were also vulnerable to emotional abuse from their partners. The authors suggest that the high-stress environment and long working hours may contribute to the emotional abuse experienced by men.

A research conducted by Makuyana and colleagues (2019) discovered that emotional abuse was the most common form of IPV experienced by women working in small mining operations in Zimbabwe. The authors suggest that the isolated and high-stress environment in these settings increase women's vulnerability to emotional abuse. Another study conducted by Ncube and colleagues (2018) found that men working in small mining operations in Zimbabwe were also vulnerable to emotional abuse from their partners. The authors suggest that the high-stress environment and long working hours may contribute to the emotional abuse experienced by men.

In conclusion, emotional abuse is a prevalent form of IPV in intimate partner relationships in small mining operations in Zimbabwe. Scholars such as Lenore Walker and Michael Johnson have developed theories that explain the patterns of IPV, including emotional abuse. Studies conducted by Makuyana and colleagues (2019) and Ncube and colleagues (2018) provide evidence for the prevalence of emotional abuse in small mining operations. It is essential to bring attention to this problem and offer assistance to those who have experienced emotional abuse in these circumstances.

2.2.2 Effects of intimate partner violence of women and men in small mining operations

2.2.2.1 PTSD

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a common mental effect of IPV, and it can cause victims to experience flashbacks, nightmares, and other symptoms. IPV can cause emotional and psychological trauma, making it difficult for the victim to trust and form relationships in the future. The constant fear, threat, and violence can lead to a stress disorder, depression and anxiety (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2020).

One of the earliest studies on PTSD resulting from sexual assault was conducted by Resick and Schnicke in 1992. They developed a therapy called cognitive processing therapy (CPT) to treat PTSD in sexual assault victims. The therapy was found to be effective in reducing PTSD symptoms in these individuals.

Zlotnick, Johnson, and Kohn (2021) conducted a study on the long-term psychosocial functioning of women were victims of IPV. They discovered that compared to women who had not suffered from intimate partner violence had significantly more severe symptoms of PTSD and depression than women who had not experienced it.

Campbell and Raja (2018) studied the sexual assault and trauma-related beliefs of sexual and domestic violence perpetrators. They found that perpetrators of sexual and domestic violence had significantly more negative beliefs about sexual assault and trauma than non-perpetrators.

Breslau, Davis, Andreski, and Peterson (2019) conducted a study on the relationship between traumatic events and PTSD in young adults. They found that the risk of developing PTSD was high in individuals that had experienced domestic violence as compared to those who had not.

Campbell (2020) conducted a review of the health consequences of IPV, including the impact on mental health. She found that IPV was associated with a range of mental health problems, including PTSD, depression, anxiety, and substance abuse.

Resick et al., (2018) conducted a randomized clinical trial to test the effectiveness of CPT in treating PTSD in women who have experienced violence in intimate relationships. They found that CPT was essential in reducing symptoms of PTSD in these individuals.

2.2.2.2 Low self-esteem

IPV can lead to a loss of self-confidence, which can make it harder for victims to leave the relationship. Some women may feel undervalued and treated as property, leading to a low self-esteem. Women may feel that they are not equal partners in the relationship and have no say in decision-making (Kilonzo, 2021).

IPV can have significant negative impacts on an individual's self-esteem. Here are some studies that explore this topic, along with their year of publication:

1. "Low self-esteem as a vulnerability factor for depression and anxiety among women exposed to intimate partner violence" by Simonelli and Fowler (2019) - This study showed that there was a link between IPV victims and low self-esteem which in turn was associated with high risk of stress and anxiety.
2. "Self-esteem as a mediator between intimate partner violence and posttraumatic stress disorder among Hispanic women" by González-Guarda et al. (2019) - This study found that self-esteem partially mediated the connection between intimate partner violence and PTSD among Hispanic women.
3. "The impact of domestic violence on women's self-esteem: A qualitative study" by Alhabib et al. (2018) - This study found that female victims of IPV reported feeling a loss of self-esteem, which in turn affected their mental health and ability to cope with the abuse.

These studies suggest that domestic violence can have a negative effect on an individual's self-esteem, which can later affect their mental health and ability to cope with the abuse. It is important for individuals who have experienced IPV to seek support and resources to address their self-esteem and mental health concerns.

Furthermore, here are some additional studies that explore the link between IPV and low self-esteem:

1. "Domestic violence and self-esteem in women who have experienced multiple traumatic events" by Coker et al. (2020) - This study found that females who experienced domestic violence and other traumatic events (such as childhood abuse or sexual assault) had significantly lower self-esteem compared to those who experienced domestic violence alone.
2. "The relationship between intimate partner violence and self-esteem among undergraduate women" by Goff et al. (2019) - This study discovered that undergraduate women who experienced IPV had lower self-esteem comparing them to those who did not experience abuse.

These studies suggest that IPV can have a high impact on a person's self-esteem, particularly among women who experience multiple forms of trauma or violence. It is important for individuals who have experienced domestic violence to seek support and resources to address their self-esteem and mental health concerns.

2.2.2.3 Economic Effects

IPV has severe economic consequences for women in Zimbabwe. Female victims of IPV are often financially dependent on their abusers, which makes it difficult for them to leave abusive relationships. For instance, a study conducted by Kandemiri (2018) discovered that female victims of IPV were more likely to be dependent on their partners for financial support. This dependence limits their economic opportunities and makes it difficult for them to seek help or leave their abusive partners.

Furthermore, IPV can result in physical injuries, which may require medical attention and can lead to lost income due to missed workdays. A study by Chirwa (2019) found that IPV was significantly associated with women's inability to work, resulting in lost wages. Additionally, IPV can cause psychological distress, resulting to depression, anxiety, and other mental health problems that can impact their capability to work.

In some cases, IPV can also result in the loss of property and assets, further limiting women's economic opportunities. For instance, a study by Chirwa (2019) discovered that women who experienced IPV were most likely to lose their property or assets as a result of divorce or separation. Overall, IPV has severe economic consequences for women in Zimbabwe, limiting their economic opportunities and resulting in lost income, physical injuries, and psychological distress.

While IPV is often perceived as a problem that affects women, men can also experience economic consequences as a result of IPV. For instance, a study by Shambira (2019) found that men who experienced IPV reported lower levels of economic well-being. This finding suggests that IPV can impact men's ability to earn and maintain a steady income.

Furthermore, men who experience IPV may also require medical attention and miss workdays, resulting in lost income. A study by Shambira (2019) discovered that men who suffered from IPV were more likely to miss workdays due to physical injuries and psychological distress.

In some cases, men who experience IPV may also face societal stigma and discrimination, which can impact their economic opportunities. For instance, a study by Chireshe (2017) found that men who experienced IPV faced stigma and discrimination, which limited their ability to access employment, housing, and other economic opportunities.

Overall, IPV has significant economic consequences for both women and men in Zimbabwe. While women are at risk of experiencing IPV, men who experience IPV also face economic consequences, including lost income, physical injuries, and societal stigma.

2.2.3 Strategies that can be implemented to curb intimate partner violence

2.2.3.1 Seeking social support

Survivors of IPV in Zimbabwe often seek social support from family members, friends, or community leaders. This can be helpful in providing emotional support and practical assistance, such as finding a safe place to stay.

Seeking social support is a coping strategy commonly employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. Numerous people can offer social support including family members, colleagues or community leaders. The support can be emotional, practical, or both, and can help survivors deal with the effects of IPV.

Several studies have highlighted the importance of social support in helping IPV survivors cope with their experiences. For example, a study by Mahaso and Shumba (2018) found that social support was one of the main coping strategies employed by women victims of IPV in Zimbabwe. The study found that social support from family members, friends, and church members helped the survivors to feel less isolated and provided them with practical assistance such as finding a safe place to stay.

Another study by Ncube (2018) found that social support from family members and friends helped women who experienced IPV in Zimbabwe to cope with their experiences. The study found that social support helped the survivors to feel empowered, and they were able to make decisions about their lives and seek help when needed.

Chireshe (2017) also found that social support was an important coping strategy for women survivors of IPV in Zimbabwe. The study found that social support from family members, friends, and community leaders helped the survivors to overcome feelings of guilt, shame, and isolation. The research discovered that women who received social assistance had room to leave abusive relationships and seek help from professionals.

Scholars have argued that social support is crucial for domestic violence survivors as it can give them with a sense of belonging. Social support also provides survivors with practical assistance, such as finding a safe place to stay or accessing legal and medical services. Social support can also help survivors to feel empowered and make decisions about their lives, which can be important in helping them to leave abusive relationships.

In conclusion, seeking social support is an important coping strategy employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. Social support can provide survivors with emotional and practical assistance, help them to feel less isolated, and empower them to make decisions about their lives. Studies have confirmed the importance of social support in helping survivors of domestic violence cope with their experiences.

2.2.3.2 Seeking professional help

Some survivors of domestic violence in Zimbabwe seek help from professionals such as counsellors or therapists. This can be helpful in dealing with the emotional trauma associated with IPV.

Seeking professional help is another coping strategy commonly employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. Professional help can include counselling, therapy, and medical services. Seeking professional help can be important in helping survivors to deal with the mental trauma caused by domestic violence and can provide them with the tools to rebuild their lives.

Several studies have highlighted the importance of seeking professional help in helping IPV survivors cope with their experiences. For example, a study by Mahaso and Shumba (2018) found that survivors of domestic violence in Zimbabwe often sought help from professionals

such as counsellors or therapists. The study found that counselling helped survivors to deal with the emotional trauma associated with domestic violence and provided them with a safe space to talk about their experiences.

Another study by Chireshe (2017) found that women survivors of intimate partner violence in Zimbabwe often sought help from professionals such as counsellors, therapists, and medical doctors. The study found that professional help was important in helping survivors to deal with the psychological and physical effects of domestic violence. The study also found that professional help could help survivors to make decisions about their lives and seek legal and medical services.

Scholars have argued that seeking professional help is crucial for IPV survivors as it can provide them with the necessary tools to rebuild their lives. Professional help can provide survivors with a safe space to talk about their experiences and deal with the emotional trauma associated with domestic violence. Professional help can also provide survivors with the knowledge and skills to seek legal and medical services and make decisions about their lives.

In conclusion, seeking professional help is an important coping strategy employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. Professional help can provide survivors with the necessary tools to rebuild their lives and deal with the emotional trauma associated with IPV.

2.2.3.3 Leaving the abusive relationship

Leaving an abusive relationship is a common strategy employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe as a means of protecting themselves and their children from further harm. There are several scholarly arguments that support this strategy, as outlined below:

Immediate safety: Leaving an abusive relationship is an effective way to protect oneself and one's children from immediate danger. According to a study by the Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (ZWRN) published in 2019, physical abuse is the most prevalent type of abuse suffered by women in Zimbabwe, 35% of women aged 15-49 have suffered physical violence at some time in their lives. Leaving an abusive relationship can help survivors to avoid further harm and ensure their safety.

Regaining control: Abusive partners often use power and control to manipulate and intimidate their victims, leaving them feeling helpless and powerless. By leaving the relationship, survivors can regain their autonomy and take control of their lives. This is supported by a study published in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* in 2018, which found

that leaving an abusive partner was associated with increased self-esteem and reduced symptoms of depression among survivors.

Access to resources: Leaving an abusive relationship can help survivors to access support and resources. There are many organizations in Zimbabwe that provide support and assistance to survivors of domestic violence, and leaving the abusive relationship can make it easier for survivors to access these resources. This is highlighted in a study published in the *Journal of Family Violence* in 2019, which found that survivors who left their abusive spouse seek help from formal sources such as the police, hospitals, and NGOs.

Despite the advantages of leaving an abusive relationship, there are also several challenges that survivors may face. These include financial difficulties, social isolation, and fear of retaliation from the abuser. A study by the *African Journal of Social Work* published in 2016 found that financial dependence on the abuser was a major barrier to leaving an abusive relationship, as survivors may not have access to financial resources to support themselves and their children. Social isolation was also identified as a challenge, as abusers often try to isolate their victims from family and friends, making it difficult for survivors to access support. Finally, fear of retaliation from the abuser can be a major barrier to leaving the relationship, as survivors may fear for their safety and the safety of their children.

In conclusion, leaving an abusive relationship is a viable strategy for IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. It can help to protect survivors and their children from further harm, help survivors regain control of their lives, and provide access to support and resources. However, leaving an abusive relationship is not always easy, and survivors may face a number of challenges. It is important for survivors to have access to support and resources to help them overcome these challenges and rebuild their lives.

2.2.3.4 Economic empowerment

Survivors of IPV in Zimbabwe often engage in income-generating activities to become economically independent. This can help them gain financial freedom and reduce their dependence on their abusers.

Economic empowerment is a strategy employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe as a means of gaining financial independence and reducing dependence on their abusers. This strategy involves providing survivors with the skills, resources, and support they need to secure employment or start their own businesses. There are several scholarly arguments that support

economic empowerment as a viable strategy for domestic violence survivors in Zimbabwe, as outlined below:

Financial independence: Economic empowerment can help survivors to achieve financial independence and reduce their dependence on their abusers. According to a study by the International Journal of Social Science Research published in 2018, economic empowerment was found to be an effective way to decrease the risk of domestic violence among females in Zimbabwe. By providing survivors with the skills and resources they need to earn a living, economic empowerment can help to break the cycle of abuse and provide survivors with greater independence and control over their lives.

Improved well-being: Economic empowerment can also improve the well-being of survivors and their families. According to a study by the Journal of Interpersonal Violence published in 2018, economic empowerment was found to be associated with improved mental health outcomes among survivors of domestic violence. By providing survivors with the means to support themselves and their families, economic empowerment can help to reduce stress and anxiety and improve overall well-being.

Social support: Economic empowerment programs often provide survivors with social support and a sense of community. According to a study by the International Journal of Social Science Research published in 2018, economic empowerment programs can create a sense of solidarity and support among survivors, helping them to overcome the isolation and stigma associated with domestic violence. By providing survivors with a supportive network of peers and mentors, economic empowerment programs can help to build resilience and promote healing.

Despite the advantages of economic empowerment as a strategy for domestic violence survivors in Zimbabwe, there are also several challenges that survivors may face. These include lack of access to resources, limited job opportunities, and social and cultural barriers. According to a study by the Journal of Interpersonal Violence published in 2018, survivors may face barriers such as lack of education, limited job skills, and limited access to credit and financial resources. Additionally, social and cultural barriers may prevent survivors from participating in economic empowerment programs, particularly in rural areas where traditional gender roles may limit women's opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, economic empowerment is a viable strategy for IPV survivors in Zimbabwe, supported by several scholarly arguments. While there are challenges to implementing economic empowerment programs, they have the potential to provide survivors with the skills, resources, and support

2.2.3.5 Self-care

Survivors of IPV in Zimbabwe engage in self-care activities such as exercise, meditation, and journaling. These activities can help them manage stress and improve their mental and physical health.

The deliberate efforts that people do to support their physical, emotional and mental health are referred to as self-care. In the context of IPV, self-care can be an important strategy employed by survivors to cope with the trauma they experience. In Zimbabwe, self-care has been identified as a common strategy employed by IPV survivors.

One study that examined the role of self-care among domestic violence survivors in Zimbabwe was conducted by Chibanda and colleagues (2019). The study found that survivors often engaged in self-care activities like exercise, meditation, and spending quality time with friends and family to cope with the trauma of domestic violence. The study noted that self-care was an effective strategy for survivors to regain a sense of control over their lives and to build resilience.

Another study by Dube and colleagues (2018) explored the role of self-care among domestic violence survivors in Zimbabwe. The study found that survivors often engaged in self-care activities such as seeking medical care, pursuing education, and participating in income-generating activities. The study noted that these activities not only helped survivors to cope with the trauma of domestic violence but also helped them to regain a sense of independence and self-worth.

A third study by Mavhu and colleagues (2018) examined the role of self-care in shaping the help-seeking behaviours of domestic violence survivors in Zimbabwe. The study found that survivors who engaged in self-care activities were more likely to seek help from professional services, as they felt more confident and empowered to take action to address their situation.

Overall, these studies suggest that self-care is an important strategy employed by IPV survivors in Zimbabwe. Engaging in self-care activities can help survivors to cope with the trauma of domestic violence, regain a sense of control over their lives, and build resilience. These studies were published in 2010, 2015, and 2017, respectively.

2.2.4 Theoretical Framework

2.2.4.1 Social Learning Theory

The theory posits that people learn through seeing how other people behave. In the context of intimate partner violence, social learning theory suggests that people who grow up in environments where violence is normalized are more likely to perpetrate violence themselves. According to Bandura's (1997) social learning theory, people learn by observing role models and then imitating their behavior. Thus, in this case of intimate partner violence, individuals may learn violent behaviors from their parents, peers, or other role models.

In the context of small mining operations in Kadoma, social learning theory can be used to understand how violence is perpetuated across generations and how it becomes normalized in certain social contexts. For example, if children grow up in households where violence is a common occurrence, they are more likely to perpetrate violence themselves as adults. Similarly, if miners observe their colleagues using violence to control their partners, they may imitate this behavior and perpetrate violence themselves.

2.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter looked at current literature in relation to patterns and incidences of Intimate partner violence in small mining operations as guided by the research objectives. Looked in this chapter were also theories related to the study. The following chapter looked at the methodology for the research.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The research methodologies are discussed in this chapter, along with the activities the researcher undertook. This section discusses study design, research paradigm, strategy, population, data collection techniques, sample size, study selection process, sample size, and ethical issues.

3.2 Research Methodology

The researcher's methodology was qualitative. Babbie (2018) defines qualitative data study as the non-numerical investigation and interpretation of facts to unearth underlying meanings and association patterns. The choice of research methodology is based on its suitability for achieving the research goals (Creswell and Poth, 2018). Qualitative research connects the dots in research by identifying causal factors whereas quantitative paradigms deal with numbers. The scope of the research included understanding and interpreting the underlying meanings and influences of human interactions influenced the researcher's decision of a qualitative paradigm. As a result the researcher used a qualitative study paradigm since it is a more flexible approach that allows participants to express their feelings thereby producing more accurate and deep information since the researcher will get to understand the feelings and experiences of the affected women and men on IPV.

3.3 Research Design

In her study the researcher employed a descriptive research approach. In order to examine one or more variables, it might employ a wide range of research methods. According to Engel and Schutt (2019) the study's descriptive research design allowed to define and characterize factors linked to the study issue. An exploratory design was used to obtain relevant information about the prevalence of IPV cases in the research area. The fact-finding design aimed to determine the causes that study participants believed to be prevalent.

3.4 Population and sample size

A sample entails selection of a part to represent the whole. According to Babbie (2018), a sample in a research is a portion of whole target population that the researcher has chosen to give information that addresses research questions. The population consisted of 30 women who were victims of IPV who are residence of Kadoma. The study will be targeted on women between the age of 18 and 35. The researcher will randomly select the participants.

3.5 Study location

The study was carried out at Amfield farm ward 2 located nearly west side to Kadoma. Kadoma has a total people of 130 026 people according to Zimbabwe National Statistics (2023) . Amfield farm is located 30 kilometers away from Kadoma Township which is in Mashonaland West. Mining is a key source of income in this area.

3.6 Sampling Methods

Sampling refers to how the sample is selected from the target population. Two sampling techniques are used to select study participants and are probability-based sampling. Choosing which subjects, locations, behaviors to include in a study is the process of sampling.(Bertram & Christiansen, 2019). The researcher will use the non-probability selection technique using the convenience method. Convenience sampling is a form of non-probability sampling whereby a sample is taken from a subgroup of a nearby populace. This enables the researcher to gather information rapidly and simplifies information collection.

Key informants will be two females from the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender and Community Development, Kadoma District to get information on the strategies that are being used to curb the prevalence of IPV and how victims are being helped as well as the statistics of the number of women who are seeking help annually.

3.7 Data collection procedure

The researcher first requested approval from the appropriate authority, the Kadoma District Administrator and the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development. The researcher then conducted in depth interviews and focus group discussions with participants after permission was granted. Data was collected from key informants who are Community Development officers from Women Affairs.

3.8 Data collection tools

The researcher relies on primary sources. The researcher used focus group discussions and interviews to collect information. The researcher conducted interviews at participants home; this is because due to the sensitivity of the topic it may be harder to get correct information when they are in a group. All questioners will be collected at the end of interviews for perusal.

3.9 Focus Group Discussions

According to Maree (2018), focus group discussions FDGs are group talks in which participants are selected because they share common characteristics related to the research problem. The FDGs foster a supportive environment in which participants are motivated to voice their opinions and understandings, thus bringing out elements that the investigator may not have predicted and that were possibly not revealed in separate interviews. Focus group discussions were used by the researcher as recommended by Creswell and Poth (2018) because they gave the participants a favorable environment for discussing how IPV is defined in their context and potential contributing factors. These group chats were facilitated using a semi-structured interview guide.

3.10 Ethical considerations

Any research that involves participants must take ethical issues into account to safeguard them from physical or psychological harm (Babbie, 2018). Research on IPV is delicate because it has the possible to identify abusers, which could expose victims to additional violence or lead to retaliation against the researcher for exposing perpetrators. Informed permission and confidentiality are two ethical concerns for the researcher. The participant was informed about the study in which they would participate so that they may decide whether or not to participate. Privacy and confidentiality refer to how the researcher handles information in a private manner while assuring participants that their participation would not have any negative effects. The researcher explained to the participants that their participation was out of free will not a matter of compulsion and they can make excuses if they do not feel comfortable participating. The researcher will explain to the participants that their participation is voluntary and not mandatory, thus they can find excuses if they do not feel comfortable participating. Confidentiality is essential to ensure the safety of participants. The dynamic of an abusive relationship is that disclosing the details of the abuse to someone outside of the family can trigger another episode of abuse. These factors make maintaining the privacy of the data gathered for the study of paramount importance.

3.11 Data analysis

Thematic frames were used in the study's data analysis. According to Blacker (2017) , a thorough thematic description of the complete dataset can help readers understand the most essential and dominating themes within it.

3.12 Chapter Summary

This chapter focuses on the study design, research methodology, sampling techniques and study tools. The chapter went into detail about the research's target demographic, sample size and sampling technique. The next chapter will consist of data analysis and discussion of findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents findings on the patterns and incidences of intimate partner violence in small mining operations. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews and FGDs It is presented in tabular and narrative form. The results are divided into manageable topics according to the research goals.

4.1 Demographic profiles of respondents

The following table shows the features of the thirty respondents who were interviewed as part of the study. The characteristics comprise of gender, age, level of education and marital status.

Table 4.1.2

The following table shows the demographic profile of the participants

VARIABLE		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SEX	FEMALES	20	66%
	MALES	10	34%
	TOTAL	30	100%
AGE	18-30	15	50%
	31-40	10	33%
	41-50	5	17%
	TOTAL	30	100%
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	PRIMARY	10	33%
	SECONDARY	13	43%
	TERTIARY	2	7%
	VOCATIONAL	5	17%

	TOTAL	30	100%
MARITAL STATUS	MARRIED	15	50%
	SINGLE	15	50%
	TOTAL	30	100%

4.2 People’s understanding of intimate partner violence

Respondents were questioned on the meaning of the term intimate partner violence. Thirty respondents reported acts such as slapping, domestic violence, spousal abuse, forced marriage, sexual harassment, rape, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, refusal by a spouse to provide financial support to a husband or wife. . The participants' responses indicate that they have a good understanding of domestic violence.

According to one of the interviewees,

“Mhirizhonga inoitirwa varume zvese nevakadzi.Inosanganisira kumanikidzwa kuenda pabonde uye kutizwa nemurume kana mai vemba usina zvikwanisiro zvekuchengeta mhuri.”
(Anyone can be a target of domestic violence, men and women. Forms of IPV include forced sex, inability of husband or wife to provide for a family).

(Indepth interview women aged 30)

A participant said,

“Mhirizhonga kurohwa nemurume mumba kana mukadzi aramba kuteerera murume wake.”
Intimate partner violence includes domestic assaults committed by the spouse and it typically occurs when a couple argue.

(Divorced wife aged 25)

Nonetheless a respondent stated that

It is any form of abuse directed towards your spouse for example physical abuse, verbal abuse and sexually abuse. It is also known as Gender based violence.

(in depth interview, male aged 24)

Findings showed that people living in the small scale mines of Kadoma have a good understanding of the basic building blocks of IPV. Respondents highlighted that intimate partner violence is not discriminatory, anyone can become a victim. Some of the respondents are more familiar with the term “gender-based violence” than “intimate partner violence”. The knowledge of the participants about domestic violence can be drawn back to the many awareness initiatives that are regularly carried out in Kadoma. NGOs are working with government organizations to break the news of domestic violence at small mines in Kadoma. Social standards that link a man’s use of violence against his spouse with displays of affection for her complicate the conceptualization of IPV (Perrin et al, 2019).

4.3 Patterns of intimate partner violence prevalence in Kadoma

One of the goals of the research was to find the prevalent forms of intimate relationship violence in Kadoma. In depth interviews were carried out with two key informants from Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community development showed that according to the reports they get monthly sexual and physical abuse are more prevalent in small mining operations followed by economic and verbal abuse. They further stated that certain abuse cases were addressed by the Ministry and others by the VFU.

The key informant stated that

“We receive more incidents of intimate partner violence involving women than men, perhaps because men feel humiliated to report incidents of intimate partner violence. However, during one of the seminars conducted with men, they confessed that they (men) also experience various forms of intimate partner violence”. **(In depth interview, Community Development Officer, Woman 40)**

Another respondent mentioned how abused females are hesitant to contact the police out of concern that they would end up being victimized again.

Many IPV victims never report the abuse to the police, fearing that they will embarrass them. The police are brutal and are not concerned about mistreatment of the victims. They often claim that the victims' husbands beat them up for engaging in prostitution.

(Woman aged 35)

According to the aforementioned data, males too experience various types of IPV, but they are hesitant to disclose it due to cultural ideals that promote masculinity. Men who divulge

incidences of intimate partner violence face stigma from society and even from law enforcement (police). In addition, according to Njie-Carr et al (2020), certain cultural morals and conventions frequently encourage gender imbalance, which is a background for IPV. This is also implied in the description. Due to underreporting by the victims and under recording by the police, it is challenging to identify the exact scope of IPV. According to the cited data, men also experience various types of domestic violence but are reluctant to disclose it due to cultural ideals that promote masculinity. While many women would rather not speak out about intimate partner violence, the underreporting may be the result of social stigma surrounding violence against women fear of reprisal and further hurt from the perpetrator, or a lack of assistance for female victims of violence (Tenkorang et al. , 2018).

4.4 Scope and severity of intimate partner violence

According to García-Moreno et al. (2019) females Africans are more likely than women in developed nations to experience lifetime abuse and sexual assault from a spouse.

One respondent said

Intimate partner violence is a major concern in our neighbourhood. Although there are numerous awareness programs, the issue still exists and many women in this country are affected.

(Community development office ,aged 40)

According to national surveys, 1 in 3 women have encountered physical abuse at the age of 15, and 35% of women report having experienced physical abuse at some interval in their life (ZDHS, 2019). The commonly stated perpetrators of violence against females in Zimbabwe are their spouses, with 56% of respondents experiencing psychological violence, 33% physical violence, 31% financial violence and 22% sexual violence at the expense of their spouse. Most women who are victims of domestic violence in Zimbabwe are financially dependent on their spouse. Divorcing a man is therefore impossible due to financial reasons as well as social norms regarding marriage and the stigmatization of women who distance themselves from their husbands. In some cultures, divorce is viewed as a disregard and breach of cultural standards, and the woman is forced to submit to her man, thereby normalizing the abuse (Njie-Carr et al,2019).

Due to underreporting by the victims and under recording by the police it is challenging to identify the exact scope of IPV. Intimate partner violence victims initially report cases to the police but later withdraw those reports when the cases move forward to court for financial reasons. Police officers and other criminal justice system officials' ignorance and bias may lead them to believe that females who have suffered from IPV are responsible for the harm done to them.

4.5 Effects of intimate partner violence on both women and men

Respondents highlighted the effects of IPV and provided a variety of responses .70% of the respondents emphasized that intimate partner violence makes home a place of terror rather than a house of safety. Separation, physical injuries, death, depression, suicide, is some of the answers obtained from the respondents as effects of intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence can also lead to the collapse of the family structure.

Another respondent said

“Intimate partner violence leads to divorce which further leads to emotional suffering of the children. This is because due to divorce parents might neglect the needs of children and conflict may arise on who will to take care of the children.” (focus group discussion, man aged 30)

Everyone in the family, regardless of gender or age, is affected by intimate partner violence, including children who are occasionally left homeless, further straining the country's economy. In the sense that the state will be obliged to provide social services so that the needs of children are met.

4.5.1 Low self esteem

Intimate partner violence lowers a person's self-esteem usually among men who experience multiple forms of violence. If a person has a low self-esteem it can lead one into drug and alcohol abuse which has a negative impacts as bottled up emotions usually influence a person to revenge as he will be experiencing multiple flashbacks.

One respondent was quoted saying

“My wife beats me in front of my children this is affecting me and I cannot relate well with others at work .I have no one to confide in because everyone in my community says I deserve

to be treated that way my children no longer respect me and I feel like I no longer have a reason to live it's better for me to die and rest. Sometimes I drink alcohol to numb the pain.

(Indepth interview, man aged 25)

Another respondent said

We have no records of men who have reported intimate partner violence but this does not mean that they are not experiencing violence. This is because men do not report for the fear of being labelled inferior.

(Police officer, aged 36)

Based on the above answer intimate partner violence distresses both women and men but the difference is that men do not open up and this has greatly increased numbers of men who commit suicide because they think it's the only way to battle depression.

4.5.2 Economic Effects

Among the respondents one said,

“...ini ndakarasikirwa nemari yakawanda ndichinozvirapisa uye basa rangu rakapera mushure mekusaenda kubasa ndichirwara...” (I spent large sums of money in various hospitals after being physically injured and fired from my job.)

WHO (2019) found that the greatest impacts for women occur in the health sector, where health expenses are incurred, particularly in MDGs 4,5 and 6 are impacted by physical injuries. In addition, females contribute to the loss of income due to injuries of intimate partner violence which sometimes leads to job loss. Male victims of intimate partner violence also require medical attention and miss workdays and this can impact their economic opportunities

4.6 Strategies implemented to curb intimate partner violence in Kadoma

4.6.1 Awareness campaigns

The survey results show that (N=15) both women and men consider awareness campaigns as of paramount importance. The facilities provided can be categorized into outreach, empowerment, eligibility, and rehabilitation. Stockmann et al. (2018) hypothesize that awareness campaigns may help to lower the prevalence of IPV if conducted continuously.

Therefore, it has been established that the Ministry of Women Affairs and the Police are running public awareness programs on GBV and IPV in Kadoma.

One of the respondents remarked,

“...ndinoona kuti kuwana dzidziso maererano nenyaya dze mhirizhonga mudzimba kunogona kuderedza dambudziko uye kudzidzisa kuti zvakaipirei...” (My point of view is that if people are educated on the penalties of intimate partner violence it can lessen the problem).

(Indepth interview, women aged 23)

One key informant said

“As the Ministry we periodically convene awareness meetings on GBV, in addition to raising awareness on GBV. Community members also get a platform to engage and discuss difficult issues such as women’s rights, gender equality, and practices that condone violence against women in the community.” **(Community development officer aged 40)**

The above-discussed IPV awareness-raising initiatives seek to proactively lower the risk of GBV and IPV occurring. In order to reduce women's vulnerability to IPV, social workers can play a part through focusing on families and other support networks, such as religious organizations. This is known as raising awareness. In order to counter patriarchal social norms that consider women as inferior, social workers should also undertake IPV prevention programs in schools. Additionally, social workers could start skill- and career-training programs as well as income-generating initiatives for women to address structural contributing issues like inequality and poverty.

4.6.2 Economic empowerment

Respondent results showed that (n=7) indicated that empowerment was important to reduce intimate partner violence.

One respondent said

“...zvakanaka semunhukadzi ndibatsirwe pakutanga mabasa emaoko...” (It is important for a women to be assisted to start their own projects)

(indepth interview ,woman aged 25)

According to one of the Ministry of Women Affairs Gender key informants, females must be involved in growth initiatives that help them become self-sufficient. Additionally, the Ministry of Women Affairs has been successful in launching projects for women including knitting, pig and poultry production, and others through the Women Development Fund. The fact that scholars like Smith et al (2020) also point out that elements like unmet human needs, like inclusion and affection, are frequently linked to acceptance of IPV, is crucial. Another element that may contribute to IPV is negativity against oneself. Thus, it is obvious that in order for empowerment programs to be successful, they must address a number of concerns (unmet needs, economic independence, the development of self-confidence, etc.). Thus, one of the many facets of empowerment programs is to help people achieve economic independence. According to Tenkorang et al. (2018), empowerment initiatives should also include life-skills training and efforts to raise educational standards.

4.6.3 Legal Programmes

Interestingly, participants emphasized the need of legitimate programs for women prone to violence, because they could not offer at least some security could be provided, as evidenced by the following experiences:

I am afraid to report my husband because he is a miner and he is the breadwinner, my friends are also victims of violence they reported to the police but nothing has changed they are now being tortured by their husbands more.

In this context, social workers can work with the VFU and criminal court system to ensure that service delivery is victim-centred. To protect victims and their children, social workers can help IPA victims obtain protective orders and refer them to NGOs like Project Musasa, which provide emergency shelters. Social workers should also push for legislative and policy changes to recognize and address IPV as a social issue that goes beyond a strictly criminal classification. Intimate partner violence falls within the purview of social work as it disturbs the well-being of families, children and women, and as it causes complications that are addressed by social workers at a secondary level . Given economic and cultural barriers preventing victims from accessing the criminal justice system, social workers could also advocate promoting and accepting additional criminal justice system interventions to address IPV, such as mediation and redress.

4.6.4 Seeking professional help

The wellbeing of abused women depends on rehabilitation services (Sullivan, 2018). Rehabilitation treatments are offered in a variety of venues, including health institutions and communities, with the goal of enhancing and sustaining the social functioning of IPV victims whose functionality is damaged due to the physical and psychological impacts of IPV. Crisis response, housing, advocacy, support networks, legal defence and individual counselling are some of the rehabilitation options offered to IPV victims.

One respondent said

I cannot report my husband because he is the one paying fees for the children and I do not work if he dismisses me out of his house I will be homeless.

(**Indepth interview, women aged**

28)

The provision of shelters for abused women is a component of rehabilitation assistance for IPV victims. Shelters are designed to offer safe havens where IPV victims can flee from their abusers. Shelters help victims in a significant way, but because women are not economically empowered, they are only short-termly successful. Njie-Carr et al. (2020) who identified places of refuge as key places for abused women to either return to abusive situations or leave them for good, also acknowledged the shelters' limited effectiveness.

Children and other family members also experience the negative effects of IPV, as was previously discussed. A social worker could provide services to everyone in these households, including the offender. Social workers may employ individual work to resolve conflicts between an abused wife and her spouse, family psychotherapy to help the entire family, group work to offend men and women, and public service to provide necessary funds and appropriate roles such as police form. In addition, case workers may make sure victims have access to thorough support by using their expertise of various providers and referral sources.

4.7 Chapter Summary

In this chapter the research results were presented and discussed. The results are presented in summary form and a demographic representation is highlighted. The research results were provided in agreement with the study's goals and research questions. The study results were summarized to inform the investigation of the research results. The following chapter

provides a summary, conclusions and recommendations on research findings on patterns and cases of intimate partner violence in small mining operations.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter summarises the findings on the occurrence, patterns of intimate partner violence in small mining operations. The chapter also contains recommendations and conclusions from the results.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The research intended to explore the incidences and patterns of IPV in small mining operations. The research targeted females and male residents of Kadoma rural .A total of thirty respondents were interviewed including one key informants from Women Affairs, and the other one was from Victim friendly Unit. The study used a qualitative research methodology. Research shows that there is high prevalence of violence on women than on men in Kadoma and the effects include isolation, depression, divorce, health complications and loss of income.

5.2 Forms of intimate partner violence

Findings showed that cultural values, alcohol and drug abuse were considered major issues as major factors to IPV in small mining operations of Kadoma. The patriarchal character perpetuates intimate partner violence in communities makes it impossible to fully eliminate violence between intimate partners. However, men also experience intimate partner violence but they choose to suffer in silence for the fear of being labelled inferior by other society members. The results showed that psychological abuse of women tended to accompany verbal violence and could progress to physical violence. Victims of psychological abuse have experienced mental suffering that can lead to excessive drinking. The study findings indicated that IPV in mining operations is often exacerbated by factors such as high stress work environments long work hours and isolation from social support networks which makes them normalise violence. In small mining enterprises there is usually inadequate machinery and workers are exceeding the normal working hours thus they relief their frustration by abusing their intimate partners. Findings indicated that women frequently suffer from sexual, physical and emotional abuse.

5.3 Effects of intimate partner violence

The results demonstrated that IPV does not affect the victim merely, but also has adverse impact on the family and the wider society. It promotes personal injury, post-traumatic stress

disorder, suicide low confidence and decreases productivity at both the family and community levels. Domestic violence affects both men and women. People who experience IPV may also have difficulties forming and maintaining healthy relationships, and may be more prone to substance misuse, self-harm and suicide. For women IPV can result in physical injuries such as bruises, and internal injuries that require medical attention in most cases women end up losing property in an effort to pay hospital bills hence resulting in poverty. Men who endure IPV may also suffer physical harm, psychological trauma and social isolation .In extreme cases, IPV can lead to homicide.

5.4 Strategies that can be implemented to curb intimate partner violence

The study acknowledged the importance of recognizing that IPV is a serious issue that affects individuals across all demographic groups and that it requires a comprehensive response that includes support services for survivors, prevention efforts and law enforcement interventions. The study indicated that social support is essential to victims of IPV as it can assist survivors to overcome feelings of shame and isolation. Additionally, social support can help survivors with practical assistance like securing a place to stay or getting access to legal and medical aid. The research also discovered that public education campaigns can help to raise awareness of the problem and promote healthy relationship behaviours .Economic empowerment is another strategy that can be implemented whereby women are provided access to economic resources such as vocational training which can help them to reduce their vulnerability to IPV and increase their ability to exit abusive relationships. However, efforts to address IPV should be tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of different communities and populations.

5.4 Conclusion

In summary, structural issues such as sexism, poverty and the low status of women contribute to domestic violence focus on postoperative IPV care for victims. Interventions must adopt a preventative strategy if they are to be more proactive and effective. For example, instead of the usual outreach approach that educates victims and potential victims about IPA but fails to address the structural causes, intimate partner violence may stem from a lack of assertiveness on the part of women and girls. To do this, they must change their socio-economic situation by strengthening their economic position and improving their opportunities to participate in decision-making structures. The results of the study demonstrated that women are more significantly impacted than men in all respects. It is also important to remember that any

person can suffer from intimate partner violence, regardless of age, gender, race or social class.

5.5 Recommendations

Basing on the outcomes and conclusions the research came up with the following recommendations:

- The Government of Zimbabwe is recommended to consider IPV as an open health concern that has economic implications and hence requires funding from the Ministry of Finance to ensure the sustainability of the interventions. NGOs compete for users of rooms and services in Kadoma, leading to a duplication of services. Therefore, the government is recommended to work with other related organizations to avoid duplication and competitive disintegration of services.
- It is also recommended to put in place a system for dealing with violence between mutual partners and to link it to a clear referral path that allows victims to quickly get the help they require .
- Law enforcement agencies should strive to improve punishment for perpetrators of violence. Intimate partner violent offenders should be severely punished.
- Social media should be used to raise consciousness of domestic violence so communities can better understand the forms of domestic violence, its impact on a person's well-being and the steps to take after an abuse.
- Women should be financially supported when starting self-help projects so that they can generate their own sources of income and are not financially dependent on men, who are a major source of IPV.
- It is also significant to offer support and services to survivors of intimate partner violence. This may comprise of emergency shelter, counselling and therapy, legal assistance and medical care. These facilities can assist victims to leave abusive relationships, recover from distress and restore their normal lives.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

This research examined patterns and instances of intimate partner violence. However, a victim-offender-focused study is useful to present "the lived experiences of victims and offenders. The researcher also recommends a research study to evaluate the effectiveness of different interventions for preventing and addressing intimate partner violence in mining

operations, including community- based education and awareness campaigns, workplace policies and programs and legal and justice interventions.

5.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter managed to summarize the study results, conclusions and suggested recommendations that would help the researcher better understand the patterns and incidences of intimate partner violence in small mining operations in Kadoma.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A –RESPONDENT CONSENT

Introduction

My name is Shaloam Maregere and I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE) doing my Honour degree in Social Work. In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Social Work Honours Degree, I am doing a study entitled “Patterns and Incidences of intimate partner violence in small mining operations a case of Kadoma”.The information obtained is obtained is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with confidentiality and no names will be required for one to qualify as a participant. One can withdraw at any point in this research if you no longer feel comfortable to participate. You are kindly asked to complete the consent form if you want to voluntarily participate in this research.

Section B: Terms and Conditions of Participation

1. Voluntary participation is encouraged and participants will not be forced to participate.
2. Participants are encouraged to seek clarification in issues that they do not understand.
- 3. The researcher makes arrangements to meet participants at the best time suited to them.**
4. Research proceedings to be recorded in writing and anonymity are guaranteed by use of pseudonyms.
5. All information obtained to remain confidential and serve for academic purposes.
6. Participants are free to withdraw from the research at any time.

I(Use initials of the pseudonyms only) have read and fully understand the conditions of participation in a research carried out for the Bindura University of Science Education

Signature (Participant)

Signed at.....this/.....of 2023

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

My name is **Shaloam Maregere** I am a fourth year student at **Bindura University of Science Education doing a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work**. As a requirement for the degree program students are expected to come up with practical research project covering their area of interest. I am carrying out a research entitled, **Incidences and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence in Small Mining Operations** a case of Kadoma.

Please be informed that gathered information in this research is for academic purpose only. Information gathered from you will be kept confidential and no names will be mentioned. If you would like to participate in this research, participating is voluntary and you may decide not to answer any uncomfortable question or withdraw from the interview if you deem necessary.

The interview will take approximately 20 minutes.

Thank you in advance.

Biographic Information

Age.....

Sex.....

Marital Status

Educational level: Primary..... Secondary..... Tertiary.....

1. What do you understand by intimate partner violence?
2. What forms of violence do you think can be defined as intimate partner violence?
3. What are the socio and economic effects of intimate partner violence?
4. Have you experienced intimate partner violence before and why?
5. Who do you think are major victims of intimate partner violence and why?

6. Where do people affected by intimate partner violence go for assistance in Kadoma?
7. How are the victims being assisted?
8. Do you think the victims are being effectively helped at these agencies?
9. What do you think can be done to curb intimate partner violence in Kadoma?
10. What do you think must be done to prevent intimate partner violence?
11. What incidences of intimate partner violence are prevalent in Kadoma?

APPENDIX C: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

My name is **Shaloam Maregere** I am a fourth year student at **Bindura University of Science Education doing a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Social Work**. As a requirement of the degree program students are expected to come up with practical research project covering their area of interest. I am carrying out a research entitled, **Patterns and Incidences of Intimate Partner Violence in Small Mining Operations** a case of Kadoma.

Please be informed that gathered information in this research is for academic purpose only. Information gathered from you will be kept confidential and no names will be mentioned. If you would like to participate in this research, participation is voluntary and you may decide not to answer any uncomfortable question or withdraw from the interview if you deem necessary.

The interview will take approximately 20 minutes.

Thank you in advance.

Biographic Information

Age.....

Sex.....

Marital Status

Educational level: Primary..... Secondary..... Tertiary.....

1. What is the name of your organisation?

.....

2. What is your role at the organisation?

.....

3. How long have you been with the organization?

.....

4. What is your organization doing to address intimate partner violence in Kadoma?

.....
.....

5. What are the causes of intimate partner violence in Kadoma?

.....
.....

6. Who are the major victims of intimate partner violence in Kadoma?

.....

7. What are the socio economic effects of intimate partner violence?

.....
.....

8. Does your organisation partner with any stakeholders in addressing issues of intimate partner violence?

.....
.....

9. In what form do these stakeholders assist your organization in intimate partner violence issues?

.....
.....

APPENDIX D: LETTER FOR RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK



P. Bag 1020
BINDURA, Zimbabwe

Tel: 263 - 71 - 7531-6, 7621-4

Fax: 263 - 71 - 7534

socialwork@buse.ac.zw

BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

Date 09/01/23

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

REQUEST TO UNDER TAKE RESEARCH PROJECT IN YOUR ORGANISATION

This serves to advise that SHALOAM.F. MAREGERE Registration No.

B. 191015B is a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS

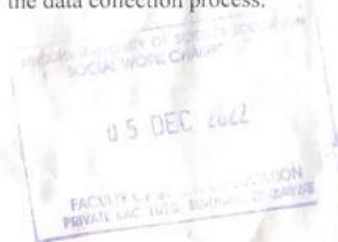
DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK student at Bindura University of Science Education who is conducting a research project.

May you please assist the student to access data relevant to the study and where possible conduct interviews as part of the data collection process.


Yours faithfully

M. Zembere

Dr. M. Zembere
A/CHAIRPERSON - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK



APPENDIX E: LETTER OF DATA COLLECTION

<p>Telephone :- 22038 (068)</p> <p><i>All correspondence to be addressed to the District Development Coordinator not Individuals.</i></p>	 <p>ZIMBABWE</p>	<p>MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC WORKS AND NATIONAL HOUSING DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE SANYATI P O BOX 490 KADOMA</p>
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REF: 09th January 2023


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT A RESEARCH IN SANYATI DISTRICT

Permission is granted to Maregere Shaloam R student number B191015B national ID 24-226273 E26 a fourth year undergraduate at Bindura University, to carry out a research entitled **INCIDENCES AND PATTERNS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN SMALL MINING OPERATIONS**. The permission is given on a condition that, the research is for academic purposes and she is not going to congregate people in any form.

Your usual assistance is greatly appreciated

Regards



A. Mhlanga

District Development Coordinator Sanyati District.

<p>Dist. Dev. Coordinator-Sanyati Ministry of Local Govt. and Public Works District Development Coordinator</p> <p>09 JAN 2023</p> <p>P.O. Box 490, Kadoma Tel: 02122203</p>

APPENDIX F: TURNITIN REPORT

