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**UNDERSTANDING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV) IN STATE
UNIVERSITIES. A CASE STUDY OF BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
EDUCATION.**

**RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN
SOCIAL WORK**

Supervisor: Mr F Jaji

Understanding intimate partner violence in the case of state universities. A case study of BUSE

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my greatest blessing and caring mother and lovely brothers who were by my side throughout this journey of the study.

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I would like to thank my heavenly father Jehovah for granting the opportunity and strengthening me throughout the journey of the study. I would also like to acknowledge the contributions of my supervisors Mr Jaji, Mr Gonorashe, Mr Chidyausiku and Dr Zinyemba. Lastly I would like to acknowledge Chido Kasakura and other fellow colleagues who offered moral support during the study.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at understanding intimate partner violence in state universities. The study's general objective were to understand the occurrence and forms of IPV that takes place at Bindura University of Science Education and the Specific Objectives of the study were to explore the prevalence of IPV on Bindura University of Science Education, understand the types of IPV at Bindura University of Science Education, to understand the factors that inhibit women victims from reporting the abuse and to come up with recommendations for removing barriers that stop women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse. This study adopted a qualitative methodology approach that is informed by interpretive paradigm which is based on an individual's account of their experiences and the meaning attached to a phenomenon or event. The study found that females at Bindura University of Science Education experienced verbal, sexual and physical violence as types of intimate partner violence in state universities. All the 20 participants had been subjected to physical violence by their intimate partners. Six of the participants retaliated by using objects that they could use to propel at their partners. The study found that abuse caused physical health challenges on women who experienced intimate partner violence in state universities. This study showed that females at BUSE were most likely not to report IPV because they were still attached to their partners. The results of the study also showed that the females in permanent and semi-permanent relationships did not violently retaliate, they could only verbally insult their male counterpart. The study made the following recommendations in addressing the problem of IPV amongst university students. More academic research is needed about IPV in tertiary institutions, the universities should provide adequate on-campus accommodation and it should be affordable to the student body. This is to avoid co-habiting and abusive intimate partners from outside the university community and create young friendly centres/program that will help in raising awareness of the dangers of IPV, peer support, counselling services and reporting centres.

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Definition of key words

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). The CDC defines IPV as “physical violence, sexual violence, stalking and psychological aggression (including coercive tactics) by a current or former intimate partner (i.e., spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, dating partner, or ongoing sexual partner)” (Breiding et al., 2015, p. 11).

Physical violence. Physical violence is “The intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm” (Breiding et al., 2015, p. 11). Physical violence also includes coercing other people to commit acts to cause death, disability, injury, or harm (Breiding et al., 2015).

Sexual violence. Sexual violence per the CDC is “A sexual act that is committed or attempted by another person without freely given consent of the victim or against someone unable to consent or refuse” (Breiding et al., 2015, p. 11). Sexual violence also includes sexual acts against someone by force or coercion to engage in sexual acts with a third party (Breiding et al., 2015).

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This study focused on intimate partner violence (IPV), which occurs in the foundations of higher education. The phrases "domestic abuse" (DV) and "internalized domestic violence" (IPV) are frequently used interchangeably. It should be highlighted, though, that "domestic abuse" also occurs in unions, homes where elders are abused, and ones where children are exposed to violence (World Health Organization, 2012). The systematic and ongoing use of power and control in an intimate relationship that commonly includes or reaches its peak is known as intimate partner violence (IPV) (Johnson, 2008; 2017 Klugman). IPV is more pervasive since it may include physical abuse (such as slapping, striking, kicking, and beating), psychological abuse (such as frightening or embarrassing experiences), sexual abuse (such as sexual pressure or confined sexual activity), or other controlling behaviors (such as isolating an individual). To give readers a thorough grasp of IPV in tertiary institutions, this chapter provide an introduction, study background information, and a problem description. It focused on the phenomenon in state-run institutions using a case study. The chapter outlined the study's emphasis through precisely stated research objectives and research questions. In this section, the significance and commitment of the review, as well as its boundaries and restrictions, are explained. After that, the paper's structure and section summaries had been completed.

1.1 Background

The term "intimate partner violence" (IPV) has a broad enough definition to include romantic relationships between heterosexuals and homosexuals. easy going, dating, having a youngster together, married, isolated, or recently marry (Bolyard and Campbell, 2012). Even though women can be aggressive in relationships with men, WHO says that male intimate partners or

ex-partners are the most common perpetrators of violence against women. In an equivalent way, IPV against ladies on school grounds will be the fundamental focal point of this review. It is reasonable to wonder what might be causing this issue in higher education settings where women are well-educated and knowledgeable, given that IPV is widespread worldwide and influences university communities as well. Karakurt says that college couples are more likely than any other type of couple. According to the Public Collusion Against Forceful way of behaving at home (NCADV), 2016 report, the speeds of private associate violence (IPV) on school grounds in the US of America range from 21 to 32%, with assaults and dating fierceness executed by current or past accessories.

Notwithstanding various moderate regulations passed to battle the issue, orientation-based brutality (GBV) keeps on being a significant hindrance to orientation fairness and ladies' privileges in Zimbabwe. The 2015 Zimbabwe Segment Wellbeing Study (ZDHS) uncovered an ascent in the extent of ladies who said they had been a survivor of abusive behavior at home eventually in their lives, showing that IPV rates stay high in Zimbabwe. More than one in three women have been physically abused since they were 15 years old, rising from 29.9% in 2010 to 34.8% in 2015. According to the 2015 Zambia Demographic Health Survey [ZDHS], 35% of women have experienced physical violence at some point in their lives. The current husband or partner is the most frequently reported IPV perpetrator in Zimbabwe (54 percent), followed by the former husband or partner (23 percent). The ZIMSTATS (2022) Population and Lodging Registration shows that 52% of Zimbabwe's 15.1 million people are women. Women who have never married follow a pattern that is comparable: the current spouse or accomplice is the most probable culprit of actual savagery (64%), trailed by the previous husband or accomplice (27%). Cozy companion savagery, also known as intimate partner violence (IPV) or aggressive behavior at home (DV), is the most dangerous form of violence and is frequently concealed. "actual or threatened physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, or stalking abuse by an

intimate partner" is what the World Report on Violence and Health defines as IPV. A close accomplice can be a non-conjugal accomplice, like a sweetheart, sweetheart, or dating accomplice. It is possible to have an intimate partner who is of a different sex or of the same gender.

Social, economic, and cultural factors exacerbate intimate partner violence (IPV), and many colleges students' fear of stigmatization and shame discourage many women from reporting it. Women could acclimatize the likelihood that they are responsible for being deluded because they acted inappropriately or didn't expect and move around men's powerful approach to acting considering the normalization of violence in contemporary culture. Socio-social elements make it challenging to apply past information to new conditions because of their setting explicit nature.

As a real part of private partners, tertiary institutions in Zimbabwe require precise measurements and consideration of IPV cases. oppressive way of behaving at home against the two sexes is a reality at universities across Zimbabwe," Collen Takaza expressed in an article that showed up in the Courier paper on December 12, 2020. In a similar Article , 35% of women have experienced violence at some point in their lives; however, very few of them seek help, and even if they do, few resources are available to assist them. Along these lines, the Bindura College of Science and Training (BUSE) is believed to be the review region for sorting out how large the issue is. According to literature reviews (Karakurt, 2013), college couples are more likely than any other population to experience intimate partner violence and aggression. The Public Alliance against Aggressive Behavior at Home (NCADV) report from 2016 states that attacks and dating violence are committed by current or former accomplices, and that IPV rates on school grounds are alarmingly high—21 to 32%. According to Witte & Mulla (2012), these rates and the social pressure to conform to the prevalence of sexual activity and sexual conquest are high.

Across the globe, close buddy severity is a genuine concern. It is related with various adverse results, including attack, assault in the marriage, terrorizing, and provocation. Male perpetrators and female survivors of domestic violence have frequently been used to explain the phenomenon. However, even though men can also survive in some cases, women are more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence in most cases. Most women are not very attractive. 21% of undergrads in the US report having encountered dating brutality from their ongoing accomplice, as per a recent report by the Division of Equity. Thirteen percent of students uncovered that they had to participate in sexual relations with a dating assistant, and 32 percent of students in this study detailed encountering dating viciousness from a past accomplice. As demonstrated by the disclosures of this audit, the greater part of students who experienced assault committed huge IPV acts while they were dating: 35% of individuals have attempted to assault, 22% have taken steps to assault, and 12% have made it happen.

1.2 Statement of the problem

An explanation of the problem Violence against women has a long history in Zimbabwe, with most of the incidents being committed by men (Wekwete et al., Nyamayemombe, 2014, 2010). IPV has recently had a disproportionately negative influence on female understudies at colleges due to the financial challenges they face. In South African research, 42% of females between the ages of 13 and 23 reported having experienced physical dating violence at some point. A nearly identical survey carried out at Midlands State University in 2017 found that although no incidents of IPV were documented, female students on campus are aware of it. The initiatives to lessen IPV in colleges, as well as the real situation, have not been documented. The fact that the majority of IPV instances at universities go unreported and that the causes of this are not well known is further troubling (Chawatama & Oyelana, 2019). This demonstrates that IPV research mostly ignores IPV in academic communities. The current study aimed to comprehend IPV in universities using the BUSE case study.

1.3 General Objective

The study's overarching objective was to comprehend the types and frequency of IPV at BUSE.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives of the Study:

1. To investigate the prevalence of IPV at BUSE.
2. To comprehend the types of IPV that take place at BUSE.
3. To comprehend the factors that prevent women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse.
4. To offer suggestions for removing obstacles that prevent women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the prevalence of IPV at BUSE?
2. What are the types of IPV that take place at BUSE?
3. What are the factors that prevent women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse?
4. What suggestions can be done for removing obstacles that prevent women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse.

1.5 Assumptions of the study

The objectives of the study and the data collected to meet them are based on several assumptions. The following hypotheses were established:

- The predominance of IPV at tertiary establishments is exacerbated by the none revealing of cases.
- The culture in which the violent individuals operate encourages violence against women.

- The survivors of IPV are in a bad way and have restricted assets to get away from the snare since they are reliant upon their victimizer for food.
- Top to bottom examinations of the IPV circumstance in colleges of the nation are warranted and subjective philosophies are significant in acquiring understanding.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The discoveries of this study add to shutting an information hole. Even though there is a ton of writing and examination about cozy accomplice viciousness today, not much is expounded on the reasons wedded ladies don't shout out when they are exposed to such maltreatment in colleges. Since the supposition that will be that ladies in tertiary training are knowledgeable, this absence of examination on the justifications for why ladies don't report abusive behavior at home in colleges makes an information hole. The findings of this study added to the body of knowledge regarding IPV among Zimbabwean university women and the reasons why women do not speak up when they are subjected to such horrific abuse. Because IPV is a problem all over the world, the review provided evidence of the patterns of predominance and correlates of IPV against women in various colleges. The findings indicate that women of conceptive age face an increasing risk of IPV, and there is an urgent need for a coordinated strategy to address the rise in physical and profound savagery against women perpetrated by partners in Zimbabwe.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The study focused solely on female students' disregard for age. It excluded any other university from its geographical scope and further restricted it to BUSE. The study did not consider any other forms of IPV violence.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study's sample size was constrained by a lack of resources. The example of 20 members was adequately considered to create information that tends to the exploration targets and questions. To achieve the data saturation required by qualitative research designs, the researcher employed the strategy of going in depth. The study took longer to complete because power load shading had a significant impact. The analyst needed to really buckle down at whatever point power was accessible incorporate evenings.

1.9 Structure of the Dissertation

The study is comprised by five chapters which are organized as follows:

The study's introduction and direction are provided in Chapter 1. It described IPV's history and origins, as well as its presence in Zimbabwean universities. The problem statement, the study's goals, and the research questions that guided the study are also presented in this chapter. In addition, the study's justification, limitations, and assumptions were discussed in the chapter.

Chapter two introduced the hypothetical structure of the review which is frameworks thinking. In the discussion section, the literature review that supports the study's methodology and results interpretation was also presented.

The methodology, study design, and ethical section were all discussed in Chapter 3.

The narrations from the interviews were arranged into themes in Chapter 4, and individual cases were drawn to emphasize various points. This chapter also talked about the data. The participants' socio-demographic variables are discussed in Chapter 4. Following this are results that addressed objective one, which is the prevalence of IPV, followed by results that addressed IPV forms, and finally results that addressed objective three, which is why victims do not report. Fourth goal is met by the recommendations made by interview participants.

Chapter five presented the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations made.

1.10 Summary of Chapter

The study's background was discussed in Chapter 1. It begins with an outline of the chapter and an introduction to the study. The context of the research that led to the formulation of the problem statement IPV in Zimbabwean tertiary institutions is discussed in this chapter. The research's goals and questions are laid out in detail in this chapter. The section further presents legitimization of the review, delimitations, and restrictions.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The exposition's theoretical structure and writing analysis are presented in Chapter 2. The review adopts a straightforward writing survey methodology. It has a level of analysis and deliberate growth in addition to the plain display of illustrious pieces. Writing examined demonstrates wide spatio-transient variation about domestic violence in Africa, both across and within nations, suggesting that it is undoubtedly a product of the immediate environment. The IPV uniqueness in Africa considers the application of a natural approach to enlighten the system in use.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Heise (2012) asserts that IPV is multi-causal, with several factors contributing to the likelihood of various forms of viciousness. The natural perspective of Bronfenbrenner (1977) provides a framework for comprehending the perplexing interplay of the numerous general factors that contributed to associate viciousness. Fierce way of behaving is a consequence of four degrees of components, as per the framework: individual, interpersonal, regional, and cultural at the center of the process are significant solid areas for dynamic and on-the-fly coordinated efforts between and among risk factors at all levels. For example, close accomplice and sexual viciousness risk factors that would principally be organized at the social level of the model incorporate basic irregular characteristics among ladies and men, social improvements of masculinity, and direction guidelines. In any case, they additionally manifest themselves at different levels, like in organizations and associations, and are probably going to be connected to other gamble factors, for example, seeing watchmen being horrendous and male culprits manhandling liquor (WHO/London School of Tidiness and Tropical Medication [LSHTM],

2010). To identify the risk factors for IPV exploitation and execution, the biological perspective is a complicated approach. According to WHO (2012), while some risk factors are recognized consistently across studies from a variety of nations, others are setting-specific and vary between nations and within nations. In 1979, Bronfenbrenner recognized five levels of the natural point of view. The small level, which includes a spouse and children, comes first. Additionally, the neighborhood and friends' meso-level). Thirdly, affiliations like the police and the clinical field make up the exo-level. Fourthly, the overall level, which includes administration-related organizations like government departments. In the end, points like the political and legal environment are added to the chrono-level. The expert joined the final three levels, which are the exo-, full-scale, and chrono-levels, due to a close connection. Because they frequently collaborate enthusiastically, regions, associations, and establishments, such as the police, the medical region, and political, genuine, and support conveying associations, were completely gathered under the overall level. Social workers in Zimbabwe also provide services to a wide range of organizations, foundations, and settings, such as the police, facilities, and government departments, to help victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) as determined by key observer interviews.

Execution and exploitation of IPV are influenced by personal and environmental factors. Social laborers should consequently oversee miniature, meso, and large-scale factors to forestall IPV and limit its impacts on ladies. According to Nash, Munford, and O'Donoghue (2005), the natural point of view was chosen as the hypothetical structure for the review because it considers the individual's communication regarding their current situation at various framework levels. Women's vulnerability to IPV increased by social, psychosocial, verifiable, monetary, political, social, and natural factors, according to the biological perspective. Social work interventions to control IPV at various levels, particularly by working with the individual,

the family, and the larger local area using the environmental perspective, can be illuminated by identifying variables that contribute to IPV.

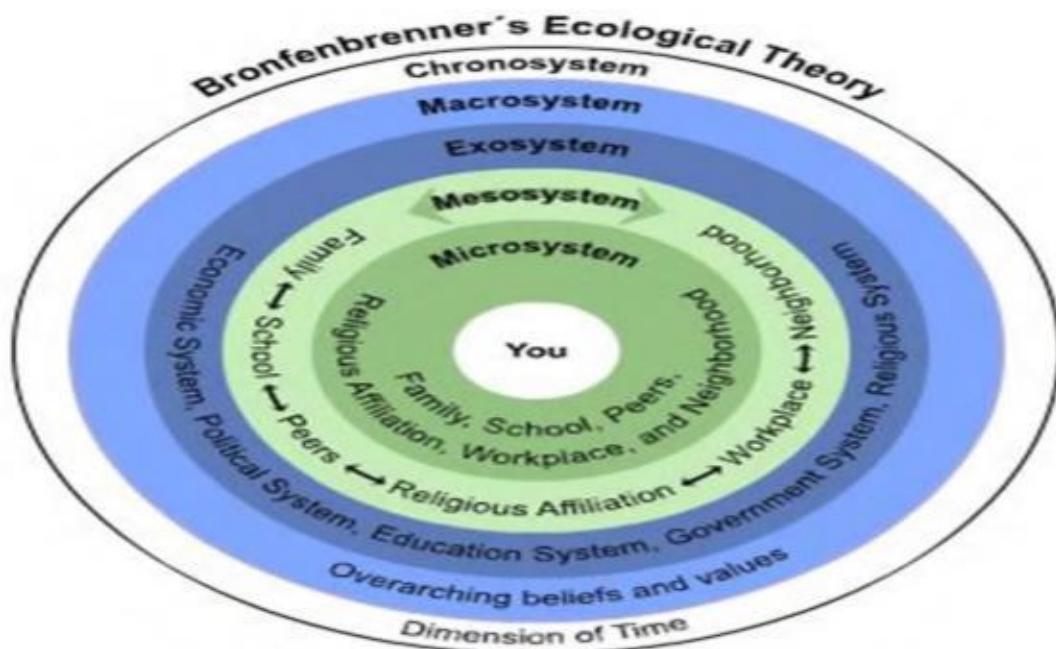
The biological frameworks hypothesis served as the very reasonable framework for this study (Figure 2.1).

The speculation was made by American Examiner, Urie Bronfenbrenner (Härkönen, 2001). In the 1970s, this hypothesis of human advancement that integrates environmental standards and frameworks was presented (More out of control, 2009) (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). It appeared that the biological climate had established structures; each inside the other, moving from the internal level to the outside, explicitly, the smaller than usual , meso-, exo-, and huge scope structures (Figure 2.3). Recently, the chrono-framework has been added more and more. To emphasize the child's own science as an essential climate that fills development, the natural frameworks hypothesis was subsequently renamed the bioecological frameworks hypothesis. According to Bronfenbrenner (1994), the natural frameworks hypothesis is based on the idea that human development occurred through intricate proportional collaborations between an individual and their immediate environment. This places the women setback to IPV inside the group environment of mining settlements.

The word nature comes from the Greek words oikos which means house or environment and logos, and that suggests data (Härkönen, 2001). Therefore, from an organic point of view, the biological framework is the study of domesticated organisms (Härkönen, 2001). The term "framework" refers to the structure of a framework and is not intentional. Bronfenbrenner focused on the dependence among man and environment; Human socialization is also depicted using his hypothesis (Härkönen, 2001). According to Bronfenbrenner (1994), an individual is expected to be a functioning player with an impact on the community and to be forced to adapt to its circumstances and limitations by the public. As a result, the individual constantly

communicates with the climate, which is a stable structure. Additionally, the climate has both positive and negative effects on the individual.

Bronfenbrenner's natural hypothesis for human turn of events



The regular systems speculation is solidly associated with the meta-perspective in the field of social work, all around implied as individual in environment . From this point of view, an individual is looked at in terms of how well they fit in with the people around them. This worldview is based on the idea that people work harder when they are connected to and drawn into a strong environment. The environmental frameworks hypothesis was developed to

explain human behavior, but it has since been applied and modified in a variety of fields. This study used three of the five phases in the biological hypothesis: microsystem, meso-framework, and exo-framework.

2.2.1 The micro-system

The miniature framework referred to the example of activities, social responsibilities, and interpersonal relationships of a person with physical, social, and symbolic factors that can either empower or inhibit more complex relationships with the environment. The IPV's casualties created the small framework.

2.2.2 The meso-system

The meso-framework clarified many belief systems, views, behaviors, and practices of relatives towards IPV and what this meant for the persons in question. It also included links and cycles between at least two settings involving the children.

2.2.3 The exo-system

According to Bronfenbrenner (1994), the exo-framework consists of links and cycles between at least two environments. The IPV casualty does not necessarily reside in one of these contexts, but events that take place there have a direct impact on them (Bronfenbrenner, 1994). The exo-framework is made up of a variety of layers. The local area in general and administration are found at this level. The analyst investigated the associations and social institutions' effects on IPV casualties at this level.

2.3 Literature Review

2.3.1 Overview of Intimate Partner Violence

IPV can also occur against men and in relationships of the same sex. In any case, ladies are considerably more probable than men to endure IPV. In fact, women are involved in 85% of detailed IPV cases, while men are involved in 15%. Additionally, an increase in IPV cases is reported by the Foundation for Security Concentrates in Africa. According to the Establishment for Security Concentrates in Africa Really Look at Factsheet (2015), violence against women, specifically IPV, is a violation of public and fundamental liberties, so these statistics are unreliable because many women who experience abuse choose not to report it for fear of retaliation or because they live in a system and culture that condones violence against women. IPV-affected women frequently struggle with mental and physical health issues. Such ladies by and large develop post-horrible strain issue, sadness, worry, and overwhelming problems, for example, HIV that could incite their passing, showed up contrastingly according to ladies not acquainted with IPV. The United Nations established the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Female Victimization (CEDAW) to try to reduce violence against women and protect women's rights and prosperity considering IPV's growing global impact. The Assembled Country's Feasible Advancement Objectives (2015-2030) also include the goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women, as stated in Joined Countries (2015). According to Makamana, Machakanja, and Adjei (2020), the African Approval on Human and People's Honors (ACHPR) also recognizes that everyone has the right to be treated with respect and dignity, and it prohibits individuals from being tortured or treated with hostility. Women who are abused by partners or spouses are more likely to commit violent crimes, according to Auerbach and others (2011).

2.3.2 Types Of Intimate Partner Violence

According to Breiding, Black, and Ryan (2015), there are four primary types of IPV: stalking, sexual violence, physical violence, and emotional or psychological violence. The different sorts of IPV (subtle or undeniable) are immovably interrelated and usually supporting, for example, where mental aggression is commonly a predecessor to real ill will. In addition to other forms of intimate partner violence (IPV), some women are also subjected to economic, emotional, sexual, and physical abuse. Slabbert and Green (2013) say that economic abuse, in which money is withheld for necessities like food and clothing, is another type of IPV. Even though they may not be mentioned as frequently by abused women, economic and sexual abuse frequently occur alongside emotional and physical abuse. According to Larsen (2016), the most obvious form of IPV is physical violence. Actual brutality is joined by mental abuse and sexual viciousness in about half of rough connections. Oppressive behaviors will typically cover in savage connections. It is the deliberate use of actual power with the potential to cause harm, injury, impairment, or death to the individual in question. Both impulsive and controlled forms of violence are based on physical assaults. Tossing things, kicking, slapping, hitting, pushing, snatching, gagging, choking, incurring head wounds, and different types of actual viciousness are models. These assaults result in bruising, burning, stab wounds, and other internal injuries like cracked ribs or broken bones. Hits to the head that are repeated may result in serious head wounds that are frequently unnoticed and untreated. Rather than gambling with leaving blemishes on the face or appendages, a few culprits will guarantee that they incur the actual injury for blocked off pieces of the body, like the middle. Genuine dismissal, like divide or getting rid of food, safe house, and clothing may in like manner shape part of real abuse (Slabbert and Green, 2013).

Sexual fierceness happens when the guilty party demands sexual activity without the accessory's consent. It could mean putting pressure on the partner or forcing them to do certain sexual things, like inserting an oral or anal tube against their will or intentionally hurting them during sex. It is also sexual violence to prevent a partner from using condoms or birth control when they are worried about a STI. Women, particularly those who have been the victims of intimate partner violence (IPV), are frequently the victims of marital rape, in which the male perpetrator assumes that it is his right to have sex whenever he wishes and in any form he wishes without taking into consideration the feelings of his female partner. This type of rape typically occurs between couples. Non-consensual sex should be seen as payment for lobola (the lady of the hour prize), which allows people to have intercourse with their spouses and partners whenever they want in Zimbabwe, where many people accept that there is no such thing as conjugal assault. Inequal power relationships in marriages, frequently linked to the payment of lobola, have harmed the ability of many women to negotiate for safer sexual practices. Furthermore, social, and social standards have underscored ladies' quiet, accommodation, and congruity in sexual connections. Data from the Zimbabwe Fragment and Prosperity Study done in 2015 give proof of women who are not commonly prepared to deny partaking in sex with their assistants (Henderson, Zerai, and Morrow, 2017) Ladies who are hitched and request condoms are regularly the objectives of savagery and are habitually blamed for being faithless. The Shona and Ndebele cultures, which allow men to have multiple sexual partners, expect women in Zimbabwe to be loyal to their husbands. a training that makes it more probable for ladies to get HIV. Even when a woman is aware that her husband or sexual partner is or has been involved in extramarital affairs, decisions regarding when and how to have sex remain solely men's property (Mashiri & Mawire, 2013). As a result, women are subjected to mental abuse because they are unable to reject sex, even though they are aware that they may be at risk for HIV infection, and even though they must have sex. According to

Durevall & Lindskog (2015), several African studies have found a link between IPV and HIV. As a result, women who are exposed to IPV face a real risk. Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) is another significant but understudied form of sexual violence against women. TFSV is sexual conduct that harms the victim using digital platforms in person or virtually. Research (De Jong and Dennison, 2017; Children exposed to TFSV have been the subject of research (Wolak & Finkelhor, 2013). Nonetheless, this kind of viciousness against ladies is under-announced and frequently ignored. According to Powel and Henry (2018), TFSV is typically difficult to identify because it frequently occurs privately. For example, when a girlfriend or wife leaves an abusive relationship, some men might use TFSV as a form of retaliation by posting revealing or naked photos of her on social media.

Powel and Henry (2018) claim that the perpetrators threatened their intimate partners with the dissemination of sexual images if they desired to end the relationship or report IPV. As indicated by these creators, sexual pictures of cozy accomplices are progressively being taken and circulated. As a result, TFSV ought to be viewed with seriousness and assigned the label of sexual brutality.

Following is an illustration of repeated, bothersome thought and contact that makes fear or stress for one's own prosperity or the security of someone else (e.g., a family member or sidekick). It all around implies hassling or compromising approach to acting that an individual partakes in again and again, for instance, sending the loss who may be a past or current assistant, unfortunate gifts, watching out for the individual being referred to, following the individual being referred to, hurting or doing whatever it may take to hurt the setback's property, moving closer or showing up in places when the loss would prefer not to see them (e.g., the loss' home or work place), trashing the setback's character or spreading stories, or goading the setback through the web by posting individual information. Like those who commit physical and sexual violence, stalkers may be motivated by a desire to control their victims. It

is possible for IPV and stalking to coexist. Excessive jealousy of a partner's partner can occur between male sexual partners. They restricted the activities and friends that their female partners can participate in as a direct result of this. According to Henderson et al.'s data, Zimbabwe's Segment and Wellbeing Review demonstrates that men not only monitor the whereabouts of women but also limit their portability. 2017). One of the causes of psychological abuse is this possessive and controlling behavior, which is referred to as "kuchengera" in the Shona language. It made women captives in their homes or relationships. Psychological or emotional abuse, which is thought to occur more frequently than physical abuse, is more difficult to identify (Slabbert, 2017; (2008) Romito) Significant viciousness comes in many designs, whether verbal or non-verbal, and by and large consolidates the usage of ridicule, shame, attacks, charges, selling out, and ignoring one's associate, all of which achieve the isolating of the loss' certainty and confidence. Disengagement of the casualty from companions, neighbors, and family is one more type of psychological mistreatment (Sanderson, 2008). Coercive strategies and following are instances of mental savagery or animosity that can be committed electronically through cell phones and virtual entertainment destinations. An accomplice's psychological or close to home mischief, control, or both are the objectives of mental or profound brutality. These controlling approaches to acting interface with a movement of habits by which male assistants could try to control or possibly limit the approaches to acting and social coordinated efforts of their female assistants, for instance, confining social and family interchanges, requesting knowing where the female assistant is reliably, being questionable of deceitfulness, blowing up if the female accessory tends to another man, guessing that the female assistant ought to ask assent for searching for clinical consideration, limiting the female accessory the ability to control sexual and conceptive bearing, or limiting the female accessory's adherence to drugs which can have ominous prosperity influences. Emotional violence typically comes first, followed by acts or threats of

physical or sexual violence. When the offender puts his partner in a position where she must comply with him to win his favour, this can also result in emotional violence. In Zimbabwe, extramarital affairs, also known as "small houses," are common; a moderately ongoing social practice where the western idea of monogamy is ostensibly maintained, yet the spouse is liable for another mysterious family (Chingandu, 2007). Due to the nature of these liaisons and the fact that male partners cannot be a part of these so-called small houses, these relationships are not based on faithfulness. Frequently, there would also be financial factors that might lead these women to find other partners to work on their families' financial well-being. When officially married women learn that their husbands are involved in extramarital relationships, they experience psychological and emotional harm. The fear of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) and HIV is exacerbated by these extramarital affairs, which frequently result in multiple concurrent partnerships without the use of condoms (Chingandu, 2007).

Economic deprivation, as defined by Slabbert and Green (2013), is primarily characterized by the perpetrator withholding necessary household funds, preventing the spouse from earning money, confiscating money that might have been earned, controlling all household spending, or spending money solely for the controlling partner's benefit. Financial abuse is widespread when the spouse or male partner, in their capacity as caregivers, neglects their families. Because they are frequently denied the authority to make their own choices, women frequently become financially dependent on their sexual partners. Because of this alone, male partners are more likely to abuse women. In most Zimbabwean households, husbands are the primary breadwinners and ultimately handle the finances of the household. The man centric conviction that the spouse is the family's head much of the time loans trustworthiness to this. Because of the spouse's command over the family pay, wedded ladies may regularly encounter monetary maltreatment from their accomplices. Men, who typically take care of their families, frequently drink alcohol as well, which may lead to higher alcohol expenditure. Consequently, the wife

and children would not have enough money to live on. The family may suffer because of this. The excessive consumption of alcohol may, in some instances, prompt male accomplices to revert to extreme physical savagery.

It implies a lot to observe that these sorts of IPV could occur simultaneously. Thus, any controlling conduct in which the victimizer utilizes power and viciousness could be remembered for the scope of misuse endured by certain ladies. Slabbert and Green (2013) say that some men will even lock up their intimate partners and make them stay home. How much time they spend beyond their homes is observed if they need to go out to shop for food. If they don't get home on time, they could be severely "punished." It is also significant that some women do not consider "milder structures" of IPV, such as hitting and kicking, to be serious enough to be considered IPV. Despite this, Mukamana et al. (2020) demonstrate that any kind of IPV should always be looked at seriously. The entire family suffers from long-term IPV. The results of IPV are destroying and the injury well established.

2.4 Types of IPV students experience

Umana, Fawole, and Adeoye (2014) investigated the types of IPV students at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, experienced, as well as its consequences and predictors, to determine the prevalence of IPV among students. The researchers estimated that 42.3% of female students who lived in hostels on campus had experienced IPV at some point in their lives. Most female students, 41.8%, reported having experienced psychological abuse. 7.9% and 6.6% declaring physical and sexual ruthlessness independently. Cuts, penetrates, and chomps were among the actual wounds maintained (55%); scratches, scratched spots, wounds (48.3%); sprains and dislocations (18.3%), and the psychological effects of IPV included a decrease in concentration (71.1%), a decrease in self-confidence (68.9%), and school absenteeism (56%). The respondents' mentalities toward IPV were additionally observed to be related with their utilization of liquor or cigarettes and their encounters of between parental brutality. The

researchers discovered that these people were more likely to have IPV than their peers; IPV is predicted by drug, alcohol, and cigarette use as well as interparental violence.

Like Umana et al., Kordom and Arunachallam (2014) 2014), examined the predominance of IPV and the socio-segment factors that are related with it among undergrad nursing understudies at a tertiary organization in South Africa. Their survey of students conducted a year prior to the study found that psychological abuse was the most common type of abuse (65), followed by financial abuse (39), physical abuse (34), and sexual abuse (23) Kordom et al. found that, as opposed to most of exploration discoveries that demonstrate that IPV survivors are regularly Youthful (2014) found that respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 experienced IPV more much of the time than those from other age gatherings. They argued that this finding might be due to people between the ages of 35 and 44.

2.5 Intimate Partner Violence in Zimbabwe

IPV is normal in a great deal of sub-Saharan Africa, with a predominance of 36% in the previous year that is higher than the worldwide normal of 30% (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013). More women in Africa are victims of lifetime partner violence (45.6%) and sexual assault (11.9%) than anywhere else in the world, with the notable exception of high-income countries for rape (12.6%). 2013). Despite recent legal developments like the Domestic Violence Act (2007) and the new Constitution, which supports women's rights and was enacted in 2013, as well as national campaigns to address issues affecting women, women in Zimbabwe continue to be victims of violence and societal discrimination. Violence and discrimination are primarily to blame for women's "subordinate" status in the home, which is deeply ingrained in both traditional and contemporary legal, religious, and social structures. Social and social standards that keep up with orientation imbalances between the genders keep on assuming a critical part in powering the spread of oppression ladies considering their sex, lack of education, and

monetary reliance across all portions of society. Ladies, especially provincial ladies, and young ladies can't battle social segregation considering prior normal practices.

Domestic violence against women (IPV), as defined by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (2015), continues to be a significant problem for women in Zimbabwean society. According to the Zimbabwe Segment and Wellbeing Overview of 2015, which was released by the Zimbabwe Public Measurable Organization (2016), 35% of women in Zimbabwe have experienced actual savagery, 14% have experienced sexual viciousness, and 32% have experienced mental brutality. In Zimbabwe, 42% of ladies have encountered physical or sexual viciousness during their life, and 27% have encountered the two kinds of brutality in the previous year, as per Joined Countries Ladies (2017). A joint study on domestic violence in Zimbabwe conducted by the Zimbabwean Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender, and Community Development (MWAGCD) and Gender Links found that 41% of surveyed men admitted to inflicting abuse on their partner, while over two thirds of surveyed women (69%) reported being the victim of IPV (including physical, sexual, or psychological abuse by a current or former spouse or partner) within their lifetime. The same report says that 56% of female respondents said they had been emotionally abused, 33% said they had been physically abused, 31% said they had been abused financially, and 22% said they had been abused sexually by their partner.

Sexual violence is a serious social and public issue that affects women and girls in Zimbabwe; As per Thunder, Mungate, Chigiji, Salamac, Noland, Sammone, and Muwoni (2015), roughly 33% of young ladies have encountered sexual viciousness before the age of 18, and most of the time, the principal episode was committed by an accomplice man. As per UNICEF-Zimbabwe (2012), ladies in country regions have higher paces of private accomplice brutality (IPV) than ladies in metropolitan regions. This could be because women in rural areas are more likely to choose customary laws, which typically limit women's access to resources and their

ability to have an impact on decision-making at all levels. Anyway, the certified inescapability of IPV may be camouflaged because of under-recording by the police and under-specifying by the losses in view of disgrace.

The nature and perspectives of students regarding intimate partner violence (IPV) have been one area of focus on IPV for professionals. Branch and others used the "bystander model" up until 2013 in a review that included green beans understudies, which found that 54% were likely to report IPV if they saw a partner or friend suffering from it. This result demonstrated the presumption that students would be more likely to report a friend who was experiencing IPV if they were taught how to recognize the symptoms and who to report them to. According to the findings of Katz and others (2011), high school students who had been exposed to the Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) model were found to be more likely to intervene in and report situations that involved more aggressive behavior. This model's presumptions are comparable to those of the bystander model. They utilized a Likert-type scale in the review and asked understudies inquiries like how wrong they thought specific activities like "making wisecracks that ridicule ladies and young ladies" were and that they were so prone to take care of business. Koelsch et al. (2012), inspected the probability that understudies would intercede to prevent sexual brutality at parties from reoccurring. That is the thing they found though most of the individuals in the audit, male students explicitly, acknowledged it was the commitment of women to ensure their security and that of their mates at parties. As indicated by the discoveries of the review, most of understudies were ready to involve intercession systems as onlookers, like announcing the episode to the fitting specialists.

2.6 Summary of Chapter

The chapter discussed the systems theory that informs this investigation. Female students are regarded by the theory as a component of the micro system that is affected or interacts with high systems. The part presents the survey of related writing. Empirical research is considered.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The goals of the research were outlined in Chapter 1. The study design used to collect information that relates to the objectives as presented in Chapter 3. The methodology that serves as the philosophical foundation for the qualitative data collection techniques is presented in the chapter's opening paragraphs. The cross-sectional case study design used by the study is also presented in this chapter. The procedures utilized to collect the study's data and the sample frame came next. Following that, the techniques employed in data handling and analysis were also presented.

3. Research Methodology

This study employed a qualitative interpretive paradigm-based methodology. At the same time, Henning (2014), portrays a perspective as a speculation or a hypothesis inside which speculations are created, which the from an overall perspective effect how one sees the world, and concludes the establishment perspectives, and shapes' understanding one could decipher how things are weaved. Because it had the solidarity to see the value in various real factors, this epistemology directs the use of subjective methodology. the system which is related with a specific arrangement of paradigmatic suppositions that had been utilized to direct an examination" had the meaning of exploration philosophy (O'Leary, 2004:85). As indicated by Creswell and Poth (2018), the choice of an exploration still up in the air by its reasonableness for accomplishing the examination's objectives and goals. This section had briefly discussed

the research approach, research design, study population, sampling, research phases, data collection and analysis, and ethical considerations.

The research made use of a qualitative approach. Saunders et al. say that (2010), this method of research is based on the experiences of an individual and the significance of a phenomenon or event. According to Williams (2007), qualitative research can be distinguished by its social focus, which typically investigates issues from the participants' point of view. Tewksbury (2009) says that because the results of a qualitative study are derived from the perspective of a participant, they typically provide a more in-depth understanding of the concepts being investigated. According to Creswell (2007), the subjective exploration method enables researchers to converse with respondents in their normal surroundings and discover truth-based implications for IPV. As a result, this research is inductive—that is, it does not begin with a hypothesis or a set of variables to organize the data; rather, at the conclusion, it contributes to theory.

3.3 Research Design

The framework or plan that is used to direct the data collection and analysis (StaPat, 2014; (2011) Polite and Hungler This examination embraced an exploratory contextual investigation plan. Because the qualitative data gathered in the study were guided by general research questions, the study is inductive. In this study, one mining settlement was chosen for in-depth research to learn what needed to be done at the local level and ultimately provide other communities and authorities with the benefit of such experiences and insights. Due to the significance of the context-based, naturalistic inquiry required in this study, the case study research design was chosen.

3.4.1 Population of the study

The study population were women who have been victims to IPV at BUSE. The inclusion criterion to the study population is:

- People who were in intimate partner relationship.
- Study participants above 18 years at the time of the research, the abuse should have taken place during the intimate partner relationship.
- Transactional sexual relationships were not considered in the study.
- The respondent had to be a student at BUSE.

3.4.2 Sampling Methods

Purposive sampling was used by the researcher in this study to select BUSE. Similar studies have not been conducted in the region. The scientist purposively chose 20 ladies. When the researcher chooses a sample from which the most data can be collected, this is called purposeful sampling. The most prevalent sampling method in qualitative research is called "Purposive Sampling," and it looks for cases with a lot of information that can be studied about important issues. As per Etikan et al (2006), for purposive testing, a specialist has something at the top of the priority list and members that suit the motivation behind the review are incorporated. The rationale of deliberate examining lies in choosing data rich cases, with the goal of yielding knowledge and comprehension of the peculiarity being scrutinized. According to Bernard, H. R. (2002), the researcher determines what needs to be known and seeks out individuals who can provide the information and are willing to do so through knowledge or experience. As indicated by Cresswell, J.W&Plano Clark,V.L (2011), it includes ID and choice of people or gatherings of people that are capable and very much educated with a peculiarity of interest. Moreover, of information and experience, Bernard (2002), expressed the significance of

accessibility and readiness to take part, and the capacity to convey encounters and suppositions in a well-spoken, expressive, and intelligent way.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

The primary data collection instrument was the semi-structured interview. A semi-structured interview guide with the first chapter's research questions as the interview's guiding topics was created and used to collect data from sampled respondents and published documents. Meeting is the overwhelming method of information assortment in subjective exploration (Greeff in De Vos, Strydom, Fouché and Delpont, 2011). The how and why of what took place were provided by semi-structured interviews with key informants. When providing a contextual interpretation, the interviews with key informants were extremely helpful. The interviewer had a set of pre-planned core questions for guidance to be consistent with all participants and cover the same topics with each interviewee. If the interviewee chooses to do so, he or she is given the opportunity to elaborate or provide additional pertinent information as the interview progresses.

According to Glesne (2006), interviews are conducted to obtain opinions, perceptions, and attitudes regarding a subject. Because of their personal nature, in-depth interviews are essential. Participants are more likely to share personal opinions if they can relate to the interviewer (Wolfer, 2007), which results in good data (Marshall and Rossman, 2006). Interviews had provided qualitative depth by allowing interviewees to discuss the subject within their own frames of reference. The method made it possible for the researcher to get the most out of the participant's perspective in this way (Hem, Weinstein, and Foard, 2006). According to Onwuegbuzie & Leech (2007), data triangulation is the use of multiple methods of data collection for the same research to collect data that can be compared to establish supporting or contradictory information. The analyst used information triangulation where various

information assortment techniques, for example, center gathering conversations and key witness interviews, were utilized to improve the nature of the information from various sources.

3.6 Data Management and Analysis

Topical examination techniques will be utilized to dissect the information. The expert used a helped emotional assessment using NVivo programming to assist with the examination, to extend the excess, detail, and significance in the through and through texts. The coding system had been based on numbers to identify emerging issues or points and establish certain patterns in all the responses. The gathered data had been sieved, arranged, gathered, and collected as per the topics. Specialists in interpretation try to infer their information by making a direct connection to the peculiarity being studied. An important aspect of data analysis in qualitative case studies is the search for meaning through direct interpretation of the subjects' own observations and experiences. According to Bogdan and Biklen's (2003) definition, qualitative data analysis involves "working with data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, coding them, synthesising them, and searching for patterns." Finding designs, concepts, subjects, and significance is the goal of subjective information research. Yin (2003) discusses the need to look for "patterns" in the data that could explain or identify casual database links in case study research. The researcher first focused on the entire data set before attempting to disassemble and reassemble it in a way that makes more sense. With the assistance of categorization, the researcher was able to compare patterns, reflect deeply on specific patterns, and make sense of complex data threads more effectively. The first move toward quite a while examination is to sort out and group the information to search for designs, significant subjects, and implications in the information. The scientist typically used a process known as "open coding" (Strauss and Corbin, 1990) to identify and likely name the reasonable classifications into which the observed peculiarities would be grouped. The goal was to come up with descriptive, multidimensional categories that had been the basis for some preliminary research.

These emerging classes were of preeminent importance as emotional researchers had by and large used inductive examination.

For a situation concentrate on like this one, information assortment and examination can likewise remain closely connected in an iterative style because the examination's outcome had assisted with coordinating the following information assortment. The examination turned into a more elevated level combination of the data because of information assortment and investigation cooperating to illuminate or drive each other. The iterative cycle was repeated as the process continues, and the course design and development were checked and revised. For this study, individual and focus group interviews were recorded and transcribed. A few requests that could go one way or the other were introduced to which understudies were supposed to answer recorded as a printed version. These procedures resulted in the discovery of useful information that was related to their experiences in a direct way. To arrive at conclusions, individual responses were analysed, compared to the transcription of the focus group interview's results, classified, and then interpreted.

For the following reasons, this method of data analysis is appropriate for this study: i) It conforms to the Interpretivism research paradigm of the study (Saunders et al.,) by allowing for the analysis of findings in their natural setting. 2009); (ii) it doesn't zero in on the expansiveness of the peculiarity under study (Braun and Clarke, 2006); iii) It is compatible with the contextual analysis research configuration adopted by the review because it enables cross-case examination of information and emerging subjects to guarantee union of discoveries required if reviews to guarantee develop legitimacy (Yin,1984).

3.7 Ethical considerations

Ethical contemplations emerge when examination is finished with a psyche to safeguard members, the scientist, and the field of study. A study that meets minimum ethical standards to safeguard subjects, researchers, and the field under investigation is considered an ethical study. This study satisfied the insignificant moral guidelines to guarantee quality and trustworthiness. After the participants were informed of the study's goals, outcomes, and the steps they would need to take to participate, the researcher asked for their voluntarily consent. As the researcher considered the possibility of removing participant identifiers, participants will be protected. The study aimed at preserving participants' anonymity and confidentiality while minimizing participant harm. As a result, this had minimized harm to all women who chose to participate, resulting in maximum participant cooperation.

3.8: Summary of Chapter

The chapter presented the subjective technique took on in this paper. To obtaining data that satisfies the goals outlined in the first chapter, qualitative approaches were deemed appropriate. The part introduced the examination configuration embraced by the review. The case study design of the study made use of cross-sectional interview surveys. The adopted interviews are presented in the chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

Chapter 3 presents the approach that served as the foundation for the data collection techniques employed in this study. Chapter 4 presents the study's findings. The findings had been presented in line with the goals of the first chapter. The section investigated the degree, followed by the systems and things that prevent specialists from learning about partner brutality. The part also included a discussion of the results. The experimental findings from this review and hypothesis were coordinated in the discussion to determine the peculiarity of IPV in the foundations of higher education.

4.1 Socio-demographic Data

20 female members in the organized meetings were enrolled for the review. As indicated by Table 4.1, most of members were between the ages of 21 and 25 (50 percent), trailed by those younger than 20 (35 percent) and those beyond 26 1years old (fifteen percent). The majority of the 20 participants (80%) were single but were sexually involved with a long-term partner, as shown in Table 4.1. The excess three members were living respectively and one of them was hitched. Seventeen of the twenty reviewers were pursuing undergraduate degrees, while three were pursuing graduate degrees. Numerous studies (Levendosky & Graham-Bermann, 2001) indicate that women's financial dependence on the abuser is a significant factor in their failure to report their involvement in intimate relationships. The survey revelations show that most of the individuals (n=6) had their charges paid for by gatekeepers, followed by settlements from relatives outside the country (n=5). About four participants paid fees for their work in the informal sector. According to Kabonga, Zvokuomba, Nyagadza, and Dube (2023), the casual exchange evolved into a significant business process for some Zimbabwean families.

According to Besada & Moyo (2008), informal trading increased at a rate that was opposite of the decline in the formal sector from the middle of the 1990s, when the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme was unsuccessful, until the onset of economic crises in the 2000s.

Table 4.1 Socio-demographic data of the participants

Variable	Response	Frequency
Age	Below 20 years	7
	21 to 25 years	10
	Above 26	3
Marital status	Single (but in an intimate relationship)	16
	Cohabiting	3
	Married	1
	Divorced	0
What religion subscribed to	Do not have	0
	Traditional religion	2
	Christianity	14
	Muslim	2
	Mixture of Christianity and Traditional religion	2
	Mixture of Muslim and Traditional religion	0
Level of study	Undergraduate degree	17
	Master's degree	3
	Doctoral degree	0

Main source of fees	Parents	6
	Other relatives (staying with you)	2
	Formal employment	2
	Self-employed (including informal traders)	4
	International remittances	5
	Proceeds from real estate	1

4.2 Prevalence of IPV at BUSE

Study participants concurred that IPV is high at BUSE compared to the general female population in Bindura. In an interview with a key informant at the university indicated that there is no official register for IPV behavior. The study found that violence on campus or amongst university community members was dealt with in the department of Student Affairs in-line with university code of conduct. A key informant from the university said,

Zvemunonetsa imi,¹ you [referring to female students] fall in love with men from outside the university community so keeping track of who has been beaten and for what reason is a mammoth task. ... I would estimate that in a semester we receive or get to hear of an average of 5 cases of violence amongst those in sexual relationships. Girls usually report to this office [Student Affairs] or the clinic for treatment. We also have students that stay off-campus who really report and can use facilities outside the university such as [municipal] clinics and police.

¹ The problem with you

The participants in the study were asked how frequently IPV occurred in their relationships. Out of the 20 review members five announced that incessant battering of multiple times each month (Table 4.2). The following were female participants who agreed with this subtheme: the wedded lady, one living together and three of the single women (the entirety of the three remained off-grounds). She said that the married women always fight with their husbands because he always thinks she has relationships with other students or professors.

"He is jealous over my interactions with colleagues," she stated.

However, he is the one who fornicates with young women on and off campus. She is one of the undergraduate single women and has been dating this older man for some time. He helps her by providing her with necessities like school supplies. The sweetheart ordinarily thumps her when she goes out unannounced, when they have questions, its more awful when he is tanked.

Table 4.2 Prevalence levels of IPV²

Variable	Level	Count
Prevalence of violence	Prevalent violence	5
	Medium	3
	Low	12

Three participants were subjected to moderate physical assault because they were provoked or involved in an argument. Respondent 14 said,

² For ethical reasons name has been hidden

"XXX beats me when we have serious contentions over my companions' issues or have gone out." She stated, "You see, my friends have boyfriends who have money, and sometimes I accompany them, and he has problems with that, but my heart is with him."

It was demonstrated in the review that these rich beaus come once in a month. "At times am at fault, and when he is angry, he beats me," one participant stated. The 13 participants indicated that the beating was being repeated periodically as a once-in-a-lifetime occurrence. Most female students who experienced moderate to low levels of violence were less reliant on their partners for shelter and financial assistance. The partners included "young men" as well as fellow students.

"Aaah anorova mwana wake akandirova futi ndomusiya,"

a female student exclaimed. This means that I will leave him if he beats me again. There is dearth of knowledge on the prevalence of IPV throughout the world. The United States has adopted a system of using a questionnaire survey administered to women seeking primary health care, this has also shown to have its weaknesses as women from tertiary institutions do not want to be questioned on such issues (Jaffe, Crooks & Poisson, 2003). Furthermore, the measuring parameters of IPV are problematic. Nations and at times tertiary institutions do not have agreed parameters for measuring IPV in Zimbabwe (Chawatama & Oyelana, 2019). Most of the studies rely on self-reported cases which omits those that do not report for one reason or another. Reporting of IPV became a problem for female especially in university settings where social pressure, stigma and prestige come into play (Witte & Mulla, 2012). Thus, there is a literature and capacity gap.

The review investigated what puts females at the gamble of IPV. "Us women, we are quick to fall in love and understand an apology," a participant observed. The following words and phrases were found to be prevalent in the Nvivo-generated word tree, ranked from highest to

lowest frequency: Forgiveness, understanding, a token of forgiveness, psychosis, drunkenness, stupidity, children's sake, food, and other concepts of trust and love Eight of the participants indicated that they would leave the relationship if the violence continued. A married woman who participated in the study stated that she would break up with her husband after earning her Master's degree if she found a good job to help support her two children. After achieving their goals, four of the female study participants were prepared to leave abusive relationships. My discoveries concur with Levendosky and Graham-Bermann's (2001) perception that the man turns into the possible wellspring of jobs and goes to offer comfort when he concedes little extravagances in remuneration for the brutality. In this instance of BUSE, these four will withstand for the time being. The institution will see an increase in IPV prevalence as a result.

4.3 Types of IPV

The study's findings highlighted two main themes: verbal and physical violence between intimate partners. Every one of the 20 members had been exposed to actual brutality by their close accomplices. Six of the members fought back by utilizing objects that they could use to impel at their accomplices. One single female member said, "At one at once over hitting on one of my companions and he flew off the handle. I hit him with a cooking spoon and pots when he tried to beat me while drunk. The study also found that women in permanent and semi-permanent relationships only verbally insulted their male partners rather than engaging in violent retaliation. "He is a man, I cannot fight with him, for fear of being killed, my only option was to insult and tell him how useless he was in every respect," one participant stated.

Twelve of the twenty females who were surveyed expressed concern that their male abusers would stop providing them with financial support. One living together meeting member said,

"He is the one paying rent and part of food, saka ndakutoita kunge tirikutochayamapoto."

According to reports, the brother in the United Kingdom pays for the necessities and university tuition.

4.4 Factors limiting Reporting of IPV by Female Students

The limiting factors for female students were one-of-a-kind and intricate, but they were coded, which is why multiple responses are presented. Every participant in the study stated that they could report IPV to the authorities or other authorities. Only 8 of the 20 had responded to their partner's aggressive behavior toward friends, professionals, and family. The review investigated why they probably won't have announced or postponed it. She laughed when one cohabiting study participant said, "Kutengesa mumwe wako..." This has been attributed to the masculine culture that allows female sexual partner battering as a discipline. According to a study by Mkombwe (2023), women are the primary victims of domestic violence. Even though she used a small sample, it is reasonable to infer that this is the case in Zimbabwe. African studies indicate that women are less likely than men to report IPV. Women are reluctant to report violent behavior from their intimate partners, according to Zimbabwean literature (Charuma-Chadwick, 2022).

Women at BUSE were more likely than not to report IPV because they were still attached to their partners, according to the findings of this study. This suggests that revealing one usually doesn't go over well with the relationship. According to UNICEF-Zimbabwe (2012), women's desire to cling to their male counterparts leads to a lack of reporting of domestic violence. Most responses in this study indicated that women will always have a close and intimate relationship with the men who harm them (Table 4.3). One of the single female students consistently battered said, "But he values me." By telling the truth, this demonstrates confidence in the intimate side of the relationship.

Table 4.3 Factors limiting reporting

Response	Count of Responses
Still attached	15
Fear of separation	4
Peer judgments	16
Financial benefits withdrawn	8
Fear of getting someone arrested	4
For the sake of the children	1
Hope of reformation	6

Peer judgment was another barrier to female IPV victims reporting that was mentioned in the study (Table 4.3). One of the single respondents expressed, "Isolating with somebody you are devoted to and have committed is troublesome." It came as a subject that the more youthful females that partook in the review feared being named as being free assuming that they changed sweethearts.

"Men are childish, you have to mold them, sisi [sister], otherwise you will change them but similar results," a participant in the study stated.

Using what you have is preferable. A different participant in the study stated, "I already sleeping with ZZZ, then tomorrow it will be someone else. Otherwise, people will think you are a bitch.

" To begin with, it was a mistake to sleep with him. I need to live with my slip-up."

According to cultural norms, a man who engages in sexual activity with a woman is required to wed the woman in question. This social standard presented female members to get through brutality and maltreatment from their male partners. The female student is already taking on the role of wife. This is not documented in any other literature on Google Scholar, which we did not find. Female students' ability to endure violence without reporting it for financial and material benefits was another recurring theme. For fear of losing financial and material benefits, some participants (n=8) did not report IPV.

"Some of us come from limiting backgrounds,"

said one of the undergraduate study participants. These men dress us well and bring us treats. Don't look down on girls like me. It resembles a hatred." Another thing I didn't find in the literature is that girls can intentionally be in abusive intimate relationships.

4.5 Chapter Summary

This section presented the information gleaned from the inquiry. This chapter provides socio-demographic data on the 20 study participants. Regardless of the way that there are no power estimations on the ordinariness of IPV at BUSE an emotional measurer was spread out. IPV is viewed as higher in the Bindura social class. It has been asserted that both physical and verbal savagery are on the ascent. Officials are not receiving as much information about IPV as they should for a variety of reasons.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARIES, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The study's executive summary is presented in Chapter 5. The goals and research questions that directed the study's methodology, design, and examination of empirical literature were laid forth in Chapter 1. The conclusions from the meetings with understudy and important sources were presented in section four. This section mostly covers the results' overview. The proposals are then discussed, and the final chapter of the study draws its conclusions.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

The purpose of the study was to learn more about IPV at BUSE. The actual collection of data was guided by four sub-objectives. The following are the main findings:

- IPV was endemic at BUSE. Interview Records showed that ladies were being battered by guys they were physically associated with.
- According to the findings of the study, females who remained apart from their intimate partners had a lower risk of experiencing violent abuse from their partners.
- The study found that it was difficult to deal with IPV cases because some of the perpetrators were not university students. The majority of IPV committed by partners who were not part of the university community took place outside of the building.
- The university's assault regulations were followed when dealing with IPV that took place on campus.
- Interviewees demonstrated that IPV at BUSE was significantly higher than the reported cases. Five cases are typically officially reported each semester.

- The review tracked down various reasons that restricted the female members to report IPV to the specialists. Most reactions showed that they dreaded being decided by their friends.
- Most of the women who did not report rely on their partners for material and financial support.
- The female participants sometimes thought it was their fault because they would have hurt the male counterpart. Some of these people said they felt a strong love for their abuser. The belief that the abuser would eventually alter their violent behavior was also associated with this.
- Few study participants were married or cohabiting, making it challenging to report or break up with the relationship. They expected to endure because they regarded their intimate partner as a husband.
- One more justification behind not detailing IPV is that a portion of the female members needed to complete their investigations and when they are wealthy they would end the relationship or report to the police.
- According to the study, intimate male partners would buy a gift, pay for private medical care, or apologize to the women who had been the victims of IPV. The female would excuse them and they won't be needed to report or arraign.

5.3 Conclusions

Taking everything into account, female survivors of IPV report cases to specialists, and IPV is predominant at BUSE. The cases of battered female support wounds that require clinical attention have a higher likelihood of being explained by specialists. While attacks that require clinical consideration are commonly not revealed. Most of IPV that the review members experienced was physical and verbal. The authorities demonstrated that some IPV cases take place outside of the college grounds.

A lot of students rent apartments in the suburbs around campus. Dwelling together with cozy accomplices is a genuine article that is finished to set aside cash and have confidence in affection. When IPV occurs in these living plans, it is extremely specific. According to the study, women did not report IPV for a variety of psychological and emotional reasons, including fear of being labeled and stigmatized, fear of not being in a relationship, strong emotional attachment, and hope that their partner will reform. The monetary clarifications behind none reporting included social principles around sex and marriage, cash related and material benefits and dejection.

5.4 Recommendations

To address the issue of IPV among college students, the study made the following recommendations:

- Albeit this study found trustworthy and valuable information on the peculiarity of IPV, it utilized a little example size and it was subjective, bigger populace wide overviews are thus suggested. The reviews must be occasional to permit checking of the changing pervasiveness in IPV.
- The topic of IPV in higher education institutions requires additional academic investigation. Most of the women in this study were prepared to leave abusive intimate partners, making them a one-of-a-kind population of newly empowered women. Most university students are going through a life transition.
- The colleges ought to give sufficient nearby convenience. The convenience ought to be reasonable to the understudy body. This is to prevent intimate partners from outside the university community from living together and being abusive.

- Make youthful cordial communities/programs. These will assist in bringing issues to light of the risks of IPV, peer with supporting, directing administrations and revealing focuses.
- The public authority ought to once again introduce the understudy pay-out program to pad understudies from the significant expenses of living. The review tracked down the requirement for monetary and material advantages as one of the drivers for dating and remaining in oppressive personal connections.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1 CONSENT FORM

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This study seeks to explore *Intimate partner violence (IPV) in state universities. A case of Bindura University of Science Education.*

PROCEDURE

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be interviewed once. During the interview, you will be asked questions about your personal experience of IPV.

RISKS OR DISCOMFORTS

The study does not pose any personal physical harm in any way. However, for me to fully guarantee that you are not humiliated or subjected to any psychological harm I would request you not to share any contents of the interview. If at any time you feel like stopping the interview, please let me know and we can stop or carry on at another time. The information you provide will be strictly used for the research purposes only and your strict confidentiality is guaranteed through the use of pseudo names.

BENEFITS

There will be no financial or material benefits for your participation, however, your contribution is important to curtail the problem of IPV in academic institution. Your participation is for the greater good rather than personal. The interview is not only being administered to you, but thus aggregated realities will also paint the bigger picture.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The information volunteered will be kept in the strictest confidence. The researcher will not be allowed to disclose any information relating to this study to anyone. No names will be used in the final report. Study identification numbers will be used in place of your actual names so that the data cannot be traced back to you. The information collected will not be used for any other purpose other than this study.

VOLUNTARINESS

Your participation in this study is purely voluntary. If you decide to be in this study now, but change your mind later, you are free to withdraw from this study at any point and time. You can choose not to answer any question that make you uncomfortable or upset.

AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE STUDY

Name of respondent: Signature.....

Date.....

Appendix 2
SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

Introduction

My name is Constant Mapokotera studying for an honors degree in Social Work with Bindura University of Science Education. I am conducting this research in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree. The research topic is **Understanding Intimate Partner violence (IPV) in the Case of State Universities. A case study of Bindura University of Science Education (BUSE).**

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

Participant Identification

(PLEASE TICK THE APPLICABLE BOX)

- What is your age group {tick applicable box} ?

Below 20 yrs 21-25yrs 26-30yrs

- What gender are you »

Male Female

- What religion are you affiliated to ?

1. Do not have
2. Traditional religion
3. Christianity
4. Mixture of traditional and Christianity
5. Muslim
6. Mixture of tradition and Muslim

Other specify

- What is your marital status?

1. Single: ___
2. Single but cohabiting
3. Married:
4. Divorced

- Are you in a relationship with a member of the university?

Yes

No

6. Which degree program are you studying towards ?

Section 2.0 Research question 1

2.1 In your own understanding, what is IPV? (Probe for definitions, examples)

.....
.....
.....

2.2 Have you ever experienced this type of violence.

.....

2.3 What sort of violence have you experienced from your intimate partnerr (probe for explanations: how it happened, when)

.....
.....
.....
.....

2.4 In your view, what caused this violence to take place?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2.5 On a scale of 1 (rarely) to 5 (Most of the time) can you rate the frequency of the partner violence that you have experienced.

.....

Give reason for your rating.

.....
.....
.....
.....

2.6 Can you explain the magnitude (what is used in perpetrating the violence)

.....
.....
.....

2.7 In this university community, what are the factors you think contribute to IPV?

.....
.....

Section 3: Research question 2

3.1 What do you do when you experience IPV? (Probe for reporting of incidences to authorities, reasons for action taken and copying mechanisms)

What action do you take?

.....
.....

Why do you take this action?

.....
.....
.....

3.2 If you report, who do you report?

.....

3.3 In your view, women who do not report IPV at this institution, what factors influences they're not reporting the cases?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3.4 When one reports IPV are they assisted through the process (probe for quality of response- focusing on the victim handling, counselling, medical treatment, and reintegration?)

.....
.....

3.5 Would you keep using this system of reporting if you are abused or would you recommend someone to use this system? (Explain the answer)

.....
.....
.....

Section 4: Research question 3

4.1 What support systems are available for you to deal with IPV (Probe at these different levels)?

a. At individual level?

b. At group level

c. Institutional

4.2 How do these systems provide help? (Probe for services offered and effectiveness)

.....
.....
.....

4.3 In your own opinion, do these services meet your needs?

.....
.....
.....

4.4 What recommendations can you give for their improvement?

.....
.....
.....

4.5 What do you think can be done to allow women to report these cases of IPV?

.....
.....
.....

4.6 What in your opinion can be done to encourage reporting of IPV amongst university students?

.....
.....
.....

Appendice 3
KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear Respondent.

My name is Constant Mapokotera, and I am a student at Bindura University of Science Education. I am collecting data for research on an examination of the intimate partner violence in state universities. A case of Bindura University of Science Education. Please would you be willing to answer some questions that will provide me with information for the study. If at any point you wish to stop answering the questions, feel free to let me know and we will stop the interview.

Please note that your identity or that of your institution will be protected and anonymity maintained. The information you provide will be combined with that of other participants I am interviewing, hence it cannot be traced back to you. Tapes of interviews and transcribed material will be always kept safe by the researcher. The study does not include any material that is unsafe to health and the high level of confidentiality will ensure your social safety.

The survey will take about 20 minutes. Should you agree to participate based on having read and understood the nature and conditions of this research study, please sign the designated section below.

PARTICIPANT DECLARATION

I (Full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project, and I consent to participate in the research project. I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire.

Signature..... Date.....

Socio-Demographic Data

Date..... Gender

Age Job title.....

Work experience Department

Highest qualification

Experience in Intimate Partner Violence issues 1. Yes 2. No

Number of years dealing with IPV cases.....

Q1. What are the forms of IPV common at BUSE?

Q1 (a). According to your experience, what would you say are or may be the factors inhibiting women victims of IPV from reporting the abuse to service providers at BUSE? (*Probe for religion, nature if relationship and duration, on campus or off*).

Q1(ai) Follow up question. Of the factors you have mentioned above. Which ones would you say contributes more in inhibiting women from reporting violence sustained by intimate partners?

Q2. With regards to the cases, you have dealt with over the years, can you explain in detail women’s experiences of IPV at BUSE?

Q3. What are your reporting procedures as an organization, if a woman wants to report a violence case what is her first point of contact or and how can they reach you for reporting?

Q3 (a) Follow up question. What are the types of services that your organization offers?

Q3. (b) Have there been a significant change in number of reported cases over the past years?

Q4. Can you highlight changes brought by your role as a professional or the value added through your interventions to the women at BUSE? (*Probe for knowledge generated, that is the knowledge of women for reporting channels*).

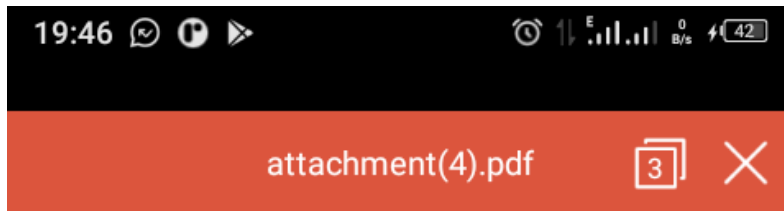
Q4. Are there any other organizations? or structures within university community that women can use for reporting cases of IPV?

Would like to comment, add with regards to the issue in discussion?

Thank you for your time!

Appendix 4

RESEARCH APPROVAL LETTER



BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION

P. Bag 1020
Bindura, Zimbabwe

Tel: 066210-7615
7531/24, 7622/4
Cell: 0772 154 882/7
registrars@busc.ac.zw

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

24 April 2023

Constant Mapokotera
Social Work Department
Bindura University of Science Education
P Bag 1020
BINDURA

Dear Ms Mapokotera

RE: APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH AT BINDURA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE EDUCATION; MS CONSTANT MAPOKOTERA

The above subject refers.

Bindura University of Science Education has granted you the permission to conduct research on the topic *"Effects of Intimate Partner Violence In State University"* under the following conditions:-

- That you shall treat all the information gathered strictly with utmost confidentiality and use it purely for Academic purposes;
- That in carrying out this research you shall not disturb the business of the University;
- That the permission can be withdrawn at any time by the Registrar or by any Higher Officer;
- That you shall avail to the Bindura University of Science Education a copy of your research findings.

I wish you success in your research work and in your studies. If you have any concerns or require additional information please, feel free to contact the undersigned.

Yours Faithfully


J. Makunde (Mrs)
ACTING REGISTRAR

"Promoting Science for Human Development"



Mobile View



Tools

