

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY
MASTER'S PROGRAMME**

MASTER'S THESIS

**THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AND CHILD ABUSE ON ADOLENCE AND YOUNG
ADOLESCENCE IN ZIMBABWE**

TREVONNE GARAMUKANWA

**NICOSIA
2016**

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ADULTS IN ZIMBABWE**

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ÖZET

Aile içi Şiddet ve Çocuk İstismarının Zimbabwe'deki Ergenler ve Genç Yetişkinler Üzerindeki Psikolojik Etkileri

Hazırlayan: Trevonne Garamukanwa

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Aile içi şiddete ve çocuk istismarına maruz kalma bireyler arasında psikolojik bozukluklara neden olabilir. Kaygı ve depresyon aile içi şiddetin ve çocuk istismarının baskın etkileridir, bu durum çocuğun gelişimini olumsuz etkiler. Bu çalışma, aile içi şiddetin ve çocuk istismarının gençler ve genç yetişkinler üzerindeki psikolojik etkisini incelemek için yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma Vision Kolejin'den, 18-22 yaş arasında olan 100 öğrenciyi içermektedir. Sosyo-demografik bilgi, Çocuk Travma Anketi (ÇTA), Kısa Semptom Envanteri (KSE) ve Aile içi şiddete maruz kalma çocuk formu (CEDV) ölçekleri, sırasıyla katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları aile içi şiddetin bireyler üzerinde olumsuz etkisi olduğunu ve iyi bir şekilde ele alınmazsa kalıcı bir etkisi olacağını göstermektedir. Gelir, cinsiyet, çocuk sayısı ve eğitim durumu, aile içi şiddet için risk faktörlerini oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre kadınlara destek ve eğitim verilmelidir, bu okul, kilise ve sağlık tesisleri düzeyinde uygulanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile içi Şiddet, Çocuk İstismarı, Psikolojik Etkiler

ABSTRACT

The psychological impact of domestic violence and child abuse on adolescents and young adults in Zimbabwe.

Prepared by: Trevonne Garamukanwa

January 2016

Domestic violence and child abuse exposure can cause psychological disorders among individuals. Anxiety and depression are the dominant effects of domestic violence and child abuse, this affects the development of the child negatively.

This study was designed to examine the psychological effect that domestic violence and child abuse has on adolescents and young adults. The present study includes 100 students between age 18-22, from Vision College. Socio demographic data, Child Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) and Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV) scales were respectively applied to the participants. The result of the present study indicated that domestic violence has a negative psychological impact on individuals and this is a permanent effect if not dealt with correctly. Income, gender, number of children and education status are risk factors of domestic violence.

According to the results of the present study psychological support and education should be given to women, this should be implemented at grass root levels in schools, churches and health facilities.

Key words: Domestic Violence, Child abuse, Psychological affects

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Socio-Demographic Form

Child Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ)

Brief Symptom Inventory Scale (BSI)

Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV)

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Dear Participant

The questionnaire below has been prepared as part of a research on the psychological effects of domestic violence and child abuse on adolescence in comparison with children raised in homes without child abuse. Please choose the appropriate answer for each question .The information submitted will be treated with top confidentiality your co-operation is sincerely appreciated.

SECTION A: Demographic details of participants

1. AGE	18-20	<input type="text"/>
	20-22	<input type="text"/>
2. GENDER	MALE	<input type="text"/>
	FEMALE	<input type="text"/>
3. OCCUPATION STATUS OF PARENTS SELF EMPLOYED		<input type="text"/>
FORMALLY EMPLOYED		<input type="text"/>
UNEMPLOYED		<input type="text"/>
4. MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS SINGLE		<input type="text"/>
MARRIED		<input type="text"/>
DIVORCED		<input type="text"/>
	POLYGAMOUS	<input type="text"/>
5.LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACQUIRED	PRIMARY	<input type="text"/>
OF PARENTS SECONDARY LEVEL		<input type="text"/>
TERTIARY		<input type="text"/>
	POSTGRAD	<input type="text"/>
6.THE MONTHLY INCOME IN THE HOME	LOW	<input type="text"/>
	MODERATE	<input type="text"/>
	HIGH	<input type="text"/>
7.HOW MANY SIBLINGS DO YOU HAVE		<input type="text"/>

SECTION B :CTQ

Never true =1
 Rarely true =2
 Sometimes true =3
 Often true =4
 Very true =5

When I was growing up-	Never true	Rarely true	Sometime true	Often true	Very often true
1, I didn't have enough to eat	1	2	3	4	5
2, I knew there was someone to take care of me and protect me	1	2	3	4	5
3, People in my family called me things like "stupid", "lazy" or "ugly"	1	2	3	4	5
4, My parents were to drunk or high to take care of the family	1	2	3	4	5
5, There was someone in my family who helped me feel that I was important or special.	1	2	3	4	5
6, I had to wear very dirty clothes	1	2	3	4	5
7, Ifelt loved	1	2	3	4	5
8, I thought that my parents wished that I was never born	1	2	3	4	5
9, I got hit so hard by someone in my family that I had to go see the doctor or go to the hospital	1	2	3	4	5
10, There was nothing I wanted to change about my family	1	2	3	4	5
11, People in my family hit me so hard that it left me with bruises or marks	1	2	3	4	5
12, I was punished with a belt ,a board ,a cord ,or some other hard object	1	2	3	4	5
13, People in my family looked out for each other	1	2	3	4	5
14, People in my family said hurtful and insulting things to me	1	2	3	4	5
15, I believe that I was physically abused	1	2	3	4	5
16, I had a perfect childhood	1	2	3	4	5
17, I got hit or beaten so badly that it was noticed by someone like a teacher ,neighbour ,or doctor	1	2	3	4	5
18, I felt like someone in my family hated me	1	2	3	4	5
19, People in my family felt close to each other	1	2	3	4	5
20,Someone tried to touch me in a sexual way, or tried to make me touch them	1	2	3	4	5
21, Someone threatened to hurt me or tell lies about me unless I did something sexual to them	1	2	3	4	5
22, I had the best family in the world	1	2	3	4	5
23, Someone made me do sexual things or watch	1	2	3	4	5

sexual things					
24,Someone molested me	1	2	3	4	5
25, I believe that I was emotionally abused	1	2	3	4	5
26, There was someone to take me to the doctor if I needed it	1	2	3	4	5
27, I believe that I was sexually abused	1	2	3	4	5
28, My family was a source of strength and support	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C:

- 0 Not at all
 1 A little bit
 2 Moderately
 3 Frequently
 4 Extremely

How often do you feel ?	Not at all	A little bit	Moderately	Quite a bit	Extremely
1. Nervousness or shakiness inside.	0	1	2	3	4
2. Faintness or dizziness	0	1	2	3	4
3. The idea that someone else can control your thoughts	0	1	2	3	4
4. Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles	0	1	2	3	4
5. Trouble remembering things	0	1	2	3	4
6. Feeling easily annoyed or irritated.	0	1	2	3	4
7. Pains in heart or chest	0	1	2	3	4
8. Feeling afraid in open spaces.	0	1	2	3	4
9. Thoughts of ending your life	0	1	2	3	4
10. Feeling that most people cannot be trusted	0	1	2	3	4
11. Poor appetite	0	1	2	3	4
12. Suddenly scared for no reason	0	1	2	3	4
13. Temper outbursts that you could not control	0	1	2	3	4
14. Feeling lonely even when you are with people	0	1	2	3	4
15. Feeling blocked in getting things done.	0	1	2	3	4
16. Feeling lonely	0	1	2	3	4
17. Feeling blue	0	1	2	3	4
18. Feeling no interest in things	0	1	2	3	4
19. Feeling fearful	0	1	2	3	4
20. Your feelings being easily hurt	0	1	2	3	4
21. Feeling that people are unfriendly or dislike you.	0	1	2	3	4
22. Feeling inferior to others	0	1	2	3	4
23. Nausea or upset stomach	0	1	2	3	4
24. Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others	0	1	2	3	4
25. Trouble falling asleep	0	1	2	3	4
26. Having to check and double check what you do	0	1	2	3	4
27. Difficulty in making decisions	0	1	2	3	4
28. Feeling afraid to travel on buses, subways, or trains.	0	1	2	3	4
29. Trouble getting your breath.	0	1	2	3	4
30. Hot or cold spells	0	1	2	3	4
31. Having to avoid certain things, places, or activities	0	1	2	3	4

because they frighten you					
32. Your mind going blank	0	1	2	3	4
33. Numbness or tingling in parts of your body	0	1	2	3	4
34. The idea that you should be punished for your sins	0	1	2	3	4
35. Feeling hopeless about the future	0	1	2	3	4
36. Trouble concentrating	0	1	2	3	4
37. Feeling weak in parts of your body	0	1	2	3	4
38. Feeling tense or keyed up	0	1	2	3	4
39. Thoughts of death or dying	0	1	2	3	4
40. Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone	0	1	2	3	4
41. Having urges to break or smash things	0	1	2	3	4
42. Feeling very self-conscious with others	0	1	2	3	4
43. Feeling uneasy in crowds	0	1	2	3	4
44. Never feeling close to another person	0	1	2	3	4
45. Spells of terror or panic	0	1	2	3	4
46. Getting into frequent arguments	0	1	2	3	4
47. Feeling nervous when you are left alone	0	1	2	3	4
48. Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements	0	1	2	3	4
49. Feeling so restless you could not sit still	0	1	2	3	4
50. Feelings of worthlessness	0	1	2	3	4
51. Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them	0	1	2	3	4
52. Feelings of guilt	0	1	2	3	4
53. The idea that something is wrong with your mind	0	1	2	3	4

SECTION D

PART ONE :

NEVER -1

SOMETIMES -2

OFTEN -3

ALMOST ALWAYS-4

Choose the answer that best describes your situation and circle it .There are no right or wrong answers to these questions	Never	Sometime	Often	Almost always	Tick on below if the answer is <u>not</u> never.
1, How often do adults in your family disagree with one another ?	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
2, Has your mom's partner ever hurt your mom's feelings by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calling her names • Swearing • Yelling • Threatening her • Screaming at her • Other _____ 	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
3, How often has your mom's partner stopped your mom from doing something she wanted to do or made it difficult for her to do something she wanted to do ?Such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leave the house • Go to the doctor • Use the telephone • Visit friends or relatives • Other _____ 	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening

4, How often has your mom's partner stopped your mom from eating or sleeping, or made it hard for her to eat or sleep ?	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
5, How often have your mom and partner argued about you ?[It is not your fault if your mom and partner argue about you]	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
6, How often has your mom's partner hurt or tried to hurt ,a pet in your home on purpose	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
7, How often has your mom's partner broken or destroyed something on purpose ,such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punching a wall • Ripping a phone cord off the wall • Smashing a picture • Other _____ 	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening

<p>8, How often has your mom's partner done something to hurt her body ,such as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitting her • Punching her • Kicking her • Chocking her • Shoving her • Pulling her hair • Other_____ 	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
<p>9, How often has your mom's partner threatened to use a knife ,gun,or other object to hurt your mom?</p>	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while it was happening
<p>10, How often has your mums partner actually hurt your mom with a knife ,gun ,or other object ?</p>	1	2	3	4	<input type="checkbox"/> = I saw the outcome (like someone was hurt,something was broken ,or the police came). <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard about it afterwards. <input type="checkbox"/> =I heard it while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> = I saw it from far away while it was happening. <input type="checkbox"/> =I saw it and was near while

PART TWO :

NEVER - 1
SOMETIMES - 2
OFTEN - 3
ALMOST ALWAYS - 4

Choose the answer that best describes your situation and circle it .There are no right or wrong answers to these questions	Never	Sometime	Often	Almost Always
11, When your moms partner hurts your mum, how often have you yelled something at them from a different room than where the fight was taking place ?	1	2	3	4
12, When your moms partner hurts your mom, how often have you yelled something at them in the same room they are fighting ?	1	2	3	4
13, When your mums partner hurts your mum, how often have you called someone else for help, like calling someone on the phone or going next door?	1	2	3	4
14, When your moms partner hurts your mum ,how often have you got physically involved trying to stop the fighting?	1	2	3	4
15, When your moms partner hurts your mum, how often has your moms partner done something to you to hurt or scare your mum?	1	2	3	4
16, When your mums partner hurts your mum, how often have you tried to get away from the fighting by : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiding • Leaving the house • Locking yourself in a different room • Other _____ 	1	2	3	4
17, How often has your moms partner asked you to tell what your mum has been doing or saying ?	1	2	3	4
18, How often do you worry about your moms partner getting drunk and taking drugs?	1	2	3	4
19, How often do you worry about your mom getting drunk or taking drugs ?				
20, How often does your mum seem sad , worried or upset ?				
21, How often does it seem like you have had big changes in your life for example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving homes • Staying in hospital • Your parents getting a divorce • The death of someone you were close to • A parent going to jail • Other _____ 				
22, How often have you heard a person hurt another person by making fun of them calling them names in your neighbourhood or school?				
23, How often has someone from your community or at your school said any of these things to hurt you ?				
24, How often do you hurt a persons feelings on purpose ,like making fun of them and calling them names?				
25, How often do you physically hurt a person on purpose ,such as hitting ,kicking and things like that ?				
26, How often have you seen someone else in your				

community or school get hurt by being : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grabbed • Slapped • Punched • Kicked • Being hurt by a knife or gun • Other _____ 				
27, How often has someone at your school or in your community hurt you by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grabbing • Slapping • Punching • Kicking • Threatening you with a knife or gun • Other _____ 				
28, How often have you seen someone being hurt ,or killed on television or in a movie ?				
29,How often have you seen someone being hurt or killed in a video game ?				
30, How often has an adult in your family hurt your feelings by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making fun of you • Calling you names • Threatening you • Saying things that make you feel bad • Other _____ 				
31, How often has an adult in your family done something to hurt your body like : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitting you • Kicking you • Beating you up • Other _____ 				
32, How often has someone who is <u>not</u> in your family: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touch your private parts when you didn't want them to. • Made you touch they private parts • Forced you to have sex 				
33, How often has someone <u>in</u> your family : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touched your private parts when you didn't want them to • Made you touch they private parts • Forced you to have sex 				

PART THREE:

34, If your mum and her partner fight ,when did the fighting start ? (circle one answer)

- 1, I don't remember them fighting.
- 2, They started fighting this year.
- 3, They started fighting 2-3 years ago .
- 4, They started fighting 4 or more years ago.
- 5, They have been fighting for as long as I can remember .

35, Do you think your family has enough money for the things it needs ?

- 1, No ,there are times when my family doesn't have enough money for food or rent or other things we need.
- 2, We seem to have enough money to pay for what we need.
- 3, We have enough money to buy extra things we don't really need.
- 4, I don't know.

36, How old are you _____

37, Are you male or female (circle your answer)

- 1, Male
- 2, Female

38, What race or ethnicity do you consider yourself ? (circle all that describe you)

- 1, White/Caucasian /European American
- 2, Black /African American /African
- 3, American Indian /Native American
- 4, Asian or Pacific Islander
- 5, Latino /Latina /Hispanic
- 6, Multi-racial / No primary racial or ethnic identification
- 7, Other (what?) _____
- 8, I don't know
- 9, I don't want to answer this question.

39, Where did you stay , last night ? (circle your answer)

- 1, House
- 2, Apartment
- 3, Shelter
- 4, Other (where?) _____

40, Where do you live ? (circle your answer)

- 1, House
- 2, Apartment
- 3, Shelter
- 4, Other (where) _____

41, Who are the people you live with (circle all that apply)

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1, Mother | 6, Mother's boyfriend or partner | 11, Younger brother (s) |
| 2, Father | 7, Mother's girlfriend or partner | 12, Older brother (s) |
| 3, Stepmother | 8, Father's boyfriend or partner | 13, Younger sister (s) |
| 4, Stepfather | 9, Father's girlfriend or partner | 14, Older sister (s) |

5, Grandmother 10, Grandfather 15, Other (who ?)_____

42, What is your favourite family activity?_____

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General information

Annually there is an average estimate 3.3.million- 10 million children around the world are exposed to domestic violence from as young as 3 years well up to adolescence 17 years of age (Carlson 1991, 16). This affects the growth of the society in all dimensions economically, socially and structurally, this due to the simple fact that the children of today are future of tomorrow.

A research was carried out in various counties and the final result was that child abuse is extremely high in developing countries in particular Africa reported 43% who experienced various forms of abuse from emotional, physical and sexual. This held a major difference with transitional countries, which reported a total of 9% (Akamatov 2011,1). These figures tally in direct relation with those of domestic violence. Statics released by the Immigration and Refugee board of Canada indicated that 4 658 married women and or those in relationships between the ages of 15 -47 have been victims of domestic violence 27.3% experienced emotional abuse, 29.5%physical abuse and 18.9% sexual abuse. In many cases women are prone to suffer from more than one type of abuse and it was recorded as 10.2%expirenced both physical and sexual violence, a further 38,2% have suffered physical and sexual abuse (WHO 2015).

Children are subjected to domestic violence in different ways some may see the actual incident this may be physical and or sexual violation of they parent. Some may hear the noises of arguing, rage and fighting .The most common is child's capability to sense tension in the home and this definitely alters the child's psychological well being which is crucial during for their positive development and transition to adulthood (Edleson, 2015; Tajima, 2004, 14).

The researcher is of the opinion that male violence is an intrinsic and pervasive face of gender relations in the Zimbabwean society, this has a direct impact on child abuse

and has an adverse affect on the welfare and quality physically, of the child's life and their final out come as an adult .In most cases of domestic violence and child abuse is a concurrent cycle where when a parent suffers domestic violence and the child abuse it is most likely for, this child to end up being abused or an abuser. The researcher deemed it necessary to study this particular topic in order to find a way of protecting this vulnerable group in the society.

1.2 Causes of domestic violence against women

According to Brickel et. al. (2015, 928) domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in relation to educational status and socioeconomic background. Sarkar (2013,250) reported in a study conducted that low income families showed high levels of domestic violence and child abuse. Causes of domestic violence against women in Zimbabwe may be attributed to various reasons, when we look at traits such as jealousy, anger and strong emotions the women who is characterised by low self-esteem may mistake this for love .In most cases after the infatuation period abuse will begin.

1.3Effects of domestic violence

There are various effect of domestic violence they affect individuals ,family's and the community negatively in various ways .Domestic violence robs victims of their fundamental right to maintain control over their own lives. Individuals who are abused live in fear and isolation in the one place they should always feel safe, their home. With tremendous courage and strength, they struggle each day to keep themselves and their children safe (Moylan et al 2010,53). According to Stanley et al (2012,192) victims of domestic violence feel shame as well as guilt. They self-confidence is lost and in most cases they blame themselves for the violence inflicted on them.

The effects of domestic violence are negative and may be further divided into two these are short term effects and long-term effects .The short term are the more physical such as broken bones and bruises that can heal in a short time .The long term effects of domestic violence have not begun to be fully documented. Battered women suffer physical and mental problems as a result of domestic violence.Due to fear of judgement and women tend to hide their injuries and burry the emotions, this increases the chances of mental break downs, psychological disorders and an unhealthy body prone to disease...etc. In fact, the emotional and psychological abuse inflicted by barterers may be more costly to treat in the short-run than physical injury.

Many of the physical injuries sustained by women seem to cause medical difficulties as women grow older. Arthritis, hypertension and heart disease have been identified by battered women as directly caused or aggravated by domestic violence suffered early in their adult lives (Angela 1987,72).

According to Huag et al (2010 ,1317) the infants in a family characterised by domestic violence are most likely to suffer from longterm effect ,this is disturbance of correct growth psychologically and physcialy .Children are prone to psychological disorders they maturation is disturbed

Children may exhibit emotional problems, cry excessively, or be withdrawn or shy. Children may have difficulty making friends or have fear of adults. Children may suffer from depression and excessive absences from school. Children may use violence for solving problems at school and home. Children may be at greater risk of being a runaway, being suicidal, or committing criminal acts as juveniles and adults. Children who are experiencing stress may show it indifferent ways, including difficulty in sleeping, bedwetting, over-achieving, behaviour problems, withdrawing, stomach aches, headaches and or diarrhoea (Brinamen 2012 ,283).

1.4 The relationship between domestic violence and child abuse

Domestic violence destroys the element of trust in the family, the institution once a safe haven is now characterised by physical and or sexual abuse, there for affects the child's behaviour in a negative was as all things considered positive have now changed, (Jeon 2013,266). The violation of the mother in the home leaves the child in a unsafe position. The boundary between domestic violence and child abuse is difficult to establish (Heyman et al 2003, 79).

1.5 The relationship between mother and child in an abusive environment

Domestic violence destroys family bounds, emotional, cognitive and behavioural development of infants and young children (Jaffe et al, 2008, 88). According to a study by Mullender et al. (2002, 52) which looked at the role of a mother in detail and how it was affected by domestic violence, showed that these women have an intrinsic instinct when it came to protecting their children, but on the other hand the disciplinary methods they used on their children were questionable, whether they relevant or out of anger.

1.6 Effects of child abuse

According to Sternberg (2006,44) child abuse has a psychological impact in children and there is an increase in their adrenaline. The “double whammy” which may be referred to as dual exposure, this is in a situation where the minor witness domestic violence at the same time is a victim of abuse and children who were exposed to this, were considered to be more psychologically disturbed in comparison to children affected by a single form of violence (Hughes et al 1989,197). According to Mc Lee et. al. (1998, 197) delinquency and violent outbursts as well as asocial characteristics are all characteristic of a teenager that has suffered from child abuse.

Harness and Widles (2002,38) reported that after a child has suffered from psychological abuse they were most likely to suffer from co-morbid anxiety, physical abuse on the other hand brought about co-morbid dysthymia. Johnson et al (1999,142) carried out a study on 639 families with and found similar results physical abuse was related to high levels of personality disorders, as well as psychiatric disorders.

It was recorded by Downs and Miller (1996,78) that girls who are psychologically and verbally abused by their father have a tendency of developing alcoholic traits and have low levels of self esteem. Different studies have brought out different psychological outcomes of abuses but it is agreed upon by all researches there are detrimental effects of child abuse. Rose & Abraham (1992,24) stated that depression was the common effect of emotional abuse.

1.7 Possible solutions

Establishing solutions and correcting the problem is an effective way of breaking the abusive cycle of domestic abuse and promoting positive development and reconciliation. According to Pardo (2011,297) the solution to domestic violence is a purely religious approach ,individuals should be encouraged to seek morality and honour and love one another. It is further more suggested that cutural values and practices of a patrival society should be overlooked as these in various cases put into question the value of the woman and child ,instead of protecting this vunerable group these cultural laws directly outline abuse (Ahmed 2004,94)

1.8 Educating the community

According to Halket et al (2014,35)Educating the community about domestic violence this in turn lifts the stigma on the subject, and is off upper most important to inform individuals on their options and they human rights , this leads to better choices .In a study by Ergin et al (2005,35) showed at uneducated women are 2,6 times more likely to be abused and her children are more prone to child abuse , this study shows the importance of education with education of females leads to a direct increase in the family's standard of living and more informed decisions .In a similar study in Britian results showed that 4,8 million women and children are abused annually ,10,000 women sexually abused and a further 2000 raped weekly .(Lancet 2000)

1.9 Counselling

According to Tatum (2000,288) counselling is necessary for the victims of domestic violence and children who have been witnessd it this is manditory of their psychological health and to be reintegrated in society successfully and for them to live normal lives again.In a study by Thompson et al (2000,288)it showed that's children that have experienced child abuse and been exposed to domestic violence have a problem in internalizing and externising behaviour and the only way to supass this is my counseling .

2. METHOD

2.1 The aim of the study

The aim of the present study is to assess the psychological impact that domestic violence and child abuse has on adolescents and young adults in Zimbabwe.

Sub-hypothesis

To examine domestic violence and child abuse according to socio-demographic variables.

2.2 Participant

The sample of the present study were selected from a college and training center in Zimbabwe's capital city Harare. This educational facility that is a non-governmental centre facilities individuals from abusive home as well as those from non abusive families. The questionnaire of this study applied to 100 individuals between the ages of 18 -20. The study was carried from June to September 2015 .

2.3 Instruments

The questionnaire consisted of 4 segments these include demographic data ,Child Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) ,Brief Symptom Inventory Scale (BSI) ,and the Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV).

2.3 .1 Demographic Data

The demographic data included questions on age ,gender ,occupation of parents and marital status .It went further to ask of the participants parents level of education ,the amount of income generated in the home and lastly the number of siblings the participant has.

2.3 .2 The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ)

The Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ) is a self-report instrument covering 28 items, to rate the intensity of emotional abuse and neglect, physical abuse and neglect and sexual abuse. It has been validated in terms of psychometric test properties in samples of psychiatric patients such as drug and substance abusers. The author of the questionnaire is Bernstein in the year 1994. This data set includes five CTQ subscale scores which are emotional ,physical abuse ,physical neglect ,emotional neglect and sexual abuse (statisticssolutions 2015). (Cronbach's Alpha falling between $\alpha=0.94$ and $\alpha=0.96$.

2.3.3 The Brief Symptom Inventory Scale (BSI)

The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), was developed by Leonard R. Derogates, PhD, a brief psychological self-report symptom scale. The BSI is a 53-item self-report scale used to measure nine primary symptom dimensions: somatisation, obsessive-compulsive behaviour, interpersonal sensitivity, depression, anxiety, hostility, phobic anxiety, paranoid ideation, and psychoticism, and three global indices [Global Severity Index (GSI), Positive Symptom Distress Index (PSDI), and Positive Symptom Total (PST)]. The BSI is a shortened version of the SCL-90 (Symptom Check List-90), a widely used scale assessing current psychological distress and symptoms in both patient and non-patient populations. The BSI measures the experience of symptoms in the past seven days including the day the BSI was completed. Answers are on a 5-point scale, from 0 = "not at all", to 4 = "extremely". The Brief Symptom Inventory is a reliable and valid assessment tool for self-reported psychological symptoms, with Cronbach's alpha = 0.71-0.85 (Pearson Clinical 2015).

2.3.4 Child Exposure to Domestic Violence Scale (CEDV)

The CEDV is an instrument that assesses child exposure. Most of these measures focus on the impact of exposure to violence, never addressing the specific aspects of the child's individual experience with the violence that may affect behaviours, emotions and perceptions associated with impact. The final CEDV has 42 questions in three sections. Part 1 and Part 2 CEDV have five subscales that measure (1) Violence, (2) Exposure to Violence at Home, (3) Exposure to Violence in the Community, (4) Involvement to Violence, (5) Risk Factors and (6) Other Victimization. (Minicava 2015) The Cronbach's alpha 0.74 -0.76.

2.4 Procedure

The study was approved by the principal of the college and the head of the vocational training centre .The questionnaire was applied to 100 students, 50 from vocational skills training school and 50 from a college .The questionnaire took approximately thirty minutes for each participant .Informed consent was necessary before the application was administered .Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to statically analyse the data. Correlation between continuous variables and scores Pearce correlation was used and the significance value was $p < 0.05$. For the comparison of string and numeric variables independent t-test and One-way ANOVA was used .

3. RESULTS

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of the sample

		n%
Age	18-20	72(72)
	20-22	2(28)
Gender	Male	49(49)
	Female	51(51)
Occupation	Self-employed	24(24)
	Formally-employed	57(57)
	Unemployed	19(19)
Marital status	Single	23(23)
	Married	66(66)
	Divorced	11(11)
Education level	Primary	4(04)
	Secondary	33(33)
	Tertiary	56 (56)
	Postgrad	7(7)
Monthly income	Low	4 (04)
	Moderate	75(75)
	High	21 (21)
Number of siblings	None	2(02)
	1-2	34(34)
	3+	64(64)

In the present study 72(72%) of the participant's age were 18-20 and 22 (22%) between 20-22. 49 (49%) of the participants were male and 51 (51%) were female, they were 24 (24%) participants parents who were self employed, a further 57(57%) formally employed and 19(19%) who were unemployed .The marital status of the participants parents was 23(23%) single, 66 (66%) married, and 11 (11%) divorced. The education level of the participants parents reflected as following 4 (4%) ended they education at primary level, 33 (33%) went up to secondary level, 56 (56%) qualified at tertiary level and a further 7(7%) reached post graduate level. The

monthly income in the participant's homes showed the following results low income 4 (4%), moderate income 75(75%) and high-income homes was 21 (21%). The number of siblings the participants had mirrored these results 2 (02) had no siblings, 34 (34%) only had 1 -2 siblings and the remainder 64 (64%) had 3+ siblings.

Table 2. Correlation between CEDV subscale of Emotional abuse and BSI subscales

	Emotional abuse
Somatisation	r = 0.51 p = 0.000**
Obsessive	r = 0.54 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.44 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.66 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.47 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.61 p = 0.000**
Phobia	r = 0.48 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.39 p = 0.000**
Psychosis	r = 0.51 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

Correlation between CTQ subscale of emotional abuse and BSI were analysed by Pearson Correlation. It was found that there was a moderate correlation between Somatization (r=0.51, p=0.000), Obsession (r=0.54, p= 0.000), Interpersonal (r=0.44, p=0.000), Anxiety (r =0.47, p =0,000), Phobia (r =0,48 ,p=0,000) ,Paranoia (r=0,39 ,p =0,000) ,Psychosis (r =0,51 , p =0.000), and strong correlation between Depression (r=0.66, p=0,000), Hostility (r=0.61 ,p=0,000) subscales of BSI and CEDV subscale of emotional abuse.

Table 3. Correlation between BSI subscales of physical abuse and CTQ subscales

	Physical abuse
Somatisation	$r = 0.69$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Obsessive	$r = 0.62$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Interpersonal	$r = 0.48$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Depression	$r = 0.63$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Anxiety	$r = 0.65$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Hostility	$r = 0.65$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Phobia	$r = 0.58$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Paranoia	$r = 0.51$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Psychosis	$r = 0.54$ $p = 0.000^{**}$

* $P < 0.05$ ** $P > 0.001$

Correlation between CTQ subscale of physical abuse and BSI were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a strong correlation between Somatisation ($r=0.69$, $p =0.000$), Obsession ($r=0.62$, $p=0.000$), Depression ($r=0.63$, $p=0.000$), Anxiety ($r=0.65$, $p=0.000$), Hostility ($r=0.65$, $p=0.000$), and moderate correlation between Interpersonal ($r =0.48$, $p=0.000$), Phobia ($r =0.58$, $p =0.000$), Paranoia ($r=0.51$, $p=0.000$) Psychosis ($r=0.54$, $p=0.00$) subscales of BSI and Physical abuse subscale of CTQ.

Table 4. Correlation between BSI subscales of Physical neglect and CTQ subscales

	Physical neglect
Somatisation	r = 0.50 p = 0.000**
Obsessive	r = 0.39 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.25 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.66 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.30 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.38 p = 0.000**
Phobia	r = 0.29 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.31 p = 0.000**
Psychosis	r = 0.34 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

CTQ subscales of physical neglect and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation .There was found to be weak correlation between Interpersonal (r=0.25, p=0.000) and phobia (r=0.29, p=0.000) subscales of BSI and physical neglect subscale of CTQ. There was a moderate correlation between Somatisation (r=0.50, p =0.000), Obsessive (r =0.39, p=0.000), Anxiety (r=0.30, p =0.000), Hostility (r=0.38 ,p=0.000) ,Paranoia (r=0,31, p=0.000) ,Psychosis (r=0.34, p=0,000) and strong correlation between Depression (r=0.66, p =0.000) subscales of BSI and physical neglect subscale of CTQ.

Table 5 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CTQ subscales of Emotional Neglect

	EMOTIONAL NEGLECT
Somatisation	r = 0.28 p = 0.000**
Obsessive	r = 0.21 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.18 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.42 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.16 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.08 p = 0.000**
Phobia	r = 0.16 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.07 p = 0.000**
Psychosis	r = 0.24 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

CTQ subscales of emotional neglect and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a weak relation between Interpersonal (r=0.18, p =0.000) and phobia (r=0.16, p= 0.000) ,Somatisation (r=0.28, p =0.000) ,Obsessive (r=0.21, p =0.000), p =0.000) ,Anxiety(r=0.16 ,p =0.000), Hostility (r=0.08, p=0.000) ,Paranoia (r=0,07, p=0.000),Psychosis(r=0.24, p=0,000). Depression has a moderate(r=0.42 ,p =0.000).

Table 6 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CTQ subscales of sexual abuse

	Sexual abuse
Somatisation	r = 0.60 P = 0.000**
Obsessive	r = 0.64 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.66 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.38 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.62 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.57 p = 0.000**
Phobia	r = 0.74 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.60 p = 0.000**
Psychosis	r = 0.52 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

CTQ subscales of sexual and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation (r=0.69, p =0.000) ,Obsession (r=0.62, p=0.000) ,Interpersonal (r =0.48, p=0.000), Depression (r0.63 ,p=0.000), Anxiety (r=0.65 ,p=0.000), Hostility (r=0.65, p=0.000),Phobia (r =0.58, p =0.000),Paranoia (r=0,51, p=0,000) Psychosis (r=0.54, p=0,00).

Table 7 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of violence

	Violence
Somatisation	$r = 0.40$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Obsession	$r = 0.33$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Interpersonal	$r = 0.33$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Depression	$r = 0.63$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Anxiety	$r = 0.53$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Hostility	$r = 0.36$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Phobic	$r = 0.42$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Paranoia	$r = 0.55$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Psychotic	$r = 0.40$ $p = 0.000^{**}$

* $P < 0,05$ ** $P > 0,001$

CEDV subscales of violence and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation ($r=0.40$, $p=0.000$), Obsession ($r=0.33$, $p=0.000$), Interpersonal ($r=0.33$, $p=0.000$), Depression ($r 0.63$, $p=0.000$), Anxiety ($r=0.53$, $p=0.000$), Hostility ($r=0.36$, $p=0.000$), Phobia ($r =0.42$, $p =0.000$),Paranoia ($r=0,55$, $p=0,000$) Psychosis ($r=0.40$, $p=0,00$)

Table 8 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of exposure to violence at home

	Exposure to violence at home
Somatisation	$r = 0.51$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Obsession	$r = 0.37$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Interpersonal	$r = 0.42$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Depression	$r = 0.47$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Anxiety	$r = 0.60$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Hostility	$r = 0.42$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Phobic	$r = 0.43$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Paranoia	$r = 0.55$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Psychotic	$r = 0.40$ $p = 0.000^{**}$

* $P < 0.05$ ** $P > 0.001$

CEDV subscales of exposure to violence at home and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation ($r = 0.51$, $p = 0.000$), Obsession ($r = 0.37$, $p = 0.000$), Interpersonal ($r = 0.42$, $p = 0.000$), Depression ($r = 0.47$, $p = 0.000$), Hostility ($r = 0.42$, $p = 0.000$), Phobia ($r = 0.43$, $p = 0.000$), Paranoia ($r = 0.55$, $p = 0.000$) Psychosis ($r = 0.40$, $p = 0.000$). There is a strong relation with Anxiety ($r = 0.60$, $p = 0.000$).

Table 9 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of exposure to violence in the community

	Exposure to domestic violence in the community
Somatisation	r = 0.40 p = 0.000**
Obsession	r = 0.37 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.40 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.28 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.45 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.46 p = 0.000**
Phobic	r = 0.38 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.32 p = 0.000**
Psychotic	r = 0.39 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

CEDV subscales of exposure to violence in the community and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation (r=0.40, p=0.000), Obsession (r=0.37, p=0.000), Interpersonal (r=0.40, p=0.000), Anxiety (r=0.45 ,p=0.000), Hostility (r=0.46 ,p=0.000), Phobia (r =0.38 ,p =0.000), Paranoia (r=0,32, p=0,000), Psychosis (r=0.39,p=0,00), Depression (r=0.28 ,p=0.000) is significantly low .

Table 10 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of involvement in violence

	Involvement in violence
Somatisation	r = 0.63 p = 0.000**
Obsession	r = 0.50 p = 0.000**
Interpersonal	r = 0.43 p = 0.000**
Depression	r = 0.53 p = 0.000**
Anxiety	r = 0.68 p = 0.000**
Hostility	r = 0.36 p = 0.000**
Phobic	r = 0.50 p = 0.000**
Paranoia	r = 0.42 p = 0.000**
Psychotic	r = 0.31 p = 0.000**

*P<0,05 **P>0,001

CEDV subscales of involvement in violence and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation (r= 0.63,p =0.000) ,Obsession (r=0.50 , p=0.000), Interpersonal (r =0.43 ,p=0.000), Depression (r 0.53 ,p=0.000) .), Hostility (r=0.36,p=0.000), Phobia (r =0.50,p =0.000), Paranoia (r=0,42 , p=0,000), Psychosis (r=0.31 ,p=0,000) and a strong relation with Anxiety (r=0.68,p=0.000

Table 11 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of risk factors

	Risk factors
Somatisation	$r = 0.50$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Obsession	$r = 0.38$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Interpersonal	$r = 0.34$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Depression	$r = 0.47$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Anxiety	$r = 0.53$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Hostility	$r = 0.36$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Phobic	$r = 0.42$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Paranoia	$r = 0.50$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Psychotic	$r = 0.36$ $p = 0.000^{**}$

* $P < 0.05$ ** $P > 0.001$

CEDV subscales of risk factors and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Somatisation ($r=0.50$, $p=0.000$), Obsession($r=0.38$, $p=0.000$), Interpersonal ($r=0.34$, $p=0.000$), Depression ($r = 0.47$, $p=0.000$), Anxiety ($r=0.53$, $p=0.000$), Hostility ($r=0.36$, $p=0.000$), Phobia ($r =0.42$, $p =0.000$), Paranoia ($r=0.50$, $p=0,000$), Psychosis ($r=0.36$, $p=0,00$).

Table 12 .The correlation between BSI subscales and CEDV subscales of other victimisations

	Other victimisations
Somatisation	$r = 0.68$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Obsession	$r = 0.70$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Interpersonal	$r = 0.61$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Depression	$r = 0.51$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Anxiety	$r = 0.69$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Hostility	$r = 0.65$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Phobic	$r = 0.77$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Paranoia	$r = 0.65$ $p = 0.000^{**}$
Psychotic	$r = 0.45$ $p = 0.000^{**}$

* $P < 0,05$ ** $P > 0,001$

CEDV subscales of other victimisations and BSI subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Psychosis ($r=0.45$, $p=0.000$), Depression ($r=0.51$, $p=0.000$) and a strong relationship with Somatisation ($r=0.68$, $p=0.000$), Obsession ($r=0.70$, $p=0.000$), Interpersonal ($r=0.61$, $p=0.000$) Anxiety ($r=0.69$, $p=0.000$), Hostility ($r=0.65$, $p=0.000$), Phobia ($r=0.77$, $p=0.000$), Paranoia ($r=0.65$, $p=0,000$).

Table 13 .The correlation between CEDV subscales and CTQ subscales of violence

	Violence	Exposure to violence at home	Involvement in violence	Other victimisation	Risk Factors
Emotional abuse	r=0.54 p=0.000**	r=0.49 p=0.000**	r=0.37 p=0.000**	r=0.56 p=0.000**	r=0.32 p=0.000**
Physical abuse	r=0.49 p=0.000**	r=0.53 p=0.000**	r=0.54 p=0.000**	r=0.71 p=0.000**	r=0.56 p=0.000**
Physical neglect	r=0.54 p=0.000**	r=0.51 p=0.000**	r=0.41 p=0.000**	r=0.49 p=0.000**	r=0.50 p=0.000**
Emotional neglect	r=0.38 p=0.000**	r=0.27 p=0.000**	r=0.39 p=0.000**	r=0.29 p=0.000**	r=0.20 p=0.000**
Sexual Abuse	r=0.45 p=0.000**	r=0.45 p=0.000**	r=0.47 p=0.000**	r=0.74 p=0.000**	r=0.50 p=0.000**

***p<0,05 **p>0,001**

CEDV subscales of violence and CTQ subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Emotional abuse(r= 0.54 ,p =0.000) ,Physical abuse (r=0.49 , p=0.000) ,Physical neglect (r =0.54 ,p=0.000) ,Emotional neglect (r 0.38,p=0.000) , Sexual abuse (r=0.45 ,p=0.000) with

CEDV subscales of violence and CTQ subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Emotional abuse(r= 0.49 ,p =0.000) ,Physical abuse (r=0.53, p=0.000) ,Physical neglect (r =0.51 ,p=0.000) , Sexual abuse (r=0.45 ,p=0.000) they is a significantly low correlation with Emotional neglect (r = 0.27 ,p =0.000)

CEDV subscales of involvement violence and CTQ subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Emotional abuse($r = 0.37$, $p = 0.000$) ,Physical abuse ($r = 0.54$, $p = 0.000$) ,Physical neglect ($r = 0.41$, $p = 0.000$) ,Emotional neglect ($r = 0.39$, $p = 0.000$) , Sexual abuse ($r = 0.47$, $p = 0.000$)

CEDV subscales of other forms of victimisation and CTQ subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Emotional abuse($r = 0.56$, $p = 0.000$) ,Physical abuse ($r = 0.71$, $p = 0.000$) ,Physical neglect ($r = 0.49$, $p = 0.000$) ,Sexual abuse ($r = 0.74$, $p = 0.000$) , they was a low significant correlation with Emotional abuse ($r = 0.29$, $p = 0.000$)

CEDV subscales of other forms of victimisation and CTQ subscales were analysed by Pearson Correlation. There was found to be a moderate correlation between Emotional abuse($r = 0.32$, $p = 0.000$) ,Physical abuse ($r = 0.56$ $p = 0.000$) ,Physical neglect ($r = 0.50$, $p = 0.000$) ,Sexual abuse ($r = 0.50$, $p = 0.000$) , they was a low significant correlation with Emotional abuse ($r = 0.20$, $p = 0.000$)

Table 14 .Comparison of mean score of emotional abuse ,physical abuse ,physical neglect ,emotional neglect and sexual abuse subscales and gender

	Gender		t(p)
	Male	Female	
Emotional abuse	2.61± 3.53	6.04±4.29	-4,289 (0.000)**
Physical abuse	2.49± 3.90	4.43±4.26	-2,366 (0.000)**
Physical neglect	5.83±5.40	8.90±4.35	-2,271 (0.025)**
Emotional neglect	11.02±5.99	14.12±(5.51)	-2,693 (0.008)**
Sexual abuse	0.80±2.13	3.24±3.23	-4,440 (0.000)**

*p<0,05 **0,001

Mean score of CEDV subscales and gender were compared by Independent t-test .There was a significant difference between the mean score of emotional abuse (p =0.000), physical abuse (p =0.000), physical neglect (p =0.025), emotional neglect (p =0.008), sexual abuse (p =0.000) and gender. Female participants reported higher scores then male participants .

Table 15. Comparison of mean score of emotional abuse ,physical abuse ,emotional abuse ,emotional neglect and sexual abuse subscales, and income

	Income Level			F(p)
	Low	Moderate	High	
Emotional	11.00±0.000	3.85±4.56	4.90±2.43	5.914 (0.004)**
Physical abuse	14.00±0.000	2.71±3.94	4.24±2.19	19.488 (0.000)**
Emotional abuse	15.00±0.000	6.44±5.02	7.33±3.99	6.248 (0.000)**
Emotional neglect	16.00±0.000	10.95±5.63	17.±3.90	15.242 (0.000)**

*p<0,05 **p>0.001

Mean score of CEDV subscale and income were compared by One-way Anova test . It was found that there was significant differences between emotional abuse subscale (p=0.004), physical abuse(0.000), emotional abuse(0.000),emotional neglect (0.000) and income. .In the advanced analysis with TUKEY it was found that the difference between low and moderate income (p=0.003) low and high income (p=0.022)

4.DISCUSSION

The aim of the present study was to examine the psychological effects of domestic violence among young adults. The result of the present study indicated that individuals who were exposed to domestic violence were most likely to suffer from various forms of abuse such as emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. These individuals are more exposed to violence, they are more involved in violence which heightens the risk factors as well as the possibility of victimisation (Gladston & Austin 1999 ,83) carried out a study in detail and the result showed that it was common for individuals who suffered from sexual abuse in their childhood to carry characteristics of borderline characteristics. On the other hand some study results showed that an adults psychological state is not necessarily determined by the past events of trauma and or abuse (Clarkin & Sanderson 2000; Paris, 1998,52).

In the present study, it has been found that women are more vulnerable to domestic violence and abuse than males, if not intercepted the outcome is a cycle from one generation to the next .It was revealed that they had high scores on emotional abuse, physical neglect and sexual abuse .The reason most likely being that women are controlled by both societal ,cultural and religious expectations, this indirectly makes them feel that any violation or form of abuse is a compensable punishment. According to Doku et al (2012,10) ,women are emotional creatures therefore tend to become attached and prefer the aspect of familiarity .A numerous of women due the finical stability they have and are afraid of the possibility of not being able to provide for they children. (Begum, et al 2015 783)

Income was also a major determinate of abuse .The lower the income the higher the probability of abuse, this relates directly to the education level for it is more likely that the higher level of education the higher the income .When they are inadequate funds in the home this strains the families resources, thus being the major cause of neglect the head of the home may ignore certain necessities because they are no way capable of filling the gap. As neglect progresses that when abuse comes into play. According to Ayotunde, et al (2014,75) Nigeria women are considered communal

property and in some circumstances may be stopped from working ,for in the African setting the male is deemed as the provider.

In the Zimbabwe various cultures see the woman as property her husband and he may do what he wants with her. Bangladesh and Black African women have low income level. According to Prady et al(2013 ,87) the man may release his stress on his wife ,when violence seeps into the home the bitterness and tension is sensed vulnerable childre this immediately altering they psychological state.

The present study indicated that that increase in sibling, increased the probability of abuse. This could be that the more children the more resources required and the more children the less attention they are going to get from their parents, this making them a more vulnerable group. According to Sköld, et al, (2013, 23) children in a home characterised by domestic violence are most likely to abuse each other. This was further supported different study which showed that children in an abusive home may tend to abuse each other as these the trends the learn from they home (Holden &George 2013,78)

According to the analyses in the present study showed that they was a relation between emotional neglect , emotional abuse ,physical neglect ,physcial abuse and sexual abuse with the psychological state which initialled somatisation ,obsession, inter personal skills, depression and anxiety as well as hostility and phobia. The relations between these two are moderate and may increase. Further more the psychological health may be altered by the amount and type of violence, exposure to violence as well as involvement in violence and victimisation the children are exposed to these impacts the risk factors as well. The study showed that the more violence the children were exposed to the more they were anxious as well as hostile (Queiroga et al .2015,9). This study suggested that psychological abuse on its own alters the psychological functioning of an individual in an unfavourable way. In another study by Onat, &Güliz (2014,14) showed that abuse was directly related to depression as these victims where afraid of stigmatisation they did not seek help.

The results of the present study have showed the necessity and urgency to address the issue of domestic violence that is directly related to child abuse in order to protect the health of the following generations physically and psychologically.

CONCLUSION

Children raised in homes characterised by domestic violence have a difficult childhood and this affects their life in a negative way if not dealt with in the time and correctly. The individuals psychological state is altered and may affect future relationship they may have .The future studies must be desinged as .The factors influeincing child abuse and how they are influenced by cultural tradition.

The result of the study suggests that psychological support and education may be helpful in the prevent domestic violence and child abuse .They should be more social support groups in school for children and measures are to be heightend to insure child abuse is identified and children removed from this toxic enviroment . Programs to equip women finaicially would be an advatage .This would increase the quality of life for the children.

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08 SEPTEMBER 2015

To: whom it may concern

REF: CONFIRMATION OF TREVONNE'S RESEARCH AT VISTA VISION COLLEGE.

This letter serves to confirm that Trevonne Garamukanwa identity number 63-2412720-E-32 and student number 20144185 did her research on "the psychological effects of domestic violence on children" at our school (Vista Vision College). The research was successfully done we wish her best in her studies.

Please help her in any way possible and do not hesitate to contact the undersigned on further information.

Thank you.

The Principal



[Mr. Haruna 0774 368 644]