fjs STUDIES

FULAFIA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

Volume 4
No 1
2020

ISSN 2630 - 7189



fjss

A Publication of
The Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia

FULafia Journal of Sociological Studies (FJSStudies)
ISSN 2630 - 7189

Volume 4 // October 2020
A Publication of the Department of Sociology
Faculty of Social Sciences
Federal University of Lafia
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

FULafia Journal of Sociological Studies (FJSStudies)
ISSN 2630 - 7189

Volume 4 // October 2020
A Publication of the Department of Sociology
Faculty of Social Sciences
Federal University of Lafia
Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Cover / Page Design & Layout Graphics:
Umaru Daniel H

@Danielcreatives // 09053646790
danielcreatives.com.ng

Cover Image: Arnaud Oulepo @thecairoreview.com

FULafia Journal of Sociological Studies (FJSStudies)

Editorial
Editor-in-Chief
Dr. E. C. Chinwokwu

Managing Editor
Prof. D. B. Ugal

Associate Editor
Dr. H. I. Imam

Associate Editor
Dr. S.S. Adaka

Editorial Secretary
Dr. E. A. Gbaden

Marketing Editor
Mrs. S. K. Arop

Editorial Advisory Board

Professor Abbagana Shettima
Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Maiduguri
Professor S. S. Ifah
Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Maiduguri
Professor G. Ugal
Department of Sociology, University of Calabar
Professor Ada Okau
Department of Sociology, Kogi State University
Professor A.E. Idyorough
Department of Social Work, Federal University of Lafia
Professor S. O. Smah
National Open University, Abuja
Professor N. Ushie
Department of Sociology, University of Calabar
Professor Rev. Fr. S. Wegh
Department of Sociology, Benue State University
Prof. Moses U. Ikoh
Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia
Dr. Betieng Peter
Department of Adult Education, University of Calabar
Dr. Mrs. Undiyuandeye Florence
Department of Guidance and Counselling, University of Calabar

FULaFia Journal of Sociological Studies (FJSStudies)

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Submission Guidelines

The FuLaFia Journal of Sociological Studies is a journal domiciled in the Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia. It is a peer reviewed journal set to provide academics and researchers the avenue to publish their latest research findings in their chosen fields of studies. The Journal therefore accepts papers in the Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities, and other academic fields whose research findings are original contribution to knowledge and are meant to impact positively on the society.

Journal Policy

Contributors are to submit two hard copies of their paper in addition to an e-copy for assessment and publication. The paper should be typeset in Times New Roman font type, 12 font size and not exceeding twenty (20) A4 pages including references double line spaced. The accepted referencing format is APA (6th edition). The first page should contain the paper title, names, contact information and affiliation. The second page should contain the title of the paper, abstract with the rest of the manuscript beginning with the introduction. Each contributor to the Journal shall receive two (2) copies of the Journal. Additional copies shall however be purchased at the current market price.

Assessment and Publication Fees

Submitted papers will attract a non-refundable assessment fee of N5, 000.00 (Five Thousand Naira Only). Once the paper is assessed and found publishable, a clean copy should be submitted for publication alongside a publication fee of N20, 000.00 (Twenty Thousand Naira Only). All Payments should be done in favour of FULafia Journal of Sociological Studies.

Submission and Deadlines

Completed papers should be sent as attachment to the Editor-in-Chief, FULafia Journal of Sociological Studies via email address: **eke.chinwokwu@gmail.com** and copy **mrsestheragbaden@gmail.com.** Submission of papers for assessment is all year round, while publication is annually.

Enquires

For clarification and further information please contact **Dr. E. C. Chinwokwu** Editor-in-Chief: 08033276402 or **Dr. Esther A. Gbaden**, Editorial Secretary: 08032069559.



List of Contributors

Cletus A. LANSHIMA, PhD, Department of Criminology and Security Studies, Nigerian Army University, Biu, Borno State, Nigeria.

Sylvanus S. LANSHIMA, Department of Sociology, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria.

Nancy Avon LANSHIMA, Department of Political Science, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria.

Eke C. CHINWOKWU, PhD, Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia,

Nasarawa State, Nigeria

Frances U. EJUE, Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia, Nasarawa State, Nigeria

DIKE, Uzoma Amos PhD, Department of Religious Studies, National Open University of Nigeria, Abuja

Dr Ezeji CHIJI, Department of Safety and Security, Caleb University, Imota, Lagos

AMOS, Akpokos James PhD, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Science, Kaduna State University,Tafawa Balewa Way,Kaduna-Nigeria.

ABDULLAHI Kayode Ibrahim, Department of Criminology and Security Studies, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

UTHMAN Aisha Eleyinla, Department of Criminology and Security Studies, , University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

Tejideen Toyin OLAYINKA, Department of Sociology, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

Abdulhameed ABDULSALAM, Department of Social work, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

Atiku ABIODUN, Department of Social work, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

Usman IBRAHIM, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University of Lafia

Aisha Sanusi SHARFADI, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Bayero, University Kano

Hassan Isiaka IMAM, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal, University of Lafia

Agwadu, Damian KUNZA, Directorate of General Studies, Federal University of Technology, Owerri.

ONYEGBULEM, Emeka Valentine, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Federal University of Lafia.

NDUCHEKWE, Njideka Ann, Directorate of General Studies, Federal University of Technology, Owerri.

Muhammad Aminu BALA, Department of Sociology, Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso College of Advanced Sciences and Remedial Studies,Tudun Wada, Kano, Nigeria

Wilkie Allah-Dey JEFFREY, Department of Sociology, University of Port Harcourt

Ahmed Tanimu MAHMOUD, Department of Criminology and Security Studies, National Open University of Nigeria

David B. UGAL PhD, Department of Sociology Federal University of Lafia

Esther A. GBADEN PhD, Department of Sociology Federal University of Lafia

Francis AYADE PhD, State Housing Estate, Cross River State.

Table of Cotents

Morality Where Are You? A Criminological Exploration Of Rape Recurrence In Nasarawa South Senatorial District, Nasarawa State- Nigeria.
AGWADU, Damian Kunza, ONYEGBULEM, Emeka Valentine & NDUCHEKWE, Njideka Ann 1-8

The Plague Of Kidnaping In Nigeria From The Concave And Convex Of The Sociological Lens
Muhammad Aminu BALA, Wilkie Allah-dey JEFFREY AND Ahmed Tanimu MAHMOUD 9-14

Domestic Violence And The Future Of The Family: Implications For National Development In Nigeria
Eke C. CHINWOKWU, PhD And Frances U. EJUE 15-25

Application Of Focused Deterrence Strategy In Combating Incessant Violence Attacks And Insecurity In North Western Nigeria
Dr Ezeji CHIJI 26-35

A Cry For Justice: Reformed Perspectives On Psalm's Imprecatory (warfare) Prayers
DIKE, Uzoma Amos PhD 36-39

Motivations And Knowledge Of The Consequences Of Practicing Prostitution Among Brothel Based Commercial Sex Workers In Kaduna Metropolis
AMOS, Akpokos James PhD 40-46

Intimate Partner Violence: A Repository Perspective Of Men In Kwara Central Nigeria
ABDULLAHI Kayode Ibrahim, UTHMAN Aisha Eleyinla, Tejideen Toyin OLAYINKA, Abdulhameed ABDULSALAM And Atiku ABIODUN 47-55

A Comparative Analysis Of Implementation Of Right To Moral Education In Juvenile Correctional Institutions In Benue And Lagos States Of Nigeria
Cletus A. LANSHIMA, Phd, Sylvanus S. LANSHIMA, Nancy Avon LANSHIMA 56-64

Corruption And Whistle Blowing Policy In Nigeria: Gains And Challenges
Usman IBRAHIM, Aisha Sanusi SHARFADI And Hassan Isiaka IMAM 65-71

Insurgency And Counter-insurgency: The Need For Non Conventional Security Apparatus In Combating Terrorism In Nigeria
Monsurat ISIAKA PhD, Issah MASHOOD PhD, Austin OLADELE, Abdullahi Kayode IBRAHIM 72-79

Causes And Consequences Of Divorce Among Ethnic Nationalities Of Nasarawa State Nigeria
David B. UGAL PhD, Esther A. GBADEN PhD, Francis AYADE PhD 80-85

Intimate Partner Violence: A Repository Perspective Of Men In Kwara Central Nigeria

ABDULLAHI Kayode Ibrahim, **UTHMAN** Aisha Eleyinla, Tejideen Toyin **OLAYINKA,** Abdulhameed **ABDULSALAM,** Atiku **ABIODUN**
Department of Criminology and Security Studies
Department of Sociology
Department of Social work
University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

Abstract
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a complex social problem, a major global concern, and an obstacle to good family relationship in the developing regions of the world, including Africa. Generally, IPV occurs in the private sphere of the family and poses serious risks to men in recent times. This study was prompted by the paucity of data to address the growing problem of IPV in Nigeria, particularly the narrow focus on men's experiences in the current state of knowledge. Thus this study examined the intimate partner violence against men in Kwara Central Nigeria. The study utilized quantitative research method and adopts a descriptive survey using a structured questionnaire. Cluster and simple random sampling techniques were used for the selection of the respondents. Sample sizes of 400 married men were randomly selected for the study. The Yamane's statistical formula was adopted to determine the exact number of questionnaire that was used for the study. The data collected were statistically analyzed using simple percentages. The findings revealed that factors such as economic instability, infidelity, sexual incompatibility, poor marital communication and marital interference are the major factors responsible for IPV against men in Kwara Central Nigeria. It was also revealed that emotional distress, divorce or separation, injuries and death are the implications of IPV against men. The study recommends counseling for intending couples, sensitization of couples on the danger of IPV, strict punishment for IPV offender and reportage of any case of IPV against men to the authorities.

Keywords: *IPV, Men, Masculinity, Barriers to Reporting, Kwara Central*

Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV) has burgeoned in recent times and is recognised as a global health and safety concern. Intimate partner violence against men has also become apparent as an important public health problem (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002). While it is a global problem, the levels of some forms of violence against men are particularly high in Africa (Medie, 2019). Intimate partner violence (IPV) used by women against men is a phenomenon that has received little attention, both within the scholarly literature and the media (Hines & Douglas, 2009). Despite this lack of attention for decades, research on IPV has shown that men are frequently the targets of IPV by their female partners. Men often experience IPV, in a society where the inequality between men and women is on the high side as a result of African cultural norms as well as the doctrines of the two major religious groups that supports the authority of men over women (WHO, 2019). In recent years, concerns over the growing incidence of domestic abuse perpetrated by women against men in Nigeria have been raised. This form of violence against men is generally understood to include physical, sexual, and psychological abuse by intimate female partners (Campbell, 2002 & WHO, 2012).

Research has shown that a significant proportion of men victimized by their female partner in recent times. It has become apparent that thousands of men regardless of their age, marital status, socio-economic status and/or place of residence live with the constant threat of domestic violence whether battery or emotional abuse. Despite being reported as a common world-wide occurrence, WHO has noted that a considerable number of different forms of violence carried out by partners in intimate relationships would go unreported (Gracia, 2004). Traditionally, IPV has often been regarded as a tool mostly used by men to control women. However, the emerging circumstances in which men are also increasingly becoming victimized has created great concern globally (Mwayuli, Casmir, Ongolly & Ondicho, 2019). While much of the IPV against men has been attributed to the socio-economic changes taking place in our society, there is an urgent need to carry out empirical research to determine the extent of damage caused.

Previous studies showed that IPV against men occur, even women have been shown to be more aggressive in some relationships (Paul, Smith & Long 2006 cited in Abiodun, Sunday, Benjamin and Adegbite 2019)). Violence against men is typically in the psychological or emotional domain, whereas men are more likely to initiate physical violence on their female partners (Ameh, Shittu, Abdul, Bature & Oyefabi, 2012). According to Abiodun, Sunday, Benjamin and Adegbite (2019), a previous study in northern Nigeria showed that just over half (55.4%) of the men surveyed had ever experienced violence at home, of which 82.4% were verbally and emotionally abused (Ameh, Shittu, Abdul, Bature and Oyefabi, 2012). A lower prevalence of female-to-male violence of 23.3% was reported from south-south Nigeria (Brisibe, Ordinioha, & Dienye, 2012).

The general notion about IPV is that men inflict pain on women but men can also be victims of IPV especially the non-violent or mildly violent forms (Back, Basile, Breiding, Smith, Walters & Merrick, 2011). According to Watson (2005), Intimate violence against men is highly disputed, owing to the fact that many men fails to report to the appropriate authorities. The plight of IPV against men is largely obscure and mostly unreported and unpunished (Saltzman, 2002, Lupri & Grandin, 2004)). There are various reasons that have been outlined to explain why most men choose not to report. This includes unrecognition of IPV against men by the society, stigmatization and socio-cultural stereotype of masculinity and strength of men over women. Most men always suffer in silence for fear of being stigmatized which will therefore have their masculinity questioned (Mwayuli, Casmir, Ongolly and Ondicho, 2019).

The effect of IPV is detrimental as it affects the health of the victims and the children (Adejimi, Fawole, Sekoni and Akinyemi, 2012). IPV against men has been linked to many serious health problems; these include injuries, disability, mental health disorders like depression, suicide, drug abuse and death (Family Violence Prevention Fund, 1999). It also leads to morbidity and mortality, reduced productivity and reduced quality of life (Hines & Douglas, 2011). Despite concerted efforts to curb the problem, IPV against men still continues unhindered and uncontrolled. This has generated serious debate and provoked many questions from perceptive observers, researchers and academicians about the experience of men towards the ever-increasing cases of IPV against them in Kwara central Nigeria. This study seeks to investigate the intimate partner violence, a repository perspective of men in kwara state. It aims at exploring the perceptions of abused men, taking into account their experience.

Statement of the Problem

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health and criminal justice problem (White & Widom, 2003). Preliminary research shows that IPV by women against men is associated with various mental health problems in men, such as depression, stress, psychosomatic symptoms, and general psychological distress (Hines & Douglas, 2009). Intimate partner violence (IPV) often occurs simultaneously with other parental mental health (Choenni, Hammink & van de Mhheen, 2017). Research indicated that women are mostly the victims of IPV while men are the real perpetrators (Ministère de la Sécurité publique, 2017). In recent times men are at the receiving ends (WHO, 2019). It is often repeatedly experienced and can take various forms (Gouvernement du Québec, 2018). IPV poses a threat to the health of men (Stets & Straus, 1992). The effect of IPV is profound affecting their physical and psychological health (Dutton and White, 2013 cited in Abiodun, Sunday, Benjamin & Adegbite 2019).

It also leads to morbidity and mortality, reduced productivity and reduced quality of life (Dutton & White, 2013). Women who experience IPV may report it to the concerned authorities, while men who experience such often encounter pressure against reporting as a result of stigmatization and their perceived masculinity (Dutton & White, 2013). Men often do not conceptualize the physical violence they sustain from their intimate partner as a "crime." This reluctance may be more pronounced in men because they are commonly expected to be physically dominant; consequently, admitting to sustaining IPV from a woman and labeling it a "crime" may be viewed as emasculating (Dutton & White, 2013). Therefore, it is hard to see men as the victim (Hines and Douglas, 2011). The affected men often feel redundant in reporting when they are victims of IPV because of the stereotype views of masculinity (Dutton & White, 2013). The stigma, and the fear of not being believed, can be so strong that men simply do not report the abuse even when severely injured (Hines & Douglas, 2011). These again pose a great danger on the life of men, children, family and the society at large.

Thus this study investigates the intimate partner violence against men in Kwara central Nigeria. Various studies have been carried out in Sub-Saharan Africa and Nigeria and they tends to focus more on prevalence, pattern and correlates of intimate partner violence among married men as victims in Oshogbo, Nigeria (Deborah, Olarewaju, Benjamin & Adunoye, 2019), Women and violence in Africa (Peace & Medie, 2019), intimate partner violence among older Nigerian adult (Ojeahere, Piwuna, Babalola & Agbir, 2019) and intimate partner violence and women's labour force participation in Sub-Saharan Africa (Tandrayen-Ragoobur, 2018) but there appears to be a dearth in research on intimate partner violence against men in this contemporary time in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to identify the intimate partner violence (IPV) against men in kwara central Nigeria. However, in attempt to achieve this, the research specific objectives are:

1. To identify the causes of IPV against men in Kwara central Nigeria.
2. To find out the implications of IPV against men in Kwara central Nigeria
3. To ascertain the barriers of reporting of male victims of IPV in Kwara central Nigeria

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive research design, which involves the application of quantitative data collection methods. The quantitative data collection method was used in collecting data which involves the use of questionnaire. The target population of this study is the total number of married men in Ilorin West Local Government Area who at one time had experienced violence from their wives. Ilorin West Local Government Area in Kwara State has twelve wards with a population of 364,666 (men and women; 180,387 and 184,837 respectively) at the 2006 census. The Yamane's statistical formula was adopted to determine the exact number of questionnaire that was used for the study. To select our sample, we first employed cluster sampling technique to group the population of our study into twelve (12) wards in order to ensure that our sample size includes each ward of the local government area of the state. It is applied when the population is too large and it thus reduces field work cost (Johnson & Joslyn, 1995).

Having employed cluster sampling, simple random sampling technique was used to select sample of four hundred (400) respondents from the target population. This number was distributed across ten wards out of twelve wards that make up the local government area. The unit of analysis were victims of domestic violence that is, the individual men who have faced violence from their wives or female partners. The inclusion criteria for this group of respondents are as follows. First, respondents had to be residents of Ilorin West Local Government Area and secondly, respondents had to be married or at one point in their life were in a marital relationship.

The researcher collected data from a sample of 400men using a semi-structured questionnaire Using the Yamane (1967) sample calculation:

Where n= corrected sample size, N = population size, and e = Margin of error (MoE), e = 0.05 based on the research conditions.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{180{,}387}{1 + 180{,}387(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{180{,}387}{1 + 450.9675}$$

$$n = \frac{180{,}387}{451.9675}$$

n= 400

Based on the proper application of approximation theory, we rounded our answer to the nearest whole number which is 400. The study adopted Likert modified four point response scale. The copies of questionnaire were coded and analyzed using simple percentage in order to ease the explanation of the linkages between the variable of the study.

Theoretical Perspective

Liberal Feminism

Feminism is the theory that propagates the equality of men and women on social, political and economic grounds (Offen, 1988). Feminism developed the feminist theory and gender equality (Kutanis and Bayraktaroglu, 2003). Liberal feminism is an individualistic form of feminist theory, which focuses on women's ability to maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. The liberal feminist theory attributes gender-based differences to the variations in power, opportunity accorded men, and women in society, that is, the structural positions women and men occupy in society (Beasley, 1999). Liberal feminists argue that society holds the false belief that women are, by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men; thus it tends to discriminate against women in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace. Feminist theories attempt to describe women's oppression, explain its causes and consequences, and prescribe strategies for women's liberation (Tong, 2009). Liberal feminists believe that "female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that blocks women's entrance to and success in the so-called public world".

They strive for sexual equality via political and legal reform. It is women that are being relegated, oppressed, a situation that could be challenged (Thompson, 2001). Tong, Rosemarie (1992) said its emphasis is on making the legal and political rights of women equal to men. Women now believe of having equal right with their counterpart men. Research has shown that a significant proportion of men victimized by their female partner in recent times. Women are as violent as men in intimate relationship (Straus, 2006), They (women) often inflict pain on men especially the non-violent or mildly violent forms (Fisherman and Carrell, 2008). Women have been shown to be more aggressive in some relationships (CDCP, 2008). The prevalence and frequency of IPV against men is highly disputed, with different studies showing different conclusions for different countries, and many countries have no data at all. IPV against men in Nigeria manifests itself mainly in the form of physical and emotional abuse perpetrated by women within the domestic setting.

As Ryan Musgrave (2003) states, "Liberal feminists argued for women's rightful inclusion in the liberal category of the autonomous individual as the basic social unit, and that women likewise be accorded the individual rights connected to the category. Liberal feminists argue that women have the same capacity as men for moral reasoning and agency, but that patriarchy, particularly the sexist division of labour, has historically denied women the opportunity to express and practice this reasoning. These dynamics serve to shove women as the private sphere of the household and to exclude them from full participation in public life. Liberal feminists point out that gender inequality exists for women in a heterosexual marriage and that women do not benefit from being married. Indeed, these feminist theorists claim, married women have higher levels of stress than unmarried women and married men. Therefore, the sexual division of labour in both the public and private spheres needs to be altered in order for women to achieve equality in marriage.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

In this section, the data on the intimate partner violence, the repository perspective of men in Kwara central Nigeria are presented in the tables below.

Results

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

S/N	Variables	Frequency	Valid Percentage
1.	**Age**		
	25-30years	125	31.3%
	31-35years	82	20.4%
	36-40years	117	29.3%
	41years and above	76	19.0%
	Total	**400**	**100.0**
2.	**Education Attainment**		
	No formal education	63	15.8%
	Primary education	158	39.4%
	Secondary education	108	27.0%
	Tertiary education	71	17.8%
	Total	**400**	**100.0**
3.	**Occupation**		
	Civil Servant	68	17.0%
	Trader	166	41.5%
	Farmer	113	28.3%
	Artisan	53	13.2%
	Total	**400**	**100.0**

Source: Researcher's Field Work, 2019.

Table 1 above summarizes the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents for 400 completed and returned questionnaires by the respondents. From the table, one hundred and twenty five (125) respondents are between the ages of 25 and 30. This happens to be the majority among the respondents and represents 31.3% of the total respondents. This may not be unconnected with the fact that Ilorin west is at the earth of Ilorin and sometimes it is referred to as the central area with a lot youth presence. The table equally shows that eighty two respondents (20.4%) fall between the ages of 31and 35 years. A total of one hundred and seventeen (117) respondents which represents 29.3% of the total respondents are between the ages of 36 and 40 years. Meanwhile, seventy six (76) of the respondents said they are 41 years and above. It is very evident in the ages of the respondents that they are fit to partake in the study because they are still within a very active age. Another variable above is the educational qualification of respondents. More than half of the respondents possess either primary, secondary and tertiary school certificate or both. This shows that the respondents are well informed and have basic educational qualification. While over 80% of the respondents are traders, farmers or artisan. This is to show that majority of the respondents are self reliant and not government officials.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of IPV against men

Variables	Frequency				Total
	S.D	D	A	S.A	
Desire to dominate, control or oppress men can cause fear	23 (5.75%)	39 (9.75%)	237 (59.25)	101 (25.25%)	400 (100%)
Economic instability in the marital affairs/homes	13 (3.3%)	28 (7.0%)	242 (60.5%)	117 (29.3%)	400 (100%)
Suspicious of infidelity contributes largely to domestic violence	23 (5.8%)	32 (8.0%)	253 (63.3%)	92 (23.0%)	400 (100%)
Extreme sexual orientation and sexual incompatibility can cause domestic violence	12 (3.0%)	40 (10.0%)	249 (62.3%)	99 (24.8%)	400 (100%)
Inadequate or poor marital communication.	19 (4.8%)	53 (13.3%)	201 (50.2%)	127 (31.8%)	400 (100%)
Lack of mutual respect for each other.	23 (5.8%)	38 (9.5%)	226 (56.5%)	113 (28.3%)	400 (100%)
Involvement of extended family in affairs or issues of the family.	19 (4.8%)	34 (8.5%)	238 (59.5%)	109 (27.3%)	400 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2019.

From the above table, it has shown that 84.5% agree that the desire to dominate, control or oppress men can cause fear which the resultant effect could be domestic violence. . It is revealed that 89.8% (359 respondents) agree and strongly agree that economic instability in the home may cause domestic violence against men by their wives. Another important variable considered as cause of IPV against men is suspicion of infidelity, 86.3% agree while less than 20% disagree with the assertion .Only 10.3% disagree that suspicious of infidelity contributes largely to domestic violence while, 87% opined that sexual incompatibility can cause or lead to IPV against men in their homes. Also, item 5 agreed that 82% of the respondents are of the opinion that poor marital communication contributes to IPV against men while 84.8% agree and strongly agree that lack of mutual respect is a one of the factors responsible for IPV against men in kwara central Nigeria. 59.5% and 27.3% agree and strongly agree that family interference can also lead to IPV against men in Nigeria. The finding is in line with the study conducted by Garcia-moreno & Jewkees (2002). In their research, it was reported that poverty, male dominance, external interference, being raised in families with patriarchal values, and use of alcohol or drugs have been consistently associated with IPV directed at men

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by the Implications of IPV against men in Nigeria

Variables	Frequency				Total
	S.D	D	A	S.A	
Psychological and emotional distress are implications of intimate partner violence	7 (1.8%)	18 (4.5%)	244 (61.0)	131 (32.8%)	400 (100%)
Intimate partner violence leads to physical injuries and death	21 (5.3%)	39 (9.8%)	203 (50.8)	137 (34.3%)	400 (100%)
Intimate partner violence has negative effect on the children.	16 (4.0%)	38 (9.5%)	231 (57.8)	115 (28.8%)	400 (100%)
IPV can lead to separation and divorce	13 (3.3%)	38 (9.5%)	226 (56.5)	123 (30.8%)	400 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2019.

The table above shows the perception of respondents on the possible implications of Intimate Partner Violence against men in Kwara Nigeria. From the table, an overwhelming majority, which represent 61% (244) and 32.8% (131) agree and strongly agree that psychological and emotional distress are consequences of Intimate Partner Violence against men. However, a very minute part of the respondents just 7 (1.8%) and 18 (4.5%) strongly disagree and disagree that psychological and emotional distress are consequences of domestic violence. The section also seeks to know whether domestic violence leads to physical injuries and death. Over 85% respondents agree and strongly agree respectively that IPV against men often leads to physical injuries and death. It has also shown clearly from the table that 86.4% of the respondents opined that IPV has negative effect on the children while over 87% also agreed that Intimate partner violence often lead to separation and divorce. Only 13% disagree and strongly disagree that IPV can lead to divorce and separation. This is in line with Ameh & Abdul (2004), Hines & Douglas (2011) and Dutton & White (2013) that the consequences of IPV against men is devastating as it affects both the victims and the perpetrators mental health, the welfare of their children and the economic and social development of the nation

Table 4: Barriers to Reporting of Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence

Variables	Frequency				Total
	S.D	D	A	S.A	
Society labels men who are victim of domestic violence as irresponsible	18 (4.5%)	41 (10.3%)	202 (50.5%)	139 (34.8%)	400 (100%)
There are social barriers to reporting by men	10 (2.5%)	29 (7.3%)	248 (62.0%)	113 (28.3%)	400 (100%)
Law does not specifically criminalize domestic violence against men	21 (5.3%)	37 (9.3%)	213 (53.3%)	129 (32.3%)	400 (100%)
Victims find it hard to report cases of domestic violence because of shame.	11 (2.8%)	28 (7.0%)	258 (64.5%)	103 (25.8%)	400 (100%)

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2019.

This section seeks to examine the barriers to reporting of male victims of IPV in Kwara central Nigeria. The table reveals that 202 (50.5%) and 139 (34.8%) of the respondents agree and strongly agree respectively that labeling is a big factor in reporting cases of IPV against men. It is also revealed from the table that 18 (4.5%) and 41 (10.3%) strongly disagree and disagree respectively that labeling is a big factor in reporting cases of sexual domestic violence against men in Kwara Nigeria. From the second variable, the table shows that majority of the respondents 248 (62%) and 113 (28.3%) agree and strongly agree respectively that there are several social barriers to reporting sexual domestic violence by men. Furthermore, the table also shows that 213 respondents (53.3%) and 129 (32.3%) agree and strongly agree that there is no specific provision of the law that criminalize IPV against men in Nigeria. Meanwhile, the table equally shows that 258 respondents (64.5%) and 103 (25.8%) agree and strongly agree that in most cases victims of IPV finds it difficult to report their cases and experience because of shame and socio-cultural stereotype of masculinity. This correspond with Dutton & White (2013), who opined in their research that IPV against men is not recognised by the society and men who are victims of IPV are often dissuaded from reporting to the appropriate channels as those who did faces social stigma and denigration.

Discussion of Findings

From the analysis so far, it was discovered that the problem of intimate partner violence against men has continued to flourish in a country like Nigeria with two out of every three men suffering abuse (Collins, 2014). Research has shown that IPV against men exist because of how women have been subjugated for a long time especially in sub-Saharan African countries and specifically Nigeria (Watts & Zimmermann 2002; Dienye, 2009; Nahunja, 2012) except for few ones where men have suffered in the hands of their spouses (Abrahams, 2002; Barber, 2008). In line with the submission of WHO (2019), it was found that usually IPV against men occur because the women want to have control over the men. This result of the findings also revealed that the view of Dienye & Gbeneol (2009) and Uzuegbunam (2013) who observes that economic instability at home can cause IPV especially when the couples lack mutual understanding.

It is also note worthy that this work further agree with the view that factors such as infidelity, sexual incompatibility, poor marital communication and family interference can bring about Intimate partner violence against men. This is in line with Pagelow (1985) who submitted that women can be violent and creates a fearful environment for their husbands if found engaging in infidelity. Some men allegedly cheat on the wives with their wives friends and even house girls, who makes wives biter and when chance presents they are beaten with anger. The findings also revealed that IPV against men often lead to emotional and psychological trauma, injuries or death, negative effect on children and IPV against men can result to

separation or divorce. For example, in a study conducted by Simonelli and Ingram (1998) assessed psychological distress and depression among college men experiencing emotional or physical abuse in their present or most recent relationships. They found that 90% of their sample reported experiencing emotional abuse, 40% reported experiencing physical abuse, and 29% reported experiencing severe physical abuse.

Psychological distress and depression were significantly greater in men who reported being the recipient of either physical or emotional abuse than in men reporting no abuse. Children of parents who suffered domestic violence are prone to other sufferings such as psychological and emotional disorders (Wisner, Gilmer, Saltzman, and Zink 1999; WHO, 2000; Moskovic, 2004). Many men have died as a result of injuries incurred in the IPV (Yusuf, 2011).

The findings also revealed that Men face barriers of shame and labeling of "irresponsible" in reporting the incidence of IPV against them. According to Campbell (2002) and Fawole (2011), More often than not, the stigma associated with being a victim, especially for men, is one of the largest barriers to reporting. Men victims of domestic violence in a culture such as that of Nigeria often find it difficult to report incidence of domestic violence (Campbell, 2002; Oladepo, Yusuf, Arulogun, 2011; Adebayo & Kolawole 2013). Rates of IPV committed by women against male partners are harder to obtain because they have rarely been systematically investigated. Therefore, most men that have been exposed to IPV may not report to avoid being labelled as victims or viewed as "soft and weak and incompetent". More so, others simply cannot or will not conceive of themselves as victims. In extreme cases, in order to save face, some men may even blame themselves for provoking their attackers, or may isolate themselves due to the fear that they are now at risk of becoming a perpetrator of violence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, from the findings, and data generated from the respondents, it was observed that IPV against men is a common phenomenon among married men in Kwara central Nigeria. The findings clearly point to the need for more research on men. While women are often views as the victims of intimate partner violence, they also use violence against men in this contemporary time. The study shows that many factors contribute to women's use of violence against partners, but gender inequality and use of violence are major underlying factors. The study concludes that the causes of this can be attributed to marital issues such as sexual incompatibility, poor marital communication as well as lack of mutual respect between married couples. It has also concluded that IPV is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against men occasioned by the prevention of the full advancement of women. Factors responsible for IPV against men include poor marital communication, infidelity, and family interference among others. It is important to note that the incidence of IPV against men often lead to emotional and psychological trauma, injuries or death, negative effect on children as well as divorce or separation. The study also revealed that many factors are responsible for non-reportage of IPV against men. Some of the factors or barriers include shame, labeling, social barriers and societal conditions. There is no standing law that protects men against domestic abuse in Nigeria, as assault on men are seen as not more serious crime than an assault on women. However, Couples should place more importance to the context of their marriage to reduce marital violence. Specifically, infidelity is not really the actual problem, but rather a partner's perception of infidelity that is associated with IPV. In terms of potential interventions to reduce marital violence, it may be necessary to build couple communication skills that foster more open discussions around sex and extramarital sexual partnerships. Family members should always be cautious in their relationship with couples. States must institute laws designed to protect men. To create public awareness and mitigate stigma about IPV against men, it also may be helpful to increase educational media campaigns that address myths surrounding masculinity, victimhood, as they relate to men. Studies on the prevalence of IPV against men Kwara central will enhance the understanding of the burden of IPV and it will provide direction for future research.

References

Abrahams, N. (2002). Men's use of violence against intimate partners: A study of working men in Cape Town. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Adawo L, Gikonyo L, Kudu R, Olga M (2011). History of Feminism in Kenya. AECID.

Adebayo, A.A. & Kolawole, T.O. (2013) Domestic Violence and Death: Women as Endangered Gender in Nigeria. American Journal of Sociological Research, 3(3): 53-60.

Adejimi A, Fawole O, Sekoni O, Akinyemi O.(2012). Prevalence and correlates of sexual violence against intimate partners among male military personnel in Ibadan, Nigeria. International AIDS Conference; Washington DC, USA.

Abiodun A.D, Sunday O.O, Benjamin A.A, and Adegbite T. A (2019) Prevalence, Pattern and Correlates of Intimate Partner Violence among Married Men as Victims in Osogbo, Nigeria. Journal of Education, Society and Behavioural Science, 29(1): 1-12, Article no.JESBS.46958 ISSN: 2456-981X

Aihie O.N (2009). Prevalence of Domestic Violence in Nigeria: Implication for Counselling. Edo J. Couns. 2(1):1-8.

Ameh N, Abdul MA. (2004). Prevalence of domestic violence among pregnant women in Zaria, Nigeria. Annals of African Medicine. 2004;3:4-6.

Ameh N, Shittu S.O, Abdul M.A, Bature S.B, Oyefabi O.O.(2012). Burden and characteristics of domestic violence among males in a sub Saharan African setting. Nigerian Journal of Medicine. 21(4):412-5.

Antai D. (2011), Traumatic physical health consequences of intimate partner violence against women: What is the role of community-level factors? BMC Womens Health.; 11:56.

Barber C.(2008). Domestic violence against men nursing standard. 22(51)

Black M, Basile K, Breiding M, Smith S, Walters M, Merrick M, et al (2011). National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010 Summary Report. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Brisibe S, Ordinioha B, Dienye P.O, (2012). Intersection Between Alcohol Abuse and Intimate Partner s Violence in a Rural Ijaw Community in Bayelsa State, South-South Nigeria. J Interpers Violence. 27(3):513-522.

Burlaka, V. (2017). Effects of individual, peer, and family factors on child alcohol abuse in Ukraine. Journal of Child and Family Studies, 26(7), 1780-1789.

Choenni, V., Hammink, A., & van de Mheen, D. (2017). Association between substance use and the perpetration of family violence in industrialized countries: A systematic review. Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 18(1), 37–50.

Campbell, J (2002), Health Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence, Lancet, Vol. 359, 1331-1336

Dienye, P.O. and Gbeneol, P.K. (2009). Domestic Violence Against Men in Primary Carein Nigeria. American Journal of Men's Health, 3(4) 333–339

Dutton D.G, White K.R, (2013). Male victims of domestic violence. An International Journal. 2(1):5-17.

Family Violence Prevention Fund, (1999). Preventing domestic violence: Clinical guidelines on routine screening. San Francisco, CA.

Fawole AO, Hunyinbo KI, Fawole OI, (2008). Prevalence of violence against pregnant women in Abeokuta, Nigeria. Aust N Z J ObstetGynaecol. 48: 405- 14.

Fawole OI, Aderonmu AL, Fawole AO, (2005). Intimate partner abuse: Wife beating among civil servants in Ibadan, Nigeria. African Journal of Reproductive Health. 9:54-64.

Gouvernement du Québec. (2018). Plan d'action gouvernemental en matière de vio- lence conjugale. 2018-2023. (Government Action Plan on Domestic Violence. 2018-2023).

Gracia E. (2004). Underreported cases of domestic violence against women; towards an epidemiology of social silence, tolerance and inhibition. J Epidemiol Community Health. 58(7):536-537.

Heise L, Garcia-Moreno.Violence by intimate partners (2002). InEG Krug, LL Dahlberg, Mercy JA., Zwi AB, Lozano R. (Eds). World report on violence and health Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. (pp 87-121).

Hines D.A, Douglas E.M. (2011) Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder in men who sustain intimate partner violence: A study of help seeking and community samples. Psychology of Men & Masculinity; 12(2):112-27.

Jewkes R, (2002). Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention. Lancet. 359(9315):1423-9.

Johnson M.P. (1995). Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Two forms of violence against women. Journal of Marriage and Family. 57(2): 283-294.

Lupri, E; Grandin, E, (2004)."Intimate partner abuse against men" (PDF).National Clearinghouse on Family Violence. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2009-01-04. Retrieved 2014-06-21

Medie, (2019). "Fighting Gender-Based Violence"; Peace A. Medie and Shannon Drysdale Walsh, "International Organizations, NGOs, and Police Implementation of Domestic Violence Policies in Liberia and Nicaragua," Politics & Gender (forthcoming).

Ministère de la Sécurité publique. (2017). Statistiques [Statistics]. Les infractions contre la personne commises dans un contexte conjugal au Québec en 2015 [Criminal Acts Against a Person Committed in a Domestic Context in Quebec in 2015]. Gouvernement du Québec.

Mwayuli S.M, Ongolly F.K, Ondicho T.G (2019). Intimate Partner violence against men: A Socio-Legal Perspective of their Experiences in Mathira East Sub county Central Kenya. International Journal of Criminal Justice Science (IJCJS). Published by Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV).

Moskovic CS, Guiton G, Chirra A, et a l (2208). Impact of participation in a community-based intimate partner violence prevention program on medical students: a multi-center study. J Gen Intern Med. 2008; 23(7):1043-7.

Musgrave, L. R. (2003). Liberal feminism, from law to art: The impact of feminist jurisprudence on feminist aesthetics. Hypatia, 18(4), 214-235.

Nahunja (2019). Causes of men abuse in the Province of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. Gender and Behaviour, 17(4), 14327-14339.

Oladepo O, Yusuf O.B, Arulogun O.S (2011). Factors Associated with Gender based violence in selected states in Nigeria. African Journal of Reproductive Health, 15(4):78-86.

Pagelow M.D.(1984). Family violence. NewYork: Praeger.

Paul G, Smith MS, Long J. (2006). Experience of intimate partner violence among women and men attending general practices in Dublin, Ireland: A cross-sectional survey. European Journal of General Practice: V.12 : p66-69.

Saltzman L.E, Fanslow J.L, McMahon P.M, Shelley G.A.(2002). Intimate partner violence surveillance: Uniform definitions and recommended data elements, version 1.0. Atlanta (GA): Centers for injury prevention and control.

Simonelli, C. J., Mullis, T., Elliott, A. N., & Pierce, T. W. (2002). Abuse by siblings and subsequent experiences of violence within the dating relationship. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 17(2), 103-121.

Steinmetz, S. K. (1977). Wife beating, husband beating: A comparison of the use of physical violence between spouses to resolve marital fights. In M. Roy (Ed.), Battered women: A psycho sociological study,

of domestic violence (pp. 63–72). New York: Van No strand

Reinhold Co., Inc.Stets J, Straus M, (1992). Gender differences in reporting marital violence and its medical and psychological consequences. In: Straus MA, Gelles RJ, Editors. In Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8,145 Families. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishing.

Straus M (1994). Beating the Devil out of them: Corporal Punishment in American Families. New York: Lexington Books.

Straus MA. (1999).The controversy over domestic violence by women: A methodological, theoretical, and sociology of science analysis. In: Arriaga XB, Oskamp S, editors. Violence in intimate relationships. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. p 17–44.

Straus, M. A. (2006). Future research on gender symmetry in physical assaults on partners. Violence against Women, 12, 1086-1097.

Thompson D (2011). Radical Feminism Today, Sage Publications.

Tong R (2009). Feminist Thought: A more Comprehensive Introduction, West view Press, University of North Carolina, Charlotte.

Uzuegbunam, A. (2013). Women in Domestic Violence in Nigeria: Gender Perspectives. Open Journal of Philosophy, 3, 185-191. doi: 10.4236/ojpp.2013.31A031.

Watson, J. (2011). Understanding survival sex: Young women, homelessness and intimate relationships. Journal of Youth Studies, 14(6), 639-655.

Watts, C., & Zimmerman, C. (2002). Violence against women: global scope and magnitude. The lancet, 359(9313), 1232-1237.

White, J. W., & Smith, P. H. (2009). Covariation in the use of physical and sexual intimate partner aggression among adolescent and college-age men: A longitudinal analysis. Violence against Women, 15, 24–43. doi:10.1177/1077801208328345

White H.R and Widom C.S (2003). Intimate Partner Violence among Abused and Neglected Children in Young Adulthood: The Mediating Effects of Early Aggression, Antisocial Personality, Hostility and Alcohol Problems. Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University, Piscataway, New Jersey. Department of Psychiatry, New Jersey Medical School (UMDNJ), Newark, New Jersey. Volume 29, pages 332–345

Wisner, C., Gilmer, T., Saltzman, L., & Zink, T. (1999). Intimate partner violence against women do victims cost health plans more? Journal of Family Practice, 48: 439-443

World Health Organization (WHO). 2012. Understanding and Addressing Violence against Women. Geneva: World Health Organization; p 11, Available online at: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77432/1/WHO_RHR-12.36_eng.pdf.

WHO. (2019). Retrieved 18 November 2019, from https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/worldreport/factsheets/en/ipvfacts.pdf

Widom, C. S., & Wilson, H. W. (2015). Intergenerational transmission of violence. In J. Lindert &I.Levav (Eds.), Violence and mental health: Its manifold faces New York, NY: Springer. (pp. 27–45).

fjsSTUDIES

FULAFIA JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES

The FuLaFia Journal of Sociological Studies is a journal domiciled in the Department of Sociology, Federal University of Lafia. It is a peer reviewed journal set to provide academics and researchers the avenue to publish their latest research findings in their chosen fields of studies. The Journal therefore accepts papers in the Social Sciences, Arts, Humanities, and other academic fields whose research findings are original contribution to knowledge and are meant to impact positively on the society.

ISSN 2630 - 7189

fjss

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF LAFIA

Integrity, Innovation, Excellence