

PARENT'S PERCEPTION OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SOKOTO SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Yahaya Umar Namahe, Abubakar Isah Baba, Saidu Ibrahim DanDange

Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic Sokoto

yunamahe@gmail.com

Kabiru Musa

Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the Parent's Perception of the Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence in Sokoto South Local Government Area of Sokoto State, Nigeria. The paper raised some measures on mitigating the impact of such domestic violent acts. As found out by the paper, the major factors responsible for such behaviors include frustration from home or school, peer influence, poor parenting, neglect, poverty, and Wrong values of the Society. In this light, the paper concludes that the authority concern and Society have to be vigilant and find a way to address the situation. Among the ways are, Public should be enlightened on the danger of these dangerous acts; proper guidance and counseling should be provided to the parents, lecturers, students and even the community on the harmful effects of violent domestic behaviors. Furthermore, the government should provide practical strategies for eradicating poverty among citizens. There is also a need to open functional guidance and counseling offices in all the communities' centers and local government areas.

Keywords: Parent, Perception, Domestic Violence

INTRODUCTION

The magnitude and rate of increase in domestic violence in our societies continue to be a source of national shame and embarrassment. The threat continues to tarnish Nigeria's good name internationally. On the other hand, this type of behavior puts the lives of the victims in jeopardy and must be addressed quickly (Olatunji, 2013). Domestic violence has spread like a cankerworm throughout Nigerian Society and beyond. It is seen as a global social problem and one of the most ubiquitous human rights difficulties, particularly in most African nations, where partner violence issues are typically treated as hidden phenomena (Izugbara et al., 2008). While some intimate relationships can be enjoyable and rewarding, others can be marked by abusive and coercive behaviors such as physical, sexual, psychological, and economic compulsion, all of which are harmful to a person's physical and mental well-being (Domestic Violence Facts, 2007; Adebayo and Kolawole, 2013).

Research has shown that more than a third of women globally (35%) have experienced physical and sexual violence from an intimate relationship or sexual violence from a non-partner at some point in their lives (Faith, 2018). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) research on worldwide and regional estimates of domestic violence against women, the global

lifetime prevalence of domestic violence among ever-partnered women is 30%, and 37% in Africa (WHO, 2013). Nigeria has one of the worst incidences of domestic abuse, according to Haven Wolverhampton (n.d), an English organization dedicated to assisting women and children afflicted by domestic violence and homelessness. Africa is a continent where Over two-thirds of Nigerian women are thought to be subjected to physical, sexual, and psychological abuse by their spouses. According to a tiny survey done in Lagos and Oyo, over 65 percent of educated women claimed they had been abused by a spouse, boyfriend, or husband. In comparison, 56 percent of lower-income market women said they had been beaten by a partner, boyfriend, or husband.

According to the Nigerian National Population Commission, women's lifetime exposure to domestic abuse from their present husband or partner is estimated to be 19 percent for emotional violence, 14 percent for physical violence, and 5% for sexual violence according to the Nigerian National Population Commission (NPC, 2013). Domestic violence rates in Nigeria have previously been reported to range from 31 to 61 percent for psychological/emotional abuse, 20 to 31 percent for sexual violence, and 7 to 31 percent for physical violence, according to previous studies (Mapayi, Makanjuola, Mosaku, Adewuya, Afolabi, Aloba, 2013). Domestic violence is also prevalent in different parts of Nigeria, with Prevalence ranging from 42 percent in the north (Tanimu, Yohanna, Omeiza, 2016), 29 percent in the southwest (Okenwa, Lawoko, Jansson, 2009), 78.8 percent in the southeast (Okemgbo, Omideyi, Odimegwu, 2018), and 41 percent in the south-south (Okemgbo, Omideyi, Odimegwu (Dienye, Gbeneol, Itami. 2014).

According to the findings, many women and girls in Nigeria, as in many other nations, are subjected to violence by some members of their families and communities. Women of various ages and socioeconomic categories are affected in rural and urban settings. Due to a lack of official statistics, determining the scope of the violence is nearly impossible, although studies indicate that levels of violence are startlingly high. In Nigeria, it is estimated that more than a third, and in some groups, nearly two-thirds, of women have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological abuse in the home. Women are beaten and "punished" for alleged offenses, raped, and even murdered by family members daily. Vicious acid attacks have left individuals with severe disfigurements in certain situations (Amnesty International, 2007).

Based on the above, the current study examines the Parent perceptions of the causes and consequences of domestic violence in Sokoto South Local Government Area of Sokoto State, Nigeria. In addition, this research evaluates how the selected respondents view domestic violence, its causes, effects and ways forward.

STATEMENT PROBLEM

Domestic violence has been identified as one of the most widespread forms of discrimination against women and a symptom of historically uneven gender relations. Violence against women is often regarded as a barrier to achieving gender equality, development, and world peace, as well as a violation of women's rights and fundamental freedoms. Furthermore, it hurts their safety, liberty, integrity, and dignity; in other words, it reduces or eliminates their ability to enjoy such rights and freedoms by putting their lives in danger and limiting their potential. While there have

been comments regarding the rise in domestic violence, it is noted that there is still a lack of knowledge about the scope and impact of the issues, and only a few studies have been undertaken on the subject in Sokoto State Nigeria. As a result, the purpose of this study is to find out what some respondents (parents) in the Sokoto south local area think about the causes and consequences of domestic violence.

The significant contribution of this study is its replication, which is aimed to add strength to the limited empirical research conducted on domestic violence as emphasized by McCullough and Vinod (2003): "Research that cannot be replicated is not science, and cannot be trusted either as part of the profession's accumulated body of knowledge or as a basis for policy." Furthermore, Nigeria is selected as the report has shown that Nigeria has the highest number of domestic violence in Africa. At the same time, literature is scarce on domestic violence in Northern Nigeria, mainly northwestern states. Therefore, this research will expand the literature on domestic violence, which could help Nigeria and beyond.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The following research questions were put forward to serve as a guide in carrying out this study:

1. What are parents' perceptions in Sokoto's south local government area on the causes and consequences of domestic violence?
2. What is the major type of domestic violence in Sokoto south?
3. What are the effects of domestic violence on the victims?
4. What are the possible ways of minimizing or total eradicating this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria in general?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research include

1. To explore the perception of parents in Sokoto south local government area on the causes and consequences of domestic violence
2. To examine the most common types of domestic violence in Sokoto south
3. To examine the effects of domestic violence on the victims.
4. To suggest ways to minimize or total eradicate this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Under the literature review, various topics, such as Domestic violence, causes, consequences of domestic violence, and ways to minimize or total eradication of the problem in Nigeria and the world in general.

Domestic Violence in a Global Perspective

Generally, domestic violence is a pattern of coercive behaviors and attacks that may include physical, sexual and psychological assaults and economic coercion used by adults or adolescents against their present or former intimate partners' (UNICEF, 2006). U.N., (1993) defines domestic violence as rough treatment, use of bodily force on others, especially unlawfully, to hurt or harm. It is also regarded as an act of human inflictions, deprivations and discrimination resulting in or likely to result in unlawful physical, sexual and psychological harm, suffering or deprivation (U.N., 1993). Additionally, violence is perceived as physical force, accompanied by fury, violence or outrage (Arinze, 2008). It is also described as utilizing physical force that induces damage or injury, intense natural force or energy, an abusive use of force, passion, fury, disturbance, and desecration (U.S. Office: 2004; U.N., 2008). As a result, domestic violence is perceived as violence among family members, same household, clan etc. Thus, operationally, domestic violence connotes violence perpetrated and occasioned at home by known and identified individuals or groups.

Any damaging behavior or abuse between close partners that occurs in the privacy of a house, family, or clan is considered domestic violence. All hostile acts perpetrated by family members against one another, including spouses, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, in-laws, and others, regardless of sex, status, race, Age, religion, or emotional state, are included. It might take the shape of violent activities that cause physical or emotional distress or harm victims. Thus, any threat/or indecent assault, personal or economic intimidation, undue curtailment of freedom, any expression that diminishes a person's dignity, and physical assaults, blows, beatings, complete or incomplete strangulations, jabs with sharp or blunt objects, slaps, kicks, sexual abuse of any kind, inordinate sexual demand and or refusal, etc., are all manifestations of violence within the home, household, family, clan, etc. (Uzuegbunam, 2009).

Domestic violence and abuse aren't just about the visible physical harm. Endangering someone's life, illegal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful incarceration, trespassing, harassment, and stalking are the examples (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2011). Domestic violence occurs all around the world (UNICEF, 2005). Domestic violence affects families from all social, ethnic, economic, educational, and religious origins in different ways. Each year, approximately 4.8 million women in the United States are victims of intimate partner-related physical assaults and rapes. At the same time, approximately 2.9 million men are victims of intimate partner-related physical assaults. Domestic violence is common in parts of the third world, particularly West Africa, and is supposedly justified and allowed in some societies. For example, according to a poll conducted by an organization, 56 percent of Indian women justified wife-beating on grounds such as being a terrible chef, being disrespectful to in-laws, having more girls, and leaving the house without alerting their husbands.

As a result, any violence directed at the feminine gender, whether males or females, is considered violence against women. The most frightening part of violence is that which is inflicted by women on other women. This work's emphasis is a deviation from the many existing documents on domestic violence in Society.

Domestic Violence in Nigeria

According to UNICEF (2001), the beating of spouses and children is frequently sanctioned as a form of discipline in Nigeria, as it is in many other African countries. As a result, parents believe that by disciplining their children, they are instilling discipline in them, similar to how husbands discipline their wives, who are viewed similarly to children as prone to indiscipline that must be curbed. As a result, domestic violence against women has become more prevalent in Nigeria. There have been tales of husbands murdering and maiming their spouses in the media. The data by the newspaper This Day (2011) is alarming. Around half of all women have been abused by their spouses. Surprisingly, more educated women (65%) are in this dreadful circumstance than their low-income peers (55 percent). Most people persevere because they believe they have nowhere else to go and, more importantly, the law will not protect them. Unbelievably, 97.2 percent of them refuse to report to the Nigerian police.

In a survey on violence against women in Lagos, Nigeria, Project Alert (2001) conducted interviews with women working in markets and other places of work, as well as girls and young women in secondary schools and colleges. 64.4 percent of 45 women polled at work said they had been beaten by a partner (boyfriend or husband), while 56.6 percent of 48 women polled at the market said they had been beaten. The federal and state governments, according to Amnesty International, were mainly at blame for these worrisome figures. The federal and state governments did nothing to stop the violence and in some cases even encouraged it, putting millions of women in danger across the country. The results of similar interviews conducted in Oyo State and other locations of Nigeria were similar. Domestic violence is a common occurrence. In a research on the factors associated with domestic violence conducted by Obi and Ozumba (2007) in South East Nigeria, 70 percent of respondents reported abuse in their family, with 92 percent of the victims being female partners and the remaining 8% being male.

Screaming at a partner (93 percent), slapping or pushing (77 percent), and punching and kicking were the most common forms of abuse reported (40 percent). However, it's alarming to learn that many women have no idea whether or not they've been assaulted (AfrolNews, 2007). This could be due to accepting some forms of abuse as "normal." Vicious attacks on women by intimate partners have been reported in the print and electronic media, including 'acid baths,' rape, and beatings, some of which result in the victim's death. Many victims are afraid of retaliation from their abusers or believe that the police and the legal system are powerless to help them. Domestic abuse allegations are also routinely dismissed by the police as a "private concern."

In a study conducted in Abuja, Nigeria, Agbo and Choji (2014) interviewed a mother of one who described her trauma at the hands of her husband, who was continually assaulting and abusing her when he was intoxicated. She lost two pregnancies as a result of his violence. Mrs. Fatima Bankole, a 34-year-old housewife, had her face stitched 26 times after being battered by her husband, Alhaji Kamoru Bankole, for removing a piece of fish from the pot to break her fast, according to Agbo & Choji. According to the CLEEN Foundation's 2013 National Crime Victimization Survey, one out of every three respondents claimed to have been a victim of

domestic abuse. According to the report, domestic violence has increased by 30% in the last three years, from 21% in 2011 to 30% in 2013.

Types of Domestic Violence

Oluremi (2015) identified different forms of domestic violence against women in the home including:

1. Physical abuse

This is when physical force is used in a way that injures or puts the victim in danger of being injured. Examples are being beaten, kicking, knocking, punching, choking, and captivity. One of the most common types of abuse is physical abuse.

2. Sexual abuse

All forms of sexual assault, harassment, or exploitation are included. It includes coercing someone into sexual behavior, as well as the use of a kid for sexual objectives, Child Prostitution and pornography. Marital rape also comes under this.

3. Neglect

This involves failing to provide for dependents, whether adults or children, as well as depriving family members of food, clothing, shelter, medical treatment, safety, or a sense of being loved and appreciated.

4. Economic abuse

This includes stealing or scamming a loved one, withholding money for necessities such as food and medical treatment, influencing or abusing a family member for financial advantage, and preventing or controlling a loved one's choice of occupation.

5. Spiritual Abuse

This might include prohibiting a person from partaking in spiritual or religious practices and utilizing a person's religious beliefs to manipulate, dominate, or control them.

Causes of Domestic Violence

There are a variety of beliefs about what causes domestic violence. Psychological theories that consider the perpetrator's personality traits and mental qualities and social theories that consider external factors in the perpetrator's environment, such as family structure stress and social learning, are among them. No single technique appears to address all circumstances, as it does with many other aspects of human experience.

Psychological: Psychological theories concentrate on the offender's personality and mental features. These personal characteristics are sudden bursts of wrath, poor impulse control, and low self-esteem. Various hypotheses claim that psychopathology and other personality disorders are issues and that childhood trauma causes certain people to become more violent as adults (Kalra, 1996). Dutton and Golant (1995) proposed a psychological profile for men who abuse their wives, claiming that they are born with borderline personalities. Steel (1974) and Strains (1980) disagree

with these psychological views, claiming that limited psychological theories. Social factors, they suggest, are more relevant than personality traits, mental disease, or psychopathology.

Jealousy: When a spouse is suspected of unfaithful or plans to leave the relationship, envy is a common cause of domestic violence against women. Domestic violence against women, according to evolutionary psychology, represents male attempts to regulate female reproduction and guarantee sexual exclusivity for himself through violence or the fear of violence (Goetz, 2010).

Social Stress: When a person lives in a family scenario, stress levels can rise due to increasing pressures. Stress does not necessarily lead to violence, but it is one way some people respond to it (Seltzer & Kalmuss, 1988). For example, due to heightened stress and arguments about economics and other issues, poor couples are more likely to encounter domestic violence (Jewkes, 2002).

Social Learning: It is more likely to replicate violent behavior if one witness it. If there are no repercussions and the victim accepts the abuse with submission, the behavior will likely persist. Violence is frequently passed down from generation to generation cyclically (Crowell & Sugarman, 1996).

Abusers: utilize power and control to establish and retain control over their partners. Low self-esteem or feelings of inadequacy, unresolved childhood conflicts, poverty stress, animosity and hatred toward women (misogyny), personality disorders, genetic tendencies, and societal cultural influences have been linked to abusers' attempts to dominate (Wikipedia, 2012). However, the majority of experts appear to believe that abusive personalities are the consequence of a mix of numerous elements, all of which play a role in varying degrees.

Empirical Studies on Domestic Violence

Domestic violence has been the subject of numerous studies, including Yusuf (2000; 2001) on the incidence and dimension of violence against women in Nigerian Society: A case study of Ilorin Township. The study's participants were 136 women who were randomly picked from various city regions using a combination of clustering and random selection approaches. A questionnaire was given to the selected sample to determine the elements that contribute to the occurrence of violence against women, the general attitude of women toward the act, and the consequences for the victims, their families, and Society as a whole. The study's findings revealed that a large proportion of respondents had experienced a wide range of violence and that men are generally held responsible for the majority of violent acts committed against women.

Women's attitudes toward wife-beating were investigated by Oyediran and Isiugo-Abanihe (2005). The information comes from the Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey of 2003. (NDHS). The net impacts of socio-demographic characteristics on women's perceptions of domestic violence were assessed using descriptive and analytical methods. According to the study, a substantial majority of Nigerian women agree that a man is right in striking or beating his wife;

66.4 percent of ever-married women and 50.4 percent of unmarried women, respectively, agreed that a man is justified in hitting or beating his wife. However, personal characteristics such as ethnicity, level of education, place of residence, wealth index, and frequency of radio listening influenced respondents' approval of wife-beating or abuse. This report advocated for a public awareness campaign against it.

Moyo (2013) mentioned in his contribution to the topic that Zimbabwean women are no strangers to gender-based violence, as they have suffered rape, forced marriage, torture, and death at the hands of their male counterparts over the decades. As a result, several advocacy and human rights organizations have been attempting to find new ways to raise awareness in the hopes of preventing these atrocities. Despite these efforts, he claims, data indicate an increase in gender-based crimes across the country, with the most significant numbers recorded in Mashonaland Central Province, which also has a high rate of politically motivated violence. According to a Herald newspaper article, over 650 women and girls were raped in Harare alone between January and October 2013. The report also noted that in June 2013, 12 cases of murder were before the High Court, an increase of 60% on the year 2012 figures he (Moyo, 2013) added.

An autonomy index (11 variables relating to decision-making, attitudes toward partner violence, and freedom of mobility) were linked to a lower incidence of IPV in a study based on the 2007 Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey (Rahman, Nakamura, Seino, Kizuki.2013). The influence of women's position on violence was context-specific in another study. In a culturally conservative area in Bangladesh, indices of women's autonomy/mobility, decision-making power, and resource control were positively associated with past-year physical violence (Koenig, Ahmed, Hossain, Khorshed Alam Mozumder, 2014). In the southern state of Tamil Nadu, women's higher autonomy was a more robust protective factor against the likelihood of domestic violence than in the culturally conservative northern state of Uttar Pradesh (Ejeebhoy, 2003).

Other characteristics that protect or put women at risk of IPV have also been identified in the research. For example, age, employment, educational attainment, witnessing a mother being beaten as a child, family type, duration of union, participation in household decision-making, partner's alcohol use, partner's employment status relative to woman, educational level differences between partner and woman, attitudes toward wife-beating among men and women, male right to discipline or control female behavior, and so on are just a few of these factors (Antai . 2011).

METHODOLOGY

Area of Study

The Sokoto South local government area was created on the 4th October 1996 and other 182 local governments nationwide. It was created out of the former Sokoto local government. Sokoto South local government area is located in Sokoto State, North-west Nigeria. The headquarters of the LGA is in the town of Sarkin Zamfara, and the LGA is made up of several districts, which include Unguwar Jariri, Sarkin Zamfara, Rijiyar Dorowa, Magajin Rafi, Adar Kwanni, and Mabera Mujaya. The current estimated population of Sokoto South LGA is put at 268,511 inhabitants, with

the area majorly populated by members of the Hausa and the Fulani ethnic affiliations. The Hausa language is commonly spoken in the LGA, while the religion of Islam is widely practiced in the area. Notable landmarks in Sokoto South LGA include the Alausa Engineering Company and the Usman Dan Fodio University Campus.

Research Design

This paper applied a survey research design. The type of design is used due to the fact it allows researchers to select samples from a huge population and at the same time, it is compatible with both inferential and descriptive analysis. Thus, the research adopted the quantitative method.

Sample and Sample Procedure

The sample for this paper is 500 respondents who were indigenes and reside within Sokoto south local government area. They were selected through a simple random sampling method. However, only 350 copies of questionnaires were retrieved, out of which 14 were wrongly filled and therefore excluded. The remaining 336 copies representing 67.2 percent, were used for further analysis, based on Hairs et al. (2010) recommendations.

Instrument of Data Collection

A questionnaire was adopted as the instrument for tapping information from the respondents. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. Part one comprises questions about the socio-demographic features of respondents such as Age and sex. While part two deals with questions pertaining to parents view on causes of domestic violence, effects of domestic violence and the likely solutions to the social violence. The researchers took seven days to distribute the questionnaires to the respondents (students). An interval two weeks was given to respondents to fill and return the questionnaires.

Method of Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were used for data analysis in this paper. The research questions were answered using descriptive statistics using simple percentages SPSS software version 22.

RESULTS

The results generated from the data gathered are analyzed as follows. Table 1 shows the percentage distribution of respondents based on gender and Age.

Table 1 Percentage distribution of respondents based on gender and Age

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	242	72.0
Female	94	27.9
Total	336	100
Age		
15-30	25	7.4
31-50	74	22.0
51 and above	237	70.5
Total	336	100

From Table 1, it is clear that Male respondents are more in number, 242 (72%), compared to Female respondents that are 94 (27.9%). The Table also shows that 237(70.5%) respondents are between 51 and above years. Followed by 74 students ranging from 21-25 (22.0%). The last group of Age is those between 15-30 years have 25 (7.4%).

Table 2

Table 2 below shows an analysis of results for **Research Question 1**, which says that **what** are your perceptions on the possible causes of Domestic violence in Sokoto's south local government area?

Research Question 1. What are your perceptions on the possible causes of Domestic violence in Sokoto south local government area?			
S/N	As a resident of Sokoto south, what are your perceptions on the possible causes of Domestic violence in the Sokoto South local government area?	Mean	SD
1	Neglect of parents	3.70	.874
2	Peer influence	3.55	.910
3	Idleness	3.58	.920
4	Insecurity	3.28	1.068
5	Lack of motivation from home	3.46	1.009
6	Deprivation of affection	3.60	.851
7	Poor parenting	3.49	.850
8	Lack of essential needs	3.70	.874
9	Permissive environments	3.62	.945
10	Lack of reinforcement for good behavior	3.59	.919
11	Wrong value from society	3.60	.966
12	Frustrations from home or school	3.70	.844
13	Negative effect of mass media	3.61	.880
14	Low education level of parents	3.51	.924
15	Family poverty	3.70	.874

Table 2 shows the mean score and standard deviation of respondents' expression on the parent's perceptions on the possible causes of Domestic violence in Sokoto south local government area. The mean scores range from 3.28 to 3.70. Precisely, items 15, 8, 1 had the highest mean score of 3.70, while items 4 and 5 had the lowest mean of 3.28. The mean scores were above the

benchmark mean of 2.50. Consequently, all the items were accepted as the possible causes of domestic violence.

Table 3

Table 3 below shows an analysis of results for **Research Question 2**, which says which form of domestic violence is more common in Sokoto south?

Research Question 2. Which form of domestic violence is common in Sokoto south local government Sokoto?			
S/N	As a resident of Sokoto south, which type of domestic violence in Sokoto south local government Sokoto?	Mean	SD
1	Sexual abuse	3.70	.874
2	Physical abuse	3.66	.806
3	Spiritual abuse	3.68	.876
4	Economic abuse	3.50	.930
5	Emotional abuse	3.46	.890
6	Neglect	3.66	.806

Table 3 above presented the mean score and standard deviation of respondents' expression on which type of Domestic violence is more common in Sokoto south local government? The result shows that mean score range from 3.46 to 3.70. This indicates that all forms of domestic violence is found in Sokoto south local government because the mean scores were all above the yardstick mean of 2.50.

Table 4

Table 4 shows an analysis of results for **Research Question 3**, which says that what are the possible effects of domestic violence on the victims

Research Question 3. What are the possible effects of domestic violence on the victims?			
S/N	As a resident of Sokoto south, what are the possible effects of domestic violence on the victims in Sokoto south local government area?	Mean	SD
1	Create a violent society	3.70	.874
2	An abused child may undermine trust in other people	3.62	.863
3	Lead lasting disabilities such as broken bones, internal bleeding and head trauma, among others	3.63	.899
4	Victim may become socialized in violent behaviour	3.70	.874
5	Victims can engage in Mass Protest	3.55	.859
6	Victims may resort to Drug abuse and alcoholism	3.55	.859
7	Academic performance of the victim may affected	3.51	.938
9	The victims may suffer physical injuries such as minor cuts, scratches and bruises	3.53	.928
10	Tarnish the image of the local government and the country in general	3.63	.899
11	The victims may become aggressive, becoming troublesome at home and school	3.54	.900
12	It may lead to an increase in the number of dropouts	3.54	.923

Table 4 above presented the mean score and standard deviation of respondents' expressions on the possible effects of domestic violence in Sokoto south local government area? The result shows that mean score range from 3.51 to 3.70. Specifically, items one and 4 had the highest mean scores. The mean scores were all above the yardstick mean of 2.50. Therefore, all the items were accepted as the possible consequences of s domestic violence

Table 5

Table 5 below shows an analysis of results for **Research Question 4** What are the possible solutions to the student's deviant behaviors among students of Umar Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic Sokoto?

Research Question 4. What are the possible ways of minimizing or total eradicating of this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria in general?			
S/N	As a resident of Sokoto south, what are the possible ways of minimizing or total eradicating of this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria in general?	Mean	SD
1	Moral leadership and education.	3.53	.887
2	Citizens to be of good models	3.52	.921
3	People should work together to end violence in the home	3.67	.906
4	Government should establish and fund counseling centers at the community and Local Government levels and employ professional counselors to help victims and perpetrators of domestic violence	3.62	.903
5	Enlightenment talks on the effects of domestic violence at schools, workshops, meetings and all other gatherings	3.07	1.904
6	Value re-orientation	3.46	.907
7	Avoid exposing children to domestic violence of any form. by parent	3.31	.920
8	Modeling non-violent relationship	3.12	1.146
9	Disseminating information which condemns domestic violence	3.18	.930
10	High parental and school supervision and counseling	3.20	1.262
11	Enforceable rules & regulation on the violators	3.53	.887

Table 5 presented the mean score and standard deviation of respondents' expression on the possible solutions to the possible ways of minimizing or total eradication of this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria in general. The result shows that mean score range from 3.07 to 3.67. Specifically, items 3 and 4 had the highest mean scores. The mean scores were all above the gage mean of 2.50. Therefore, all the items were accepted as the possible ways to overcome, minimize or total eradication of this social problem (domestic violence) in Sokoto south and Nigeria in general

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the findings of this study, it is clear that many variables can cause or lead to domestic violence in Sokoto south local government. These variables may include frustrations from home or school, peer influence, poor parenting, neglect, family poverty, Wrong values from the Society

etc. This finding is in line with the studies of (Agomoh, Asuquo, & Bakare, 2010; Anthonia, 2013; Omotosho & Ayorinde, 2017). On the question of a common type of domestic violence, the statistical results reveal that domestic violence such as sexual abuse, economic abuse, emotional abuse and spiritual abuse is witnessed in the area. There is therefore a need for the authorities to intensify measures to address these issues.

About the effects of domestic violence on the victims, the result shows that domestic violence may result in various things such as Tarnishing the image of the local government, Poor Academic Performance, Violent Society, lack of trust, physical injuries, Mas Protest, increase in the number of Dropouts, creating lasting disabilities to victims among others. These result is in agreement with the previous studies of (Agomoh, Asuquo, & Bakare, 2010; Anthonia, 2013; Omotosho & Ayorinde, 2017; Beebeejaun-Muslum, 2014; Belle, 2017; Daniel, L., & Bala, 2013; Gambo, & Muktar, 2017; Idris, Yee, Tien, & Tamam, 2005; Omotosho, & Ayorinde, 2017; Sambe et al., 2015) This indicated that domestic violence is a severe issue that need to be given adequate attention by both parents, school authority, community and the government in general.

When the parents were asked to provide solutions to domestic violence acts, they agreed that various measures such as Value orientation, emphasis on enlightenment activities, parents to avoid exposing their children to any form of abuse, High Parental and school supervision and Counseling, Enforceable rules and regulations among others. This result also concurred with the findings of past studies (Agomoh, Asuquo, & Bakare, 2010; Anthonia, 2013; Omotosho & Ayorinde, 2017).

CONCLUSION

The study discovered domestic violent acts are due to frustrations from home or school, peer influence, poor parenting, neglect, family poverty, Wrong values from the Society etc. The study also exposed that the most Prevalence of domestic violence acts in Sokoto south is sexual abuse, economic abuse, emotional abuse and spiritual abuse. However, there was not much difference in parents' opinion on the effects and possible solutions of domestic violence based on data collected. In conclusion, the authority concern, Society and parents have to be vigilant about the issue of domestic violence. Children should not be allowed to move with bad eggs and find a way to address the situation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above discussions and findings, this paper recommends that:

- a. Members of the Public be enlightened on the danger of involving any violent domestic act, particularly during orientation programs.
- b. Proper guidance and counseling should be provided to the parents, lecturers, students and even the community on the negative effects of violent domestic behaviors.
- c. The government should provide practical strategies for eradicating poverty among the citizen.

- d. There is also a need to open functional guidance and counseling offices in all the community centers, local government, and schools.
- e. The security agents should monitor the behaviors of suspected citizens and report any abnormal acts perpetrated by them.
- f. The government should ensure that culprits are brought to book.
- g. Similar research is conducted in other geographical areas of the state and country in general.

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