

**SOCIAL WORK WITH WOMEN EXPERIENCING INTIMATE PARTNER  
VIOLENCE**

**BY**

**ELIZABETH IKPONMWOSA**

**SSC1810048**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN**

**OCTOBER, 2023**

**SOCIAL WORK WITH WOMEN EXPERIENCING INTIMATE PARTNER  
VIOLENCE**

**BY**

**ELIZABETH IKPONMWOSA**

**SSC1810048**

**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL  
WORK, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN,  
BENIN CITY AS PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR  
THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE(B.Sc) DEGREE IN SOCIAL  
WORK.**

**OCTOBER, 2023**

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project work was carried out by **Elizabeth Ikponmwosa** with Matriculation Number **SSC1810048**, in the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, as a requirement for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree (B.Sc) in Social Work.

---

**DR. UYI EDEGBE**  
*(Project Supervisor)*

---

**DATE**

---

**ASSOC. PROF. SUNDAY IBOBOR**  
*(Head of Department)*

---

**DATE**

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to God Almighty for seeing me through this academic program in good health and sanity of mind as well as the privilege to complete it, and the loving and every supporting family,-my mum Mrs. Omoyemwan Obaraye, my aunties Mrs Omosigho Obaraye and Mrs. Roseline Obaraye and Mrs. Helen Ikponmwosa who were passionate about education and did all they could to ensure I get educated.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My profound gratitude goes to God Almighty for his love and kindness. My very profound appreciation goes to my project supervisor Dr. Edegbe uyi for his immeasurable assistance, encouragement, sound supervision, motivation, and time of quality advice, out of his busy schedule, may the Almighty God bless you sir.

An adage says that when a race starts from the arena, sanctuary is sought in the home. As always, I wish to appreciate my mum-mrs omoyemwan obaraye, my siblings and my cousin who provided me the sanctuary at home and support I needed all these years as a student in the University of Benin and aided me to withstand the hardest of blows, the hardest of time and celebrate me, and with me in my triumphant times. Special thanks to , friends and colleagues and all those who not only believe in and admired me but always toast me to success and more achievements.

To my lecturers thanks to every single one of you for impacting me with knowledge one way or the other.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
ABSTRACT	viii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objective of the Study	5
1.5 Statement of Hypothesis	6
1.6 Significant of the Study	6
1.7 Scope or Delimitation of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	8
2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 The Concept of Social Work	8
2.2 The Concept of Women	9
2.3 The History of Intimate Partner Violence and its Impacts on Women	11
2.4 Theories of Intimate Partner Violence	15
CHAPTER THREE	42

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	42
3.0 Introduction	42
3.1 Research Design	42
3.2 Population of Study	42
3.3. Sample Size	43
3.4 Sampling Technique	43
3.5 Method and Instrument for Data Collection	43
3.6 Method of Data Analysis	44
CHAPTER FOUR	45
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA	45
4.1 Data Presentation and Data Analysis	45
Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents	46
4.2 Discussion and Analysis of Objectives	58
CHAPTER FIVE	73
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	73
5.1 Summary of Findings	73
5.2 Conclusion	75
5.3 Recommendations	76
REFERENCE	79
APPENDIX	83

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research study is to examine social work intervention with women experiencing intimate partner violence in Ogbe community in Oredo Local Government Area. Three research questions and three research hypotheses guided the study. To achieve this, the questionnaire survey research design was adopted. The study focused on four areas in Oredo Local Government Area which includes: Oba place, Samuel Ogbemuida stadium, Ring road and Plymouth road hence, population consists of 100. A closed ended Questionnaire type was use, title: social work intervention with women experiencing intimate partner violence was used to collect data from the participants. The descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentage were used to analyze the demographic data and questionnaire. Research findings showed that intimate partner violence has a great effect on women in Ogbe community in Oredo Local Government Area, which has in turn led to their poor performance. To this end, the researcher recommended that strategies should be put in place for improving women knowledge such as social workers should put in counseling programs for women who has experienced intimate partner violence and also programs for their partner to prevent intimate violence and lastly, social worker through the government should implement policies to reduce the incidence of intimate partner violence.

Keyword:are social work ,intervention,intimate partner violence,women and outcomes

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

All over the world women are experiencing violence one way or the other. Intimate partner violence could be physical, emotional, sexual, psychological or financial in nature and it occurs between intimate partner sprague et al,(2016).The most common form of violence against women globally is that perpetrated by their partner Helse,(2011) it has been estimated that at least 30 percent of women above the age of 15 years have experienced intimate partner violence at least once in their life time WHO,(2014). It is horrifying when sexual violence occurs between two people who are in a relationship where they should be loving and caring for one another. Sexual violence is the deliberate use of sex as a weapon to demonstrate power and to cause pain and shame to another person. Any behavior that hurts a partner physically, emotionally, or sexually in an intimate relationship is referred to as IPV. Below is a list of a few different forms of behavior.

Violent acts including kicking, striking, slapping, and bashing. Sexual coercion, including forced sex and other forms of sexual violence.

Emotional (psychological) abuse includes insults, belittling, persistent humiliation, intimidation (for instance, damaging things), threats of damage, and threatening to remove children. Controlling behaviors, such as separating a person from family and friends, keeping an eye on their whereabouts, and preventing them from accessing money, jobs, education, or medical treatment. The patriarchal nature of Nigerian society is frequently culpable for this. Patriarchy is a power system organized around the male authority and male privilege it indeed constitutes a form of structural violence against women Benoit et al, (2015). In the old society, women are frequently abused when they are married off at a young age to old men. Most women are afraid to speak because they are afraid that people will not believe them because they are married and believe that they should have sex with their partner, because some men still have this mentality that, they abuse their wives. Most men enjoy sexual activity too much asking their partner to have sex with them in and on conducive manner and because their spouses may not partake, this could result in sexual violence. Some of the risks factors for perpetuating and experiencing intimate partner sexual violence include lower level of education, exposures, the age of women the type of marriage, wealth, status and geographical regions have been found to have significant effect on intimate partner sexual violence Wagman et al ,(2012).Husband with secondary level of education are most likely to perpetrate sexual violence to their wives, while wives with little level of education are most prone to sexual violence in

their marriage . Additionally, 38% of female murders worldwide are committed by male intimate partners, and 7% of women have experienced sexual assault from someone other than a partner. In many civilizations, intimate partner violence (IPV) is a rising public health issue that affects people from all socioeconomic backgrounds. According to the "culture of silence," which has very deep cultural roots and is perpetuated by IPV, human rights breaches are now seen as being socially acceptable (Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002; WHO, 2017).

A study published in the journal of interpersonal violence found that women who experience sexual partner violence are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, and post trauma stress disorder. Intimate partner violence can also be called marital rape, it is the lack of consent from the female spouse ,marital rape occurs in 10to14 percent of all marriages .According to Olasunkanmi,(2012)opined that the attitude of women as regards their dressing and their depend ability on men for living make men have the opportunity to humiliate them. Inmate partner violence often causes injury and other serious health concerns and economic consequences on women. The primary aim of this study is to examine how social work can assist women who are experiencing intimate partner violence in the area of Ogbe community in Oredo local government in Edo state. The research looks at intimate sexual violence as a specific type of gender-based violence in the Ogbe community. The study also provides an

insight of what female partner are experiencing in their marriage and how social worker can intervene.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

It is no longer exaggerated to say that the rate of crime and violence against women, particularly against Nigerian women, is rising, as even the number of people who commit these violent crimes against women seems to be rising daily. Women have very low status and are viewed as the property of men in practically every ethnic group. Intimate partner violence that occurs in a marital relationship, it is necessary to address the problem of violence against women ,Women are frequently mistreated and seen as inferior in the home, workplace, schools, and other places; as a result, they endure beatings, sexual assault, sexual harassment, denial of downtime, denial of the right to amass wealth despite the fact that women perform the majority of the work, emotional and psychological abuse, to name a few. Women always come out of these violent encounters with black eyes, bruises, rape, and burns; nevertheless, they may also have interior psychological traumas that are just as debilitating. Women's human right are being violated and there is a serious public health issue with violence against women (WHO 2014).

Intimate partner violence is a forms of domestic violence that exist in some family relationship and has degenerated into various marital problems among which are child

negligence, communication gaps, destruction of property, divorce, separation and ultimately death. The problem addressed by this study is the course of intimate partner violence among women in the community.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The main objective for conducting this study consists of the following: to;

1. examine the course of intimate partner violence experienced by women in their marriages
2. examine the impact of intimate partner violence
3. determine the effectiveness of social work intervention in improving the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of women who have experienced intimate partner violence

### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. How effective are social work interventions in improving the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of women who have experienced intimate partner violence
2. What impact does intimate partner violence have on women experiencing it
3. How can we examine the course of intimate partner violence experienced by women in their marriages

### **1.5 Statement of Hypothesis**

1. If Social work interventions are effective in improving physical, mental and emotional well-being of women who have experienced intimate partner violence
2. Social work intervention has no negative impact on the physical, mental and emotional well-being of women who have experienced intimate partner violence
3. If we can examine the course of intimate partner violence sex experiencing by women in their marriages

### **1.6 Significant of the Study**

The findings from this study will greatly assist women in understanding their marital rights.

The focus of this study is to raise awareness among women about the rate of intimate partner sexual assault in Nigeria and the necessity to address it in light of the harmful effects it has on those women who are victims of it. As a result, women will be able to choose the kind of sexual activity they desire and won't have to submit to their partners' wishes as much. Feminist theory and social learning theory are the theoretical framework that will be used.

### **1.7 Scope or Delimitation of the Study**

The study only covers one local government area. The study's primary focus is on women who experience intimate partner abuse in the Ogbe community in Oredo Local Government area Edo state. There are likely to be a few limitations in any study effort that the researcher must overcome. The researcher ran into few obstacles while carrying out this investigation. Among the issues, a significant challenge is a lack of paper supplies. The study's inability to collect the precise and necessary data via questionnaire from the students was another drawback.

### **1.8 Definition of Terms**

**Social Work:** social work as "a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people.

**Intimate:** Possessing or having the potential to develop a close connection, romantic bond, or sexual relationship.

**Partner:** An individual with whom one has a close relationship: one of a couple's members

**Violence:** Using physical force with the intent to harm, destroy, or kill someone or something.

**Women:** An adult female person is a woman or any female human

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter is concerned with the review of available literature related to the subject under this study, social Work interventions with women experiencing intimate Partner Violence in Ogbe community in Oredo local government area Edo state Benin City .in the light of this the review shall be done under the following sub-headings.

#### **2.1 The Concept of Social Work**

The term "social work" refers to the profession that provides a range of services and interventions to help people, families, and communities enhance their well-being. According to IFSW (2014), social work is a practice-based profession and an academic discipline that promotes social change and development, social cohesion, and the empowerment and liberation of people. Social work is a helping profession that is grounded in values of social justice, equality, and human dignity. Gilgun (2016) defines social work as "a profession committed to improving the well-being of individuals, families, and communities through the application of a range of services, strategies, and perspectives". Social Work is not only about helping individuals but also about promoting social changes and improving the wellbeing society. Social workers focus on advancing social justice, economic justice, and human rights while working with people from all walks of life. Social workers are

individuals trained to serve as advocates, case managers, counselors, direct service providers, policy analysts, program developers, researchers, and supervisors. (Hollister, 2017). In 2015, the American Journal of Public Health cited Jane Addams as saying, "A social worker is one who allows individuals and communities to carry out more successfully the social functioning upon which their well-being depends. The fundamental tenet of social work is that everyone has the right to dignity and the chance to realize their full potential. It's a profession that blends a dedication to social change with practical abilities.

## **2.2 The Concept of Women**

In the context of society, "women" can be defined as individuals who identify with the female gender. Jack Halberstam (2018), defines women as "a catchall category that seems to include everything but, upon inspection, often ends up including very little . Women are unique beings with wonderful traits. They identify and express the female gender, have a wide range of experience, and can handle any situation. Charlotte Shane defines "woman" as a social category that is not static or fixed, but rather one that is constantly shifting and changing. She writes, "A woman is not a type of person, but a social category that describes an ever-growing number of distinct bodies and identities, including trans women, cis women, nonbinary people, and gender queer people who sometimes claim and sometimes reject the term" (Shane, 2019). Characteristics of a women often have diverse traits. Every woman is different,

and there is a vast spectrum of variability among the traits that might be connected to womanhood. Several traits that women frequently share include:

**Empathy:** The readiness and capacity to comprehend and experience the sentiments of another person.

**Compassion:** The capacity to empathize with people and to care for their welfare.

**Communication skills:** Women are frequently seen as good communicators and listeners who are able to understand and articulate their thoughts and feelings in a concise and effective manner.

**Intuition:** Women are frequently praised for possessing a keen sense of intuition, also known as a "gut feeling" about certain situations. This may appear as the capacity to perceive or comprehend another person's feelings, even when such feelings are not openly articulated.

**Emotional intelligence:** Women are frequently described as having emotional intelligence, which refers to their capacity to comprehend and regulate both their own emotions and those of others.

**Sensitivity:** Women are frequently perceived as being more sensitive than men, which refers to their capacity for greater emotional awareness.

**Patience:** Women are frequently regarded as having greater patience than men, which enables them to maintain their composure under pressure. Foresight Women are

frequently credited with having the ability to look beyond the immediate situation and weigh the potential effects of their choices on the future.

**Collaboration:** Women are frequently viewed as having the interpersonal skills necessary to create effective networks and work well with others.

**Nurturance:** Women are frequently thought of as nurturing others, whether it be by taking care of children or other family members or by offering emotional support.

### **2.3 The History of Intimate Partner Violence and its Impacts on Women**

Throughout history, intimate partner abuse has been an ongoing issue that has harmed women in various ways. Since ancient times, there has been evidence of both physical and emotional abuse as well as sexual violence. Domestic abuse used to be frequently viewed as a personal matter unworthy of public attention or action. Violence against intimate partners has a long history that dates back to the dawn of human civilisation. Many ancient civilizations saw women as the property of their husbands or fathers, who had the right to beat or punish them as they saw fit. Domestic violence was not viewed as a crime in some countries, such as Ancient Rome, Nigeria and some other countries where it was recognized as a private problem. However, there was a rising awareness of the problems brought on by intimate partner abuse throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The legal idea of "marital rape" was not well understood in the 19th century, and it wasn't until the 1970s that states started to expressly forbid rape within marriage. Even then, many women were reluctant to

disclose these crimes out of concern that they wouldn't be believed or would face their abuser's reprisal.

Domestic abuse was also frequently viewed as a "private family matter," making law police and the courts hesitant to become involved. A burgeoning feminist movement emerged in the to beat or mistreat one's wife in the 19th century. The prevalence of domestic abuse against women persisted despite the fact these rules were frequently not enforced. Intimate partner violence was not recognized as a significant social issue until the 1970s. The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, which were passed by the US Congress in 1973, offered financing for initiatives to prevent family violence. The first battered women's refuge debuted in England in 1974. Additionally, the first International Women's Year Conference, convened by the UN in , featured discussions on violence against women. These and other incidents encouraged attempts to stop and address intimate partner abuse by increasing awareness of the problem. Sarah Buel,(2016)focuses on the ways in which the criminal justice system can re-traumatize victims of intimate partner violence. Buel argues that the system is designed to benefit the perpetrator, rather than the victim, and that this often leads to secondary victimization of victims. She argues that the legal system should be reformed to better protect victims and ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect.

Buel also highlights the ways in which victim-blaming and other biases can affect how cases of intimate partner violence are handled. More specifically, research has shown that intimate partner violence has a range of negative impacts on women's physical and mental health, as well as their economic stability and social well-being. Studies have found that women who have experienced intimate partner violence are more likely to have chronic health problems, depression, and other mental health issues. They may also have difficulty obtaining or keeping a job, and may face housing instability and financial insecurity. Many women also experience feelings of shame, guilt, and isolation as a result of intimate partner violence. A pattern of coercive, controlling, and abusive behavior employed by one spouse in a relationship to acquire or maintain power and control over the other partner is what Sarah Buel refers to as intimate partner violence. She contends that these acts of violence can be physical, sexual, economic, or emotional abuse. Additionally, she stresses that the effects of intimate relationship abuse can spread beyond the immediate victim and affect families, communities, and society at large. Intimate partner violence began to be seen as a public health issue.

A key turning point was the publication of the World Health Organization's (WHO) "WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women" in 2005. This report found that violence against women is a widespread problem, with intimate partner violence being the most common form of

violence experienced by women worldwide. This report helped to bring attention to the need for a public health approach to address intimate partner violence. More recently, in 2013, the United Nations passed a resolution that acknowledged intimate partner violence as a human rights issue, and called for the implementation of effective measures to prevent and respond to this violence. Additionally, a number of countries have enacted laws and policies to address intimate partner violence, such as the Violence Against Women Act in the United States. While these efforts have made progress, intimate partner violence remains a significant problem worldwide. Since then, there have been many efforts to address intimate partner violence, both at the local and international level. One notable effort is the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, which was passed in 2015. This law criminalizes domestic violence and provides protections for victims, including free legal aid and protection orders. It also calls for the establishment of shelters and other support services for victims. Other efforts include public awareness campaigns, such as the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence" campaign, which has been observed in Nigeria since 2006. " Deborah Epstein (2015) stated that intimate partner violence as "a pattern of coercive, controlling, and abusive behavior by one person against another, where the victim and perpetrator have or have had an intimate or romantic relationship." This violence is often rooted in power and control, and that it can have both short- and long-term impacts on the victim. These impacts can include physical and

psychological harm, economic insecurity, and isolation from friends and family's  
Intimate partner violence is not just a personal or private issue, but rather a broader  
social problem that affects entire community.

## **2.4 Theories of Intimate Partner Violence**

Social Work is the study of people and how they interact with the systems in their environment and other people. Social Workers use theories, sets of ideas or concepts, of human behavior and apply them within their professional social work ethics to the problems facing clients in order to help them gain balance in the systems in their lives. Theories help to organize knowledge enabling social workers to help make sense of problems. There are many different theories. They have been grouped into broad categories called theoretical lenses (Rogers, A. 2013). Theory has been defined as, "an organized set of assumptions, beliefs, or ideas about particular phenomena in the world (Teater, 2015)." Theories are explanations that help us understand and make sense of the world around us. Theories can be tested and revised based on new evidence and discoveries. Theory is used to understand and explain possible and perceived instances, behaviors and outcomes (Teater, 2015). Social workers use theory in order to understand, as well as, introduce interventions and solutions to their client's individual situation. "Social work theories are systems of ideas and assumptions that are used to describe and explain the process of change, whether that change is individual or social in nature." (Preston & Belmont, 2016). In

this definition, social work theories are described as systems of ideas and assumptions, rather than just simple facts or principles. "A theory is a set of assumptions, concepts, and propositions designed to describe, explain, and predict some phenomena." (Bogo, M., & Moore, R. (2014). The theoretical framework to be use are ,Feminist and social learning theory.

## **2.5 The Efficacy of Social Work Interventions for Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence**

According to scholars, efficacy in social work intervention refers to the extent to which an intervention has the intended effects,it is about whether the intervention actually helps the people it is intended to help. This is often measured in terms of changes in the participants' well-being, such as improvements in mental health or quality of life. It has been demonstrated that social work interventions can be successful in lowering the threat of violence and fostering safety for women who are victims of intimate relationship abuse. A holistic approach is frequently used in social work interventions, focusing on the factors that lead to violence at the individual, relational, and community levels. Interventions can take the form of safety planning, advocacy, counseling, and crisis intervention. According to research, these treatments can increase women's general wellbeing and lower their chance of experiencing violence in the future. When talking about social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner abuse, the word "efficacy" is often used. In

addition to meeting the needs and preferences of the women it is intended to assist, an intervention's efficacy can be measured by how well it reduces violence and improves mental health outcomes. Efficacy in social work intervention is the extent to which intervention strategies are consistent with evidence-based practice and implemented with fidelity to the defined intervention."Boyel,(2017).

In determining the effectiveness of social work interventions, it highlights the significance of evidence-based practice and adherence to the intervention. While fidelity refers to implementing the intervention as it was intended and designed, evidence-based practice refers to employing interventions that have been shown to be effective via study. According to Johnsen et al. (2019), "Efficacy in social work interventions is defined as the extent to which the intervention leads to positive change in the client's problem and/or improved functioning in one or more domains of life, including cognitive, emotional, and behavioral." The efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence found that several types of interventions have been shown to be effective. These include:

- Group counseling for women experiencing domestic violence, which has been found to reduce the risk of future violence and increase women's self-esteem and sense of empowerment. The efficacy of group counseling for women experiencing intimate partner violence. One randomized controlled trial found that women who participated in group counseling had significantly lower rates of intimate partner

violence and higher self-esteem compared to women who did not receive the intervention. It also found that the women in the group counseling group had higher scores on measures of resilience, social support, and coping strategies. Overall, it suggest that group counseling can be an effective intervention for reducing violence and promoting positive mental health outcomes for women. "Efficacy in group counseling is based on the premise that the members of the group, under the guidance of the group leader, are able to help each other overcome their individual and collective problems."McPherson et al,(2021).The importance of the group members cooperating to support one another, as well as the responsibility of the group leader in aiding the transformation process.

- Trauma-informed approaches, which focus on addressing the impact of trauma and building resilience. This study contrasted two separate trauma-informed and non-trauma-informed intervention strategies. It is discovered that, when compared to women who did not receive the intervention, women who received the trauma-informed intervention had considerably lower incidence of intimate partner violence and PTSD symptoms. Lam et al. (2020): "Efficacy in trauma-informed interventions is defined as the extent to which the intervention achieves its intended goals of reducing the impact of trauma on the individual, increasing their sense of safety and control, and improving their psychological well-being.

“Additionally, it was discovered that the women in the trauma-informed group had better coping mechanisms and more favorable self-perceptions.

- Safety planning, which involves helping women create a plan for protecting themselves and their children in the event of violence. Safety planning has been found to be associated with reduced risk of violence and enhanced well-being. “in safety planning the individual is being an active participant in their own safety plan, rather than simply following a generic set of rules. It also emphasizes the importance of taking action to increase safety and reduce risk. According to Bair-Merritt et al. (2020) .safety planning as "a process that helps people to identify what they can do to increase their safety and protect themselves from harm."A safety plan typically includes three main components:
  - a) Risk assessment: This involves identifying potential risks and triggers for violence and developing strategies to minimize these risks.
  - b) Safety strategies: These are specific actions that can be taken to increase safety and reduce risk, such as creating a code word to use in an emergency, changing a phone number, or setting up a safe place to go in case of danger.
  - c) Emergency planning: This involves developing a plan for how to respond in an emergency situation, such as how to call for help, where to go for support, and what information to provide to first responders” BairMerritt,(2022)

The efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence has been evaluated using a number of different measures, including:

- Self-reported measures of violence, such as the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale. (SVAWS), which is a self-reported measure of the frequency and severity of violence experienced by women. The SVAWS has been used in numerous studies to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence. Some studies have found that social work interventions that incorporate a focus on safety and empowerment can lead to significant reductions in scores on the SVAWS.
- Clinician-rated measures of PTSD, such as the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS) is a structured interview that is used to assess the presence and severity of PTSD symptoms. It is considered the gold standard for PTSD assessment, and has been used in a number of studies evaluating the efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence. The CAPS was developed in the early 1990s by researchers at the National Center for PTSD.
- Self-reported measures of depression, such as the Beck Depression Inventory. The Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) is a widely used measure of depression that consists of 21 self-reported items that assess the presence and severity of depression symptoms. It has been used in numerous studies evaluating the

efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence. The BDI was developed in the early 1960s by Dr. Aaron Beck, a psychiatrist and pioneer in the field of cognitive therapy.

- Measures of coping skills, such as the Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations. The Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS) is a self-report measure that assesses how people cope with stressful situations. It consists of 48 items that assess three distinct coping styles: task-oriented coping, emotion-oriented coping, and avoidance-oriented coping. The CISS has been used in several studies evaluating the efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence. The CISS was developed in the 1980s by researchers at the University of Memphis.
- Measures of self-efficacy, such as the General Self-Efficacy Scale The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE) is a 10-item measure that assesses a person's general sense of self-efficacy, or their belief in their ability to succeed in a variety of situations. The GSE has been used in several studies evaluating the efficacy of social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence. The GSE was developed in the early 1990s by Dr. Albert Bandura, a psychologist and expert on self-efficacy. “Daley Harris,(2017).

## **The Challenges and Barriers to Providing Effective Social Work Interventions for This Population**

In social work, a challenge can be defined as a difficult problem or situation that needs to be addressed. It can also refer to an opportunity for growth or learning. Dr. Bair-Merritt (2020) defines challenges as the gaps in social work services for women experiencing intimate partner violence. These gaps include limited access to evidence-based interventions, a lack of standardized assessment tools, and a need for more culturally-competent interventions. In order to deliver successful interventions for women who are victims of intimate partner abuse, social workers must overcome a number of obstacles and hurdles. The violence itself is difficult because it is complicated and frequently traumatizing. Furthermore, due to financial limitations, a lack of social support networks, and other hurdles, women who experience intimate partner abuse might not have easy access to resources and support. Getting women to reveal abuse and seek treatment can be challenging, and there are other difficulties as well, such as the stigma attached to domestic violence. Dr. Bair-Merritt's,(2020).”Social workers need to understand the dynamics of intimate partner violence, including its root causes, consequences, and risk factors, in order to provide effective interventions. They also need to be aware of the unique barriers that women face when accessing services, such as fear of retribution from the abuser, lack of financial resources, and child care responsibilities.

The stigma attached to intimate partner violence is one of the biggest obstacles facing social workers. Social professionals may find it challenging to act successfully when stigma prevents women from seeking help. In addition to feeling humiliated or embarrassed to expose abuse, women may fear judgment or being held responsible for the violence. Working in communities where violence is accepted or where intimate partner violence is not well-known can be extremely difficult for social workers. Other difficulties might make it difficult for women to leave abusive situations and receive resources, such as a lack of accessible and cheap housing, childcare, and transportation. "One of the most important interventions that social workers can provide for women experiencing intimate partner violence is safety planning. This includes helping women develop a plan for how to leave an abusive relationship and how to stay safe once they have left. Safety planning should take into account the unique circumstances of each woman, including her access to financial resources, the availability of shelter, and the risk of retaliation from the abuser." The challenges and barriers to effective social work interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence is that they are often complex and multi-faceted. Social workers need to consider a range of factors when trying to help these women, including their individual circumstances, the context of the violence they are experiencing, and the limitations of the social services available to them. It is also important to remember that every woman's experience is unique, and that no one-size-fits-all solution exists.

## **2.6 The Role of Culture and Religion in Intimate Partner Violence**

In the context of violence against women, culture refers to the beliefs, values, and norms of a particular group of people. Religion refers to the specific beliefs and practices associated with a particular faith tradition. Both culture and religion can influence how violence against women is viewed and addressed. For example, in some cultures, violence against women may be seen as a family or private matter, while in others, it may be seen as a criminal matter. In some religions, the sanctity of marriage may be seen as more important than the safety of women. Edward Taylor's 1893 defined culture as "the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." An intricate and multifaceted problem is how culture and religion relate to violence against intimate partners. On the one hand, some religious and cultural customs could support ideals that excuse or justify violence against women. On the other side, various cultures and religions may give support and resources to women who are victims of violence as well as different viewpoints on gender roles and relationships. In addition, a woman's experiences of violence can be influenced by how culture and religion interact with other elements including socioeconomic status, immigration. Culture is not static, and it does not cause intimate partner violence in isolation. However, it is a factor in how intimate partner

violence is understood, responded to, and perpetuated." Dr. Pascale Fournier writes, (2017).

One specific example of the role of culture and religion in intimate partner violence is the issue of honor killings. In some cultures, women are killed by family members if they are perceived to have brought shame upon the family, for example by being a victim of sexual violence. These killings are often justified as a way to restore honor to the family. This practice highlights the complex ways that culture and religion can intersect with violence against women, and how violence against women can be normalized and even sanctioned by cultural and religious beliefs. Culture and religion can play a complex, multi-layered influence in intimate relationship violence. Sometimes, religious convictions can encourage or condone violence against women, or they can make it more difficult to ask for help or protection. For instance, certain religious scriptures could contain verses that support violence against women or that depicts women as inferior to or obedient to men. Women may also find it challenging to seek assistance or leave an abusive relationship due to conventional gender roles that are present in some religious communities.

It is crucial to remember that not all religions or religious groups support or condone violence against women. "The veil gives women the ability to be active participants in their own objectification and empowerment. When women choose to wear the veil and its various forms, they create a space where they can subvert the

objectification and empowerment that is often associated with their bodies in public." Dr.S.Fernea,(2015). In addition, preventing violence towards intimate partners can benefit from culture and religion. For instance, certain religious groups may offer assistance and resources to victims of violence or advocate for gender equality. Additionally, cultural ideals like respect, equality, and dignity can lessen violence and foster wholesome relationships. It's also crucial to remember that cultural and religious traditions can alter and evolve over time; they are not set in stone.

### **2.7 The Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Other Forms of Violence**

The concept that violence is not only a physical act but also influenced by the social, cultural, and political circumstances in which it occurs is known as the intersection of intimate partner violence. This indicates that a complex interaction of elements, including gender, ethnicity, class, and sexuality, can be interpreted as the cause of violence. This viewpoint enables us to comprehend both the causes and remedies of violence. For instance, it might make it easier for us to see why some groups, like women of color, are hit particularly hard by violence."Violence is not just about physical harm, but about systems of inequality that shape our daily lives and how we experience violence. These systems can include economic, political, and social inequalities, as well as the intersections of gender, race, class, and sexuality." In this quote, Ford highlights the importance of recognizing the multiple and overlapping forms of oppression that can contribute to violence. Dr Tanisha .C,(2019)

Violence against intimate partners is closely linked to other types of violence, including abuse of children, sexual assault, and elder abuse. According to studies, women who have suffered violence from an intimate partner are more likely to experience other types of violence in the future. This is probably due to a number of factors, including the fact that intimate partner abuse can make women feel helpless and afraid, making it challenging for them to get out from violent situations or seek help. Violence is also frequently used by abusers to influence and control their victims, which can have long-lasting negative repercussions on the victims' mental and physical health. The "cycle of violence" is a concept that helps to explain the link between intimate partner violence and other forms of violence. This cycle suggests that violence often occurs in a repeating pattern, with each act of violence leading to another and so on. This can create a cycle of violence that is difficult to break. However, it is possible to break this cycle with the right interventions and support. By addressing the underlying causes of violence, such as poverty, substance abuse, and mental health issues, we can help to prevent violence from occurring in the first place. According to Dr Tanisha .C ,(2019)"violence is not just about physical harm, but about systems of inequality that shape our daily lives and how we experience violence. These systems can include economic, political, and social inequalities, as well as the intersections of gender, race, class, and sexuality." In this quote, Ford highlights the importance of recognizing the multiple and overlapping forms of oppression that can

contribute to violence. Dr. Walker's is the first to introduced cycle violence (1979).”The cycle of violence is a three-stage process that has been observed in families where abuse occurs. The cycle can begin at any stage, and each incident of abuse can differ in severity. It must be stressed that not all families or relationships follow the cycle of violence, and that everyone has different experiences. However, for the purposes of this discussion, we will use the cycle as a model to understand abuse.”

The cycle of violence typically has four stages: tension building, violence, honeymoon, and calm. In the tension-building stage, there is often an increase in verbal or emotional abuse, which can escalate into physical violence in the next stage. After an episode of violence, there may be a "honeymoon" stage where the abuser tries to make amends or act remorseful. Finally, there is a period of calm, where everything seems to be back to normal, until the tension-building stage starts again. Dr. Laura S. Brown, " (2018).”The cycle of violence is a pattern that begins with a honeymoon period of reconciliation and appeasement, followed by a tension-building phase, which then escalates into an explosive incident. This is followed by the remorse phase, during which the perpetrator often apologizes and promises to change. However, the cycle then repeats itself again, often with increased intensity.”

Intimate partner violence can be linked to a variety of other types of violence. For instance, abusers who use violence against their partners as a means of controlling

and intimidating their children are frequently linked to child abuse. As abusers sometimes use threats of violence or sexual abuse to manipulate their partners, sexual violence can be related to intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence may also be related to maltreatment of the elderly and animals. A similar thread of power and control unites all of these different types of violence. The connection of this issue with intimate partner violence enables a more sophisticated and nuanced view of it. It considers how societal, cultural, and individual factors can affect how we experience violence.

## **2.8 The Role of Policy and Advocacy in Preventing and Responding to Intimate Partner Violence**

In order to stop and address intimate partner violence, policy and advocacy are crucial. For service providers, law enforcement, and other stakeholders, policies such as laws, rules, and guidelines can set criteria for how intimate partner violence should be dealt. For instance, laws can require training on intimate partner violence for law enforcement personnel, or they can allocate funds for shelters and other support services for victims. On the other side, advocacy can help spread the word about intimate partner abuse and seek to alter the attitudes and convictions that support this form of violence. According to the American Psychological Association (APA), a policy is defined as "a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual." In the context of intimate partner violence,

policies can refer to laws, regulations, or guidelines that address this issue. Dr. Rothman's ,(2017)"A comprehensive approach to preventing intimate partner violence must include both a focus on addressing risk factors for victimization and abuse perpetration, and on promoting healthy, equitable relationships in which all individuals feel safe and valued." Dr. Stephen R. Fawcett ,(2017)provides a comprehensive definition of advocacy. He defines advocacy as "the process of effectively influencing decision makers to advance the interests of individuals, groups, or society." Advocacy can be done at different levels, such as at the individual, community, or policy level.

In the context of intimate partner violence, advocacy efforts may focus on increasing awareness about the issue, changing public attitudes and beliefs, and advocating for policy changes. The practice of actively promoting or arguing for a subject or course of action is known as advocacy. In the context of intimate partner abuse, advocacy may involve tasks including bringing attention to the problem, informing people of the options available, and fighting to change laws and regulations. Additionally, advocacy may entail collaborating with survivors to make sure that their views are heard and that they receive the assistance and services they require. Policy and advocacy can play a vital role in preventing and responding to intimate partner violence. Policy can establish laws and regulations that promote safety and justice for survivors, such as protective orders and other legal protections. It can also provide

resources and support for survivors, such as funding for shelters and crisis centers. Advocacy can help to bring attention to the issue of intimate partner violence, change public perceptions, and shape policy decisions. Together, policy and advocacy can create a more effective system for addressing intimate partner violence and supporting survivors. Ann Coker ,(2014).Policy has the potential to transform the individual, organizational, and community responses to intimate partner violence by providing guidance for how systems should respond, creating a national framework for delivering services to survivors, and establishing funding mechanisms that can enhance prevention and intervention efforts." This emphasizes the power of policy to shape our response to intimate partner violence and make a difference in the lives of survivors. In preventing and responding to intimate partner violence, policy and advocacy play the following roles:

- Setting standards and guidelines: Policy can set standards and criteria for how various agencies, including law enforcement, healthcare, and social services, should react to intimate partner abuse.
- Allocating money: Policies may allocate money for services and initiatives that support victims of intimate partner violence and their families.

Policy and activism can affect public attitudes and perceptions about intimate partner abuse, which may result in stronger support for victims and their families. According to Dr. Coker "Policy can create a safety net for survivors, providing the resources and

support they need to make positive changes in their lives. It can also send a clear message that violence is not acceptable and that there are consequences for perpetrators." This quote highlights the importance of policy and advocacy in not only providing support to survivors, but also in creating a culture of accountability for perpetrators.

## **2.9 The Importance of Intersectional and Anti-Oppressive Approaches to Social Work With This Population**

An intersectional and anti-oppressive approach to social work with survivors of intimate partner violence is crucial for effectively addressing this issue. An intersectional approach recognizes that people's identities and experiences are shaped by multiple factors, such as race, gender, class, and sexual orientation. An anti-oppressive approach recognizes that systems of oppression, such as racism and sexism, can be embedded in our policies and institutions. By taking these approaches, social workers can ensure that their work is inclusive and equitable. According to Dr. Park, (2017)"Social workers must expand beyond a focus on individual-level factors to understand the complex and interrelated experiences of oppression experienced by many survivors of IPV, as well as the ways in which violence is influenced by broader systems of oppression. This requires a critical analysis of how social systems reinforce each other and their negative effects on survivors' experiences." Recognize

each person's specific experiences and needs, taking into account their overlapping identities and oppressions, while using an intersectional and anti-oppressive approach in social work with victims of intimate partner abuse. Work to eliminate oppressive structures like racism and sexism that fuel violence against intimate partners. Promote culturally sensitive policies and services that cater to the requirements of various groups. Assist survivors in their efforts to recover from the trauma of violence and develop resilience.

There are a number of reasons why it is important to take an intersectional and anti-oppressive approach to social work with survivors of intimate partner violence. First, it helps to ensure that social workers are able to meet the unique needs of each individual, rather than providing a one-size-fits-all approach. Second, it helps to create a more equitable and just society, by working to address the root causes of violence. Third, it helps to build resilience and promote healing in survivors, by providing culturally appropriate and trauma-informed services. "A critique of anti-oppressive social work, as well as a re-centering of intersectionality, is necessary for a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences of survivors of intimate partner violence. This requires a re-examination of the role of social workers and other service providers in perpetuating oppressive systems, and a re-orientation of practice to center the experiences and agency of survivors." - Dr. Elizabeth Geyerman ,(2017)

Given that these approaches can contribute to the development of a more thorough

and nuanced understanding of survivors' experiences, they are crucial in social work with survivors of intimate partner violence. This may result in interventions that are more successful and sympathetic as well as more successful attempts at prevention. These methods can also aid in the destruction of violent repressive institutions and the development of a society that is more just and equal.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

This study's framework was based on two main theories. They were

1. Feminist Theory
2. Social Learning Theory

### **Feminist Theory**

The focus of feminist theory in social work is on power dynamics in relationships and gender inequality. This notion emerged from the women's movement of the 1960s and 1970s, which questioned societal patriarchy and established gender norms. According to feminist theory, gender inequality is a systemic problem that has its roots in a variety of historical, cultural, and economic contexts. Additionally, it highlights the significance of empowerment and societal change in order to better the lives of women and girls. According to Sara Ahmed's (2017), feminism is "a form of critique that exposes the specific operations of power within institutions, social relations, and knowledge production." Ahmed's definition emphasizes the significance of comprehending how power functions inside systems and how this power can be

utilized to exclude or marginalize particular groups. Feminism is a social, political, and economic movement that seeks to advance gender equality and put an end to gender-based oppression and discrimination. It is an intricate, diverse movement that is always growing and changing.

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie (2014 ), explained feminism as "a belief in social, economic, and political equality of the sexes." Feminism, according to the author, is about equality and choice rather than man-hatred or female superiority. Adichie also underlines the significance of intersectionality in feminism, pointing out how other types of oppression, such as racism and classism, are linked to gender inequality. Feminist theory should be taken into account while working with women who have experienced intimate partner abuse because it will enable the women to place more emphasis on their strengths and resiliency than on their victimization. Raj and Silverman ,(2015)"focusing on strengths, problem solving, and promoting healthy empowerment is central to feminism and consistent with the ethics of caring“. They contend that interventions for women who have experienced intimate partner abuse should be built upon these concepts. They also talk about how important it is to take into account the social, interpersonal, and individual elements that might lead to violence. intimate partner violence is the result of male oppression of women within a patriarchal system in which men are the primary perpetrators of violence and women the primary victims the feminist theory try to let the woman know their position in

the society and to let them know that their have equal rights with the men in the society

This theory encourage women to make their own decisions about their lives and working to empower them. This theory will help create awareness to women experiencing intimate partner violence to be able to help themselves. Not to depend on anyone, it is due to depend on once partner that lead to intimate partner violence . Goodman et al, (2014) "it is important to recognize that women are experts on their own lives and need opportunities to discuss the range of options they have for coping with or exiting from abusive relationships". They stress the value of collaborating with women and letting them have control over their own lives. They also talk about how women need resources and assistance to make these choices. Feminist theory can be apply to women experiencing intimate partner violence ,it allow women know the course of intimate partner violence and give them inspiration to take control of their life ,not to be oppressed my men in the society.

### **Social Learning Theory**

Social learning theory is a theory that states that people learn from observing and interacting with others. This theory can be applied to the issue of intimate partner violence by understanding how people learn about violence from observing others. This includes how children learn from their parents, as well as how adults learn from

their peers and the media. Social learning theory can help explain why some people may be more likely to engage in or tolerate violence, and can inform interventions to reduce violence. According to Albert Bandura, (1977).social learning theory is "the view that people learn by observing the behavior of others and the consequences of those behaviors." In other words, we learn by watching and imitating the behavior of others, and by observing the rewards or punishments they receive for their actions. For example, if we see someone hitting their spouse and getting praised for it, we may be more likely to imitate that behavior. The four mediational processes of social learning theory were outlined by Albert Bandura in his 1977 book, Social Learning Theory. The four processes are:

- Attention: Paying attention to the behavior being observed is necessary for learning to occur. A behavior must grab our attention before it can be imitated.
- Retention: The information that is observed must be remembered or stored in order to be applied later.
- Reproduction: The observed behavior must be reproduced or imitated in order for learning to occur.
- Motivation: There must be a desire or motivation to imitate the behavior that is observed.

Albert R. Karoly. " (2016), Karoly discusses the four mediational processes of social learning and how they work together to influence behavior. He also explores the role

of context in social learning and how factors such as culture and social norms can affect learning. B. F. Skinner believes that learning involves shift in overt behavior. A change in human behavior occurs as the outcome of an person's response to stimuli (events) that take place in the surrounding. Vicarious reinforcement is a key concept in the social learning theory. This relates to the premise that even if we don't personally experience the repercussions of other people's actions, we can learn from how they behave. For instance, even if we haven't personally received the praise, we could learn that violence is a desirable conduct if we watch someone else getting commended for it. Without our conscious knowledge, this kind of learning can take place and it can have a significant impact on how we behave.

Kohler et al,(2014): "The possibility of vicarious reinforcement means that we need not interact with the world by our own actions alone.

Self-efficacy is a concept in the social learning theory. This is a reference to someone's confidence in their capacity to carry out a specific action or task. Self-efficacy can be influenced by a variety of things, such as prior experiences, people you observe, and social influence. While those with low self-efficacy may give up more readily, those with high self-efficacy are more inclined to undertake and persevere with challenging undertakings. Observational learning is another distinct component of the social learning theory. This is a reference to the method of learning through observation of others and the results of their activities. Social work use social

learning theory to help women experiencing intimate partner violence, by assisting women in recognizing and comprehending the potential significance of vicarious reinforcement in their romantic relationships. Social workers can assist women in ending the cycle of violence by assisting them in seeing that they are learning to accept violence by watching their partners' conduct.

Social workers can assist women in developing a stronger sense of self-efficacy, or confidence in their capacity to alter their life. Help the woman create a plan for reaching her goals and help her set goals for herself. Her feeling of confidence and self-control may improve as a result. Work with the lady to discover and capitalize on her assets, including her network of allies and the backing of the community. "With social learning theory as its foundation, the community approach acknowledges that people acquire much of their behavior from observing others and learning from feedback they receive from the environment. In this regard, social learning theory emphasizes that it is not sufficient to simply view intimate partner violence as an individual problem or to intervene with victims or perpetrators on an individual basis." - Terry Nagel (2017).

## **2.10 Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence**

Risk factors for intimate partner violence are individual, relationship, and societal factors that can increase the likelihood of someone experiencing or perpetrating violence in their intimate relationships. These risk factors can be related

to an individual's history, current circumstances, and overall environment."Results indicate that intimate violence is a complex problem that is associated with a wide range of individual, familial, and societal risk factors. Given the multiple risk factors that have been identified in this study, prevention efforts should be multi-pronged, addressing multiple factors at individual, familial, and societal levels."Hines and colleagues (2020): According to risk factors, believing in traditional gender roles, such as the idea that males should run the home and dominate women, has been linked to a higher likelihood of intimate partner violence. This is so that the use of violence to keep power in a relationship doesn't become normalized by established gender roles. These ideas may also make women feel helpless and unable to escape violent situations. "Intimate partner violence is a complex problem that has been associated with a number of risk factors, including individual, relationship, and societal factors. It is important to consider the full range of risk factors in order to develop effective interventions." - Garside & Marsh (2022).

Being exposed to violence in the household in the past, either as a child or an adult, is a risk factor. As a result, using violence may become more acceptable, and it may be more challenging for individuals to identify abusive behaviors in their own relationships. Furthermore, being exposed to violence increases the chance of developing mental health issues and substance abuse, all of which are linked to an increased likelihood of intimate partner violence. "It is important to consider multiple

factors when looking at the risk of intimate partner violence perpetration. An individual's history and current circumstances, such as exposure to trauma or abuse as a child, can have a significant impact on their risk of becoming violent in their relationships as adults."Hines et al. (2020): Numerous risk factors for violence towards intimate partners have been discovered via research.

- Being a woman is one of them.
- Being subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological abuse as a youngster.
- Possessing a past history of mental health issues
- Abusing drugs or alcohol.
- A history of exposure to domestic abuse.
- Adhering to conventional views about gender roles.
- Lacking confidence in oneself.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

Research methodology refers to numerous techniques for gathering data for studies. Both theoretical and applied research may use the acquired data. This chapter discusses the many procedures and approaches used for the research. These include the choice of study, design, population, sampling technique, data source, operation of variables, research instrument and model specification, and data analysis plan.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design is a strategy or blueprint outlining the specifics of how a study will be conducted. The study's goal will determine the type of design that is appropriate. In order to achieve generalizability; the survey research design will be used for this study.

#### **3.2 Population of Study**

The study's population, which will be used to determine the sample size, consists of the study was done in Ogbe Community, a diverse urban community in Benin City, Edo State's Oredo Local Government Area (LGA). The neighborhood, which houses the Oba's Palace and Samuel Ogbemudia Stadium, Ring road, Plymouth road, and has a decent interconnecting road network, business centers, banks, a police station, schools, a market, hotels, etc., lies in the "heart" of Benin City. Its population

is estimated to be 4000. The population of this study consists of dating and married couple who are 18years and above ,who reside and work in Ogbe community in Oredo local government area of Edo state.

### **3.3. Sample Size**

This study adopted the community-based descriptive cross-sectional study. .Using simple random Sampling technique a sample of 25 participants each from Oba palace, Samuel Ogbemudia Stadium, ring road and zabayor)will be selected from each area giving the total of 100 participants .

### **3.4 Sampling Technique**

Multistage sampling technique (which is a cluster sampling technique) will be used in the selection of the sample size .The population will include male and female members in the community. Having shared the community into three areas, sample will be draw from them. The purpose of using this type of cluster sampling technique is to ensure generalizability

### **3.5 Method and Instrument for Data Collection**

The questionnaire was utilized to collect data in this study since it is the most widely used in research and evaluation of affective behavior in the field of the community. In order to gather demographic information and measure respondents' effective behavior without having to watch them behave, a collection of questions known as a questionnaire is distributed to the respondents. Interest, attitude, beliefs,

perception, feelings, and views are among the affective behaviors that can be effectively examined by questionnaire. But for this study, respondents from the Ogbe community in the Oredo Local Government Area of the State of Edo would receive the closed-ended questionnaire .

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

The simple percentage and Chi-Square method of hypothesis testing will be employed in the analysis of this study as two fundamentally simple analytical methods. The distribution of observations into categories will be put to the test using the Chi-Square statistic. The assumption of the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is that the observed and predicted frequencies were identical. If the frequencies you found match the anticipated frequencies exactly, then  $\chi^2 = 0$ . By comparing it to a table of chi-square distributions based on the number of degrees of freedom for your sample, which is the number of categories minus 1, you may determine if a given  $\chi^2$  is statistically significant.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

#### **4.0 Preamble**

This chapter is concerned with the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the data collected through the questionnaire distributed to the respondents. The section A is concerned with details that reveal the demographic data of the respondents while section B of the analysis is concerned with drawing up certain conclusion on the basis of the stated research objectives and research questions.

#### **4.1 Data Presentation and Data Analysis**

The data analyses were solemnly based on the data collected from the field and have been fully analyzed using the frequency distribution. The analyses were based on the questions contained in section A and B of the questionnaire. One hundred and twenty (100) questionnaires were administered to both male and female in the study area and out of which One hundred and twenty (100) questionnaires which represent a 100% response rate on the questions answered and returned valid for analysis.

## SECTION A: BIODATA

### Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

**Table 1: Sex Distribution of Respondents**

SEX	Frequency	Percentage%
Male	40	40
Female	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 1 above showed that 40 of the participants which represent 40% of the sample population were male while 60 of the participants which represent 60% of the sample population were females. This implies that majority of the respondents were females.

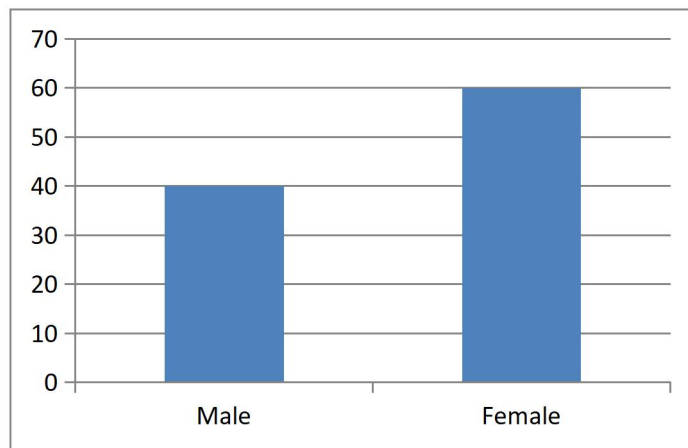


Figure 4.1 showing the sex distribution of Respondents

**Table 2: Age Distribution of Respondents**

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage%
18-25	10	10
26-30	30	30
31 above	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 2 above shows the age group distribution of the sample population which indicated that 10 participants fall within the age group 18-25 which represent 10% of the sample population while 30 participants fall within the age group 26-30 which represent 30% of the sample population and 60 participants fall within age group 18 and above which represent 60% of the sample population. This implies that majority of the respondents were between 31-above years.

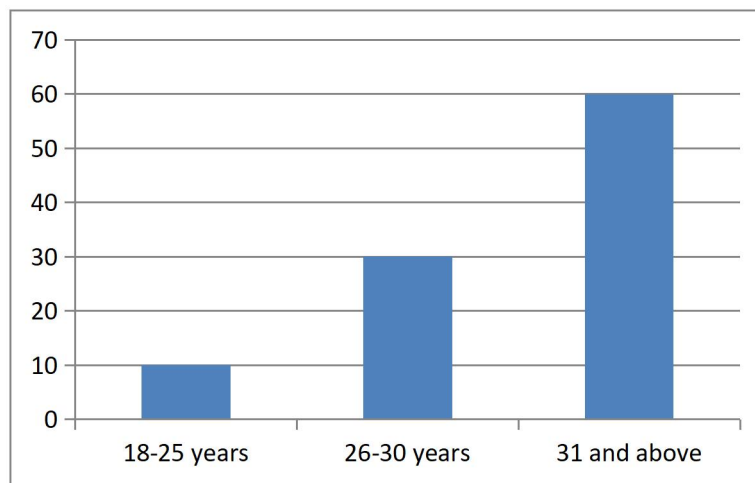


Figure 4.2 showing the age distribution of Respondents

**Table 3: Marital status Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Single	10	10
Married	25	25
Separated	35	35
Divorced	15	15
Widowed	15	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 3 above shows the marital status distribution of the sample population which indicated that 10 participants fall within the class of single which represent 10% of the sample population, 25 participants fall within the class of married which represent 25% of the sample population while 35 participants fall within the class of separated which represents 35% of the sample population, 15 participants fall within the class of Divorced which represents 15%of the sample population and 15 participants fall within the class of widowed which represent 15% of the sample population. This implies that majority of the respondents were between married.

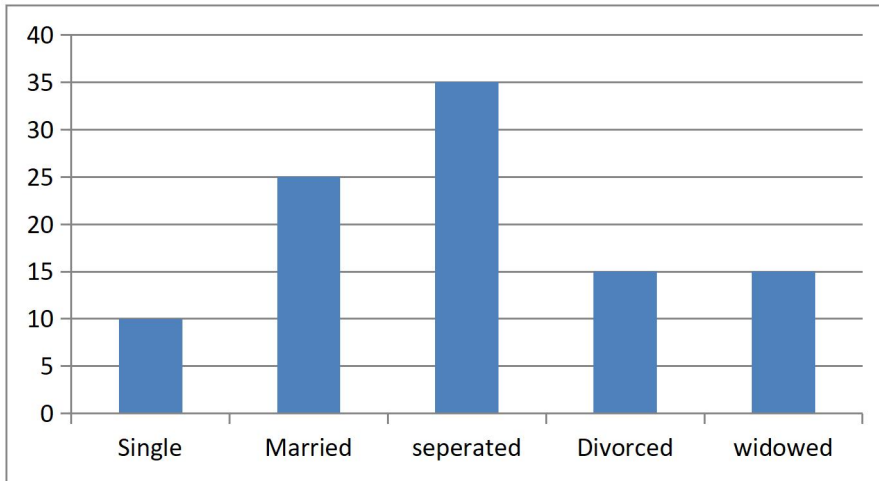


Figure 4.3 showing the marital status distribution of Respondents

**Table 4: Religious Distribution of Respondents**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Christian	65	65
Muslim	35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 4 above shows the religion distribution of the sample population of participants which indicated that 65 participants were Christians which represent 65% of the sample population. Whereas 35 participants were Muslims which represent 35% of the sample population. This implies that majority of the respondents were Christians.

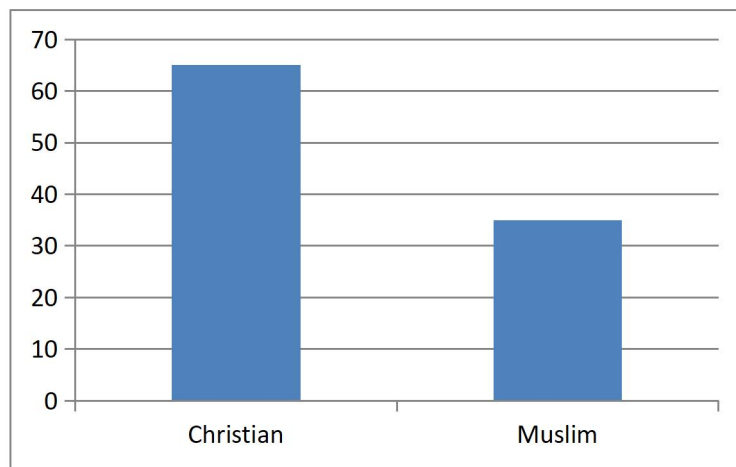


Figure 4.4 showing the religion distribution of Respondents

**Table 5: Name of Areas Distribution of Respondents**

Areas	Frequency	Percentage%
Oba's Palace	10	10
Samuel Ogbemudia stadium	25	25
Ring road	40	40
Plymoth Road	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 5 showed that the respondents from the areas distribution were evenly represented or selected; Obas' 10%, Samuel Ogbemudia stadium 25%, Ring Road 40%, Plymouth road 25%, respectively for each of the areas. The result show that Ring road area have the highest population.

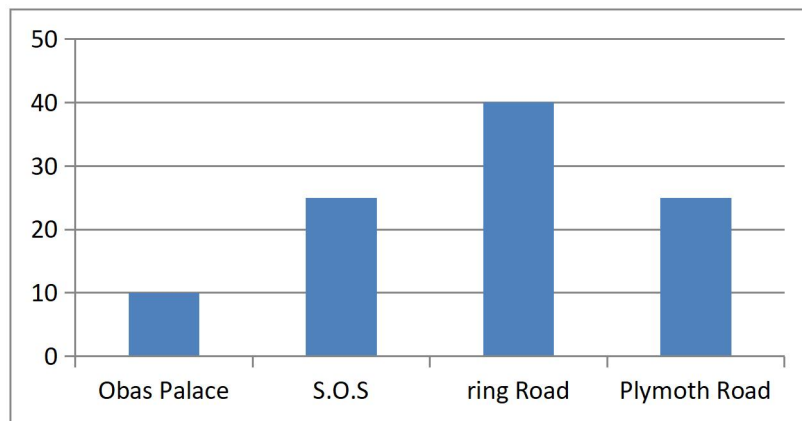


Figure 4.5 showing the names of areas distribution of Respondents

**Table 6: Educational status of Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Educational status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
No formal	15	15
Primary	25	25
Secondary	25	25
Tertiary completed	35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 6 above shows the educational status distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 15 participants had no formal educational status which represent 15% of the sample population, 25 participants had primary school educational status which represent 25% of the sample population. Whereas 25 participants had secondary educational status which represent 25% of the sample population, 35(35%) participants had tertiary educational status.

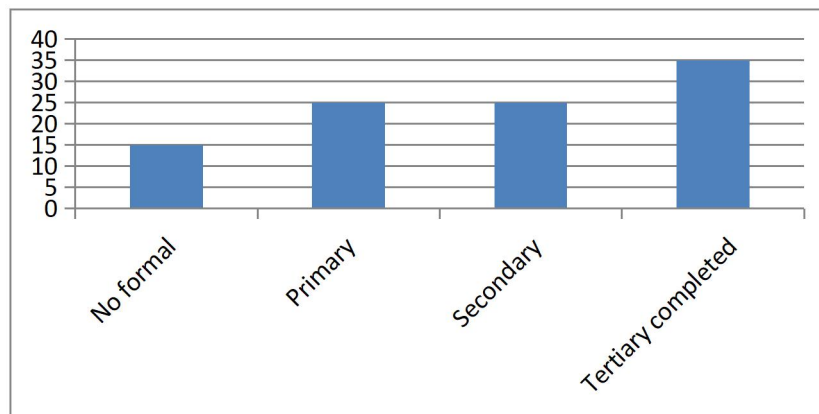


Figure 4.6 showing the educational status distribution of Respondents

**Table 7: Ethnic group Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Benin	40	40
Esan	30	30
Igbo	20	20
Yoruba	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 7 above shows the ethnic group distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 40 participants were Benin which represent 15% of the sample population, 30 participants were Esan which represent 30% of the sample population. Whereas 20 participants were Igbo which represent 20% of the sample population, 10(10%) participants were Yoruba. The highest ethnic group is Benin.

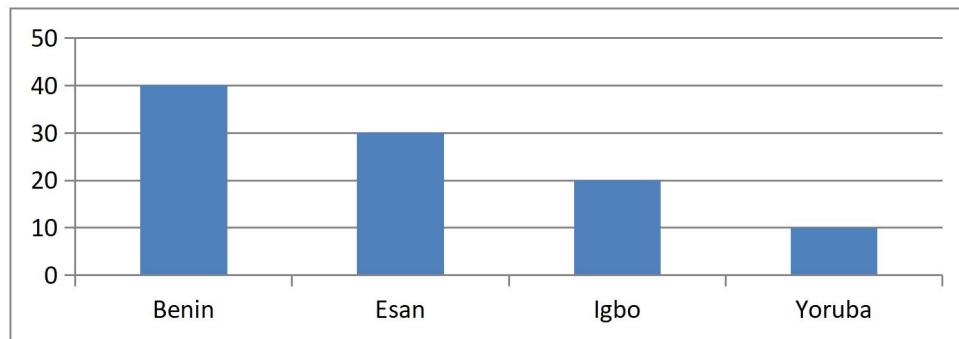


Figure 4.7 showing the Ethnic group distribution of Respondents

**Table 8: Employment status Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Employment status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Employed	40	40
Unemployed	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 7 above shows the employment status distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 40 participants were employed which represent 40% of the sample population and 60 participants were unemployed which represent 60% of the sample population.

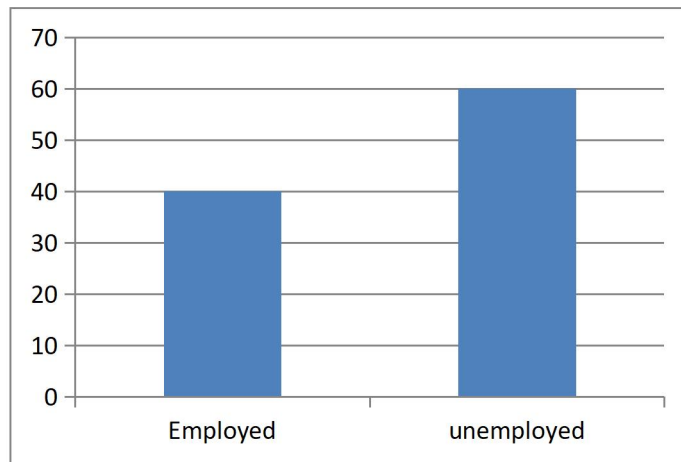


Figure 4.8 showing the Employment Status distribution of Respondents

**Table 9: Sexual abuse response Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Ever	30	30
Never	70	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: field survey, 2023**

The data in table 9 above shows the sexual abuse response distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 30 participants had experience sexual abuse which represent 30% of the sample population and 70 participants had never experience which represent 70% of the sample population.

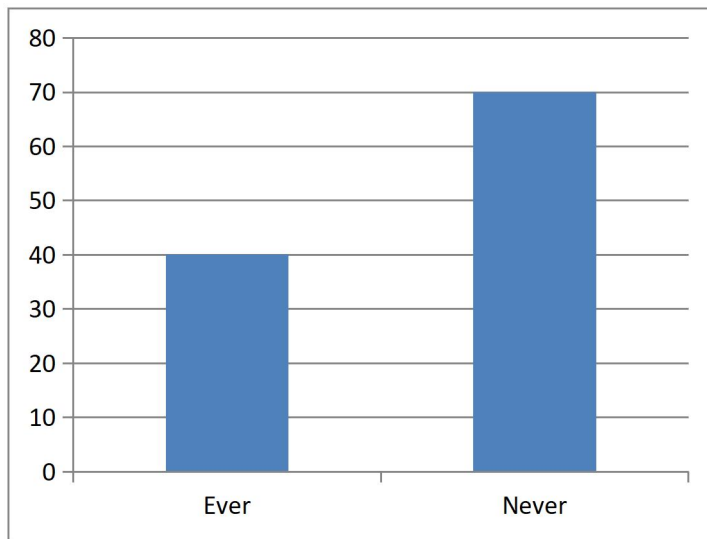


Figure 4.9 showing the sexual abuse response distribution of Respondents

**Table 10: Physical abuse response Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Ever	84	84
Never	16	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The data in table 10 above shows the physical abuse response distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 84 participants had experience physical abuse which represent 84% of the sample population and 16 participants had never experience physical abuse which represent 16% of the sample population.

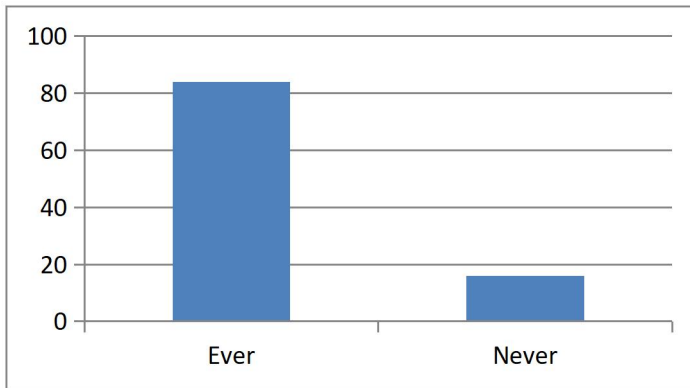


Figure 4.10 showing the physical abuse response distribution of Respondents

**Table 11: Emotional abuse Distribution of the respondents**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>
Ever	50	50
Never	50	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** Field survey, 2023

The data in table 11 above shows the physical abuse response distribution of participants of the sample population which indicated that 50 participants had experience emotional abuse which represent 50% of the sample population and 50 participants had never experience emotional abuses which represent 50% of the sample population. This table revealed that both participants have the same response 50%

## 4.2 Discussion and Analysis of Objectives

In the research, three objectives were analyzed to determine social work intervention with women experiencing intimate partner violence.

### Section B: Research Questions

**4.2.1: OBJECTIVES ONE:** To examine the course of intimate partner violence sex experiencing by women in their marriage

**Table 4.2.1: Do Poor Women Experience Intimate Partner Violence More**

Response	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative percentage
Yes	20	20	20.0
I agree	21	21	41.0
No	29	29	60
Disagree	11	11	89.0
WYT	19	19	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** Field work, 2023

This table 4.3 above show that out of the total of 100(100%) participant, majority 41(41%) indicated yes and agree to the postulation “do poor women experience intimate partner violence more’. Closely to this is participant 40(40%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participant 19(19%) indicated WTY (what they think). Thus form the above result above it can be deduced that majority of the participant both agree to the postulation above which therefore implies that women experiencing intimate partner violence due to poverty.

**Table 4.2.2: Does culture influences intimate partner violence.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percent</b>
Yes	25	25.0	25.0
Agree	39	39.0	64.0
No	26	26.0	90.0
Disagree	4	4.0	94.0
WYT	6	6.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source: Field work, 2023**

The table 4.4.2 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 64(64%) indicated yes and agree to the postulation that culture influence intimate partner violence. Closely to this are participants 30(30%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 6(6%) stated what they think. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 64(64%) both yes and agree to the postulation above. This from the result above it can be deduced that culture influence intimate partner violence. Furthermore a 30years female participants, had this to day “culture influence intimate partner violence, because of the high value he place on men and male children allowing them to do what they like in the society”

**Table 4.2.3: Is intimate partner violence an issue since it is not penalized by the law and community**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	37	37	37.0
I agree	16	16	53.0
No	16	16	69.0
Disagree	10	10	79.0
WYT	21	21	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source: Fieldwork, 2023**

The table 4.2.3 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 53(53%) indicated Yes and agree to the statement that is intimate partner violence an issue since it is not penalized by the law and community. Closely to this is participants 26(26%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other respondents i.e. 21(21%), indicated WYT. Form the foregoing, majority of the overall participants (57%) both Yes and agree to the postulation above while minority (26%) of the participants indicated No and disagree. Thus from the above, it can be deduce that intimate partner violence an issue since it is not penalized by the law and community.

**Table 4.2.4: It is the ideas that males are superior to females that influence intimate partner violence.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	40	40	40.0
I agree	38	38	78.0
No	8	8	86.0
Disagree	2	2	88.0
WYT	12	12	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source: Field work, 2023.**

The table 4.2.4 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants majority 78(78%) indicated Yes and agree to the postulation that it is the ideas that males are superior to females that influence intimate partner violence. Closely to this are participants 12(12%) who indicated WYT to the above postulation. Other respondents i.e. 10(10%) indicated No and disagree respectively. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants (78%) both participants Yes and Agree to the postulation above while minority (10%) of the participants, response No and disagree to the above postulation. Thus from the result above, it can be deduce that males are superior to females that influence intimate partner violence.

#### 4.2.2: OBJECTIVE 2: THE IMPACT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

**Table 4.2.1: Does drug and alcohol influence men to violate their wives.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	37	37	37.0
I agree	10	10	47.0
No	16	16	63.0
Disagree	16	16	79.0
WYT	21	21	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The table 4.2.1 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 47(47%) indicated yes and agree to the postulation that drugs and alcohol influence men to violate their wives. Closely to this is participants 32(32%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 21(21%), indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of all participants (47%) both indicated yes and agree to the postulation above. Thus from the result above, it can be deduced that drugs and alcohol influence men to violate their wives.

**Table 4.2.2: Men and women are both impacted by intimate partner violence**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	3	3	3.0
Agree	15	15	18.0
No	40	40	32.0
Disagree	28	28	72.0
WYT	14	14	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** field work, 2023

This table 4.2.2 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 68(68%) indicated No and Disagree to the statement that “men and women are influence by intimate partner violence “. Closely to this participants 18(18%) who indicated Yes and agree to the above postulation. Other participants 14(14%) indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 68(68%) both indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. furthermore a 49 year male participants had this to say “male are more likely to inflict pain to women more either physical or emotional”.

**Table 4.2.3: Do intimate partner violence always have a serious psychological effect on the children**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	49	49	49.0
Agree	33	33	82.0
No	6	6	88
Disagree	10	10	98.0
WYT	2	2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** field work, 2023

This table 4.2.3 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 82(82%) indicated Yes and Agree to the statement that “do intimate partner violence always have a serious psychological effect on children”. Closely to this participants 16(16%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 2(2%) indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 82(82%) both indicated yes and agree to the above postulation. furthermore a 24 year female participants had this to say “children from intimate partner violence home usually face depression and anxiety about future relationship”.

**4.3.3: OBJECTIVE 3: TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION IN IMPROBING THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL WELLBEING OF WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERCIENCED INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

**Table 4.3.1:** Do the counseling services provided by social Workers help in early intervention services to families at risk

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	24	24	24.0
I agree	44	44	68.0
No	14	14	82.0
Disagree	12	12	94.0
WYT	6	6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** Field work, 2023

The table 4.3.1 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 68(68%) indicated yes and agree to the postulation that “Do the counseling services provided by social Workers help in early intervention services to families at risk?”. Closely to this is participants 26(26%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 6(6%), indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of all participants 68(68%) both indicated yes and agree to the postulation above. Thus from the result above, it can be deduced that the counseling services provided by social Workers help in early intervention services to families at risk.

**Table 4.3.2: Can Social worker help in recreating unity to families who experience intimate Partner Violence**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	43	43	43.0
Agree	39	39	82.0
No	10	10	88.0
Disagree	2	2	98.0
WYT	6	6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** field work, 2023

This table 4.3.2 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 82(82%) indicated Yes and Agree to the statement that “Can Social worker help in recreating unity to families who experience intimate Partner Violence”. Closely to this participants 12(12%) who indicated No and Disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 6(6%) indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 82(82%) both indicated Yes and Agree to the above postulation. furthermore a 25 year male participants had this to say “social workers play an important role in creating unity in families who face intimate partner violence”.

**Table 4.3.3: Social Workers can lend their voices to help and rebuild cultural ideology and mold society policies that will greatly less the issue of intimate Partner Violence**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	38	38	38.0
Agree	40	40	78.0
No	8	8	90.0
Disagree	2	2	98.0
WYT	12	12	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** field work, 2023

This table 4.3.3 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 78(78%) indicated Yes and Agree to the statement that “ Social Workers can lend their voices to help and rebuild cultural ideology and mold society policies that will greatly Less the issue of intimate Partner Violence”. Closely to this participants 10(10%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 12(12%) indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 78(78%) both indicated yes and agree to the above postulation. furthermore a 23 year old female participants had this to say “social workers using their skill in cultural diversity can influence societal policies which will in turn reduce intimate partner violence”.

**Table 4.3.4: The mass media can help in reducing the problem of intimate Partner Violence**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage%</b>	<b>Cumulative percentage</b>
Yes	49	49	49.0
Agree	33	33	82.0
No	10	10	88.0
Disagree	2	2	98.0
WYT	6	6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Source:** field work, 2023

This table 4.2.4 above shows that out of the total of 100(100%) participants, majority 82(82%) indicated Yes and Agree to the statement that “The mass media can help in reducing the problem of intimate partner violence”. Closely to this participants 12(12%) who indicated No and disagree to the above postulation. Other participants 6(6%) indicated WYT. From the foregoing, majority of the overall participants 82(82%) both indicated yes and agree to the above postulation. furthermore a 27 year old male participants had this to say “the mass media have provided a platform for people who experienced intimate partner violence to seek help”.

#### **4.4 Hypothesis Testing**

**Ho:** There is no significant relationship between social work and intimate partner violence

**Table 4.4.1: Intimate partner violence will reduce if social workers intervene**

**Chi-Square Tests**

	<b>Value</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</b>
Pearson Chi-Square	14.527 <sup>a</sup>	12	.268
Likelihood ratio	13.966	12	.303
Linear by –Linear Association	2.869	1	.090
N of Valid Cases	100		

**a.** 8 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5

**b.** The minimum expected count is 1.76.

**RULE:** when the calculated value is less than the tabulated value, you accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis

**FINDINGS:** Chi square table 4.4.1 above indicates the calculated value of 14.527 at the degree of freedom (12). The table value of the chi square is 21.03. Here the table value (21.03) is lower than the calculated value (14.527) therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

**DECISION:** From the foregoing, since the table value (21.03) is lower than the calculated value (14.527), the null hypothesis is therefore rejected. Thus, the hypothetical statement that there is no significant relationship between social work and intimate partner violence is rejected. The implication of this is that, there is a significant relationship between social work and intimate partner violence.

## HYPOTHESIS TWO

**Ho:** Social work has no negative significant influence on intimate partner violence

**Table 4.4.2: Intimate partner violence affects my children psychologically.**

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.249 <sup>a</sup>	8	.140
Likelihood ratio	15.326	8	.053
Linear by –Linear Association	5.150	1	.023
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 6 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5.

b. The minimum expected count is 1.10.

**RULE:** when the calculated value is less than the tabulated value, you accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis

**FINDINGS:** Chi square table 4.4.2 above indicates the calculated value of 12.249 at the degree of freedom (8). The table value of the chi square is 15.51. Here the table value (15.51) is greater than the calculated value (12.249) therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted.

**DECISION:** From the foregoing, since the table value (15.51) is greater than the calculated value (12.249), the null hypothesis is therefore accepted. Thus, the hypothetical statement that Social work has no negative significant influence on intimate partner violence is therefore accepted. The implication of this is that Social

work has no negative significant influence on intimate partner violence.

### **HYPOTHESIS THREE**

**Ho:** Social work has positive impact on intimate partner violence

**Table 4.4.3: there is improvement in the reduction of intimate partner violence through social work intervention.**

#### **Chi-Square Tests**

	<b>Value</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</b>
Pearson Chi-Square	4.314 <sup>a</sup>	8	.828
Likelihood ratio	5.106	8	.746
Linear by –Linear Association	.157	1	.692
N of Valid Cases	100		

**a.** 7 cells (46.7%) have expected count less than 5.

**b.** The minimum expected count is 20.

**RULE:** when the calculated value is less than the tabulated value, you accept the null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis

**FINDINGS:** Chi square table 4.4.3 above indicates the calculated value of 4.314 at the degree of freedom (8). The table value of the chi square is 15.51. Here the table value (15.51) is greater than the calculated value (4.314) therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted.

**DECISION:** From the foregoing, since the table value (15.51) is greater than the calculated value (4.314), the null hypothesis is therefore accepted. Thus, the hypothetical statement that Social work has positive significant influence on intimate

partner violence is therefore accepted. The implication of this is that Social work has positive significant influence on intimate partner violence.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Preamble**

This chapter shows the summary of the findings, the conclusion made as well as the recommendation.

#### **5.1 Summary of Findings**

The study looked at the social work intervention with women experiencing intimate partner violence in Ogbe community. In examining the effects, we adopted the descriptive survey research design with the population data gotten from Ogbe community, Benin City, Edo State. Moreover, the objectives here is to examine how effective are social work intervention in improving the physical, mental and emotional well-being of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in Ogbe community, the impact of intimate partner violence on women experiencing it and the effectiveness of social work intervention in improving the physical, mental and emotional well-being of women who have experienced intimate partner violence within the study Area.

In this study, the instrument used was the questionnaires – which consists of parts of section A and section B – with the part of section A consisting of keys to elicit relevant bio-data of the respondents; while section B is the section that deals with items from the research questions and their relevant interpretations. In the research,

the sample size was 100 hundred (100). At the end of the distribution of the questionnaires, the 100 hundred copies of the questionnaire were collected and seen to be valid. Furthermore, the data were gathered and analyzed using frequency table, percentages and bar charts.

After carrying out the analysis, the summary of the research findings established the followings:

- Social work intervention is effective in the improving the physical, mental and emotional well-being of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in Ogbe community. This evident in that, the counseling services provided by social workers help in early intervention services to families at risk of intimate partner violence, Social worker help in recreating unity to families who experience intimate Partner Violence and Social Workers lend their voices to help and rebuild cultural ideology and mold society policies that will greatly less the issue of intimate Partner Violence
- The impacts of intimate partner violence on women experiencing it are lack of trust, Inability to communicate effectively and resolve conflicts, mental health problems, negative psychological impact on their children i.e. lack of overall social skills and difficulty in controlling emotions or behaviors at school.
- The sex experience of women exposed to intimate partner violence in their marriage ranges from non-consensual sex, fear and intimidation, physical and

sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, isolation, trauma and PTSD and male dominance.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

What is evident from the findings of this research is that experiences of women exposed to intimate partner violence in Ogbé community and by extension Edo state is devastating. The effects call for an overall analysis of social work involvement and intervention so as to avoid future reoccurrence of such effects. To this end, social work intervention, the impact of intimate partner violence on women experiencing it and, the sex experience of women exposed to intimate partner violence in their marriage ought to be re-examined. It can also be deduced from this study that the effects of intimate partner violence cut across gender, age group, religion, educational status, ethnic group, employment status. In other words, the vice is a respecter of no person as its ravaging instincts on the psychological, social and educational status of women knew no bounds. It is therefore important to state here that those social impediments that militate against psychological, social and educational status of women in the state and the nation at large should be taken into consideration in order to prevent future occurrences. Besides, social workers should be involved in the implementation of policies and programs to properly manage the issue, and its associated social challenges should be given proper attention.

### 5.3 Recommendations

Flowing from above summary of finding and conclusion of this study, the following recommendations were made: To remedy the intimate partner violence situation in Ogbe community and by Extension Edo state, All stakeholders must be involved - The communities, religious groups, institutions, government at all levels.

- Seminars and workshops, where trained counselors would assist in propagating the anti-domestic violence campaign, should be organized. There is the need to create awareness at these forums, to underscore the fact that violence in the home serves as a breeding ground for violence in the society. The need to regard intimate partner violence from a psychological rather than a socio-cultural perspective should be emphasized.
- Social workers should conduct community awareness campaigns on the dynamics of intimate partner violence, its consequences, and available resources. Provide educational workshops to schools, community groups, and religious organizations on healthy relationships and conflict resolution.
- In schools, during Parents' Teachers' Association meetings, the school counselor could give enlightenment talks, encouraging parents to use disciplinary measures, which are non-violent on their children and avoid exposing children to domestic violent of any form.

- Social workers should establish a 24/7 crisis hotline or support center where individuals experiencing intimate partner violence can seek immediate assistance and guidance. Trained social workers should respond effectively to crisis situations, ensuring the safety of victims offering confidential counseling services for survivors of intimate partner violence to address trauma, build self-esteem, and develop coping strategies.
- The school counselor could organize group counseling sessions for the different age groups and classes, on the advantages of a violence free society. The boys, in particular should be counseled on how to grow up into ‘healthy’ men. There are influences within the home, outside the home, from friends, the internet, music and movies –messages that show that a man must be tough and in control in a relationship. The children should be taught how to be assertive without being aggressive. They should be taught how to express anger and frustration without violence. In counseling individual students with anger problem, the various anger management techniques should be taught.
- Social workers should partner with local healthcare providers, police departments, schools, and religious institutions to create a coordinated response to intimate partner violence. They should establish referral systems to ensure survivors have access to a range of services.

- Social workers should step up their place and relevance in the society in providing counsel and advocacy for the vulnerable in the society (women children, disadvantaged and those with disability).
- In addition, social workers should be consulted by government to provide social support services for the family and individuals in order for them to be able to withstand the challenges of social upheavals and psychological pain.

## REFERENCE

- Adichie, C. N. (2014). *We should all be feminists*. Fourth Estate. <http://www.harpercollins.co.uk/9780008115272/we-should-all-be-feminists>
- Ahmed, S. (2017). *Living a feminist life*. Duke University Press. 60(3),45-50
- Bair-Merritt, K. L. (2022). Ethical challenges in research with families: Addressing concerns through practical examples. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 128, 105887.
- Bair-Merritt, K. L., Subramanian, D. & Miles, S. L. (2020). Doing qualitative research with families experiencing complex adversity: Tales of doing it wrong and doing it right. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 110, 105386
- Bandura, A. (1977). Social learning theory. Prentice-Hall,Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory - Simply Psychology[www.simplypsychology.org](http://www.simplypsychology.org) › bandura
- Benoit, B. D., Swank, E. A. & Ayres, J. (2015). Promoting social work training in social ecological practice for intimate partner violence. *Social Work Education*, 34(5), 579-591.
- Bogo, M. & Moore, R. (2014). Innovation, social work, and social change: A research agenda. *Research on Social Work Practice*, 24(3), 302-315.
- Boyel, O. A. (2017). Understanding the socio-economic inequalities of intimate partner violence in sub-Saharan Africa. *Social Indicators Research*, 129(1), 51-67.
- Brown, L. S. (2018). *Building a trauma-informed practice*. Routledge. 2(3),68-77
- Buel, K. (2016). Social work with men: Practice issues and recommendations. *Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work*, 31(2), 155-164.
- Coker, A. L. (2014). The future of social work in addressing violence against women and girls. In N. A. P. J. Gelman, J. M. Graham-Bermann, & M. A. Edleson (Eds.), *The future of social work in addressing violence against women and girls: Critical issues for research, policy, and practice* (pp. 15-32). Columbia University Press.
- Epstein, D. (2015). Broken windows, domestic violence, and the rise of mandatory arrest. *Columbia Law Review*, 115(5), 1241-1305.

- Fawcett, S. R. (2017). *Elements of social work research: A practical guide for everyone*. Oxford University Press ,Article 25,(1),547-564
- Ferne, S. A. (2015). Intersectionality: Implications for social work practice. *British Journal of Social Work*, 45(7), 2058-2075.
- Ford, T. C. C. (2019). The experiences of black social workers as organizational change agents. *Administration in Social Work*, 43(4), 454-471.
- Fournier, P. (2017). *Batterer intervention programs: Critical perspectives*. New York University Press ,7(4),77-80
- Garside, S. & Marsh, J. (2022). *Social work and mental health: Building effective relationships*. Routledge. 31(2),127-149
- Geyerman, E. A. (2017). *Gender, ethnic, and cultural issues in social work practice*. Routledge. 4(1),39-42
- Gilgun, J. P. (2016). *Passionate social work: Learning to love social justice and change*. Columbia University Press. 88(7),702-711
- Goodman, B. W., Swift, E. A. S. & Mook, M. A. (2014). *The social work skills workbook: A guide to interpersonal communication skills in social work*. Routledge, 1,(5),120-125
- Halberstam, J. (2018). *Wild things: The disorder of desire*. Duke University Press. 45(4),405-429
- Harris, L. E. (2017). *Evidence-based practice in social work: Making it work in the real world*. Guilford Press,42(7)89-100
- Heise, L., & Garcia-Moreno, C. (2002). Domestic violence: A global public health problem. In J. E. Watts & A. Zimmerman (Eds.), *Public health and human rights*, pp.377-414
- Helms, S. A. (2011). *A critical thinking approach to evidence-based social work practice. A practical guide*. Routledge.131(2),127-194
- Hines, T. G., Jones, L. K. & Armstrong, K. D. (2020). *Trauma-informed social work practice with veterans*. Oxford University Press. 1(2),32-34
- Hines, T. G., Robbins, C. J. & Haynes, D. E. (2020). *Trauma-informed social work practice with vulnerable and oppressed groups*. Springer Publishing Company. 3:1309-1315

- Hollister, J. L. (2017). Cultural competence in the social work profession: A critical analysis. *Affilia. Journal of Women and Social Work*. 32(4):553-567.
- International Federation of Social Workers. (2014). Global standards for social work education and training. International Federation of Social Workers. International Federation of Social Workers [www.ifsw.org](http://www.ifsw.org)
- Johnsen, L., Johansen, T. H., Aase, H. K., Hauge, M. R. & Holter, A. (2019). Social work interventions in health care settings.
- Karoly, A. R. (2016). *Pain, suffering, and happiness: A history of emotions*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 7(1):26-32
- Kohler, K., Gaines, J. E., & Gringeri, T. R. G. (2014). *Core skills for social work*. Pearson. 3(12), 469-487
- Lam, J., Kennedy, A. R., Boden, J. R. & Edwards, N. H. (2020). Cultural safety, collaborative partnerships, and health gains: The role of kaiāwhina. *Journal of Cultural Diversity*, 27(1), 3-11.
- McPherson, K. K., Ramsey, S. M. & Buecker, B. D. (2021). Partnering with lived experience experts in child welfare practice: An actionable framework. *Journal of Family Strengths*, 21(2), 168-194.
- Nagel, T. D. (2017). *Social work interviewing and the helping process*. Pearson. 84(6)711-719
- Olasunkanmi, O. (2012). Risk factors associated with intimate partner violence against women: A review of the literature. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 3(2), 98-104.
- Park, J. H. H. (2017). *Social work practice with immigrant and refugee populations*. Guilford Press. 3(12):469-487
- Preston, T. W. & Belmont, K. M. (2016). Impact of sexual orientation on intimate partner violence. *Journal of Marital and Family Therapy*, 42(1), 83-94.
- Rogers, A. (2013). *Feminist theories of human rights: Implications for social work practice*. *Social Work*. 58(3), 249-257.
- Rosenbaum, M. & Rothman, M. J. (2017). *Strategies for indirect social work practice*. Oxford University Press. 10(4)2,222-6990
- Shane, K. L. (2019). *Get smart! Exploring the role of humor in professional and personal life*. *Social Work Education*. 38(5), 573-580.

- Silverman, L. H. (2015). Interpersonal skills in social work. Oxford University Press,13(4),568-579
- Sprang, K., Lingren, S. & Rishel, C. (2016). The role of the work environment in social work practice: A constructivist grounded theory study. *Social Work Research*, 40(3), 157-167.
- Taylor, E. (1893). Principles of scientific management. Harper & brothers.Edward Burnett Tylor (1832-1917) Part 1 - University of Oxfordweb.prm.ox.ac.uk › articles › article-index.
- Teater, M. (2015). *Social work and human rights: An introduction*. Oxford University Press,<https://doi.org/10.18060/24971>
- Wagman, B., Freund, K. J., & Freund, K. A. (2012). The physical health effects of intimate partner violence on women: A review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 17(6), 446-460.
- World Health Organization. (2014). Addressing violence against women and girls. World health organization.

**APPENDIX**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK**  
**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, EDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION WITH WOMEN EXPERIENCING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

I'm Elizabeth Ikponmwosa, a student majoring in social work in my final year (400) at the University of Benin. I am conducting research on the aforementioned subject, and I am asking you to participate as one of my respondents by answering the questions below. This study is conducted solely for academic purposes, and any information provided will be kept anonymous.

Please tick (\*) in the box that best suit your opinion.

**Section A: socio demographic data.**

1. Sex: Male( ),female ( )
  2. Age: 18-25yrs( ),26-30yrs( ),31above( )
  3. Marital status: single ( ),married ( ),separated ( ),divorced( ),widowed ( )
  4. Religion: Christain ( ),Muslim ( ),traditional religion ( ),others( )
  5. Educational status: No formal( ),primary ( ),secondary ( ),Tertiary completed ( )
  6. Ethnic group: Benin ( ),Esan( ),Ibo( ),Yoruba ( )
  7. Employment status: Employed ( ),unemployed ( )
- Section B Experience of intimate Partner Violence**
1. Sexual abuse:Ever ( ),Never( )
  2. Physical abuse :Ever ( ),Never( )
  3. Emotional abuse :Ever ( ),Never( )

**Section B:Keys: Yes or No**

1. Awareness of intimate partner violence: Yes( ),No( )
2. Awareness of factors that promote intimate violence: Yes( ),No( )
3. Have you ever experience intimate partner violence:Yes( ),No( )
4. Have you ever experienced emotional violence from a partner :Yes( ),No( )
5. Have you ever been threatened by a partner :Yes( ),No( )

### Section C

6. Do poor women experience intimate partner violence more: Yes( ), No( ),I agree ( ),I disagree,What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
- 7.Does culture influences intimate partner violence:Yes( ), No( ),I agree ( ),I disagree ( ),What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
8. Is intimate Partner Violence an issue since it is not penalized by the law and the community:Yes( ),No( )
9. Is it ideas that males are superior to females that influences intimate Partner Violence:Yes( ),No( )  
What do you think\_\_\_\_\_

### Section D

- 10.Does drug and alcohol influence men to be violated female :Yes( ),No( )  
What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
11. Men and women are both impacted by intimate Partner Violence :Yes( )No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
- 12.Do intimate Partner Violence has a wide variety of mental health consequences:Yes( ),No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
- 13.Do intimate Partner Violence always have a serious psychological effect on the children :Yes( ),No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_

### Section E

14. Do the counseling services provided by social Workers help in early intervention services to families at risk :Yes( )No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
- 15.Can Social worker help in recreating unity to families who experience intimate Partner Violence :Yes( )No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
16. Social Workers can lend their voices to help and rebuild cultural ideology and mold society policies that will greatly Less the issue of intimate Partner Violence:Yes( ),No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_
17. Social workers are responsible of the social cultural rehabilitation of sufferers of intimate Partner Violence .what do yo think\_\_\_\_\_

---

**Section F**

18. Campaign,creating public awareness and advocacy about the issue of intimate Partner Violence should be a priority to social workers :Yes( ),No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_

19. Men should be aware on the impact of intimate Partner Violence.Yes( )No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_

20. The mass media can help in reducing the problem of intimate Partner Violence :Yes( ),No( ) What do you think\_\_\_\_\_