

**ASSESSMENT OF PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST MALE ON
FAMILY STABILITY: A CASE OF KIBAHA URBAN IN TANZANIA**

REHEMA JULBAN NZOWA

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that have read and hereby recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation entitled: **“Assessment of Prevalence of Violence against Male on Family Stability: A Case of Kibaha Urban in Tanzania”**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Gender Studies of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....
Dr. Mariana Makuu

(1st Supervisor)

.....
Date

.....
Dr. Stratton Ruhinda

(2nd Supervisor)

.....
Date

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.....
Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my daughters, Joan and Jolene, in recognition of their unwavering love, support, and inspiration throughout my academic journey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Almighty God for the precious gift of life and for guiding me throughout the completion of this work. Many individuals have significantly influenced my academic journey, and without their support, this dissertation would not have been possible. While it is difficult to mention each one by name, I sincerely thank all who contributed to this achievement.

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) against men and its impact on family stability in Kibaha Urban. To guide the investigation, three specific research objectives were developed: to identify the common forms of violence against men, to examine the major causes of such violence, and to analyze the consequences of violence against men on family stability. The study employed a survey research design and adopted a quantitative approach. A total of 99 married men participated as respondents. Primary data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed through descriptive statistical methods. The study found that the major forms of violence experienced by men include: unfair treatment by their wives, unequal treatment compared to their wives, limited participation in political, economic, social, and cultural life relative to their wives. The study further revealed that the primary causes of violence against men include: the failure of governmental and non-governmental institutions to recognize that men can also be victims of domestic violence, increased advocacy focused solely on ending female oppression, the empowerment of women, growing female control in households, unemployment, and the relatively lower-paying jobs held by men compared to their wives. The consequences of gender-based violence against men on family stability were identified as: challenges in supporting the healthy development of children, unstable relationships with spouses, frequent separations between intimate partners, increased rates of divorce, and recurring quarrels and conflicts. The study concluded that violence against men is on the rise, although it is underreported compared to violence against women, who are more likely to report such incidents.

Keywords: *Humiliation, Confinement, Discrimination, Social Exclusion.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FOLS	Five Options Likert Scale
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
NAO	National Audit Office
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Violence against men within family settings is a significant and often under-researched phenomenon. While discussions on domestic violence typically focus on female victims, it is crucial to acknowledge that men can also experience various forms of violence within familial contexts. This study aims to assess the prevalence of violence against men and its implications for family stability. By examining this issue, we can gain insights into the multifaceted dynamics of domestic violence, promote gender-inclusive perspectives in research and policy, and contribute to efforts aimed at fostering healthier family environments for all members.

Understanding the scope and impact of violence against men is essential for developing effective interventions and support systems that address the complexities of family dynamics and promote mutual respect and safety within households. Violence against men within family settings is a significant yet often overlooked and under-researched issue. While discussions on domestic violence typically center on female victims, it is important to recognize that men can also be subjected to various forms of violence within the family context. This study seeks to assess the prevalence of violence against men and its impact on family stability.

By exploring this issue, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of domestic violence, encourage gender-inclusive perspectives in both research and policy, and support efforts to create healthier and more supportive family environments for all members. Gaining insight into the extent and

consequences of violence against men is essential for designing effective interventions and establishing support systems that address the nuances of family relationships and promote mutual respect and safety within the household.

1.2 Background to the Study

Gender based violence (GBV) has the origin from earliest creation of man due to male dominance over female and in most cases victimization (Pan American Health Organization, 2023). Historically, females have been viewed as the victims of GBV, while male have been perceived as offenders (Murthy, Upadhyah, & Nwadinobi, 2020; Magombola & Shimba, 2021). This misperception of GBV pervades many literatures, with male seemingly barred from being victimized by females. Among such literatures is the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women which was approved in Vienna in 1993. Violence against women is defined in Article 1 of the Declaration as any act of GBV that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private (UN, 1993).

Subsequently, most of anti GBV campaigns which have been implemented globally and locally are single focused in ending female GBV while ignoring that even male has been suffering from GBV (Barbelt, 2021; Han & Cho, 2020; Malihi *et al.*, 2021; Cerulli, 2022). What can be said in the ignorance on male GBV continues while giving overemphasis on female GBV is that the situation is creating opportunity exposure of male against GBV. This is supported by Barbelt (2021) who asserted that currently there has been a twist in GBV in several regions of the world whereby

male are experiencing some kinds of GBV. Cerulli (2022) gives addition evidences which shows that almost one in every ten males in America suffers with GVB. Besides, Malihi *et al.* (2021) estimated that 49% of male in New Zealand had some kind of GVB over their lifetime. Again, Han & Cho (2020) research from South Korea revealed that male were suffering certain forms of GBV despite that their prevalence was still low compared to female. Building from the above researches, it can be said that GBV is no longer a social problem of high concerns for female gender but also male gender is suffering the same problem.

According to Barbelt (2021), one of the most prominent reasons of male GBV in many countries particularly in Africa is a misguided anti-female GBV campaigns which tend to hold male accountable for GBV and limit them from access to or enjoying societal and cultural acceptance, powers, control and dominance over women. As a result, according to one of the respondents in the research by (Barbelet, 2021), male are increasingly losing acceptance of superiority, dominance and control over women. He claimed, "... you keep empowering our women, but who comes to talk to us about our dignity and listed to our problems of losing acceptance, superiority, dominance, and control over our wives...?" (Barbelet, 2021, p.14).

Also, it should be noted that violence against male has far reaching consequences to individuals and society at large as it tends to accompany with poor physical and emotional health and social wellbeing, injuries and mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, phobias, stress, suicide as well as alcohol and drug abuse to the victims (Kapiga *et al.*, 2017). In the same vein, encountering GBV among male has drastic effect on family stability because of attempts by male to protest against being

victimized by their wives (Murthy *et al.*, 2020; Barbelt, 2021; Kapiga *et al.*, 2017).

Naturally, male are not submissive to manifestations of GBV and may react readily to maintain their acceptance, superiority, dominance and control over their wives which are accompanied by endless quarrels and fighting thereby putting family stability at stake (Barbelet, 2021).

Tanzania like in the rest parts of the world, male is experiencing some forms of GBV though they are yet to attract literature, media or generally publicized as female GBV. The factors accelerating male GBV include the discriminatory anti-GBV campaigns implemented by the Government and non-Government organs which tend to favor female. For instance, equal opportunity and female empowerment help female to assume the positions in the society which were previously occupied or dominated by male. They also accelerate power and control over resources and official jobs among female by eroding the same from male. As the result of the gained powers, controls and ownership of resource, women have begun to exert some forms of violence over their husbands (Mwafrica, 2022). This situation motivated the conduct of the present study to evaluate occurrence of male GBV on family stability in Tanzania drawing experience from families in Kibaha Urban.

Gender-based violence (GBV) has its origins in the earliest stages of human society, rooted in male dominance over females and, in many cases, the victimization of women (Pan American Health Organization, 2023). Historically, GBV has been predominantly associated with female victims, while males have generally been perceived as perpetrators (Murthy, Upadhyay, & Nwadinobi, 2020; Magombola & Shimba, 2021). This misconception is deeply embedded in much of the literature,

where the possibility of males being victims of female-perpetrated violence is largely overlooked. A notable example is the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, adopted in Vienna in 1993. Article 1 of the Declaration defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (UN, 1993).

As a result, most anti-GBV campaigns implemented both globally and locally have focused exclusively on addressing violence against women, neglecting the fact that men also experience GBV (Barbelt, 2021; Han & Cho, 2020; Malihi et al., 2021; Cerulli, 2022). This persistent neglect of male GBV, coupled with the overemphasis on female victimization, has inadvertently created conditions that expose men to various forms of GBV. Barbelt (2021) supports this view, noting a recent shift in GBV patterns in several regions, where men are increasingly becoming victims.

Cerulli (2022) provides additional evidence, indicating that nearly one in every ten men in the United States experiences GBV. Similarly, Malihi et al. (2021) report that 49% of men in New Zealand have encountered some form of GBV over their lifetimes. Furthermore, research conducted in South Korea by Han and Cho (2020) reveals that men do suffer certain forms of GBV, even though the prevalence remains lower compared to women. Based on these findings, it is evident that GBV is no longer a concern solely affecting women; men, too, are increasingly experiencing this issue. Barbelt (2021) identifies one of the leading causes of male GBV in many countries, particularly in Africa, as the misdirected nature of anti-

GBV campaigns. These campaigns often frame men solely as perpetrators, thereby restricting their access to societal and cultural acceptance, power, and control traditionally associated with masculinity.

Violence against men also has far-reaching consequences for individuals and society. It is often associated with negative physical and emotional health outcomes, including injuries, mental health disorders such as depression, anxiety, phobias, stress, suicidal tendencies, as well as alcohol and drug abuse (Kapiga et al., 2017). In the same context, GBV experienced by men significantly affects family stability. Attempts by men to resist victimization by their wives can lead to serious domestic conflict (Murthy et al., 2020; Barbelt, 2021; Kapiga et al., 2017). Men, by nature, may be less inclined to submit to abuse and instead may react strongly in an effort to retain their perceived roles of acceptance, dominance, and control within the household. Such reactions often manifest in constant quarrels and conflicts, thus threatening family stability (Barbelt, 2021).

In Tanzania, as in other parts of the world, men experience various forms of GBV, although these cases have not received significant attention in the literature, media, or public discourse compared to violence against women. Contributing factors to male GBV include discriminatory anti-GBV campaigns implemented by governmental and non-governmental organizations that often prioritize female victims. For instance, policies aimed at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment have enabled women to assume roles and occupy spaces in society that were traditionally held by men. These developments have also enhanced women's power and control over resources and employment opportunities,

sometimes at the expense of men. Consequently, some women have begun to exercise forms of violence against their husbands (Mwafrica, 2022). This situation has prompted the present study, which seeks to evaluate the prevalence and impact of GBV against men on family stability in Tanzania, using experiences from families in Kibaha Urban as a case study.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

More recently, gender-based violence (GBV), which was predominantly perceived as affecting women as victims and men as perpetrators, has taken a different turn, with increasing evidence showing men as victims and women as perpetrators (Cerulli, 2022). Cerulli (2022) reported that approximately one in ten men in the United States had experienced some form of GBV. Similarly, Malihi et al. (2021) found that 49% of men in New Zealand acknowledged having encountered various forms of GBV during their lifetime. In the specific context of Tanzania, Kazaura et al. (2021) observed that around 10% of women had victimized their male partners through acts of GBV.

Additionally, Kapiga et al. (2017) noted that Kibaha Urban is one of the areas in Tanzania where married men have been affected by GBV, particularly as a consequence of women's empowerment, which has, in some cases, led to the victimization of men. Despite the rising prevalence of GBV against men, the issue has yet to receive significant attention from scholars, the media, and anti-GBV campaigners, compared to GBV against women. As a result, the number of men experiencing this emerging form of GBV may continue to grow, potentially with serious implications for family stability.

This is because men, in their attempts to resist female dominance, may engage in actions that place their families and family members at risk (Barbelt, 2021; Cerulli, 2022). It has been argued that male-targeted GBV is fueled by the biased nature of anti-GBV programs, which primarily focus on empowering women. These programs often limit men's traditional dominance and control, while granting women increased power over resources and formal positions that were previously held by men. Consequently, some women may begin to victimize their male partners, subjecting them to different forms of GBV (Murthy et al., 2020; Barbelt, 2021).

Moreover, empirical studies addressing GBV against men in Tanzania remain scarce. Abramsky et al. (2011) emphasized that the socio-cultural differences and variations in GBV policies between Tanzania and countries such as the United States and New Zealand where most studies on male GBV have been conducted make it difficult to directly apply foreign findings to the Tanzanian context. If the silence of researchers on male GBV persists, it may continue to hinder the Government of Tanzania's efforts to promote gender equality in line with national objectives and Sustainable Development Goal 5, which calls for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

Therefore, generating knowledge on the forms, causes, and consequences of GBV against men and its impact on family stability is a critical first step in addressing the issue. For this reason, the present study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of GBV against men and its effects on family stability, with a specific focus on Kibaha Urban area in Tanzania.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

To assess prevalence of male GBV on family stability

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To identify common forms of violence against male.
- ii. To assess major causes of violence against male.
- iii. To explore the consequences of violence against male on family stability.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. What are the common forms of violence against male?
- ii. What are major causes of violence against male?
- iii. What are the consequences of violence against male on family stability?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research is significant in explaining the common forms of violence against men, the underlying causes, and the consequences of such violence on family stability in Tanzania. Practically, the study serves as a valuable resource that highlights the prevalence of male gender-based violence (GBV) in Tanzania. It can help inform the restructuring of anti-GBV programs to adopt a more balanced approach that recognizes both women and men as potential victims. Such an inclusive perspective may ultimately contribute to promoting family stability and fostering national development.

1.7 Organization of the Dissertation

Next to this chapter, there is chapter two which covers literature review which is

subdivided into conceptual definitions, theoretical analysis, empirical analysis, research gap identified and conceptual framework. Next to chapter two, there is chapter three which covers research methodology used in the conduct of the research and is characterized by the following sub-sections; research philosophy, research strategy, study population, area of the study, unity of analysis, sample size, research sampling design, validity and reliability, data collection method, data analysis and ethical consideration of the research.

The study has other three chapters which are chapter four, chapter five and chapter six. Chapter four covers the presentation of the findings obtained where for this study the research findings are presented in light of the specific research objectives. Chapter five of this study covers discussion of the findings and the last chapter which is chapter six covers conclusion and recommendation for the future researches.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter reviews scholarly works related to the occurrence and effects of male gender-based violence (GBV) on family stability. The information and concepts drawn from the reviewed literature are organized and presented in three main subsections: conceptual definitions, theoretical analysis, and empirical analysis.

2.2 Conceptual Review

2.2.1 Male Gender Based Violence

In accordance with Article 1 of the United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), male gender-based violence (GBV) can be defined as any act of GBV that causes, or is likely to cause, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to men. This includes threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private. Cerulli (2022) described male GBV as violence that may take the form of physical, sexual, emotional, or economic abuse.

However, this study excludes certain forms of GBV identified in the cited literature, such as physical and sexual abuse, on the basis that men, due to their masculinity and physical strength, are generally better able to defend themselves against these types of violence. Therefore, in the context of this study, male GBV refers specifically to violence against men involving humiliation, confinement, discrimination, social exclusion, and obstructive legislative practices (Barbelet, 2021).

2.2.2 Humiliation

Humiliation is defined as an act that dishonors, degrades, disgraces, or causes someone to feel ashamed (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993). In this study, humiliation refers to a form of male gender-based violence (GBV) characterized by causing men to feel embarrassed or ashamed.

2.2.3 Confinement

Confinement refers to the state of being imprisoned, quarantined, or detained during a time when a person is expected to be free and socially active (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993). In this study, confinement refers to a form of male gender-based violence (GBV) in which men are forced by women to remain at home or elsewhere without their consent.

2.2.4 Discrimination

Discrimination is defined as unjust or prejudicial treatment experienced by individuals based on gender constructs (UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993). In this study, discrimination refers to a form of male gender-based violence (GBV) characterized by men being treated unfairly or unequally in comparison to women.

2.2.5 Social Exclusion

Cerulli (2022) defined exclusion in relation to gender-based violence (GBV) as the act of denying individuals full participation in economic, social, political, and cultural life. In other words, social exclusion occurs when a person is prevented from fully engaging in groups involved in economic, social, political, or cultural activities. Therefore, this study defines social exclusion as a form of male GBV manifested by

men being unable to participate fully in economic, social, political, or cultural life in the same way as women.

2.2.6 Obstructive Legislative Practices

According to the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), obstructive legislative practices refer to a set of legal provisions that prevent individuals from exercising their freedom, opportunities, or rights of expression. In this study, obstructive legislative practices refer to a form of male gender-based violence (GBV) where men are hindered or obstructed by existing social norms, laws, or government institutions from reporting or expressing the mistreatment they experience from their wives.

2.2.7 Family Stability

Family stability, as defined by Kapiga et al. (2017), refers to the condition that reflects the health and social well-being of family members, particularly the father and mother. Barbelet (2021) described family stability as the absence of gender-based violence (GBV) among family members, noting that when men experience GBV as a reaction to being dominated and controlled by women, family stability tends to be compromised. In the present study, family stability refers to the ability of the male, as the head of the family, to support healthy child development, maintain stable relationships, and foster a peaceful home environment. Therefore, to assess the consequences of male GBV, this study examined how experiencing each type of male GBV affects a man's ability to support healthy child development, sustain stable relationships, and maintain a peaceful household.

2.3 Theoretical Review

This study is anchored in the Social Theories of Family Violence, which include the Control and Resource Theory of Violence in Families (Kinyondo et al., 2021). The Control Theory asserts that the perpetrator of violence uses power to maintain their superiority within the family, aiming to make the victim submissive (Bostock et al., 2002). Additionally, the Control Theory holds that the perpetrator employs force, threats, and violence to preserve their power over the victim (Goode, 1971).

Conversely, the Resource Theory posits that intimate partner violence (IPV) is linked to the perpetrator's control over resources. In this context, possession of resources grants the perpetrator the power to control the victim's behavior (Goode, 1971). Due to lack of resources, victims often endure violence, believing they cannot meet their own or their children's basic needs unless they remain in an abusive relationship (Wallace & Roberson, 2002).

The relevance of the Social Theories of Family Violence to this study lies in their explanation of male GBV as a consequence of female empowerment and resource ownership, which are used to control powerless and economically disadvantaged men (Kinyondo et al., 2021). Using this framework, the study analyzed the occurrence of various forms of male GBV, which often arise from disparities in power and resource ownership between men and women. As a result of female empowerment, the power and resources acquired by women are used to subject men to humiliation, confinement, discrimination, social exclusion, and the influence of obstructive legislative practices (Barbelet, 2021). Furthermore, the gender power divide is exacerbated by key causes of male GBV, including increasing female

empowerment, the non-recognition of male victimization, and men's loss of dominance over women. In relation to disparities in resource ownership between partners, the rise of female employment at the expense of men who increasingly face unemployment or low-paying jobs was also a focus of this study. Since men often resist female dominance using their own power and resources at any cost, these theories provide a foundation for analyzing the potential effects of male GBV on family stability (Barbelet, 2021; Cerulli, 2022).

2.4 Empirical Review

2.4.1 Studies Conducted Outside of Tanzania

One of the foundational studies that reported on male GBV was conducted by Cerulli (2022). This study focused on understanding intimate partner violence (IPV) and involved a survey of a representative sample of married partners across North America. The findings revealed that 1 in 10 men had experienced some form of sexual or physical violence. Cerulli supported the Social Theories of Family Violence, emphasizing that it was rare to encounter incidents of physical or sexual violence where the exertion of power and control did not precede them. This study is relevant to the present research as it highlights how factors related to power and control contribute to the occurrence of male GBV.

Malihi et al. (2021) investigated the factors influencing both formal and informal help-seeking behaviors among individuals who had experienced physical, sexual, or psychological IPV over their lifetimes. A cross-sectional study design was used, involving 2,887 participants aged 16 and above from New Zealand. Data were analyzed using logistic regression. The findings showed that 49.0% of the 423 men

in the sample had experienced at least one form of GBV in their lifetime. This study is significant to the current research because it identifies the various types of GBV that men may face in an ideal social setting, such as physical, sexual, or psychological violence. However, due to male dominance and traditional notions of masculinity, particularly in many African societies, men are less likely to experience physical and sexual abuse and are more vulnerable to forms of GBV such as humiliation, confinement, and discrimination (Barbelet, 2021).

Han and Choi (2020) conducted a study to examine the risk factors influencing the occurrence of IPV in South Korea. They used a cross-sectional and correlational research design, drawing on secondary data from the 2016 Domestic Violence Survey. Using multiple logistic regression analysis, they identified variables such as low income and lack of formal employment as key risk factors for IPV. The findings revealed that, although fewer men than women were victims of GBV, economic vulnerability was still a significant contributing factor. This research is relevant to the present study as it highlights the importance of including variables such as income level and employment status when examining the causes of male GBV in Kibaha Urban.

2.4.2 Studies Conducted in Tanzania

A study was conducted to examine the prevalence and factors associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) in Mainland Tanzania. It utilized a large quasi-experimental survey and adopted standardized questions commonly used in major assessments such as the Demographic and Health Surveys. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics to profile IPV, while Chi-square tests were

employed to determine associations between IPV and selected variables. Binary logistic regression was also used to assess the factors influencing women's perpetration of physical IPV, with odds ratios calculated accordingly.

Findings indicated that approximately 10% of women were perpetrators of physical IPV, suggesting that men were more frequently the victims than women. This perpetration occurred regardless of whether the women themselves had been exposed to emotional, physical, or sexual IPV. The study is relevant to the current research as it underscores the persistence of gender-based violence (GBV) against men and illustrates the ways in which women can contribute to its occurrence. According to Social Theories of Family Violence, women's perpetration of GBV can be attributed to their control over men and greater access to resources (Kinyondo et al., 2021).

Feminist Theory further explains that social system changes are a key factor behind the increase in female-perpetrated GBV (Kazaura et al., 2021). In this framework, men are exposed to various forms of GBV such as humiliation, confinement, discrimination, social exclusion, and restrictive legislative practices, often perpetuated by women (Barbelet, 2021). Furthermore, in connection with Feminist Theory, such violence by women contributes to disruptions in family stability, affecting healthy child development, parental mental health, relationship stability, and the nurturing home environment (Murthy et al., 2020).

2.5 Research Gap

The research gap identified in the empirical review relates to both geographical (contextual) and methodological dimensions. This is because the majority of studies

exploring male gender-based violence (GBV), including those by Cerulli (2022), Malihi et al. (2021), and Han and Choi (2020), were conducted in countries other than Tanzania. Due to socio-cultural and regulatory differences between Tanzania and the contexts in which these studies were undertaken, their findings cannot be reliably applied to explain or compare the situation of male GBV in Tanzania.

Furthermore, methodological variations across previous studies limit the ability to draw meaningful comparisons (Abramsky et al., 2011). As a result, the specific forms and primary causes of male GBV, as well as their impact on family stability within the Tanzanian context, remain inadequately understood. To address this research gap, the present study examined the prevalence and effects of male GBV on family stability, focusing specifically on Kibaha Urban in Tanzania.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The variables in the present study are derived from the Social Theories of Family Violence, which identify potential causes of male gender-based violence (GBV), including power-related factors such as increasing female empowerment, the lack of recognition of male-directed GBV, and the perceived loss of male dominance over women. Additionally, these theories highlight resource-related causes of male GBV, such as the rise in female employment and the prevalence of low-paying jobs among men (Goode, 1971; Bostock et al., 2002). The consequences of GBV, as outlined by Egbert and Sanden (2019), inform the development of the study's dependent variable—family stability. Ultimately, the study constructs a conceptual framework, illustrated in Figure 2.1, to depict the relationships among the research variables.

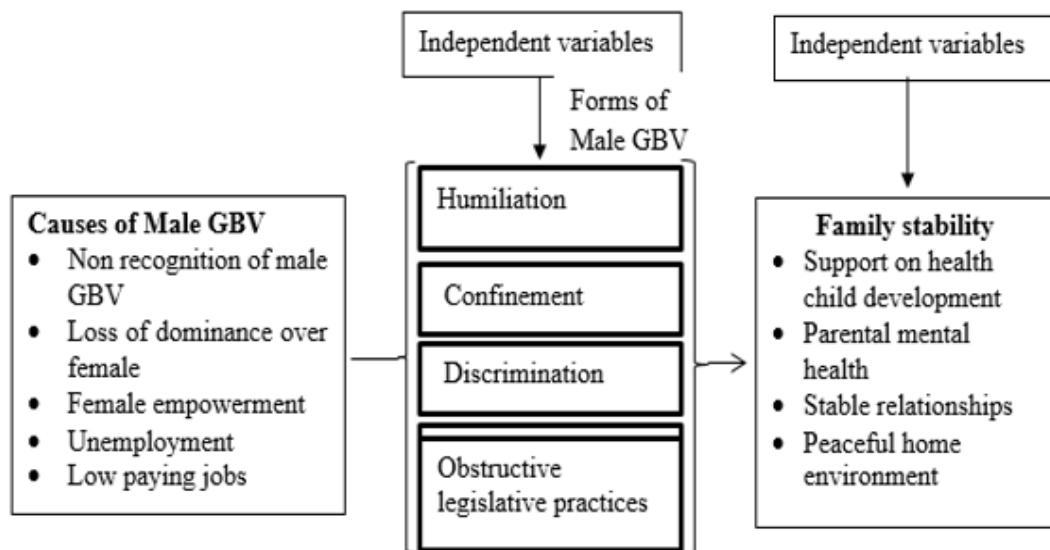


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2024)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter focuses on the methodological approaches appropriate for conducting this research. It specifically addresses the research philosophy, research strategy, study area, target population, units of analysis, sampling techniques and sample size, as well as the types and sources of data. In addition, the chapter outlines the data collection methods, the validity and reliability of the research instruments, data analysis procedures, and ethical considerations in the research process.

3.2 Research Philosophy

present study adopted a positivist research philosophy. Positivism holds that reality is stable and can be objectively observed and described (Ndunguru, 2007). This philosophical approach is appropriate for the study, as it seeks to isolate family stability as the dependent variable and examine how it is affected by experiences of male gender-based violence, including humiliation, confinement, discrimination, social exclusion, and obstructive legislative practices.

3.3 Research Strategy

The present study adopted a survey research strategy. According to Kazaura et al. (2021), this approach is effective for describing and generating detailed data about a phenomenon from a relatively large population. Additionally, it involves in-depth analysis using descriptive statistics to draw conclusions based on participants' responses (Kinyondo et al., 2021). Therefore, the survey research strategy was appropriate for the current study, which involved a relatively large population and

used their responses to assess and draw conclusions regarding the common forms, causes, and consequences of male gender-based violence on family stability.

3.4 Research Approach

This study adopted a quantitative research approach. Generally, a research approach provides guidance on the type and method of data collection and analysis, which may be quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of both (Njunwa, 2020). The quantitative research approach is particularly suitable for studies that aim to collect numerical data in order to quantify a phenomenon (Creswell, 2014). These characteristics made the quantitative approach appropriate for this study, which aimed to collect and analyze quantitative data to measure the common forms and causes of male gender-based violence, as well as its consequences on family stability.

3.5 Area of the Research

The study was conducted in Kibaha Urban, located within Kibaha District, one of the eight districts that constitute the Coast Region of Tanzania. According to the 2022 National Population Census, Kibaha Urban had a total population of 265,360, comprising 127,373 men and 137,987 women. Of the total male population, 181,961 men approximately 70% were of marriageable age (18 years and above), with about 17,124 reported as married (National Population Census, 2022).

The selection of Kibaha Urban as the study area was justified by the notable prevalence of married men experiencing gender-based violence (GBV), including humiliation, confinement, discrimination, and social exclusion. This context provided a suitable environment to objectively assess how these forms of male GBV

affect family stability. Hamis (2017) highlighted the presence of GBV among men in Kibaha Urban.

Furthermore, a report by the National Audit Office (NAO, 2023) indicated that GBV cases reported between 2018 and 2022 sourced from the District Health Information System, Community Case Workers, and Police Gender Desks were on the rise across urban areas, including Kibaha Urban. More recently, the Police Force Officer In-Charge of the Gender Desk in Kibaha District, Mr. Twalibu Kijakazi, reported an increase in the number of men approaching the Gender Desk to report GBV cases. He attributed this rise to ongoing awareness campaigns and efforts to create a supportive environment for men to report GBV (Kibaha District, 2024). Given this context, the study anticipated that Kibaha Urban would have a substantial number of men who had experienced various forms of GBV, making them well-positioned to provide reliable and comprehensive information on the prevalence and effects of male GBV on family stability.

3.6 Study Population

The study population consisted of married men in Kibaha Urban, estimated to be approximately 17,124, based on the 2022 National Population Census. Married men were selected because they are reported to experience certain forms of gender-based violence (GBV) more frequently than their unmarried counterparts (Han & Choi, 2020). This choice of population aligns with the recommendation by Elly (2015), who stated that a study population should comprise individuals or elements that closely match the context of the problem being investigated. In this case, married men were most suitable for the study, as they are increasingly exposed to various

forms of GBV, which may pose a threat to the stability of their families (Kapiga et al., 2017).

3.7 Units of Analysis

The units of analysis in this study were married men who had experienced gender-based violence (GBV) from their female spouses. According to Malihi et al. (2021), women are more likely to report GBV to the relevant authorities when seeking assistance. However, when men are called upon to respond to these allegations, they often disclose instances where the GBV was actually initiated by their female partners. Therefore, by reviewing GBV case reports from various Gender Desks such as those located in Police Stations, Local Government offices, Regional Secretariats, and Referral Hospitals the study was able to identify and select appropriate male participants for inclusion in the analysis of male GBV within the targeted research area.

3.8 Sample Size

For this quantitative study, the sample size consisted of 99 married men and was scientifically determined using the mathematical formula developed by Taro Yamane (1973). This formula is widely applied when the study population (N) is known in this case, 17,124 married men. Given the large size of the population, a 10% margin of error and a 90% confidence level were deemed appropriate to significantly reduce the sample size while maintaining reliability. The formula is expressed as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Whereby n = required sample size, N = total population, e = error term which is 10% at 90 confidence intervals. By substituting the value of $N = 17,124$ in the formula, a sample size ' n ' was $= 17,124 / [1 + 17,124(0.1)^2] = 17,124 / 172.24 = 99$ married male.

3.9 Sampling Strategy

The sampling strategy employed in this study was a non-probability sampling technique, specifically utilizing purposive sampling. This method was used to select married men based on pre-determined criteria to ensure objectivity in the selection process. The criteria included having experienced gender-based violence (GBV), the ability to understand either Kiswahili or English, being easily accessible to the researcher, and a willingness to participate in the study, as recommended by Gould et al. (2015).

3.10 Data Collection

3.10.1 Construction of the Data Collection Instrument

Data for this study were collected using a survey questionnaire, chosen for its ease of distribution among respondents dispersed across a wide geographical area (Kothari, 2014). The questionnaire consisted of closed-ended questions and was structured using a Five-Option Likert Scale (FOLS) to facilitate the rating of responses, as recommended by Kazaura et al. (2021). Questions related to personal and socio-economic characteristics, as well as common forms and causes of male gender-based violence (GBV), were adapted from the World Health Organization's Violence against Women instrument. This instrument had previously been adapted by Kapiga et al. (2017) and Kazaura et al. (2021) in their studies on the prevalence and

contributing factors of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, the section of the questionnaire addressing family stability was developed independently by the researcher. The full questionnaire is presented in Appendix I of this dissertation. To ensure linguistic and conceptual accuracy, the questionnaire was translated from English to Kiswahili by a language expert and then back-translated into English by another expert, in accordance with the recommendations of Kapiga et al. (2017) and Tesfa et al. (2020).

Two male research assistants were recruited to support the administration of the questionnaire. They were trained by the researcher on the study's objectives, target population, units of analysis, research instruments, consent procedures, respondent interviewing techniques, and the process for completing questionnaires during interviews. The research assistants then carried out data collection under the close supervision of the researcher, as advised by Tesfa et al. (2020). The use of male data collectors helped increase respondent comfort and improve response rates, as the male participants (victims of GBV) felt a sense of shared experience and gender solidarity, as noted by Kapiga et al. (2017).

3.11 Data Analysis

The data for this study were analyzed quantitatively using descriptive statistics with the assistance of SPSS software, version 25. The descriptive analysis focused on responses to questions related to the demographic characteristics of the respondents (such as age, sex, education level, and employment status), as well as the forms, causes, and consequences of male gender-based violence (GBV) on family stability. Data processing involved coding all responses by assigning numerical values. For

demographic and employment variables, numbers were assigned based on the categories defined within each variable. For responses measured on a Five-Point Likert Scale, a score of 5 was assigned to the highest level of agreement or intensity, while a score of 1 was assigned to the lowest. The coded data were then entered into SPSS version 25, which was used to generate results in the form of frequency distribution tables, numerical summaries, percentages, and charts.

3.12 Validity and Reliability of the Research Instruments

The validity of the research instrument was ensured by developing all questions in consistent with three specific objectives and overarching research questions. Also, the questionnaire was sent to research experts and experienced researchers for review of the contents and construct validity as recommended by Henn *et al.* (2015). However, reliability of the research instruments was tested using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. Normally, as the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient approaches to 1.0, reliability of the instrument increase (Edrack *et al.* 2013). Thus, after performing reliability scale test of the research instruments the Cronbach's Alpha coefficients of all variables were evaluated and the instruments were accepted if Cronbach's Alpha coefficients ≥ 0.7 or 70% which implies that the measuring instrument is acceptable, good or excellent.

The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the first objective, which focused on identifying the forms of violence against men, was 0.714 (equivalent to 71%). This indicates that the variable was suitable and acceptable for the study, as it encompassed relevant aspects concerning the forms of violence experienced by men. A reliability value above 70% confirms the variable's adequacy for assessing the

prevalence of male gender-based violence (GBV) and its impact on family stability.

Table 3.1: Cronbach's Alpha Coefficients of the Reliability Test

S/N	Variables in the instrument	Values of Cronbach's Alpha coefficients	Number of items tested
1	Forms of violence against male	.714	6
2	Major causes of violence against male	.876	6
3	Consequences of violence against male	.710	6

Source: Field Data (2024).

For the second objective, which examined the major causes of violence against men, the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was 0.876 (equivalent to 88%). This high value demonstrates that the objective was highly reliable and appropriate for the study, as it effectively captured the underlying causes of male GBV in Kibaha Urban. A coefficient exceeding 80% reflects excellent reliability and confirms the objective's relevance to the research.

The third objective, which addressed the consequences of violence against men, yielded a Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.710 (equivalent to 71%). This result indicates strong reliability, suggesting that the variable included valid indicators that accurately reflected the effects of male GBV. The coefficient confirms that the objective was suitable for use in evaluating the impact of male GBV on family stability in Kibaha Urban.

3.13 Research Ethical Issues

Consideration of ethical issues was paramount throughout the execution of this study, as recommended by Kothari (2014). Accordingly, the research adhered to the ethical guidelines of the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). The research topic was approved by the supervisor after meeting the required standards, and the proposal

was presented before the supervisor and relevant academic committees for further approval.

Following this process, a letter of permission for data collection was requested from OUT and is attached to this study as Appendix IV. This letter formally introduced the researcher to the Kibaha Town Council and facilitated access to respondents for data collection. Data were collected using a survey questionnaire, and all respondents participated voluntarily, having given their informed consent. Additionally, all scholarly materials referenced in the study were properly cited within the text and duly included in the reference list.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the data obtained in the course of this research. The presentation begins with the demographic and selected economic characteristics of the respondents. Demographic information includes age group, education level, type of marriage, duration of marriage, and number of children. Economic information covers occupation and estimated daily income. The analysis of demographic data aims to provide context and demonstrate that the study's findings are informed by the demographic distribution of the participants. Following this, the chapter presents findings related to the core research variables: the common forms of violence against men, the major causes of such violence, and its consequences on family stability. Finally, the findings are organized and discussed in accordance with the specific research objectives.

4.2 Demographic Data

Table 4.1: Demographic Information of the Respondents

Variable	Classifications	No of respondents	Percentages
Age group	Between 25 and 34 years	18	23.1
	Between 35 and 44 years	16	20.5
	Between 45 and 54 years	37	47.4
	From 55 years and above	7	9.0
	Total	78	100.0
Education level	No formal education	2	2.6
	Primary education	41	52.6
	Secondary education	20	25.6
	Technician certificate	2	2.6
	First degree	8	10.3
	Master degree	5	6.4
	Total	78	100.0
Type of marriage	Formal (Government, Religion)	70	89.7
	Informal (Traditional, Cohabiting)	8	10.3
	Total	78	100.0
Duration of	Less than five years	16	20.5

Variable	Classifications	No of respondents	Percentages
marriage	Between 5 and 10 years	18	23.1
	Between 11 and 15 years	18	23.1
	Above 15 years	26	33.3
	Total	78	100.0
Number of children	1 child	12	15.4
	Between 2 and 5 children	51	65.4
	More than 5 children	15	19.2
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024).

This study collected demographic data from 78 respondents. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to understand the distribution of respondents by age group, education level, type of marriage, duration of marriage, number of children, occupation, and estimated daily income. A summary of the results is presented in Table 4.1.

4.2.1 Age Group

According to Table 4.1, the distribution of respondents by age group was as follows: 23.1% were between 25 and 34 years old, 20.5% were between 35 and 44 years old, 47.4% were between 45 and 54 years old, and 9% were aged 55 years and above. This distribution indicates that the majority of respondents were adults, which enhanced their ability to understand and respond accurately to the questions posed, thereby contributing to the reliability of the study's findings.

4.2.2 Education Level

The distribution of respondents by education level, as shown in Table 4.1, was as follows: 2.6% had no formal education, 52.6% had attained primary education, 25.6% had secondary education, and 2.6% held a technician certificate. Additionally, 10.3% had a first-degree qualification, while 6.4% held a master's degree. This distribution indicates that the majority of respondents were literate and capable of

reading and understanding the questionnaire, thereby providing accurate and reliable responses for the study.

4.2.3 Type of Marriage

Based on Table 4.1, the distribution of respondents by type of marriage was as follows: 89.7% were in formal marriages (such as civil or religious marriages), while 10.3% were in informal unions, such as traditional marriages. This suggests that the majority of respondents were in officially recognized marital relationships, which likely provided them with sufficient experience to identify and report any forms of gender-based violence (GBV) occurring within their intimate partnerships.

4.2.4 Duration of Marriage

Referring to Table 4.1, the duration of marriage among respondents was as follows: 20.5% had been married for less than five years, 23.1% had been married between five and ten years, 23.1% had been married between eleven and fifteen years, and 33.3% had been married for more than fifteen years. This indicates that the respondents had a substantial duration of marriage, which likely enabled them to be familiar with the types of violence that may occur between married partners.

4.2.5 Number of Children

The distribution of respondents by the number of their children is presented in Table 4.1. Respondents with one child accounted for 15.4% of the total, those with between two and five children comprised 65.4%, and respondents with more than five children made up 19.2%. This indicates that all respondents had children.

4.3 Economic Data of the Respondents

This study collected economic data from 78 respondents. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to examine their occupations and daily income. A summary of the results is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Economic Data of the Respondents

Variable	Classifications	No of respondents	Percentages
Occupation	Trader	51	65.4
	Farmer	7	9.0
	Employed in private formal sector	5	6.4
	Employed in public sector	7	9.0
	None of the above	8	10.3
	Total	78	100.0
Daily income	Less than TZS 2,000	5	6.4
	Between TZS 2001 and 5000	30	38.5
	Between TZS 5001 and 10000	8	10.3
	Between TZS 10001 and 15000	13	16.7
	Above TZS 15000	22	28.2
	Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024).

4.3.1 Occupation

The distribution of respondents by occupation is presented in Table 4.1 as follows: traders accounted for 65.4% of all respondents, while farmers represented 9%. Those employed in the formal private sector made up 6.4%, and respondents working in the public sector constituted 9%. Additionally, 10.3% of respondents were engaged in occupations not categorized above. This indicates that the majority of respondents had occupations that allowed them to generate their own income.

4.3.2 Daily Income (Estimates)

Based on Table 4.1 above, the distribution of respondents by estimated daily income was as follows: 6.4% of respondents earned less than TZS 2,000 per day; 38.5% earned between TZS 2,001 and 5,000; 10.3% earned between TZS 5,001 and 10,000;

16.7% earned between TZS 10,001 and 15,000; and 28.2% earned above TZS 15,000. This indicates that all respondents had some level of daily income sufficient to meet their daily needs, despite variations in income amounts.

4.4 Common Forms of Violence against Male

The first specific objective of this research was to identify the common forms of violence against males in Kibaha Urban. To achieve this, six statements were developed to assess these forms. A total of 78 respondents indicated their level of agreement or disagreement with each statement using a Five-Point Likert Scale. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. A summary of the results is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Responses on Common forms of Violence against Male

S/N	Statements	Responses	Frequencies	Percentages
1	For me being treated unfairly to my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Strongly agree	17	21.6
		Agree	35	44.9
		Neither agree nor disagree	24	30.8
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
2	For me, being treated unequally with my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Strongly agree	20	25.6
		Agree	37	47.4
		Neither agree nor disagree	20	25.6
		Disagree	1	1.3
		Total	78	100.0
3	For me, being unable to participate fully in economic, social, political or cultural life like my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Strongly agree	20	25.6
		Agree	33	42.3
		Neither agree nor disagree	24	30.8
		Disagree	1	1.3
		Total	78	100.0
4	For me, being unable to participate fully in economic life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Strongly agree	17	21.8
		Agree	31	39.7
		Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
5	For me, being unable to participate	Strongly agree	13	16.7

S/N	Statements	Responses	Frequencies	Percentages
	fully in social life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Agree	35	44.9
		Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
6	For me being unable to participate fully in cultural life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time	Strongly agree	14	17.9
		Agree	36	46.2
		Neither agree nor disagree	26	33.3
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024).

4.4.1 Being Unfairly Treated by Wives

Based on Table 4.2 above, the first statement, "For me, being treated unfairly by my wife is a common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime," was strongly agreed with by 21.6% of all respondents, while 44.9% agreed. In total, 66.5% of respondents agreed with this statement. Only 2.6% of respondents disagreed. This indicates that the respondents recognized unfair treatment by their wives as a common form of violence experienced in Kibaha Urban.

4.4.2 Being Unequally Treated by Wives

Referring to Table 4.2 above, the second statement, "For me, being treated unequally by my wife is a common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime," was strongly agreed with by 25.6% of all respondents and agreed by 47.4%. In total, 73% of respondents agreed with the statement. Additionally, 25.6% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 1.3% disagreed. This implies that the respondents acknowledged experiencing unequal treatment by their wives in Kibaha Urban.

4.4.3 Being Unable to Participate in Economic, Social, Political, or Cultural Life

According to Table 4.2 above, the third statement, "For me, being unable to participate fully in economic, social, political, or cultural life like my wife is a

common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime,” was strongly agreed with by 25.6% of all respondents and agreed by 42.3%. This totals 67.9% of respondents who agreed with the statement. Additionally, 30.8% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 1.3% disagreed. This implies that married men in Kibaha Urban commonly experience limited participation in economic, social, political, and cultural life compared to their wives, which they consider a form of violence.

4.4.4 Incapability in Economic Participation

Based on Table 4.2 above, the fourth statement, “For me, being unable to participate fully in economic life like my wife is a common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime,” was strongly agreed with by 21.8% of all respondents and agreed by 39.7%. This totals 61.5% of respondents who agreed with the statement. Additionally, 35.9% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. The majority of respondents acknowledged that their inability to fully participate in economic life was a common form of violence they experienced.

4.4.5 Incapability in Social Life Participation

Table 4.2 above shows a statement that reads, “For me, being unable to participate fully in social life like my wife is a common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime.” This statement was strongly agreed with by 16.7% of all respondents and agreed by 44.9%, making a total of 61.6% who agreed. Additionally, 35.9% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. The majority who agreed indicate that respondents in Kibaha Urban experience limited participation in social life, which they identify as a common form of violence.

4.4.6 Being Unable to Participate in Cultural Life

Table 4.2 above presents a statement that reads, “For me, being unable to participate fully in cultural life like my wife is a common form of violence I have encountered in my lifetime.” This statement was strongly agreed with by 17.9% of respondents and agreed by 46.2%, totaling 64.1% who agreed. Additionally, 33.3% neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. The majority who agreed imply that married men in Kibaha Urban are unable to fully participate in cultural life due to gender-based violence.

4.4.7 Overall Results on the Common Forms of Gender Based Violence Encountered Males

The overall findings revealed the existence of various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) that are common in Kibaha Urban. These common forms of GBV include unfair treatment, unequal treatment, and the inability to fully participate in economic, social, and cultural life. Married men in Kibaha Urban experience GBV that results in unfair and unequal treatment by their wives, as well as limited participation in economic, social, and cultural activities.

4.5 Major Causes of Violence against Male

The second specific objective of this study was to assess the major causes of violence against men in Kibaha Urban. To identify these causes, six statements were developed. A total of 78 respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a Five-Option Likert Scale. The results were analyzed descriptively, and a summary of the findings is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Responses on Major Causes of Violence against Male

S/N	Statements	Responses	Frequencies	Percentages
1	For me, failure of Government and non-Government organs to understand that male encounter violence from women is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence	Strongly agree	17	21.8
		Agree	35	44.9
		Neither agree nor disagree	24	30.8
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
2	For me, increasing advocacy to end dominance over female is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence	Strongly agree	20	25.6
		Agree	37	47.4
		Neither agree nor disagree	20	25.6
		Disagree	1	1.3
		Total	78	100.0
3	For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing power to female is a major cause of my suffering of domestic violence	Strongly agree	20	25.6
		Agree	33	42.3
		Neither agree nor disagree	24	30.8
		Disagree	1	1.3
		Total	78	100.0
4	For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing control to female is a major cause of my suffering domestic violence	Strongly agree	17	21.8
		Agree	31	39.7
		Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
5	For me, increasing lack of employment or job relative to wife is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence	Strongly agree	13	16.7
		Agree	35	44.9
		Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
6	For me, having lowly paying job relative to wife is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence	Strongly agree	22	28.2
		Agree	22	28.2
		Neither agree nor disagree	18	23.1
		Disagree	15	19.2
		Strongly disagree	1	1.3
		Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024).

4.5.1 Being Unaware on the Violence to Male

Based on Table 4.3 above, the first statement reads: “For me, the failure of Government and non-Governmental organizations to recognize that men experience

violence from women is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 21.8% of respondents and agreed to by 44.9%, totaling 66.7% of all respondents who agreed. Meanwhile, 30.8% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 2.6% disagreed with the statement. This suggests that Government and non-Governmental organizations are not sufficiently aware of the extent of gender violence experienced by married men, particularly in Kibaha Urban, which contributes to the continued suffering of men from GBV.

4.5.2 Female Empowering Cause Gender Violence

Table 4.3 presents a statement that reads: “For me, increasing advocacy to end dominance over females is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 25.6% of respondents and agreed to by 47.4%, totaling 73% of all respondents who agreed. Meanwhile, 25.6% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 1.3% disagreed with the statement. This suggests that advocacy efforts aimed at ending female dominance have contributed to increased gender violence experienced by married men in Kibaha Urban.

4.5.3 Domestic Violence due to Female Empowerment

Referring to Table 4.3 above, the third statement reads: “For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing power to females is a major cause of my suffering from domestic violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 25.6% of respondents and agreed to by 42.3%, making a total of 67.9% who agreed. Meanwhile, 30.8% neither agreed nor disagreed, and 1.3% disagreed with the statement. These responses suggest that female empowerment has contributed to increased domestic violence, indicating that empowering females is seen as a cause of gender violence against

married men in Kibaha Urban.

4.5.4 Control to Female Being Increased Cause Domestic Violence

Table 4.3 above shows a statement which reads, “For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing control to females is a major cause of my suffering from domestic violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 21.8% of respondents and agreed to by 39.7%, making a total of 61.5% who agreed. The statement was neither agreed nor disagreed with by 35.9% of respondents, while 2.6% disagreed. These responses suggest that increased protection of females against gender violence has, in turn, contributed to violence against married men in Kibaha Urban.

4.5.5 Being Unemployed Cause Gender Violence

Table 4.3 above shows a statement that reads, “For me, increasing lack of employment or job compared to my wife is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 16.7% of respondents and agreed to by 44.9%, making a total of 61.6% who agreed. The statement was neither agreed nor disagreed with by 35.9% of respondents, while 2.6% disagreed. These responses suggest that unemployment among married men in Kibaha Urban contributes to gender violence, as they become financially powerless compared to their employed wives.

4.5.6 Being Lowly Paid Cause Gender Violence

Based on Table 4.3 above, the last statement reads, “For me, having a low-paying job compared to my wife is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 28.2% of respondents and agreed to by

another 28.2%, making a total of 56.4% who agreed. Respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed accounted for 23.1%, while 19.2% disagreed. Additionally, 1.3% strongly disagreed, bringing the total disagreement to 20.5%. These responses suggest that married men in Kibaha Urban with lower-paying jobs than their wives are more likely to experience gender violence.

4.5.7 Overall Results on the Major Causes of Violence against Male

Overall, the major causes of violence against men were identified as the failure of government and non-government organizations to recognize that men experience violence from women, increased advocacy to end female dominance, increased empowerment and control of women, rising unemployment, and low-paying jobs. Married men in Kibaha Urban acknowledged that they suffered from gender violence by their wives due to these factors.

4.6 The Consequences of Violence against Male on Family Stability

The third specific objective of this study was to explore the consequences of violence against men on family stability in Kibaha Urban. To understand these consequences, six statements were developed. A total of 78 respondents indicated the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each statement using a five-option Likert scale. The results were analyzed using descriptive analysis, and a summary of the findings is presented in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Responses on Consequences of Violence against Male on Family Stability

S/N	Statements	Responses	Frequencies	Percentages
1	For me, I find it difficult to support healthy development of my children due to encounter of gender violence	Strongly agree	14	17.9
		Agree	24	30.8
		Neither agree nor disagree	25	32.1
		Disagree	12	15.4
		Strongly disagree	3	3.8
		Total	78	100.0
2	My relationship with wife has been unstable due to encounter of gender violence	Strongly agree	14	17.9
		Agree	36	46.2
		Neither agree nor disagree	26	33.3
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
		Strongly agree	17	21.6
3	My relationship with wife is covered by frequent separation due to gender violence I encounter	Agree	31	39.7
		Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
		Strongly agree	13	16.7
		Agree	35	44.9
4	My relationships with wife was divorced due to encounter of gender violence	Neither agree nor disagree	28	35.9
		Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0
		Strongly agree	14	17.9
		Agree	24	30.8
		Neither agree nor disagree	25	32.1
5	For me, home environment has been characterized by quarrel due to encounter of gender violence	Disagree	12	15.4
		Strongly disagree	3	3.8
		Total	78	100.0
		Strongly agree	14	17.9
		Agree	36	46.2
		Neither agree nor disagree	26	33.3
6	For me, home environment has been characterized by fighting due to encounter of gender violence	Disagree	2	2.6
		Total	78	100.0

Source: Field Data (2024).

4.6.1 Failure to Support Health Development

Based on Table 4.4 above, the first statement reads,

“For me, I find it difficult to support the healthy development of my children due to experiencing gender violence.”

This statement was strongly agreed to by 17.9% of all respondents and agreed to by 30.8%, making a total of 48.7% who agreed. Additionally, 32.1% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. Those who disagreed accounted for 15.4%, while 3.8% strongly disagreed, totaling 19.2% who disagreed with the statement. These responses imply that married men in Kibaha Urban struggle to support the healthy development of their families due to the gender violence they experience from their wives.

4.6.2 Unstable Relationship with Wife

Table 4.4 presents a statement that reads, “My relationship with my wife has been unstable due to experiencing gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 17.9% of all respondents and agreed to by 46.2%, making a total of 64.1% who agreed. Additionally, 33.3% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. These responses indicate that married men in Kibaha Urban experienced unstable relationships with their wives as a result of gender violence.

4.6.3 Relationship with Frequent Separation

Table 4.4 above presents a statement that reads, “My relationship with my wife is marked by frequent separations due to the gender violence I experience.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 21.6% of all respondents and agreed to by 39.7%, making a total of 61.3% who agreed. Additionally, 35.9% of respondents

neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. These responses suggest that frequent separations in relationships are common among married men in Kibaha Urban due to gender violence.

4.6.4 A Divorce

Table 4.4 above presents a statement that reads, “My relationship with my wife ended in divorce due to gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 16.7% of all respondents and agreed to by 44.9%, making a total of 61.6% who agreed. Additionally, 35.9% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. The majority of respondents agreed with the statement, implying that many men in Kibaha Urban experienced divorce due to gender violence.

4.6.5 Quarrel at Home Environment

Based on Table 4.4 above, a statement reads, “For me, the home environment has been characterized by quarrels due to gender violence.” This statement was strongly agreed to by 17.9% of all respondents and agreed to by 30.8%, making a total of 48.7% who agreed. Additionally, 32.1% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 15.4% disagreed and 3.8% strongly disagreed, totaling 19.2% who disagreed. The majority of respondents agreed with the statement, indicating that the home environment for many respondents in Kibaha Urban was marked by quarrels due to gender violence.

4.6.6 Fighting at Home Environment

Table 4.4 above presents a statement that reads, “For me, the home environment has been characterized by fighting due to gender violence.” This statement was strongly

agreed to by 17.9% of all respondents and agreed to by 46.2%, making a total of 64.1% who agreed. Additionally, 33.3% of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed, while 2.6% disagreed. This implies that married men in Kibaha Urban experienced fighting at home as a result of gender violence.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter discusses the findings on the prevalence of male gender-based violence (GBV) and its impact on family stability in Kibaha Urban. The discussion focuses on the key findings related to each specific research objective, examining the extent to which these findings align or conflict with the adopted theories, as well as how they compare with previous studies.

5.2 Common Forms of Violence against Male

This study identified the common forms of violence against men in Kibaha Urban. After conducting descriptive analysis of data collected from married men in Kibaha Urban, the following findings were obtained. The study found that common forms of violence affecting family stability included unfair treatment by wives, unequal treatment compared to wives, and the inability to participate fully in economic, social, political, and cultural life as their wives do. Specifically, many respondents reported being unable to engage fully in economic, social, and cultural life, which they identified as common forms of violence experienced during their lifetime in Kibaha Urban.

The majority of respondents agreed that these forms of violence were present and acknowledged them as common, interpreting that such violence occurs regularly in their daily lives and negatively impacts family stability. However, a small percentage of respondents indicated that these forms of violence were not common or were unfamiliar to them, suggesting that such violence might not occur in their personal

experience or is not widely recognized. Despite this, the findings show that married men in Kibaha Urban do experience various forms of violence.

These findings align with Control Theory, which asserts that perpetrators use power to maintain superiority in the family and make the victim submissive (Bostock et al., 2002). Control Theory further explains that perpetrators use force, threats, and violence to sustain this power (Goode, 1971). This suggests that the empowerment and increased power women gain from advocacy and empowerment programs may lead to a shift in dominance, causing men to lose control over women (Barbelt, 2021). The growing control women have over men may lead to unfair treatment, such as suppressing men's full participation in economic, social, political, and cultural life. Consequently, family stability weakens because men have less influence over family decisions, including the upbringing of children, as power shifts to women.

The findings also support Resource Theory, which proposes that possessing resources grants the perpetrator power to control the victim's behavior (Goode, 1971). Victims may tolerate violence due to lack of resources, fearing they cannot meet their own or their children's basic needs if they leave the relationship (Wallace & Roberson, 2002). In this study, men's inability to participate in economic life like their wives results in resource lessens, while women's control over resources enables them to exert power and commit violence in various ways. This resource imbalance contributes to men's vulnerability and negatively affects family stability. Women's empowerment provides resources and power that can be used to subject men to humiliation, confinement, discrimination, social exclusion, and obstructive

legislative practices (Barbelt, 2021).

Furthermore, the findings are consistent with previous studies. Cerulli (2022) reported that 1 in 10 men experienced some form of sexual or physical violence, which aligns with the current study's finding that men in Kibaha Urban face various types of gender-based violence. The study revealed that men in Kibaha Urban experience economic, social, cultural, and political violence, all of which undermine family stability.

The results also agree with Malihi et al. (2021), who described various forms of GBV men may face, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Similarly, this study found that men in Kibaha Urban face social-related gender violence, such as lacking equal opportunities to participate in social life compared to women, which is a common form of violence.

Han and Choi (2020) found that fewer men than women are victims of GBV, which supports the current study's observation that while GBV against men exists in Kibaha Urban, it is less publicly visible and reported compared to that against women. This suggests that men likely experience GBV to a lesser extent than women in this area. Lastly, the findings correspond with Kazaura et al. (2021), who reported that about 10% of women perpetrate physical intimate partner violence. This supports the current study's conclusion that women commit various forms of gender violence against men in Kibaha Urban, including economic, social, political, and cultural violence.

5.3 The Causes of Violence against Male

This study assessed the major causes of violence against men in Kibaha Urban. After conducting descriptive analysis of the data collected from respondents, the following findings were obtained. The primary causes of violence against men include: the failure of government and non-government organizations to recognize that men experience violence from their wives; advocacy aimed at ending male dominance over females; increasing power and control given to females leading to domestic violence; lack of employment; and men having lower-paying jobs compared to their wives. The majority of respondents agreed that these causes significantly contribute to violence and negatively affect family stability. However, a small number of respondents did not agree that these were the major causes of gender-based violence in Kibaha Urban. This difference may be due to the fact that the causes of violence vary from family to family, although the overall effect on family stability remains similar.

The findings of this study align with the Control Theory, which explains that perpetrators of violence use power to maintain superiority in the family and make the victim submissive (Bostock et al., 2002). Similarly, Control Theory states that perpetrators use force, threats, and violence to uphold their power over victims (Goode, 1971). This theory relates directly to the current study's finding that increasing power and control given to females can lead to domestic violence, as men become submissive, resulting in negative impacts on family stability.

The results also support the Resource Theory, which claims that possessing resources gives perpetrators the power to control the behavior of victims (Goode,

1971). Intimate partners who lack resources may endure violence because they believe they cannot meet their own or their children's basic needs without staying in an abusive relationship (Wallace & Roberson, 2002). This study revealed that lack of resources among men due to unemployment or lower-paying jobs compared to their wives contributes to gender violence. Women who have greater access to resources exert power over men, affecting family stability.

Furthermore, the findings agree with previous studies which indicate that gender violence in Kibaha Urban is linked to resource disparities between men and women. Women with greater access to resources are more likely to control men (Kinyondo et al., 2021). In Kibaha Urban, women's resource advantage leads to gender violence, especially as men struggle to provide for their families due to unemployment and poorly paid jobs.

5.4 The Consequences of Violence against Male on Family Stability

This study explored the consequences of violence against men on family stability in Kibaha Urban. A descriptive analysis was conducted using data collected from respondents, and the following findings emerged: respondents reported difficulties in supporting the healthy development of their children due to gender-based violence. Resource disparities, which contribute to gender-based violence, hinder men from adequately providing for their children's well-being. Other identified consequences of gender-based violence included unstable relationships with spouses, frequent separations between intimate partners, divorce, quarrels, and physical confrontations. The majority of respondents revealed that gender-based violence caused by factors such as the failure of government and non-government institutions to recognize that

men experience violence from their wives, advocacy aimed at ending male dominance, the empowerment and increased control of women, unemployment, and low-paying jobs results in quarrels, physical fights, divorce, and separation. These are seen as key consequences affecting family stability.

The findings align with the Control Theory, which posits that perpetrators of violence use power to assert and maintain superiority in the family, rendering the victim submissive (Bostock et al., 2002). Similarly, Goode (1971) explains that perpetrators employ threats, force, and violence to maintain control. The current study revealed that men in Kibaha Urban often face threats and coercion from their partners, which negatively impacts family cohesion and stability.

Additionally, the findings support the Resource Theory, which argues that possessing resources enables perpetrators to control their partners' behavior (Goode, 1971). Intimate partners who lack resources tend to remain in abusive relationships out of fear that they cannot meet their own or their children's basic needs (Wallace & Roberson, 2002). The study found that men who are unemployed or in poorly paid jobs are more likely to stay in abusive relationships, which is a notable consequence of gender-based violence in Kibaha Urban.

The findings of this study also align with those of Cerulli (2022), who reported that one in ten men experiences some form of sexual or physical violence. The current study found that men in Kibaha Urban experience threats, quarrels, and physical confrontations as consequences of gender-based violence, as reported by many respondents.

Malihi et al. (2021) also described various forms of gender-based violence experienced by men in society, including physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. The current study similarly identified physical forms of gender violence such as fighting, quarrels, and threats as prevalent in Kibaha Urban. These acts result in separation and instability in families, illustrating the physical dimension of GBV against men.

Furthermore, the study supports findings by Kazaura et al. (2021), who revealed that approximately 10% of women were perpetrators of physical intimate partner violence. This indicates that women can be perpetrators of violence against men. Respondents in Kibaha Urban confirmed that physical violence such as fighting and quarrels is common, particularly where men lack control over their partners and possess fewer resources, often due to unemployment and low-paying jobs.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter provides a summary of the study, along with the conclusion and recommendations regarding the prevalence of male gender-based violence (GBV) and its impact on family stability in Kibaha Urban. The recommendations are primarily directed at the Kibaha District Council and future research initiatives.

6.2 Summary of the Study

This study assessed the prevalence of male gender-based violence (GBV) and its impact on family stability in Kibaha Urban. The motivation for conducting this research stemmed from ongoing concerns about violence against men, which, despite being a significant issue in society, is rarely reported or acknowledged. In response to these concerns, the study was guided by three specific objectives: to identify the common forms of violence against men, to determine the major causes of such violence, and to examine the consequences of male GBV on family stability in Kibaha Urban.

To achieve these objectives, the study employed a survey research design and a quantitative approach. The target population consisted of married men in Kibaha Urban, estimated to be 17,124 based on the 2022 National Population Census. A purposive sampling technique was used to select a sample of 99 married men. Data collection was conducted through the use of structured questionnaires, and valid responses were obtained from 78 participants. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods, and the findings were presented in tables using

frequencies and percentages.

The study revealed several common forms of gender-based violence experienced by men in Kibaha Urban. These included unfair treatment by their wives, unequal treatment in comparison to their spouses, and the inability to participate equally in political, economic, social, and cultural life. Men reported being excluded or limited in these domains, often in contrast to the freedoms and rights enjoyed by their wives.

In addition, the study uncovered several major causes of male GBV in Kibaha Urban. Among these were the failure of both governmental and non-governmental institutions to recognize that men can also be victims of domestic violence, the advocacy efforts focused exclusively on ending male dominance, and the increasing empowerment and control of women within relationships. Economic factors also played a significant role, particularly the high levels of unemployment among men and the fact that many held lower-paying jobs compared to their wives. These factors combined to create power imbalances that often resulted in conflict and abuse within households.

The consequences of this violence on family stability were significant. Many respondents indicated that the violence made it difficult for them to support the healthy development of their children. Additionally, the relationships between husbands and wives became unstable, marked by frequent separations, quarrels, and even divorce. Physical altercations were also reported, further undermining the cohesion and functionality of the family unit.

In conclusion, the study highlighted the often-overlooked experiences of men as victims of gender-based violence and demonstrated how such violence can undermine family stability. The findings call for a more inclusive approach to addressing GBV, one that recognizes and responds to the needs of male victims as well as female victims.

6.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that violence against men is increasing, although it is less frequently reported compared to violence against women, who are more likely to disclose such incidents. This growing violence against men significantly impacts family stability. When parents have strained relationships, it is often the children who suffer the most, as one parent may become unable or unwilling to meet their needs.

In addition to the identified consequences of male-directed violence on family stability, the study also highlights more severe outcomes. Quarrels and physical altercations resulting from such violence can sometimes lead to the death of one partner, leaving behind orphans. This represents one of the most severe and tragic consequences of gender-based violence.

6.4 Recommendations

6.4.1 Recommendation for Kibaha Town Council

To address the growing issue of gender-based violence (GBV) against men and its negative impact on family stability, several key recommendations have been proposed. First, Kibaha Town Council should intensify efforts to increase

employment opportunities. Unemployment has been identified as a major contributor to GBV, with those lacking stable income often becoming victims, while employed partners are more likely to exhibit violent behavior toward their unemployed spouses.

Additionally, government and non-governmental organizations in Kibaha District Council should place greater emphasis on recognizing and addressing violence against men. Advocacy efforts should extend to male victims of GBV, similar to the long-standing campaigns and interventions supporting female victims led by the government, human rights organizations, and activists. Furthermore, it is crucial for both the government and relevant stakeholders to ensure balanced empowerment between men and women.

Disproportionate empowerment of women can unintentionally undermine men's ability to contribute to family stability. Therefore, GBV advocacy should adopt an inclusive approach that supports both genders equally, rather than focusing solely on one. Lastly, the government and stakeholders must promote awareness and education among men regarding the importance of reporting incidents of GBV. Men should be encouraged to overcome the fear and stigma associated with disclosing abuse by their spouses, recognizing that reporting is a necessary step toward justice and family well-being.

6.4.2 Recommendations Future Researches

Future research on gender-based violence (GBV) against men and its impact on family stability should adopt a more comprehensive methodological approach.

Specifically, future studies are encouraged to utilize both quantitative and qualitative research methods to gain a deeper and more nuanced understanding of the common forms, major causes, and consequences of violence against men. While quantitative methods provide measurable and structured data, qualitative approaches allow respondents to share detailed personal experiences and perspectives that may not be captured through structured questionnaires. The flexibility of qualitative methods enables the exploration of hidden aspects of GBV that are often overlooked in closed-ended survey responses.

Moreover, future researchers should consider employing advanced quantitative data analysis techniques, such as inferential statistical methods. These methods can help to determine and estimate the extent to which gender-based violence against men impacts family stability. By applying inferential analysis, researchers can make more accurate generalizations about the population and assess the significance and strength of relationships between variables. This will provide a clearer and more empirical understanding of the effects of male-targeted GBV, thereby contributing to evidence-based policy and intervention strategies.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: A SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear,

My name is **Rehema Julban Nzowa**, a Master degree student at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). As a part of the requirements to complete my study, I have been tasked to undertake research on "**Assessment of Prevalence and Effects of Violence against Male on Family Stability: A Case of Kibaha Urban**". In order to realize the objectives of this research, views of married male in Kibaha Urban on the subject matter are most valuable and will be appreciated. So, I hereby request your valuable time and frank information required to complete this questionnaire.

Thank you in Advance.

SECTION I:

PERSONAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

Instructions:

Answer by ticking (✓) in the appropriate boxes

1. Age group.

- (a) Between 15 and 24 years []
- (b) Between 25 and 34 years []
- (c) Between 35 and 44 years []
- (d) Between 45 and 54 years []
- (e) From 55 years and above []

2. Education level

- (a) No formal education []

- (b) Primary education []
- (c) Secondary education []
- (d) Technician certificate []
- (e) Ordinary diploma []
- (f) First Degree []
- (g) Master degree []
- (h) PhD []

3. Type of Marriage

- a) Formal []: Governmental [], Religious []
- b) Informal []: Sealed by traditional ceremony [] Cohabiting []

4. Duration in marriage

- (a) Less than 5 years []
- (b) Between 5 and 10 years []
- (c) Between 11 and 15 years []
- (d) Above 15 years []

5. Number of Children

- (a) 1 child []
- (b) Between 2 and 5 children []
- (c) More than 5 children []

6. Occupation

- (a) Trader []
- (b) Farmer []
- (c) Employed in private formal sector []
- (d) Employed in public sector []

(e) None of the above []

7. Daily income (estimates)

- (a) Less than TZS 2,000 []
- (b) Between TZS 2,001 and 5,0000 []
- (c) Between TZS 5,001 and 10,000 []
- (d) Between TZS 10,001 and 15,000 []
- (e) Above TZS 15,000 []

SECTION II

COMMON FORMS OF VIOLENCE

The following statements describe the common forms of violence which male are reported to encounter in their life time. Kindly indicate the extent which you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) in the appropriate boxes whereby 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5= strongly agree.

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	For me, being embarrassed or ashamed is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time					
2	For me, being treated unfairly to my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
3	For me, being treated unequally with my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
4	For me, being unable to participate fully in economic social, political or cultural life like my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
5	For me, being unable to participate fully in economic life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
6	For me, being unable to participate fully in social life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
7	For me, being unable to participate fully in cultural life as my wife is a common form of violence I encounter in my life time.					
8	For me, being blocked or interfered by existing social norms to express bad treatment from wife is a common form of gender violence I encounter in my life time.					

SECTION III

CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

The following statements describe the possible causes of violence. Kindly indicate the extent which you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) in the appropriate boxes whereby 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5= strongly agree.

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	For me, failure of Governmental and non-Governmental organs to understand that male encounter violence from women is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.					
2	For me, increasing advocacy to end dominance over female is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.					
3	For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing power to female is a major cause of my suffering of domestic violence.					
4	For me, advocacy on GBV by increasing control to female is a major cause of my suffering from domestic violence.					
5	For me, increasing lack of employment or job relative to female is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.					
6	For me, having lowly paying job relative to wife is a major cause of my suffering from gender violence.					

SECTION IV

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE ON FAMILY STABILITY

The following statements describe the possible consequences of gender based violence on family stability. Kindly indicate the extent which you agree or disagree with each statement by ticking (✓) in the appropriate boxes whereby 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3 = neither agree nor disagree, 4 = agree, 5= strongly agree.

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	For me, I find it difficult to support healthily development of my children due to encounter of gender violence.					
2	My relationship with wife has been unstable due to encounter of gender violence					
3	My relationship with wife is covered by frequent separation due to gender violence I encounter					
4	My relationships with wife was divorced due to encounter of gender violence.					
5	For me, home environment has been characterized by quarrel due to encounter of gender violence					
6	For me, home environment has been characterized by fighting due to encounter of gender violence					

THE END

APPENDIX II: RESEARCH PERMIT LETTER

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Ref. No OUT//PG202000535

19th August, 2024

Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS),
 Coast Region,
 P .O Box. 30120,
COAST

Dear Regional Administrative Secretary,

**RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR MS. REHEMA JULBAN NZOWA REG NO:
PG202086134**

2. The Open University of Tanzania was established by an Act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No.55 in the official Gazette. The Act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania Charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the Charter, the Open University of Tanzania mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

3. To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you Ms. Rehema Julban Nzowa Reg.No: PG202086134), pursuing Masters of Arts in Governance and Leadership

(MAGS). We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled "**Assessment of Prevalence of Violence against Male on Family Stability: A Case of Kibaha Urban in Tanzania**". She will collect her data at your area from 20th August 2024 to 30th October 2024.

4. In case you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O.Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



Prof. Gwahula Raphael Kimamala

For: VICE CHANCELLOR