

Management of Domestic Violence and Women Entrepreneurs in Edo North Senatorial District Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the management of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria using the Edo-North senatorial district as evidence from the study. The objective of the study is to investigate the relationship between the management of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study adopted a survey research design, and the population of the study consists of 180 respondents. The sample size of the study is (150) through the administration of questionnaire. The primary source of data was explored and the reliability coefficient of 0.82 was considered satisfactory for the study. The findings revealed that the major causes of domestic violence against women's entrepreneurship development include economic security, physical and psychological injury abuse on partners, and resilience among women. The study concluded that physical violence affects women entrepreneurs' business needs for operation and also underscores the urgent need for unawareness support and action. The study recommended that there should be strengthened laws and policies protecting women from physical violence and the government should develop and implement workplace policies addressing emotional violence.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Emotional Violence and Economic Violence

Introduction

Domestic violence has become a global challenge in recent years, thus attracting attention from different quarters (Samia, Ula & Rogers, 2010). There is documented evidence of the disciplined tendencies of violence when it occurs. It could become worse, if violence happens within the setting of the home. A house is a place of comfort, growth, and support. Therefore, it could be taken for granted that nothing is expected to occur in the home that would negatively impact the comfort, development, and support provisions of the home (Gabriele Griffin, 2021). Domestic violence is any action done to harm, scare, or force individuals to do things they do not want to do. Domestic violence is a grave issue that affects countless lives. The United Nations defines violence against women as "any gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life. Domestic violence does not have to be physical assault, it can include stalking, neglect, or emotional, psychological, and economic. Some studies have been done by researchers on domestic violence and women in business (the study published in the Journal of Business Ethics).

Despite the contributions of these researchers, they were unable to establish their studies on the implications of domestic violence and women entrepreneur in Edo North Senatorial District, Nigeria. Most of their studies were concerned with domestic and family violence without a thorough investigation into how this affects women entrepreneurs in Nigeria. This is what has created the gap. The researcher wants to provide a clear insight into the problem of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Edo-North senatorial district Nigeria.

One of the problems observed in those studies was that most of the studies on this subject matter were conducted outside Nigeria. A similar study in Nigeria was done using data from 2013 in Nigeria, Demographic and Health Survey which explore the relationship between occupation and women's experience of intimate partner violence. The study covered both rural and urban households across Nigeria, providing insights into the risk factors associated with domestic violence. Studies on domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria are hard to come by, hence, the concern of

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this to fill the gap by examining the relationship between the management of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Edo-North senatorial district Nigeria. The home provides a platform conducive for various relationships to form, develop, and thrive. Women make this relationship worthwhile, by being naturally humorous, which, in turn, makes them more productive in their endeavors. Certainly, a good number of entrepreneurs in Nigeria are women, who easily get into start-ups, if not for any other reason, for economic contribution in the home. However, it may not always be smooth sailing for them because of possible coercive behavior regarded as domestic violence (WHO, 2021).

Although the reality of domestic violence is being brought to the fore in various media, it remains to be seen how the menace has been properly managed and abated. In general, there are reports of domestic violence almost regularly, from Asia to America; Europe to Africa, and indeed, across the globe (American Medical Association, 2000). In Nigeria, it is said that people lived as locals, previously; everyone looking out for their neighbours. However, this ideal is fast becoming a thing of the past, with globalization bringing about a struggle for superiority through the subtle introduction of gender equality. Previously, women were generally not in the mainstream of the productive sector of the economy (American Medical Association, 2000) But today women are in every sector, and in certain areas dominating the sectors. Perceptions have changed about gender ascription, giving rise to manipulations and other coercive behaviors in relationships (SAST, 2022). The old-fashioned 'Men's World' has faded away as more and more women get involved in business and invest in start-ups (Gabriele Griffin, 2021). Women as entrepreneurs are in different sectors. By the same token, domestic violence is on the increase. It is believed that apart from its effects on the home front; it is having a heavy toll on such women and their businesses. However, it is expected that family values and concerned authorities have a look at this menace by deploying proper strategies to manage this, to guarantee effective women entrepreneurs. Research on the relationship between domestic violence and women entrepreneurs is relatively space. This is even worse in Nigeria and most African counties. This research was thought of to promote women's economic empowerment and reduce domestic violence, women entrepreneurs in the country continue to face significant challenges. It is against this background this study focuses on the relationship between the management of domestic violence and women

entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The following research questions would guide the study.

Research Questions

- What is the relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria?
- What is the relationship between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria?
- What is the relationship between emotional violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria?

Based on the research questions, the following research objectives are raised?

Objectives of the Study

This study aims to investigate the relationship between the management of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria while the specific objectives seek to:

- Examine the relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.
- Determine the relationship between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria
- Find out the relationship between emotional violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria

In line with the research objectives and questions, the following hypotheses were drawn:

Research Hypotheses

In line with the objective above, the following null hypotheses are formulated:

H01: There is a significant relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

H02: There is a significant relationship between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

H03: There is a significant relationship between emotional violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

The study will be significant to female entrepreneurship participants and young girls in business.

Conceptual Review

Domestic violence is a global issue across the whole world as well as socio-economic, racial, class distinctions and culture. (WHO, 2021)

Domestic Violence: Is a form of abuse that can affect anyone regardless of age, race, gender, sexuality, background or socio-economic status (United Nations).

Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economical, psychological, technological actions, threats of action, intimidation, insults or manipulation and other pattern of coercive behaviour that influence relationship. According to United State Department of justice office on violence against women, Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in any relationship used by the partner to gain or maintain control over another intimate partner. In criminal law, the crime of domestic violence may occur in one or more incident. Domestic violence causes fears, harm or domination for the victim. Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence and also domestic abuse.

Women Entrepreneurs

This refers to women who holds positions, particularly leadership in the fields of commerce, business and entrepreneurship. It advocates for their increased participation in business. Domestic violence is widespread and has serious impacts on women's health and well-being. There are various consequences of domestic violence depending on the victim, the age group, the intensity of violence and frequency of the torment they are subjected to. Living under a constant fear, threat and humiliation are some of the feeling developed in the minds of the victims as consequence of an atrocious violence. (Meerambika, Mahapatro, Moksh, 2021). Domestic violence also known as intimate partner violence (IPV), refers to a pattern of abusive behaviours within a relationship where one partner seeks to exert power and control over the other. There are some related key points to domestic violence and the impact on women entrepreneurs in Nigeria (Dixon and Graham-Kevan, 2011)

- (1) Workplace impact on domestic violence:
 - Intimate partner violence affects every aspect of a victim's life including their work life. It is not confined to private spaces but spills over into professional environments.
 - Victims often struggle to balance their personal safety within work responsibilities.
 - Financial freedom from work can make individuals vulnerable to abuse, as abusers may target their economic independence.
- (2) Role of organizations
 - Organizations play a crucial role in understanding and preventing intimate partner violence.
 - **Empower employees:** Encourage a supportive workplace culture where

colleagues can help each other. Victims may turn to co-workers for assistance.

- **Safe reporting channels:** Create an environment where victims feel safe reporting abuse to their managers or Human Resource.
 - **Observing changes:** Be vigilant about changes in employees behaviour and avoid making assumptions about the causes.
 - **Model Healthy Relationship:** Prompts healthy relationships within the workplace
- (3) Working women and domestic violence:
 - **Guilt and stigma:** Some working women feel guilty or stigmatized when facing domestic violence. They may wrongly believe that their actions contribute to the abuses.
 - **Culture context:** In cultures where marriages is considered as a life long commitment, women may feel responsible for making the marriage work.
 - **Economic Abuse:** Economic abuse is prevalent especially when women lack independent income source. Abusers may control finances, limiting victims options.
 - (4) Impact on Economic Development
 - Violence against women is a threat to economic development in regions where domestic violence is widespread, economic activity suffers.
 - Even a small increase in violence against women correlates with a significant decrease in economic productivity.

There are five (5) main forms of domestic violence: (Elizabeth Pluntpre, (2024)

Physical Abuse: This is the most common type of domestic violence which include grabbing, pushing, slapping, shoving, hitting, stabbing, burning, biting, with holding physical needs such as sleep or food, refusing to release necessities (e.g drugs), locking a victim out of the house and withholding help when the victim is sick and injured.

Sexual Abuse: This type of domestic violence involve sexual assault and rape in imitate relationships. Approximately 1.5million women and girls experience within their relationships every year.

Emotional Abuse: This form of domestic violence involves verbal attacks, humiliation, intimidation and threats. It can also include isolating the victim from friends and family, controlling their movement.

Economic Abuse: This is when an abusive partner

extends their power and control into your financial situation and as well as the things that money can buy.

Psychological Abuse: This type of abuse includes physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence and emotional abuse. Psychological abuse and emotional abuse are sometimes used interchangeably.

Types of Domestic Violence Against Women Girls

Domestic violence against women and girls is one of the world most prevalent human right violation taking place everyday, many time and over every corner of the globe. It has serious short and long-term physical, economic and psychological girls preventing their full and equal participation in business and society.

Some of the violence are as follows: (Michael Johnson, 2021)

Intimate partner violence: It refers to a behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that cause physical violence (e.g) slapping, choking or burning, sexual violence) (e.g spousal rape, psychological violence (e.g fear by intimidation or forced isolation), economic violence (e.g maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding access to money or for bidding attendance at school or employment), physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour. This is one of the most common forms of violence experienced by women and girls globally.

Sexual violence: This is any sort of harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour that is imposed on someone which include acts of abusive sexual contact, forced engagement in sexual acts attempted or completed sexual acts with a woman/girl without her consent, sexual harassment, verbal abuse, threats, exposure, unwanted touching, incest etc.

Femicied: This is an intentional killing of a woman or a girl because she is a woman or a girl. The motivation of the gender killing may range from stereotyped gender role, discrimination towards women and girl is to unequal power relations between women and men in business and society at large.

Human trafficking: This is a global crime that trades in people and exploit them for profit making, physical and sexual abuse, blackmails, emotional manipulation and the removal of official documents are used by traffickers to control their victims exploitation can take place in a victim, home, country, during migrations or in a

foreign country. Women and girls are the from any targets for sexual exploitation.

Female genital mutilation: This is a procedure which involve partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is most often carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15.

Child, early and forced marriage: Child marriage this is an early marriage where one of the parties is under 18 years of ages.

Forced marriage: This is a marriage in which one or both parties have not personally expressed their full and free consent to the union. A child marriage is a form of forced marriage. Child marriage is a violation of children's right which have several effects on the invest of children (especially the girl child). Also the early and frequent pregnancies, higher risks of maternal mortality and morbidity, limited decision-making in family matters and school dropout.

Online or Technological facilitated violence against women/girls: This is any act that is committed, assisted, aggravated or amplified by using information communication technologies or other digital tools e.g physical, sexual, nominal harm or other infringements of rights and freedom. Online violence can also include the following:

Cyber bullying: This is sending intimidating or threatening messages.

Non-consensual sexing: This is sending explicit messages or photo without the recipient consents.

Boxing: This is public release of private or identifying information about the victim.

Causes of Domestic Violence (Syazliana Astrah Mold Idris Johor (2018)

These are some of the factors that cause domestic violence

Mental problem: Women/girls who are victims of physical abuse are likely to have suffered mental illness.

Poverty and unemployment: People that are in financial stress or strains are likely to be involved in domestic violence.

Education: Low level of education and literacy are linked to higher rate of domestic abuse.

Young parents: Teenage parents may lack the skills and resources to cope with the stress of parenting and resort to violence.

Relationship Behaviour: This is when it difficult to retain relationship, one party maybe more dedicated and when this

disappointment, it can lead to domestic violence.

Anger management issues: When there is no job enrichment, it can lead to domestic violence others are:

- Low self-esteem
- Feeling inferior
- Jealously
- Personality disorder or psychological disorder.
- Learned behaviour from growing up in a family where domestic violence was accepted.

Effects of Domestic Violence (JEIWA)

Some of the health and mental health impacts associated with experience of domestic violence are as follows:

- Injury disability
- Eating disorders
- Sleeping disorder
- Pregnancy complications
- Sexuality transmitted diseases
- Drinking and drug use
- Depression
- Physical injury
- Psychological harm
- Post traumatic stress order
- Borderline personality disorder
- Anxiety

Workplace impact of domestic violence:

Private occurrence and public consequences domestics' violence was perceived as a private matter but it profoundly affects the entrepreneurial life of the victim such as trauma, fear and stress that is associated spill over in the workplace.

Management of Domestic Violence for Women Entrepreneurs in Nigeria (Agu, Mohammed & Paul, 2022). Domestic violence has extended beyond personal share. It significantly affect various aspects of thsee victim life including their professional environment. Some of the way by which domestic violence can be managed in lives of women entrepreneurs in Nigeria and professional environment are as following:

Organizational Approaches to Address:

Domestic violence on women entrepreneurs in Nigeria Empower employees: Organizational should empower employees to support one another creating a supportive environment to encourage victims to seek help.

Safe Reporting Channels: Making it safe for victims to report incidents to their managers is crucial encouraging open communication ensures that victims

don't suffer in silence.

O b s e r v i n g E m p l o y e e C h a n g e s:Managers should be vigilant about changes in employee behaviour. Sometimes, these changes maybe indicators of domestic violence.

Role-Modelling Health Relationship: Organizations can foster healthy relationships by promoting respectful behaviour and empathy among colleagues.

Economic Impact of Domestic Violence on women entrepreneurs in Nigeria

Strong laws: Countries should strengthen laws and protections against domestic violence. These laws deter violence, protect victims and promote women participation in the work place.

Education opportunities: Improving education opportunities for women and girls is essential for long-term prevention

Workplace Strategies

Policy implementation: Develop clear policies that address domestic violence including leave provisions and support mechanism.

Training: Train managers and employees to recognise sign of domestic violence and respond appropriately.

Support services: Offer access to counselling, legal assistance and community resources.

Flexible work arrangement: Provide flexibility to accommodate the needs of victims.

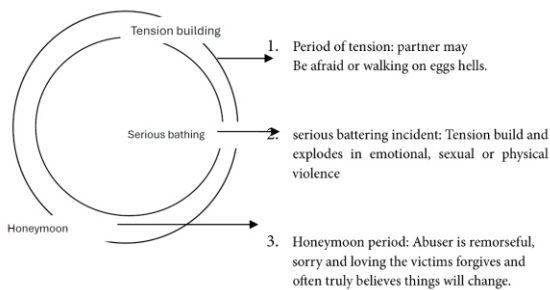
Collaboration: Partner with local organizations and government agenise to create a supportive ecosystem.

Tell someone, if you are the victim or are witness to violence

Take all violence and abuse seriously

Theoretical Framework

Cycles of violence theory is proposed by Walker (1979) with the aim to explain how and why abused women remain in an abusive relationship. The cycle of violence refers to repeated and dangerous acts violence as a cyclical pattern, associated with high emotions and dictions of retribution or revenge. The pattern repeats and can happen many times during a relationship with each phase lasting a different length of time and over time the level of violence may increase. The stages of cycle of violence don't all happen at once and its not all done the same way in each relationship.



The cycle repeats itself overtime, nonemomoon periods grow shorter and sometimes disappear altogether

Graphic courtesy of University of Virginia

Battered Women Syndrome Theory (L.E Walker. 1979)

The Battered women syndrome theory by L.E. Walker (1979) displayed women entrepreneurs that are suffering from domestic violence in different phases. There are three phases, the first phase is the tension building phase, there are women entrepreneurs in Nigeria that are having that feeling of nervousness in the home because their partner will feel there are financially stable and would want to dominant the home or loose their respect. The second phase is the active battering phase. There are women entrepreneurs in Nigeria who are victims of the control or threat of their partners because there are financially and economically stable, this most time leads to killing of the women entrepreneurs and their male partner walk away with their properties. The last phase is calm loving respite phase here, the women entrepreneurs partner can calmly and lovingly promise that the abuse will never reoccur again but it is never the case, the partner provide short time relief, give the victim time to rest, she can even travel or spent time with other family and friends but once she comes around the male partner, the abuse is inflicted on her again.

Empirical Review

Kathryn (2016) examines women's employment and domestic violence. Kathryn found out the relationship between domestic violence and employment instability as a result of workplace disruption used by abusive men to sabotage their partners' employment efforts. A total of 20 quantitative studies of adult women were selected that measured employment and domestic violence. A quarter of the studies included measured mental health problems, revealing correlations and mediation effects between domestic violence and employment stability Kathryn (2016)

Colombian Demographic and Health survey examined domestic violence and female

employment in Colombia, they found a positive association between intimate partner violence against women and the likelihood of women's employment potential mechanisms underlying this link include a woman's decision-making power and her willingness to divorce. Abused women may seek employment to enhance their economic independence and potentially escape abusive relationships.

Samia (2010) examines Domestic violence against women, it reviews the worldwide evidence on the prevalence of domestic violence against women. All of these studies did not show how domestic violence influenced the level of women in business.

The study examined the causes of domestic violence in Nigeria. It found that many cases of domestic crime occurred because of poverty and lack of financial capability to procure needs for the family as well as psychological problems that occasion a transfer of aggression due to lack of insufficiency of resources to sustain the family while accusations of infidelity are not left out. The aforementioned factors were linked to corrupt leadership in the Nigerian/ Sector. For instance, studies have shown that some high-profile government officials across the world including Nigeria, have exclusively regarded corrupt behavior as fundamental rights of the public servants including some politicians in Nigerian leadership positions because punitive measure is prevented from being implemented after being found guilty.

Methodology

The study used a survey design. Ovin and Abudukerimu (2020) explained that survey research design is a scientific approach where a researcher picks a sample of respondents and uses a standardized research tool on them, especially when not all members of a targeted population can be reached; a survey design allows for conclusions about the population to be made based on the sample. It is nearly impossible to study the entire Ministry of Women's Affairs in Nigeria. Therefore, this study focuses on the Edo-North Senatorial Districts. The population for this study includes one hundred and eighty (180) respondents. Since creating a sampling frame was not feasible, judgmental sampling was chosen to work with a sample size of 150 respondents. Ovin, Osaguona, and Agbaiza (2023) mentioned that judgmental sampling is suitable when studying a small part of a large population where members are easily identified, but counting all of them would be unfeasible. To cover three Local Government Areas in the Edo-North Metropolis, convenient sampling was used to select respondents from the Etsako-West Ministry of Women Affairs, the Etsako Central Ministry of Women Affairs, and

the Etsako-East Ministry of Women Affairs across the three Local Government Council areas. 180 questionnaires were distributed to the Department of the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development Program (welfare service unit) in the three (3) local government council areas in the Edo-North District, and 165 questionnaires were returned, of which one hundred and fifty (150) were found useful for the study.

- The researchers employed a five (5)-point "management of domestic violence and women entrepreneurs in Edo-North Metropolitans" grading scale for their findings. The items were rated on a 4-point Likert-type scale of Strongly Agree (SA) 4-point, Agree (A) 3-point, Disagree (D) 2-point, and Strongly Disagree (SD) 1-point. The respondents were asked to choose the most suitable options.
- To assess the validity of the instrument used for the study, copies of the questionnaire were provided to lecturers in Business Administration and management experts at Auchi Polytechnic, Auchi, Edo State, for review. The experts examined the research objectives, questions, and questionnaire items, providing valuable suggestions that resulted in corrections to the final draft of the questionnaire.
- A pilot study was conducted with 45 women from the Social Development Central of the local government council of Owan West Ministry of Women Affairs in Edo State, which is within the study area. Data collected from the pilot study were analyzed using the split-half technique and Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient. A reliability coefficient of 0.82 was deemed adequate for the study.

Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The inferential statistics was the t-test used to test the hypotheses for the study. Analysis of the data was performed with the aid of SPSS version 20.0 while descriptive statistics used include frequency tables, mean, and standard Deviation (SD).

Frequencies on Have you ever experienced physical violence from your partner, family member, or someone else?

Tab 1: Physical violence experienced

S/No	Items	SA	A	UN	D	SD	D	Remark
1.	How often do you experience anxiety depression due physical violence	38	37	75	9	2	11	Agree
2	How often physical violence affected your ability to manage your entrepreneurship	37	33	70	7	2	9	Agree
3	How often do you experience physical violence	47	32	79	3	0	3	Agree
4	Despite experiencing physical violence how confident are you in your ability to maintain business	50	30	80	3	0	3	Agree

In table 1 above, it is visibly clear that women experience physical violence, through depression, lack of ability to manage business often experience physical/violence and maintain confidence. This is because the answer with the highest percentage is regarded as what is being held as physical violence experienced regarding the issue in question despite experiencing physical violence, women maintaining level of confidence in doing business and the ability to grow.

Tab 2: Mean and standard deviation on what is the relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

S/No	Question	N	TT	SD	CV	t-cal	Remarks
1.	How often do you experience anxiety depression due physical violence	150	3.00	7.51	248.1	18.1	0.00
2	How often physical violence affected your ability to manage your entrepreneurship	150	3.01	3.86	127.6	25.53	0.00
3	How often do you experiencing physical violence	150	3.20	6.98	215.3	5.64	0.011
4	Despite experiencing physical violence how confident are you in your ability to maintain business	150	3.31	1.91	57.4	8.87	0.003

Source: Field Survey (2024)

Tab 2 above indicates that all items were accepted (mean score 3.0 and above). It implies that items and standard deviation were small. This eventually shows that the views of the respondents were closely related. T-test statistics shows that all parameters used in measuring physical violence and women entrepreneurs are significant at both the 5% and 1% level critical value.

Frequencies on the physiological violence and women entrepreneurs.

Tab 3: Psychological violence

S/No	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%	Remarks
1.	How often do you experience emotion abuse or belittling from your partner, family member someone.	33	32	65	5	5	10	Agree

2	To what extent does psychological violence affect your decision making and confidence in business	42	34	76	5	2	7	Agree
3	How often do you feel anxious, depressed or hopeless due to physiological	40	32	72	3	3	6	Agree

Table 4: Mean & standard Deviation on the psychological violence and women entrepreneurs

S/N o	Question	N	TT	SD	CV	t-cal	Remark
1.	How often do experience emotional abus belittling from partner, fa member or some	150	3.00	6.55	216.8	0.003	Significa
2	To what extent psychological violence affect decision making confidence business	150	3.10	4.01	125.3	0.001	Significa
3	How often do feel anx depressed hopeless due physiological violence	150	3.01	5.01	164.5	0.012	Significa

Source: Field Survey (2024)

The table above revealed that all items were accepted (mean score is 3.0 above) indicates that all items and standard deviation were small. This eventually shows that views of the respondents were closely related. The T.test statistics shows that all parameters used in measuring psychological violence and entrepreneurs are significant at about the 5% and 1% level critical value.

Tab 5: How often do you experience emotional violence and women entrepreneurs.

S/N o	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%	Remark
1.	To what extent emotional viol affect your busi decision performance	40	39	79	4	1	5	Agree
2	How often do experience emoti distress or me health issues du emotional violenc	32	23	55	10	5	15	Agree
3	Despite experien emotional viol how motivated you to cont growing business.	40	30	70	8	3	11	Agree

Source: Field Survey (2024)

In table 5 above, it is visible to say that emotional violence affects women entrepreneurs. It is due to the fact that the answer with the highest percentage is recommended as what is being concerning the issue in the questions.

Tab 6: Mean and standard Deviation on the emotional violence and women entrepreneur.

S/No	Question	N	TT	SD	CV	t-cal	Remarks	Dec.
1.	To what extent does emotional violence affect your business decision and performance	150	3.12	5.49	175.3	21.69	0.000	Significant

2	How often do you experience emotional distress or mental health issues due to emotional violence	150	3.01	3.40	176.7	18.07	0.000	Significant
3	Despite experiencing emotional violence how motivated are you to continue growing your business	150	3.00	4.49	164.5	10.5	0.003	Significant

Source: Field Survey (2024)

In table 6 above shows that all items were accepted (mean score about 3.0 above) implies that all items and standard deviation were relative small. This result shows that the views of the respondents were closely related and significant at about 5% and 1% level of critical value

Hypotheses Testing

As stated earlier, the hypotheses were tested using the t-test statistics as shown below:

Test of Hypothesis 1

Ho₁: There is no significant relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

T-test analysis showing the significant relationship between physical violence and women entrepreneurs.

Item	Mean	Std. deviation	Paired Differences 95% confidence interval of the differences		t	Significant
			Lower	Upper		
Physical violence women entrepreneur	1.65000	.56176	.72234	244544	5.633	.0100

Source: Field Survey (2024)

The above result in table 7 shows that t-test analysis using the SPSS 20.0 version. The P value associated with the t-calculated value (0.10) is less at 5% critical value. The null hypotheses is rejected. It is therefore concluded that there is a positive relationship between management of physical violence and women entrepreneurship development in Edo-North Metropolis.

Test of Hypothesis II

Ho₂: There is no significant between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs.

Table 8: T-test analysis showing the significant relationship between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs.

Item	Mean	Std. deviation	Paired Differences 95% confidence interval the differences		t	Significant
			Lower	Upper		
Psychologica violence women entrepreneur	1.71000	.50118	.45015	2.88872	5.751	.027

Source: Field Survey (2024)

The result in table 8 above shows the result of the t-test analysis using the SPSS20.0 version. The P-value associated with t-calculated value (0.27) is less at 5% critical value. The null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, concluded that there is a significant relationship between psychological violence and women entrepreneurs.

Test of Hypothesis III

Ho₃: There is no significant relationship between emotional violence and women entrepreneurs

Table 9:

Item	Mean	Std. deviation	Paired Differences		t	Significant
			95% interval of the differences	confidence of the differences		
			Lower	Upper		
Emotional violence women entrepreneurs	1.57140	.56776	.55029	2.40251	5.357	.013

Source: Field Survey 2024

The result in table 9 above shows that t-test analysis using the SPSS 20.0 version. The P-value associated with the t-calculated value (0.13) is less at 5% critical value. The null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that there is a significant relationship between emotional violence and entrepreneurs.

Discussion of Findings

The results showed that the main reasons for domestic violence affecting women's entrepreneurship are economic hardship, as women might start businesses to escape financial reliance on abusive partners, and that domestic violence causes both physical and emotional harm to women's entrepreneurship, especially in local areas. This finding aligns with the research by Igbolekwu, Arusukwu, Nwugu, Rasak, and Festus (2021), which indicates that women may launch businesses to create a safe environment, free from physical abuse, and that an unstable work environment can provoke violence or harassment at work, motivating them to seek independence through entrepreneurship. To effectively address the factors driving this push, pull, and trauma-focused entrepreneurship, support systems, group programs for women to share experiences, access to microloans, grants or crowd funding, along with counselling and mental health services are necessary. There should be community awareness campaigns against physical violence.

- Similarly, the study also found that various factors contribute to domestic violence, such as women's resilience to cope with trauma and adversity, which can lead to entrepreneurial success, confidence in one's abilities that can drive women to start

businesses, and women creating innovative solutions to social issues. Addressing the identified findings suggests that cooperation between government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector would enhance the psychological well-being of women entrepreneurs. This finding is consistent with Amuda and Alghanmi (2022), who discovered that contemporary women are encouraged to become leaders, which is causing debates in society.

- Furthermore, the findings from this study support Nnenna and Vincent (2022) that household circumstances resulting from domestic violence hinder entrepreneurial women from achieving their business potential and vision.
- The findings of this study also recognized these causes of emotional violence in women's entrepreneurship, which include past experiences of emotional or physical abuse, low self-esteem, substance abuse or addiction, discrimination, loneliness, power struggles with business partners, and abusive relationships, as well as societal, personal, business-related, technological, institutional, and cyclical factors. Managing emotional violence and raising awareness includes practicing stress-reduction techniques like meditation, setting clear boundaries with others, prioritizing personal well-being, providing emotional intelligence training, conflict resolution education, and awareness of emotional violence.

Conclusion

This study has identified the major proponents and causes of management of domestic violence among women entrepreneurs in Edo-North Senatorial District in Edo State, Nigeria using three indicators to measure the independent variable of domestic violence such as physical, psychological and emotional violence against the dependent variable of women entrepreneurs. Physical violence against women entrepreneurs is a pervasive and complex issue, hindering their economic empowerment, well-being, and business success. However, the summary of finding revealed that physical violence affects women entrepreneurs' business operations. The study also found that various factors contribute to domestic violence, such as women's resilience to cope with trauma and adversity, Secondly, psychological violence affects women entrepreneurs' mental health, confidence, and business, operations, and women entrepreneurs face unique challenges, including limited access to resources and networks, the study concluded that emotional violence underscores the urgent need

for unawareness, support, and action, including past experiences of emotional or physical abuse contribute to women entrepreneurship development

Recommendations

The study recommended that:

1. There should be strengthened laws and policies protecting women entrepreneurs from physical violence.
2. Promote entrepreneurship education, training, and access to trainees and foster a supportive network, mentorship programs, and community engagement.
3. Provide accessible mental health services, counseling, and support groups and realize awareness about psychological violence and its impact.
4. The government should develop and implement workplace policies addressing emotional violence.
5. Provide training in emotional intelligence and conflict resolution
6. Encourage open communication and reporting.

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