

Social Violence and Communal Conflict Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic: A Focus on Erei North and South Communities of Biase Local Government Area, Cross River State

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Abstract

Modern-day Nigeria has multifarious challenges: Gender, social violence, communal conflict, poverty, hunger, illiteracy, corruption, bad leadership, infrastructure gaps, political upheavals, fiscal indiscipline, unemployment, anger on the streets, etc. Perhaps, the greatest concern to the average citizen is insecurity. The spate of conflict (political violent, economic or social) appears insurmountable to frustrated citizens. At the slightest provocation, aggrieved groups, persons or even state apparatus resort to violence. Consequently, insecurity and violence are opposing forces to development. A population under a constant deluge of violence accepts it, as a way of life: Brute or cruel force is viewed as superior to dialogue. Domestic and communal conflict or social violence negates economic activities, farming activities, educational activities, discourages investors, leads to capital flight and reduced investment and high unemployment. The citizenry views spontaneous force or attack as superior to dialogue. It is an intractable cyclic circle of woe. The fallouts from the level of violence and insecurity in Nigeria especially in the Erei north and Erei south communities in Biase LGA Cross River State encapsulated in the emergence of internal displacements of large populations. Undoubtedly, in Nigeria displacements are a direct result of academic, political, social, economic and environmental disruptions, i.e. insecurity occasioned by social, gender base violence, communal conflict, banditry, and criminal violence as in cattle rusting, kidnapping, armed robbery. Today, Nigeria being a land of diversity, with people of different groups and communities with divergent customs, norms, values, taboos, ethnic and political fault lines which periodically can lead to frequent clashes resulting from economic – socio-cultural and political demands is an endowed country. The purpose of the study was to examine gender; social violence and communal conflict and the need for national development in the light of its academic activities. Data was collected from six respondents selected from ten political wards in Biase Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. The Pearson product moment correlation was used to test the hypothesis. The result revealed a significant relationship between gender, social violence and communal conflict and the need for national development in the light of academic activities. It is recommended that effective conflict resolution should be adopted by the village heads of the affected communities in Biase Local Government Area and the Government as a whole if we must experience national development.

Key words: Social Violence, Gender, Communal Conflicts, National Development and Academic Activities.

DOI URL: <https://doi.org/10.36758/ijpcs/v7n1.2020/3>

Introduction

Today, Nigeria is not at war with any neighbor, yet the state of insecurity, kidnapping and killings in the country is to say the obvious, quite alarming, frightening and ominous (Mark, 2019). The situation creates the impression that the country is at war with itself hence the bane to our national development. To be honest and candid, development in any pluralistic society like Nigeria without peace and unity is a mirage. Though, there are other factors that contributed to the palpable fear that engulf its air wave but the greatest of them all is conflict phobia. Ayuk (2015) maintained that, social violence and communal conflict encourages banditry, popularizes violence as a means of seeking setting scores unlawfully. Recently, and disturbing, is the fact that some group of persons are trained, equipped and funded to commit acts of criminality against their fellow citizens (Ladi, 2011). This, however, has direct correlation with Nigeria's tradition of political brinkmanship, which is characterized by threats and counter threats leading to breakdown of law and order.

However, social and communal conflict is an indication that different policies, institutions and processes that are responsible for providing the needed services are reneging in regulating access to resources that can undermine people's livelihood outcomes. Hence, according to Jon, Mitchell, Gauthier, Gary and Julia (2014), is manifested in resource control and distribution and affected by global economic and environmental changes, that if not mitigated would create conflicting demands, needs and interest in keeping with ethnic, cultural and political considerations.

Statement of the problem

Violent resulting from domestic, social and communal conflict can undo National Development gains achieved in education, health, infrastructural provision, income generation and distributions. Not all conflicts can be resolved but managed, however, addressing a nation's social, communal conflict problems arguably is an herculean, task – but made so by the weak, poorly trained and corrupt government machineries inability to check, control and monitor people's activities that are conflictual and have the propensity to crime.

However, social violence, communal conflict usually has political, economic, legal and socio-cultural underpinnings, which breed development misery in the process of acquisition, allocation, distribution and ownership of resources (land, tree crops, livestock, etc.), the quest for these in some communities has generated heated tension leading to claims and counter claims as the said resource in this case land, among the communities has caused serious social, economic and political upheavals resulting to the death of many Nigeria.

Again, in recognition of the importance, of education, Article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and foundation stages. However, it is believed that educational institutions, especially the universities, are progenitors of positive social change through the generation and dissemination of knowledge and new ideas, especially with the present globalization trends (Larry, 2011).

We therefore see a strong connection in terms of the role education has in guaranteeing national security, employment, sustainable human development, and of course, alleviating poverty: Enhancing human rights, health care, rule of law, and all those issues identified in UN Millennium Development Goals are intrinsic to peace and security (Ayuk, 2015).

Education is central to employment and National Development, social progress and human freedom. Analysis of 47 World Education Indicators (WEI), in Europe under the UNESCO Institute of Statistics and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; found that better educated people were more likely to be in work and, if economically active, less likely to be unemployed. WEI (2005), also found that access to, and completion of higher education is a key determinant in accumulation of human capital, clean environment and personal societal safety. This view is supported by Shazukang, the UN under-secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs,

that there is an influence of lack of education, unemployment, poverty and poor health conditions that diminish opportunities for social and economic advancement, especially among youth – who become major facilitators for conflict if not accessed.

Definition of key words

In order to put this work in a scholarly and classical perspective, the definitions of some of the operational or keywords should be made to the barest minimal in meaning, these terms are thus: Domestic, social violence, communal conflict, conflict resolution, and national development.

Communal conflict: Refers to situations involving people or social group with different interests, with mutually antagonist tendencies and opposing influences competing for use of limited resources, which manifestations, dimensions, and level of intensity vary greatly.

Conflict resolution: Simply means the moment in which the conflict ends and the outcome of the action is clear.

National development: Is the ability of country or countries to provide the social welfare of the people (i.e.) provision of social amenities; like quality education, potable water, transportation, infrastructure, medical care, justice, social order and other.

Education: Is the process or art of imparting knowledge, skill and judgement.

Domestic violence: This simply refers to violence committed in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation.

In general, education system in Nigeria today is in a state of near collapse, from primary to tertiary. Assessing the problems of educational system in Nigeria, Arikewuyo (2001:108) concluded:

It has witnessed a lot of turbulent of chronic under funding, rapidly increasing student enrolment, inadequacy of facilities, deterioration of physical infrastructures, a growing culture of arbitrariness and suppression in managing the institutions, demoralization of staff and students, incessant riots, and periodic staff strikes, with this, nothing meaningful can be achieved in respect to equipping the citizens.

However, it becomes difficult to employ graduates from this setting, as it is true that unemployment cannot be extricated from social violence and communal conflict in the Nigeria society. Indeed, the more job opportunities that are available to the able workforce, the less crime and conflict will be experienced in the society (Arikewuyo, 2001). Unarguably, it is obvious that no meaningful development can take place in the midst of crises. Educational activities in warring area are usually halted because of social violence, communal conflict and this hampers National Development.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of this study is to examine domestic, social violence, communal conflict, conflict resolution and National Development in Nigeria. However, the specific objective is to determine the perceived extent of domestic social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and National Development in the light of educational activities in Erei North and Erei South in Biase Local Government Area of Cross River State.

Research hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested in this study.

- i. Social violence, communal conflict hampers National Development in the light of educational activities.
- ii. Domestic violence discourages National Development as regards to academic activities in Erei North and Erei South.

Theoretical framework: Conflict theory

Following the work of Karl Marx (1818-1883) lays more emphasis on the dynamics of social change than on the consideration of the problem of social order. Conflict theory was advanced by George Simud who was among the very few conflict theories interested in the explanation of societal order, social order is an outgrowth of competing forces of harmony and disharmony. The society persists only because of the existence of external treats. Points of conflict determine the lines of cleavage between groups.

Conflict is everywhere and its resolution gives rise to other form of social relationships. Accordingly, Karl Marx (1818-1883) with whom the effect school of thought has come to be more closely identified, view society as progressing inevitably through a series of stages leading ultimately to communism in explaining this evolution, he essentially viewed the society as a stage in class struggle (Bassey, 2019).

Domestic Violence/Wife Abuse

Domestic violence simply refers to violence committed in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or co habitation. It is also known as wife abuse. However, of all the violence women face in society, wife abuse undoubtedly occurs more frequently. Also, not only does it occur very frequently it affects a recognizable proportion of married women. Ganny (1996), for instance, arrived at the conclusion that one in every three marriage experiences physical violence at some point and women are usually the victims. Burns et al (1997), also noted that every day, women are slapped, kicked, beaten, humiliated, threaten sexually abused and even murdered by their partners. Suffice therefore to point out that marital or domestic violence, which results to wife abuse, beyond just constituting violence against women, also to a recognizable extent constitutes a form of social problem.

Etuk 2003 maintained that wife abuse is used here to mean the different forms of violence or threat of it, that women suffer in the hands of their partners. She further opined that, domestic violence and marital violence are used interchangeably as wife abuse. This is because in nearly, if not all cases of domestic or marital violence, that is strong disagreement of conflict between spouses, women are usually the victims.

Causes of Wife Abuse

So many factors are responsible for the abuses women suffer in the hands of their partners.

First, most men consider the use of violence or the threat of it as the quickest way to end cases of disagreement or conflict with their wives. Some men would find no reason to spend their energies to argue with their wives over certain domestic matters. Thus, in the event of a domestic matter leading to disagreement between them and their wives, instead of spending time and energy to debate over the issue, some men would simply use violence or threat, to “cut the matter short”.

Secondly, closely related to the above explanation is the fact that men are heads of authority in the home. As heads of authority, norms governing family relations in most societies permit them to employ any practical method to both enforce their will and exercise authority as heads. According to Etuk (2003) for most men therefore, the use of violence enables them to gain and maintain control over their wives.

However, from the sociological point of view, wife abuse could be a learned behavior. Wife abuse could be learned just like other behaviours. This means that most men who abuse their wives grew up in environments where wife abuse is a common occurrence. Infact, some of them even grew up watching their fathers constantly abusing their mothers. Reciprocally, when such men eventually marry, wife abuse automatically becomes an aspect of family life for most of them.

Also wife abuse occurs as a result of misplaced aggression. Often, men run into situations that make them get distressed and during such occasions, their wives become the closest targets for the expression of their ill feelings.

Finally, for alcohol and drug abusers, the use of violence or threat on their spouse/wives could become one of the behaviours they display when under the influence of drugs or alcohol. That is to say, alcohol and drug influence also account for a good number of the abuses some men unleash on their spouse/wife.

Effects of Domestic Violence

Like other forms of violence against women, domestic violence affects women in a number of ways. It could cause mental health problems in women. Women whose husbands are wife abusers and have the tendency to be associated with such problems as feelings of insecurity, anxiety and depression. As a way of coping with these mental health problems, some abused women noted Burns et al (1997), may take to substances like drugs and alcohol. This observed Burns et al does not help such women, rather some of them become very violent, thereby complicating their condition.

Abuse women also stand the risk of sustaining physical injuries and pains, due to the use of violence on them by their husbands. Most of them are usually seen with wounds, broken bones, black eyes, swollen faces and so on. These may further result to other health problems like fever, insomnia, hypertension, body pains headaches etc. Some of these health problems may last very long with the women involved.

When a woman under pregnancy is faced with abuse, she may run into miscarriage or other child birth or pregnancy complications which may in turn put her life in jeopardy. As a matter of fact, some women have actually died because they were abused while pregnant.

Domestic violence reduces a woman's self-esteem. It could also reduce her level of productivity. Women are not the only category of people who are directly affected by the problem called domestic violence. Children also get affected, children who constantly watch scene of their father abusing their mother are likely to run into the same emotional problems which women who are direct victims of attack suffer. Such children may display such problems as high level aggressiveness in their relationship with other children around them. They may also suffer from anxiety, depression and inferiority complex.

Lastly, children who grow up watching their father abuse their mother have the tendency to grow up to become abusive in the relationship with their spouses.

Remedies to Domestic Violence

To reduce the problem of domestic violence, the following measures should be adopted by both women and society.

First and foremost, women who are faced with the problem of marital or domestic violence must be made to understand that hiding under the guise that all is well, while in reality all is not well, is not the way out of the problem. They must not see the abuse they suffer as an issue an 'outsider' should not know about. Rather, they should freely talk about their experiences with other women, especially those who are faced with the same problem. By so doing, they could join up forces and seek for help from the appropriate social agencies. More importantly, discussing the problem of domestic violence will definitely reduce the stigma associated with it.

To further minimize the problem of wife abuse, women, as well as men, should consult with professional marriage counsellors or social workers before and after marriage. Before marriage, pre-marital counselling would afford them the opportunity to have a pre-knowledge of the challenges of marriage and the need to prepare for such, to avoid marital violence. After the marriage proper, the couples would still need to go for frequent marriage and family counselling. These two forms of counselling would help them adjust properly to marital and family life without running into unnecessary crises. The latter forms of counselling are also important to the extent that even if the crises would have to end up in divorce or separation, the two forms of counselling would help them do so without introducing more violence.

The society also has a great responsibility towards tackling the problem of marital violence. Law enforcement agents and indeed the public should be willing to listen to women who complain of being abused. Apart from listening to them, they should go further to help them out by taking practical steps to look into such complaints and then try to assist. They should not see the problem as a mere domestic affair and assume that the couples involved would resolve the issue amicably.

Finally, above all the government could help in this regard by making and ensuring the strict enforcement of laws that would protect women's rights, as well as deter men from abusing or assaulting their wives. On the part of law enforcement agents, they should see to it that reported cases of wife abuse are thoroughly investigated. They should also stamp down their feet to meter out appropriate punishment on defaulting men. This would certainly go a long way to discourage men generally from assaulting their wives, their level of provocation notwithstanding.

Research methodology

This study adopts a cross-sectional survey design May (2001) in Ugwuoke (2014) argued that, the application of a cross-sectional survey method is appropriate in obtaining the behavioural pattern of a given population on the basis of their knowledge, opinion, attitude and perception concerning a given social phenomenon. The study was conducted in Erei North and Erei South communities in Biase Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria.

The choice of Erei North and Erei South for this study is because the Erei communities are highly vulnerable and have witnessed incessant incidence of social violence/communal conflict in recent times as this has meaningfully affects educational, social, economic, Agricultural activities in the Area; and has equally hamper National Development

The sample size of 1110 was computed for the study, using Yamane (1967) formula for deriving sample size from a finite population. In addition, 12 key informants were subjected to in-depth interview (IDI). Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches was used. The study population comprised of all persons from 18 years and above residing in Erei North and Erei South projected to 3,178,670 persons (NPC, 2006) cited in Akwaji and Bassey (2019).

Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select villages, natural areas/communities, Housing units and respondents. Using proportionate population to size statistical method, 672 and 438 respondents was assigned to Erei North and Erei South respectively, on the basis of population. The major instrument for data collection was the questionnaire. Five (5) research assistants, who are fluent in Erei and English Language and also conversant with the study areas was recruited while the researcher personally moderated the IDIs; with one of the research assistants as the note taker.

The data from the questionnaire was analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive statistics was used to present and analyze the data using charts, tables and percentages. Chi-square statistics (χ^2) was used to test the hypotheses. Logistic Regression Analysis (LRA) was used to predict factors implicated in domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and National Development in the light of Educational activities.

The area under study: The thematic method was used to analyze the data gathered from the in-depth interview. Content validity of the instrument was determined by experts in the Area before they were administered. Cronbach’s Alpha was used to determine the internal consistency (reliability) of the instrument and it yielded a reliability index of 0.87.

Thematic Issues Emanating from the Field Work of the Study

This section measures the extent of domestic, social violence and conflict resolution and societal wellbeing in the light of educational activities in Erei North and Erei South in Biase Local Government Area of Cross River State as perceived/generally recognized by respondents.

The interest here is to find out the extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflict, conflicts resolution and National Development in the light of Educational activities as understood by respondents in Erei North and Erei South as the area under study.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflict, conflict resolution and National Development in Erei North and Erei South in Biase Local Government Area, Cross River State of Nigeria

Options	Erei North	Erei South	Total
High	491 (74.2)	229 (57.2)	720 (65.7)
Low	153 (23.1)	166 (38.3)	319 (29.1)
I don’t know	18 (2.7)	39 (9.0)	57 (5.2)
Total	662 (100.0)	434 (100.0)	1096 (100.0)

Source: Researchers’ field survey, 2020.

The study tried to ascertain the views of respondents on the consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and societal wellbeing in their different places of residence. The survey clearly shows that in Erei North, a greater population (74.2%) of the respondents stated that the extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflict prevalence is high, followed by 23.1% who stated that the extent of social violence communal conflicts is low. The remaining 2.7% do not know the extent of social violence/communal conflicts in the study area. On the other side, in Erei South over half (52.7%) of the respondents stated that the extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflict is high, in contrast, 38.3% stated that it is low. The remaining 9.0% do not know the extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts in the area. These clearly suggest that people from both areas (Erei North and Erei South) would consider communal conflicts to be high. On the whole, majority of the respondents in Erei North (74.2%) and Erei South (52.7%) indicated that domestic, social violence, communal conflict in their area is high.

Qualitative data provided further insights on the connection between the degree of communal conflicts in Erei North and Erei South. It is disheartening and obvious situation that have engulf us now in recent time because it affects both the socio-economic activities, Agricultural activities and Educational activities and so on, and then hampers National Development because no meaningful development will take place in the face of crisis. (Interviewee: IDI, youth leader, male from Erei North): Social violence, communal conflict and its advert consequences on Educational activities against National Development. The aim here was to check the views of the people on the consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts to National Development.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by rating of conflict resolution as the contributing factor to societal wellbeing in the light of educational activities

Options	Erei North	Erei South	Total
High	612 (92.5)	355 (81.7)	967 (88.2)
Low	44 (6.6)	70 (16.1)	114 (10.4)
I don't know	26 (3.9)	31 (7.2)	57 (1.4)
Total	662 (100.0)	434 (100.0)	1096 (100.0)

Source: Authors' field survey, 2020.

The survey sought to discover the views respondents in Erei North and Erei South on the consequences of communal conflicts in their area of residence and how conflicts resolution contribute meaningfully to National Development.

First, a greater population (92.5%) of respondents in Erei North were of the opinion that, the contribution and consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts on Educational activities is high, 6.6% stated that it is low, while 3.9% said they don't know at all. On the other hand, 81.7% of respondents who reside in Erei South are of the opinion that, the consequence of domestic, social violence, communal conflict on Educational activities and how it hinders National Development is high, 16.2% stated that, it is low, while the remaining 7.2% were of the opinion that, the rate and consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts do not in any way affects National Development in the light of its Educational activities.

Qualitative data from the in-depth interview corroborated this finding as captured by one of the interviewee who was of the opinion that, well, domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, especially now that the security challenges facing our dear country Nigeria is very terrible. We have discovered that social violence, communal conflict (insecurity) is like a friend to Nigerians but the level of conflicts now is so high that, the virtue of intolerant has engulf our teaming youth who are easily provoke to conflict at the slight of any little arguments that would have been resolved amicably.

(Interviewee: IDI, A community leader in Erei South (in Ikpene). The gender most likely to be affected.

It is important to find out the gender of youths most likely to be affected. Questions were asked to know which gender is most likely to be affected by domestic, social violence, communal conflicts. The question on gender was cross tabulated with area of residence.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by gender most likely to be affected
 By domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and area of residence

Options	Erei North	Erei South	Total
Males	371 (56.0)	152 (35.0)	523 (47.7)
Females	254 (38.4)	248 (57.1)	502 (45.8)
I don't know	36 (5.4)	27 (6.3)	63 (5.8)
Both	1(0.2)	7(1.6)	8(0.7)
Total	662 (100.0)	434 (100.0)	1096 (100.0)

Source: Author's field survey, 2020.

Table 3 represents the perception of the respondents on the sex of youths most likely to be affected by domestic, social violence, communal conflicts. The table shows that, 56.0% of respondents in Erei North were of the opinion that male youth are mostly affected because they are

the target victims. 38.4% of respondents were of the view that females are the gender mostly affected. A few of the respondents indicated that they don't know the gender mostly affected by domestic, social violence, communal conflicts. In Erei South however, male youth appears to be the gender mostly affected (57.1%), compared to male adults as indicated by 35% of the respondents.

Finally, 6.3% indicated that they don't know. This shows that in Erei North male. Youths are highly affected more than adults but, in Erei South the reverse is the case as more male adults are used as a result of greed to instigate conflicts. This may be as a result intolerant on the side of those villagers who see themselves as the warlords.

Qualitative data from both areas also corroborated this finding, well, both the sex categories (youth and adult) are all victims of domestic, social violence, communal conflict that hampers societal wellbeing in the light of its Educational activities but in my own record, we find out that more male youth fall victim of domestic, social violence, communal conflict than the mature adults counterparts.

Test of hypotheses

Hypothesis one:

Alternative (H₁)

Male youths are more likely to perceive social violence, communal conflict at any little provocation that would have been settled amicably than mature adults.

Null hypothesis (H₀)

Mature adult are not more likely perceive as major actors of communal conflicts as a result of greed than the youths.

This hypothesis was tested with a Pearson Chi-square statistics using questions from the questionnaire items. The hypothesis was tested at a significance level of 0.05. Also, the category under people's opinions on the consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as it hampers National Development in the light of Educational activities was divided into two categories that include low and high. The categories that were not applicable were removed from the analysis thereby reducing the total number of respondents to 1081.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by sex and rating of the consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and National Development in the light of Educational activities. Sex extent of consequences of domestic, social violence, communal conflict and National Development

Options	Low	High	Total
Males	65 (57.0)	495 (51.2)	560 (51.8)
Females	49 (43.0)	472 (48.8)	521 (48.2)
Total	114 (100.0)	967 (100.0)	1081 (100.0)

$\chi^2 = 1.164$; $df = 1$; $P = .281$.

Source: Researchers' field survey, 2020.

According to Table 4, among those who consider domestic, social violence, communal conflict to be a low contributor to socio-economic consequences that hamper National Development in the light of Educational activities, male were 57.0% while female were 43.0%. On the other hand,

among those who consider domestic, social violence, communal conflicts to be high contributor to socio-economic consequences, 51.2% were males while 48.8% were females.

The Chi-square of $\chi^2 = 1.164$; $df = 1$ with $P = .281$ shows that, the P-value is higher than the alpha value which is .05, thereby indicating that no relationship exists between the variables being tested. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis was rejected while the null hypothesis was accepted. Thus, sex has no relationship with the rating of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as a contributor to the socio-economic consequences in the light of Educational activities and National Development. In other words, both males and females hold communal conflicts to be a great contribution to socio-economic consequences that hampers National Development.

Hypothesis two:

Alternative (H_1)

High income earners are more likely to condemn domestic, social violence, communal conflicts than low income earners.

Null hypothesis (H_0)

High income earners are not more likely to condemn domestic, social violence, communal conflict than low income earners.

This hypothesis was tested at a significance level of 0.05. Also, because of the nature of the hypothesis, the researcher was able to use two categories in the responses on the description of the situation of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts leading to the removal of the category of those that indicated “don’t know”. This therefore, led to the reduction of the total number of respondents from 1096 to 1081. For monthly income, those that earned up to ₦33,000 were grouped into low income earner while those who earned ₦34,000 and above were grouped into high income earners.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by monthly income and description of the situation of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, monthly income description of the socio-economic consequences on Educational activities that is capable of hindering National Development

Options	Bad	Good	Total
Low income	728 (70.5)	35 (71.4)	763 (70.6)
High income	304 (29.5)	14 (28.6)	318 (29.4)
Total	1032 (100.0)	49 (100.0)	1081 (100.0)

$\chi^2 = .018$; $df = 1$; $P = .894$.

Source: Researchers’ field survey, 2020.

Table 5 shows among those who described domestic, social violence, communal conflict and its socio-economic consequences to be bad, 70.5% are low income earners, while 29.5% are high income earner, on the other hand, among those who described domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and its socio-economic consequences on Educational activities to be good, 71.4% are low income earners, while 28.6% are high income earners. One could deduce that, there isn’t much difference in the distribution.

The Chi-square value is $\chi^2 = .018$; $df = 1$; with a P value of .894. This of course is higher than alpha value of .05, thereby leading to the alternative hypothesis being rejected while the null

hypothesis is accepted. Based on this, there appears to be no relationship in the way different income earners describe domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and socio-economic consequences on National Development. In other words, high income earners do not actually condemn domestic, social violence, communal conflicts compared to low income earners.

Logistic regression of respondents’ description of domestic, social violence, communal conflict and socio-economic consequences on National Development

More analysis was done in the study with the combination of demographic and other relevant factors from the questionnaire, using logistic regression to ascertain the independent contribution of each factor to domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and consequences on National Development. The regression table is captured in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Logistic regression of respondents’ description of domestic, social violence, communal conflict and socio-economic consequences on National Development

BSE	Wald	Df	Sig,	Exp(B)	95%	C. I. for Exp(B)			
Lower	Upper								
Area of residence:			.070	.323	.047	1.8291	.072	570	2.020
Number of youths:			.536	.752	.5091	.4761	.710	.3927	.466
Monthly income:			-.038	.457	.0071	.934	.963	.393	2.358
Educational qualification:			1.318	.355	13.8011	.0003	.735	1.864	7.485
Age group:		.900	.362	6.181	1.013		2.459	1.210	4.988
Constant:			2.218	.293	57.397	1.000	9.192		

Note: Place of residence was coded 0 and 1 for rural and semi urban; number of youths was coded 0-4 for 0 and 5 and above for 1; monthly income was coded 0 for low income and 1 for high income, HEQ was coded 0 for low education and 1 for high education; age group was coded 0 for young youth and 1 for older adult.
 P ≤ .05.

The result of the analysis in Table 6 shows that some factors were associated with the description of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and as such were likely to predict it consequences. These factors include highest educational qualification and age group.

Educational qualification showed a significant association with the description of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as being had. In other words, people with high education have a higher chance of describing domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as bad than those with low education. Similarly, age group showed a significant association with the description of communal conflicts and National Development in the light of its Educational activities. It showed that those who are older have a higher chance of describing domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as bad than those who are younger. Other variables of interest such as place of residence, income did not predict the description of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and its socio-economic consequences on societal wellbeing in the light of Educational activities.

Discussion of findings

This section discusses the findings in the study. They will be presented under different headings as indicated in the study.

The extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts

The study found that the extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts is perceived to be moderately high in the study areas. For instance, 74.2% of those in Erei North communities consider the incidents of domestic, social violence, communal conflict to be high, while 23.1% consider it to be low.

Similarly, in Erei South, over half of the respondents (52.7%) indicated domestic, social violence, communal conflicts to be high. While 38.3% consider it to be low. This, however, suggests that people from both wards/clans (Erei North and Erei South) consider the extent/consequences of domestic, social violence, of communal conflict on Educational activities to be very high. This finding is in line with that of Bassey (2019) who carried out a study on socio-economic consequences of communal conflicts in Cross River State, A study of Biase communal conflicts.

Domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and socio-economic consequences on National Development

The study found that there is a link between domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and socio-economic consequences on Educational activities in both Erei North and Erei South. This finding is in agreement with Bassey (2009) that most social violence, communal conflicts disrupts Educational activities and thereby, hampers meaningful development in the conflicting areas.

Gender and Social violence, communal conflicts

The gender of youths mostly affected was an issue of interest in the study. The study shows that males were slightly more likely to be involved in social violence, communal conflict than females (or mature adult) in Erei North, while reverse is the case in Erei South. For instance, in Erei North more than half (56.0%) of those whose family members have been badly affected by the advert consequences of social violence, communal conflicts, revealed that male especially youths are mostly affected than females (38.4%), while (57.1%) or more than half in Erei South opined that female (mature adult) are mostly involved in social violence, communal conflicts than males (youths) 35.0%.

However, the difference was not considerable as to establish an association between sex and social violence, communal conflicts. This, therefore implies that, both male and female (youth and mature adult are involved negatively affected with the great effect of social violence, communal conflicts, in the light of Educational activities and societal wellbeing.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study examined domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and National Development in the light of its Educational activities in Erei North and Erei South, in Biase Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria.

The overall objective was to determine the perceived extent of domestic, social violence, communal conflicts, conflict resolution and National Development in the light of Educational activities in Erei North and Erei South. The research revealed a high prevalence in domestic, social violence, communal conflicts and socio-economic consequences on National Development in Erei North and Erei South. The reason for high prevalence in domestic, social violence, communal conflicts in the study areas is largely due to shortage of land, intolerance in the face of any challenge, the quest for education, poverty and shortage of land. Essentially, the implication is that, state intervention is necessary on the campaign against domestic, social violence, communal conflicts as its negative consequences on National Development can never be overemphasized in the light of its Educational activities in the study area.

The study revealed that domestic, social violence, communal conflicts can be reduced to the barest minimum, if a number of government policies and legislations to curb it are properly enforced. Some of these policy measures includes: Free and compulsory education at primary and secondary school levels; to enhance the much needed political and socio-economic development, government should establish peace and reconciliation centers in all communities of the federation primarily to sensitize Nigerians on the need for peaceful co-existence.

Recommendations

- i. The emergency method of using force always to quell conflict should stop, rather government should employ other methods like negotiation, mediation, advocating and take seriously warning signs of potential conflict situation, because often times, these signs are taken for granted. If these methods, as mentioned above are employed, they could forestall impending devastating and communal conflicts.
- ii. Conflicting and contending land and boundaries should be ceded to government to build police stations. This will not only bring peace but a sustained peace that parties involved would not contemplate any further attack or reprisal attack as the said land is ceded to government, that means there is nothing to fight for.
- iii. Government should increase and monitor funding to all agencies responsible for providing security for enhanced performance as the obsolete, antiquated and grossly inadequate facilities, they operate with, is ludicrous.
- iv. Government should help in making and ensuring the strict enforcement of laws that would protect women's rights, as well as deter men from abusing or assaulting their wives.
- v. Reported cases of domestic violence should be thoroughly investigated and defaulters are duly punished.

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