

neglect of spouse (50%), involvement in extramarital affairs (48%), sustained bruises injury (38%), and ignoring food (36.7%).

Research Question 1: There is no significant difference in the sexual violence experienced by working and full housewives in Ekiti State.

Table 2. T-Test Showing Sexual Violence Experienced by Working and Full Housewives in Ekiti State

Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	t	P
Working Class	35	14.40	2.97	58	3.38	< 0.05
Full Housewife	25	17.16	3.31			

P < 0.05

The result in Table 5 reveals that there is significant difference in the sexual violence experienced by working and full housewives in Ekiti State ($t = 3.381$, $P < 0.05$). The null hypothesis is rejected.

7. Discussion of Results

The result of the study shows that married women suffer tremendous consequences if they refused their husbands' sexual demand. This result was in line with Browne, he opined that wives resistance to their husbands' sexual advancement could result to serious public health problem and profound short and long term impact on the physical and mental health of all the members of the family [9]. It can cause an increased risk of STIs.

The result also revealed that there is significant difference in the sexual violence experienced by working and full housewives in Ekiti State. This result corroborate with the opinion of Jewkes who asserted that housewives that are working will not nurse any fear concerning how they will care for their children without the support of their husband [10]. Moreso, another possible reason for the significant difference is that for the fact that a woman is able to contribute to the house-keeping, this will earn her more respect from the husband.

8. Conclusion and Recommendation

It is concluded that victims of SVWM suffer severe verbal abuse, physical injuries with psychological and physical outcomes from their husband that usually resulted to health consequence for all members of the family. It is also concluded that working housewives experienced less sexual violence when compared with full housewives.

Based on the findings of this study and the conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were made.

- i. Adequate provision should be made available to woman who had experienced SVWM and their children.
- ii. People should have the knowledge that SVWM is a crime that could be prosecuted.
- iii. Full housewives should make sure they engage in a kind of work that will improve their status and reduce their staying at home, to avoid incessant sexual demands from their husband.
- iv. Ekiti State Government should abolish marital violence exception and establish sexual offence code with penalty.

9. References

- [1] Russell, D.E.H. (1990). *Rape in Marriage*. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press.
- [2] Elegbeleye, O.S. (2006). Is rape in the eye or in the mind of the offender? A survey of rape perception and Nigeria University stakeholders. Department of Psychology, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife. E-mail: TOBAEZ@yahoo.com, tobael@oauife.ed.ng. *Education Research and Review Vol 1*, pp. 40-51.
- [3] Center for Constitutional Rights (1990). *Stopping sexual assault in marriages: A guide for women, counsellors, and advocates (2nd ed)*. New York: Center for Constitutional Rights.
- [4] Bowker, L.H. (1983). Marital rape: A distinct syndrome? *Social Casework*, 347-352.
- [5] Campbell, J.C., and Alford, P. (1989). The dark consequences of marital rape. *American Journal of Nursing*, 946-949.
- [6] Pagelow, M.D. (1981). *Family Violence*. New York: Praeger.
- [7] Bachman, R. and Saltzman, L.E. (1995). *Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned survey (BJS Publication No. 154-348)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Departmental of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- [8] Kilpatric, D.G., Best, C.L., Saunders, B.E. and Veronen, L.J. (1988). Rape in marriage and in dating relationships: How bad is it for mental health? In R. A. Prentky & V. L. Quinsey (Eds.), *Human Sexual Aggression: Current Perspectives* (pp. 335-344). New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- [9] Browne, A. (1993). Violence against women by male partners: Prevalence, outcomes, and policy implications. *American Psychology*, 48(10), 1077-1087. 10.
- [10] Jewkes, R. (2002). "Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention". *Lancet* 339 (9315):1423-1429. Doi: 10.1016/sos140-6736(02) 080357-5. PMID 11978358.