

Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (Ipv) and Experiences among Men: A Case of Mtendere Compound Lusaka.

A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Zambia in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of a Degree of Master's in Gender Development Studies.

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Abstract: The aim of this dissertation was to explore and understand the link between Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka. A qualitative approach that was grounded in the Hermeneutic Phenomenology was used. Purposeful sampling was used to select the participants. The sample size was Twenty One (21) participants, who included Male Intimate Partner Violence Victims and Police Victim Support Unit (VSU). Pseudonyms were used to de-Identify the participants so that they remain anonymous before, during and after the investigation. Data were collected using a Semi-Structured Interview Guide. Data were analysed using Interpretative Phenomenology Analysis (IPA). The collected data was in line with the objectives of the study which were to; (a) establish the forms of intimate partner violence offences that are perpetrated by females. (b) Identify the effects of intimate partner violence among male victims. (c) Determine the causes of intimate partner violence against men (d) ascertain some of the coping mechanism of male victims of intimate partner violence.

The findings on the form showed the following; physical violence which led to battery, verbal and harmful words, non-verbal through the denial of gender feminine roles, emotional violence seen from denial of pocket money especially for non-working husbands & psychological violence by denial of conjugal rights/romance activity.

The findings on the effects showed the following; male hysteria leading to decisions on divorce, male amnesia leading to non-adherence to medications, hypertension which brought about kidney failure as well as blurred vision, male PTSD leading to restlessness and failure to have rest & male psychological stress which normally brought about the erectile dysfunction (ED).

The findings on the causes showed the following; financial utilisation of resources leading to spousal disagreements, self-defense on the debate on ideal head of the family incases were the woman is working, female insecurity which leading to disagreements, female inferiority complex leading to disputes on shared obligations & male gender stereotyping from the female belittling language.

The findings on the coping mechanism showed the following; beer drinking as short term relief, nearest neighbor intervention as mediatory advice, spiritual intervention through the spiritual guidance, Victim Support Unit also provided professional guidance & family intervention giving temporal relief. The research originality was achieved through a scholarly validation informed by practice demonstration. This resulted into 'Simushi's Traditional Church Perspective as an ideal reduction Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping Framework for high density areas'

Keywords: Intimate partner violence

1. INTRODUCTION

Overview

This chapter presents an introduction to the study on the link between Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mtendere Compound of Lusaka as the main (Research Problem and or Primary Academic Argument).

Thereafter, in explicit terms, it talks about the identified research problem under the statement of the problem. It then creates a way of solving the problem through the general objectives/purpose of the

study, which is further broken down into specific objectives and research questions. The study goes on to look at the significance of the study and a guide to other chapters. At the end of the chapter a summary is provided.

1.1. Background and Context of the Research Topic

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is currently a ‘Global Growing Real Life’ world gender concern, hence its relationship with the broader framework of the discipline of Gender Development Studies. This is because the main concern has a gendered dimension that affects the sex of both the males and females who are essential under the discipline gender studies. Sexually harassing behaviours includes physical, verbal and non-verbal unwelcome actions. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is also regarded as a public health issue which is linked to other severe long and short term health problems that could put one at the risk of high blood pressure, anxiety, depression and insomnia. This also includes the Post traumatic stress disorder ‘PTSD’ (WHO, 2014). During the Fourth World Women’s Conference or the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on women in September of 1995, organised by the United Nations it was the fourth (04) out of the twelve (12) critical requirements. The conference came up with international mitigation measures to ensure that both the males and females from various communities as well as organisations are not affected. Consequently, the international conference implored all its member states and regional groupings to come up with pieces of legislation as a way of reducing the problem. This also included the utilisation of research as a way coming up with solutions to reduce the problem (UN, 1996).

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is one of the international regional groupings that domesticated the United Nations admonition and emphasised that member states must come up with pieces of legislation and utilisation of research in order to reduce the problem of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

The Zambian Government is one of the Southern African countries that has tried to deal with the problem of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in the country as a whole by coming up with the Zambia Police Act Number 14 of 1999 which mandates Victim Support Unit (VSU) to provide professional counselling to both the victims and the perpetrators (GRZ, 1999). However, due to the increase in cases the legislative system in Zambia came up with the Anti-Gender Based Violence act number 11 of 2011 that provides protection to the victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). This is because it criminalized the issue and regarded it as a felony.

1.2. Statement of the problem

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is currently a ‘National Real Life Concern’ that not only affects women but also the men in many Zambian communities. It refers to any physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person. It includes any violence that: is likely to result in, Physical harm, (sexual, economic, battery, that is psychological in nature) and Health harm health problems that could put one at the risk of high blood pressure, anxiety, depression and insomnia. This also includes the Post traumatic stress disorder ‘PTSD’.

The Zambian government has enacted statutes that are aligned to the penal code chapter 87 and therefore are part of the main law of Zambia. The legislative system came up with the Zambia Police Act Number 14 of 1999 which mandates Victim Support Unit (VSU) to provide professional counselling to both the victims and the perpetrators (GRZ, 1999). However, due to the increase in cases the legislative system in Zambia came up with the Anti-Gender Based Violence act number 11 of 2011 that provides protection to the victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). This is because it criminalized the issue and regarded it as a felony. Currently both are part of the Government Gazette alongside other statutes (GRZ, 2011).

The Provincial Ministerial Headquarters in Lusaka Province has domesticated the aforementioned pieces of legislation and have developed various strategies on how to ensure that they are beneficial within the locality. This is through the engagement of Provincial Police Command (Nkwazi Magazine, 2022).

The District Administrative Headquarter in Lusaka District has implemented the pieces of legislation and have developed various strategies on how to ensure that they are beneficial within the locality. This is through the engagement of District Police Command (Ibid, 2022).

While it is true that these interventions exists at the different levels it remains unclear why the annual 2022 survey recently released by the Victim Support Unit (VSU) indicate that 5,799 men were abused

countrywide representing 58.7% and 17.3% of which Lusaka district was also affected Mutendere compound respectively. (Zambia Police Service, 2022). This situation shows that men also suffer violence (Musune, 2015).

This status quo raises questions about the causes of Intimate Partner Violence against men. Additionally, it also raises questions about the forms of intimate partner violence offences that are perpetrated by females. It further raises questions on the male coping mechanism. Lastly it also raises question about the effects among male victims.

Currently, the aforementioned questions have been raised because it appears that there is an empirical dearth of evidence regarding the link between Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men) in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka as the main (Research Problem and or Primary Academic Argument.

Therefore, in order to arrive at the truth the Retroductive Logical Reasoning was used leading research implications that significantly invoked the study original thinking based on theory and practice as a way of drawing final conclusions It is against this background that there arose a need to conduct this study in order to fulfill this Scientific Academic Claim.

Research Objectives

1.3 General Objective

To explore and understand the link between Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka.

1.3.1. Specific Research Objectives:

- (1) To establish the forms of intimate partner violence offences that are perpetrated by females.
- (2) To identify the effects of intimate partner violence among male victims.
- (3) To determine the causes of intimate partner violence against men
- (4) To ascertain some of the coping mechanism of male victims of intimate partner violence.

1.4. Specific Research Questions

- (1) What are the forms of intimate partner violence offences that are perpetrated by females?
- (2) What are the effects of intimate partner violence among male victims?
- (3) What are the causes of intimate partner violence against men?
- (4) What are some of the coping mechanism of male victims of intimate partner violence?

1.5. Significance of the Study

This section is important because the validated “Primary Academic Argument” ‘*leads into*’ the research findings which provided an insight into the link between Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men (research problem).refer to 1.2. It was therefore, hoped that the unknown findings will not only contribute new knowledge to the discipline of gender studies, but also had the potential to contribute to the Global Empirical Knowledge Base by expanding on the existing theory, hence the Scientific Value Addition see 1.8, 1.8.1, 5.3 & 6.1.4.

It was also hoped that the unknown findings had the potential to influence policy formulation that may benefit the Provincial Ministerial Headquarters in Lusaka Province as well as the Provincial Police Command. Therefore, in the awakening debate by the Zambian Government on how to prevent Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) the recommendations of the scientific investigation may be of great help to the male victim domiciled within the communities Lusaka in particular Mtendere compound the hence Societal Value Addition see 1.8, 1.8.1, 3.3 & 4.1.4.

Finally, the study is important because it allows the researcher to come up with the “Secondary Academic Argument” which ‘*leads out of*’ the summary of key research findings. Therefore, the research implications for the repurposed findings was validated and informed by theory and practice see 3.3 & 4.1.3. This marked the final documentation for the original thinking of the doctoral research hence, fulfilling the ‘academic claim’ suggesting that the study would act as a stepping stone for further research.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was restricted to the use of the phenomenology design because it was about eliciting of male Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) male experiences from Mtendere in Lusaka.

Finally, the study was restricted to the use of gender concepts and skills as fields of reference. This is because it is related to the discipline of Gender Studies.

1.7. Theoretical Frameworks and the Research Logical Reasoning

The Theoretical Framework section is a structure that supported the theories that underpinned the research project. It comprises the theories expressed by experts in the field or discipline into which you plan to research which in this case is the Gender Development Studies. It is a structure that summarizes concepts and theories, which you develop from previously tested and published knowledge which you synthesize to help you have a theoretical background, or basis for your data analysis and interpretation of the meaning contained in your research data. Swanson, (2013) explicitly asserts, “The theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study”.

The primary aim of the identified theories is that they helped in the identification of a validated “Primary Academic Argument” or the Main Research Question/Problem see **1.2; 1.3; 1.6 & 1.8.1**. The theories also helped in identifying other sub questions that provided impetus to the main research question. The sub-questions shaped the natural progression of the investigation giving rise to the Qualitative Conceptual Framework for the research see **1.2; 1.5; 1.6 & 1.8.1**.

The theories helped in understanding of the placement of the theoretical framework in the thesis. Theoretical frameworks may be either placed at the end of the Introduction or Literature Review sections respectively. It must be noted that, the research projects which begin with theoretical frameworks that are located in the first chapter or introduction inform the reader that the theory exists and validated within the literature. This means the forward mapping of theory is used in the case for deductive and retroductive logical reasoning (Petre & Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). On the other hand It must be noted that the research projects which locate the theoretical frameworks at the end of the second chapter or review of literature inform the reader that the theories do not exist in literature hence the backward mapping of theory informing the reader that now the theory can now be part of literature (Petre & Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

Furthermore, the theories helped in laying a strong foundation for theory and practice that are informed by the research implications of the findings see **3.3 & 4.1.4**. The research project involved the collection of data; documentation of the critical information; analysis and interpretation of the field information in accordance with the suitable methodologies or experiments. This process was supported by the Philosophy of Empiricism and John Looke which emphasise the concepts of observations and experiments in the field (Holloway and Brown, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024)

The theories also informed the type of data analysis which in this case was the (Closed Coding Data Analysis Method). This was through the commencement of the investigation with defined and validated concepts. These concepts were part of the codebook which also informed the questions in the structured interview guide. for the codebook and for the structured interview guide.

The theories further significantly informed the research methodology or design in terms of how it was going to arrive at the truth based on the integration of science. This was through the type of research logical reasoning. Every research project always has a way of arriving at the truth hence the need for integrating science in order to be complete. This was facilitated by Research Logical Reasoning.

The Research Logical Reasoning is a science whose process shows how research projects arrived at the truth. This can be seen through observations that either move from the Known to the Unknown {Deductive or Retroductive reasoning} or Unknown to Known {Inductive reasoning} (Holloway and Brown, 2015 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

Deductive Logical Reasoning Steps: Science and Quantitative Research

- 1) Theory (Commence with theory)
- 2) Hypothesis (Null/Alternative)
- 3) Observations and Measurements (Questionnaires: Research)
- 4) Confirmation/Disconfirmation of theory (Theory testing)

Inductive Logical Reasoning Steps: Science and Qualitative Research

- 5) Observations and Measurements (Interviews: Research)

- 6) Trends and Patterns emerge from the field
- 7) Tentative hypothesis
- 8) New Theory (Generation of theory)

Retroductive Logical Reasoning Steps: Science and Qualitative Research

- 9) Theory (Commence with theory)
- 10) Observations and Measurements (Interviews: Research)
- 11) Trends and Patterns emerge from the field
- 12) Tentative hypothesis
- 13) New Theory (Theory expansion)

This qualitative research project utilised the retroductive logical reasoning in order to arrive at the truth as its main science. The research logical reasoning is informed by the Philosophy of Rationalism and Rene Descartes which emphasise reason and logic in arriving at the truth. This study began with theories in order to arrive at the truth (Holloway & Brown, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024)

This Qualitative study was therefore, grounded the theory Reactive Aggression and Behavioral responses on Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) which significantly underpinned this investigation.

1.7.1 Theory of Reactive Aggression and Behavioral Coping Responses by Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)

The theory of reactive aggression focuses on Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) actions leading to Male ideal coping behavioral responses. The behavioral coping responses lead to a mode of stopping the violence. It was postulated by a gender scholar called Caroline Moser a Gender and Development specialist. It was postulated in 1994. Its validation was informed by the lens of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach (Moser, 1994)

This theory posits the following individual experiences:

(1) Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) types:

- Denial of spouse conjugal rights (emotional abuse),
- Male physical domestic battery
- Verbal abuse

(2) Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) Causes:

- Female Self-defense
- Female Expression of negative emotion
- Female Retaliation
- Female Inferiority Complex

(3) Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) Negative Implications:

Post-Traumatic Disorder Stress (PTSD) such as insomnia, high blood pressure and mental related illness.

(4) Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) Coping Mechanisms:

- Denial of Conjugal rights to female spouse
- Alcohol abuse as a corrective remedy

The aforementioned theory is important because it significantly informed the development of the code-book that was used to identify themes and sub themes from primary data in the field.

1.8. Conceptual Framework.

A conceptual framework in a qualitative research is one that involves the synthesis of concepts or constructs from existing theories as well as empirical literature, in relation to the research problem or a validated “Primary Academic Argument” or the Main Research Question/Problem with research objectives/questions **see 1.2; 1.3 & 1.4**. From both cases an emergence of the natural progression of the phenomenon of regarding the link between Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men (Research Problem and or Primary Academic Argument) is visualized as the Qualitative Conceptual Framework (Holloway & Brown, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

This Qualitative Conceptual Framework is, therefore, based on the synthesis of existing theories and literature by the researcher, from the perceived risk model and other sexual harassment studies. Taken together these acted as a conceptual road map for the present inquiry (Taylor et al 2015 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

1.8.1. Study Conceptual Framework

The study assumed that measurement or observations of Female Self-defense, Female Expression of negative emotion, Female Retaliation and Female Inferiority Complex types as an (Independent Variable or Construct) could be responsible for Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) whose measurements includes physical battery, emotional verbal and non-verbal as well as economical unwelcome actions as the all leading to negative health effects as the (Dependent Variable or Construct). The study further assumed that measurement of alcoholic addiction and denial of female conjugal rights coping mechanism as a (Moderating Independent Variable or Construct) would help in strengthening the initial relationship between the independent and dependent variables above. Lastly, the study assumes that Practically-Validated Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping measures might be (Resultant Research Output).

The researcher identified constructs that formed relationships explaining the natural progression of this study, based on the identified research problem or research questions in line with the qualitative conceptual framework principles (Miles and Huberman, 1999 & Guba and Lincoln, 1994). Furthermore, this explanatory conceptual framework which was the researcher’s perception was demonstrated in word or narrative form. This was according to the research principles hence the justification (Holloway and Wheeler, 1996).

1.8.2. Definition of Terms

This section looks at some selected concepts, their definitions and what they mean in this study.

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours leading to PTSD .

Gender-based violence (GBV): means any physical, mental, social or economic abuse against a person because of that person’s gender.

Emotional/ verbal /psychological abuse: means a pattern of degrading humiliating conduct towards a person Examples: insults, ridicule, and name-calling, threats to cause emotional pain or distress, the exhibition of obsessive possessiveness which is such as to constitute a serious invasion of the person’s privacy, liberty, integrity or security of a person.

Economic abuse: means-Deprivation of necessities, denying a person the right to seek employment or to engage in an income-generating activity, intentionally destroying of property in which the victim has an interest or is reasonably expected to use.

Physical abuse: means use of physical force against another person, the forcible confinement of another person, deprivation of another person of access to adequate food, water, clothing, shelter, rest, or subjecting another person to torture.

Sexual abuse: includes the engagement of another person in sexual contact, whether married or not, which includes: sexual conduct that abuses the other person, sexual contact by a person aware of being infected with HIV or any other sexually transmitted infection with another person without that other person being given prior information of the infection

Domestic Violence: to refer to partner violence but the term can also encompass child or elder abuse, or abuse by any member of a household.

1.9. Summary

Chapter one provided an introduction of the study on evidence regarding the link between Coping Measures Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men (Research Problem and or Primary Academic Argument). It went further to look at the background information to the study with respect to the context. The statement of the problem, general objective, and specific objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, theoretical frameworks, and conceptual frameworks are also addressed.

The next chapter introduces the Research Methodology Section.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN/APPROACH

A Qualitative approach that was grounded in the Hermeneutic Phenomenology Study Design was used because it allowed the researcher to follow the research participants within their natural settings which is Mtendere Compound domiciled in Lusaka to elicit Participant's lived experiences.

2.1. Philosophy of Epistemology and Relationship with the Research Approach

Regarding the former it must be noted that the Qualitative Approach was given a strong philosophical foundation by the Subjective Epistemology Philosophy which theorises acquisition of knowledge. The Philosophy of Subjectivist Epistemology holds the view that knowledge is supposed to be described according to the experiences of individuals that have gone through the phenomenon of Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). It holds that the experiences meet the standards of how the main actors view the phenomenon design (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024) & Petre and Rugg 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

2.2. Philosophy of Ontology and relationship with the Research Design

Regarding the later it must be noted that the research design was given a strong philosophical foundation by the Relativist Ontology. The Philosophy of Ontology in this research theorised issues related to the nature of the 'Reality' or 'Truth' being investigated. The Philosophy of Relativist Ontology was used because the truth being investigated was based on those participants interpreting the phenomenon because it was subjective and varied from one individual to another design (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024) & Petre and Rugg 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

2.3. Integration of ideal Science into the Investigation

All qualitative studies that begin with a 'theory' make use of an ideal science whose major proponent was a scholar called Charles Pierce. Therefore the ideal integration of science was based on the utilisation of the Retroductive Research Logical Reasoning in order to arrive at the truth. It made use of the underlisted steps

- a) Theory (Commence with a theory by Caroline Moser of Reactive Aggression and Behavioral Coping Responses by Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV))
- b) Observations and Measurements (Formal face to face Interviews: Research)
- c) New Trends and Patterns emerge from the field (based on Male Intimate Partner Violence from the analysis upon contextualisation research findings with theory/empirical literature in order to establish the similarities/dissimilarities new data)
- d) Tentative hypothesis (the researcher uses a research conjecture and states that the findings may expand on existing theory during the discussion of findings)
- e) New Theory (The researcher logically validates the thought beyond the summarisation of research findings under the conclusion section-Theory expansion)

The Hermeneutic Phenomenology design was also justified because it meets the criteria of the Van-Manen framework which insists that 'lived experiences' must always include the four lived existential. These include the lived body, lived time, lived geographical space and lived interactions (Van-Manen as cited in Matakala, 2024). The lived body criteria was satisfied by the inclusion participants who included the Male Intimate Partner Violence Victims. The participants further satisfied lived time criteria for consideration of period of twelve months stay in the respective area. The lived Geographical Space criteria was fulfilled through the place where participants are located which is in Mutendere Compound district of Lusaka Province. The lived interaction criteria was achieved through identification of the causes of the issue in this case Male Intimate Partner Violence. The four lived existential taken together qualified the individual lived experience known as the Van-Manen framework

2.4. Participant Selection Criteria for the Ideal Sample Size and Study Sites

Purposeful sampling was used to select the ideal sample size which was Twenty One (21) participants, who included Male Intimate Partner Violence Victims and Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) acting as key informants, were earmarked for selection in this research from the study site which in this case was Mutendere Compound of Lusaka.

2.5. Qualitative Sample Size Determination Characteristics

The aforementioned sample size was justified because not more than seven participants in all the three categories were eligible. Male Intimate Partner Violence Victims were classified into two categories which were both the employed and the non-employed attracting a size of not being more than seven participants. Similarly Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) acting as key informants also did not exceed the threshold of seven. The utilisation of the lower limit of 01 to the upper limit of 07 participants was tied to the determination of the sample size because data saturation is able to occur within this specification (Petre & Rugg 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

This situation fitted in the qualitative data saturation principles. Data saturation is the point that is marked with the commencement of repetitive data from the research participants prompting, the discontinuation for further data collection.

In this study each of the categories was sufficient because it did not purposefully select more than seven participants which is the validated maximum number for the commencement of data saturation regarding sub-groups with similar characteristics (Guba & Lincoln, 1994 as cited Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

The principle of data saturation was first postulated by Barney Glasser and Anselm Strauss (Glasser and Strauss, 1967 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024) when they introduced the grounded Theory. The duo argued that data saturation was a strategy used in qualitative research as a criterion for discontinuing data collection and or analysis which may be achieved between three to seven participants (Glasser & Strauss, 1967 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). Furthermore, Juliet Corbin in 1977 argued and validated that three research participants was enough to commence data saturation if the participants come from a homogenous group (Corbin, 1977 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

In the present research the 1977 principle for the data saturation was confirmed from three participants that were selected in each category. This was because the categories of ranks had similar characteristics (Corbin 1977 as sited in Carey, 2012). It was against that background that selection was then stopped for each particular category of rank so that analysis for the different findings could take place (ibid, 2012 & Petre and Rugg 2010).

Additionally, as a way of pragmatically strengthening the saturation process, the researcher made use of the Simui Hermeneutics Crossword Analysis (SHCA). This was done in the most effective and efficient way through the use of the alphabet strategy because no word can escape the letters therein. The letters of the alphabet helped to identify themes and sub-themes from our code book until saturation was attained. The SHCA was propagated in 2018 by a renowned qualitative Zambian scholar Professor Francis Simui. Each theme and sub-theme was identified based on the utilisation of the alphabet for each of the participants. Therefore the words that came from each participants as themes and sub themes were factored as such in order to attain the data saturation (Simui, 2018 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

However, contemporary qualitative researchers such as Van-Manen, a Phenomenologist, argued that the principle had limitations because there was a possibility that there could be backflow of data which may not be reached as a result of this discontinuation. He, therefore, suggested that it would be important to move forward and backwards to ensure that saturation had been achieved because he validated a lower limit of one and an upper limit of seven participants. This was because it was possible that there could still be some potential new data between the 4th to the 7th participant (Van-Manen, 1990 as cited by Carey, 2012).

This study, therefore, adopted the two principles in order to ensure that data saturation from participants had really been attained, by going forward and backward to confirm if there was and or no backflow of data up to the higher limit of seven participants. The study later confirmed that saturation was consistent at three participants.

Because of the precedence, in terms of data saturation three participants were earmarked for each of the aforementioned categories. Each category had not more than three participants which were all sufficient to attain data saturation hence the justification.

2.6. Data Quality, Collection and Analysis Procedures (Methods)

This section begins by providing a definition on the concept of the research methods. Research methods in this study consisted of all the techniques, strategies and tools employed by the researcher to complete this qualitative experiment and find a solution to the identified research problem (Primary Academic Argument) refer to **1.2**. It included the data quality, collecting and analysis methods. These were facilitated by the actual field operational research procedures.

Actual Field Operational Research Procedures

This section provides a detailed description of how the methods interacted together to provide effective answers for the research problem. The type of question in this study was informed by the action verbs which showed that the information that was needed was internal from the researcher. This meant that it was imprinted in the minds of the research participants which needed the use of qualitative methods. As already indicated these included the data quality, collecting and analysis methods.

2.6.1. Qualitative Data Quality Methods

Data quality methods in this research were meant to determine whether or not the collected data would meet the research requirements that include reliability and validity for the investigation to be academically acceptable. In order to mitigate or avoid research biases the qualitative study made use of Guba's Four Trustworthy Strategy. The strategies included the credibility, dependability, confirmability and transferability that were used for the assurance of data quality in order to meet the academic acceptability criteria (Guba and Lincoln, 1994 as cited by Mwale et al 2018). These replicated strategies were postulated by renowned qualitative scholars namely Egon Guba and Yvonna Lincoln (Creswell, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024 and Carey, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

Credibility-Validation of Participant Selection and Data Quality Assurance: Stage One

The credibility method which is the first stage in ensuring data quality helped in the identification and accurate description of potential participants that could provide answers to the research questions (Guba and Lincoln, 1989 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024 ; Denzin & Lincoln, 2000 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). In order to identify the potential participants, a sampling frame work was availed to the researcher showing the list of both Intimate Partner Violence Victims and Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) officers (Muchanga, 2024). This framework was based on crime register at Mutendere police station. The accurate description of the participants was later facilitated by the researcher's judgmental selection.

Based on the qualitative principles, the researcher was assured of credible data through the use of the Semi-Structured Interview Guide. The Semi-Structured Interview Guide was later subjected to a pretest in the second stage.

Dependability-Item Analysis Based On The Pretesting of Semi-Structured Interview Guide and Data Quality Assurance: Stage Two

Dependability method was used because it is linked to the reliability of the research instruments. In essence the Semi-Structured Interview Guide was subjected to a pretest so that it could have

standardised questions that could easily be understood and answered accurately by the actual research participants. This assurance meant that the study was going to obtain the ideal measurements hence effective field data quality. (Guba & Lincoln, 1989 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024 ; Denzin & Lincoln, 2000 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). The dependability procedure was done because it is a measure of the extent to which the research can be repeated by another researcher and reveal the same findings.

Confirmability-Bracketing of Researcher Preconceived ideas that may influence participant perspectives and Data Quality Assurance: Stage Three

Confirmability method was used because it allowed the researcher to check and recheck the data throughout the data collection so that any data bias could be addressed in a scientific manner.

The Reflexivity process shows how the bias was minimised by the researcher. This was done in the most effective and efficient way through the Bracketing of Preconceived Ideas as a technique. Bracketing of preconceived ideas (Epoche) began with the researcher questioning his own assumptions and ensuring that they come up with strategies that could minimise the bias. This was achieved by not going into the actual discussion with preconceived ideas that could influence data quality but by relying on the validated Semi Structured Interview Guide. This technique was followed up by the Member Check as a strategy. Both methods allowed the researcher to check and recheck the data throughout the data collection.

Member Checking is a process that tried to ensure that observed data from the field is accurate and represents the actual participant views. Therefore, at the end of the formal conversations the researchers got back to the participants with summaries to ensure that the narratives are not imposed on them (Guba and Lincoln, 1989 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). This allowed the participants to confirm that the information recorded was a true version of what they had said. This ensures accuracy, authenticity and readiness for transferability to the wider communities.

This meant that data could be confirmed by other researchers (Guba and Lincoln, 1989 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024; Denzin and Lincoln, 2000 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). The information that came from the participants was in accordance with their lived experiences, without interference from the researcher. Therefore, the extent of the findings were authentic or valid meaning another researcher could get similar findings hence confirmable data quality was assured (Guba and Lincoln, 1994 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). During the actual face to face interviews, the researcher made sure that participant's data was secured by recording it the actual way in which it was reported on his field notes.

The confirmability method was used through checking and rechecking of data it is likely that the qualitative data can be repeated by others.

Transferability- Generalisation of study participant findings to wider Mutendere Community and Data Quality Assurance: Stage Four

Finally, after having considered the three preliminary qualitative principles for ensuring data was of quality the researcher assumed that it was now possible that final accumulated data could be transferable to the wider military community (Guba and Lincoln, 1989 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024; Denzin & Lincoln, 2000 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

This meant that the findings were now able to be viewed from a representative sample of the male victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka. This meant that the work could be cited by other studies as well as be contextualised with other academic studies because it had satisfied the preliminary information above.

2.6.2. Data Collection Methods and the Interview process

The Development of the Code Book

The Development of the Code Book was the first activity regarding the collecting of raw data. The researcher began by identifying concepts (codes) from theories and other research studies. These were then used to select the data that was aligned to the specifications of the investigation from the research participants and were part of the Codebook. These concepts were recorded in the code book and were

part of the interview guides. Other concepts or codes in the code book were used as follow up or probe questions (Miles and Huberman, 1994.a; as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024 and Miles et al 1994.b. as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). The codes were meant to identify qualitative data that would emerge from the field. A code book is shown hereunder. All these were part of the questions in the Semi Structured Interview Guide.

Figure1. Code Book With Predetermined Concepts/Codes From Existing Theories Used For Identifying Qualitative Themes And Sub-Themes From Emerging Trends And Patterns In The Field For The Purpose Of Analysis (Assessment).

Research Title: Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka.

Concepts/Codes	Definitions	Sub-Concepts/Codes	Statement Focus
1. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Moser (1994)	Unwelcome sexual/psychological harm, Physical, Verbal and Non-Verbal actions.	Physical Verbal Non-Verbal Psychological/Sexual harm	Battery/Slapping. Harmful Words Text messages Denial of conjugal rights
2. Negative Harmful Implications/effects (IPV) Moser (1994)	Manifestations of negative health effects	Post-Traumatic Disorder Stress (PTSD)-Insomnia High blood pressure and mental related illness.	Female Insulting language/attitudes, Female Intimidating Language/attitudes
3. Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) causes Moser (1994)	The main cause is female insecurity which results in aggression	Female Self-defense Female Expression of negative emotion Female Retaliation Female Inferiority Complex	Physical Psychological Emotional/Verbal
4. Male Coping Mechanisms for Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) Moser (1994)	Are Protective Measures against IPV	Denial of Conjugal rights to female spouse Alcohol abuse as a corrective remedy	No Intimate relations No intimate relations
5. Male Intimate Partner Victims	Two classification	Non-Worker Worker	Field Data Field Data

Code Book Framework Source: Huberman et al (1994.a.)

The development of the Semi Structured Interview Guide

A Semi Structured Interview Guide is document meant to help the researcher structure the preplanned questions from the concepts in the aforementioned code book was prepared. It helped in asking uniform questions to all the research participants (Carey, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

The Semi Structured Interview Guide that was informed by the definitions in the Codebook is shown hereunder

Figure2: Semi-Structured Interview Guide For Male Victim Intimate Partner Violence

Research Title: Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka.

Participation Criteria: Crime Report Identification based on Sampling Framework

Dear participant,

My names are **Sam Simushi** and I am a University of Zambia student pursuing a Master Degree in Gender Development Studies. As a fulfillment of the requirements for the program, students are

required to research on topics of their choice *Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka*. The topic captured my interest being a gender student as well as a police officer. You have been purposefully selected to this individual face to face formal conversation for the study in order to understand the topic above. In addition, information collected through this study is strictly for academic purposes only and therefore shall be kept confidential and no name or any identity shall be attributed to you. Furthermore, you are free to choose to participate in this research and you can also choose to pull out any time you feel uncomfortable.

I would appreciate if you could spare sometime to answer some questions in my interview guide because your participation is highly valued.

During the interview further probing or follow up questions based on your answers will also be asked.

Question One:

(1) What are some of the forms of intimate partner violence offences committed by females

Question Items (for question1)

- Please tell me about yourself.
- In your own opinion how can you describe the of magnitude of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)?
- Could you tell me what you understand by Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)?
- Kindly tell me about the forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)?

Thank you very much for your co-operation and time stay blessed I hope to hear from you again

Question Two:

(2) What are the effects of intimate partner violence among male victims?

Question Items (for question2)

- What are the health effects and or implications?
- What are the social effects and or implications?

Thank you very much for your co-operation and time stay blessed I hope to hear from you again

Question Three:

(3) What are the causes of intimate partner violence against men?

Question Items (for question 3)

- Kindly explain to me about the main reasons that necessitate Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)?

Thank you very much for your co-operation and time stay blessed I hope to hear from you again

Question Four:

(4) What are some of the coping mechanism of male victims against intimate partner violence?

Question Items (for question 4)

- How do you cope or protect yourself from intimate partner violence?

The aforementioned questions were subjected to Pretesting, before actual collection of data. Pretesting of the research instrument was used in order to ensure preparedness for the research process. This was done using the dependability quality method **see 2.6.1**. This made it easy to use the formal individual face to face interviews. It was therefore easy to collect uninterrupted data based on the in depth information. This is because the participants were also assured of confidentiality, anonymity and being untraceable during and after the study making it easier for them to open up. The information was recorded as field notes because participants were comfortable (Carey, 2012 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

Application of the correct acceptable research ethical behaviour prior to interview session

Participants were further assured of confidentiality and that they were going to remain anonymous and untraceable before, during and after the research process, thereby being addressed by a number or pseudo name and not by name. The participants were then told that they were free to pull out at any point during or before the session, if they felt uncomfortable as it was their right and was voluntary.

They were then asked for a verbal or written consent. Those that gave consent in the affirmative were later administered with the Semi-Structured Interview guide using formal face to face questions. He began with female and male victims before engaging female and male non-victims for all the four questions. As a way to further ensure that data was of quality, participants were subjected to the self-report response strategy at individual level. They were told that this was going to ensure protection of the participants by remaining anonymous both before and after data collection which only involved the researcher and the individual participant. They were also told that they would be identified by a pseudonym. This made the participants to open up.

Actual interview sessions and duration

The researcher began each of the sessions with the individual male victims through a greeting. The individual sessions were lasting not less than 40 minutes and not more than 90 minutes.

He went on to introduce himself. He told the participants that he was a student at the University of Zambia and that he had chosen the topic under discussion as a fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Master's Degree in Gender Studies because the topic captured his interest.

In ensuring quality he strictly made use of the validated interview guide thereby ensuring bias was upheld. This ensured bracketing of the preconceived ideas. The patterns and trends that emerged were recorded as field notes in a note book because participants were comfortable in this way **refer to.3.1.1.**

Doctoral and/or Master Documentation of original thinking and lessons learnt from field data beyond summaries of key findings using 'existing research methods'

This process was informed by the Philosophy of Empericism which was propagated by John Looke. By repurposing of the findings the researcher came up with the 'Secondary Academic Argument' through (his experience) which needed validation by way of experiment (using the Semi-Structured Interview Guide). The intelligent academic guess resulted into Simushi's Male Coping Strategical Framework against Female Intimate Partner Violence (Petre & Rugg, 2010)

2.7. Data Analysis methods

The study used the Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis (IPA) alongside the Qualitative Risk Assessment or Analysis.

a) Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis (IPA)

The study used the Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis method (IPA) because it is a method that is used to examine the personal lived experiences with a view to make sense out of them. The choice of the Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis was informed by the utilisation of the hermeneutic phenomenology research design. (Smith *et al*, 2009 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024,).

Overallly the Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis (IPA) was used because it is powerful method for analyzing large amounts of Phenomenological data collected from experiences of participants through semi-structured interviews or focus group discussions interviews (Smith and Osborne 2014 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024,).

Further, it has the capacity to condense raw data into categories based on valid inference and interpretation.

The Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis utilised three major steps in order to effectively transcribe the primary data directly into verbal texts, which was adopted by the present research. The three stages are described hereunder;

The First Stage (Closed Coding Method based on the Concept-Driven Coding)

The (Closed Coding Method) was the first stage because it involved the use of existing concepts or codes from validated theories. These concepts were part of the codebook and informed the semi-structured interview guide **refer to appendix 2** for the codebook and **refer to appendix 4** for the semi structured interview guide. The concepts were used to identify themes and sub themes from the narratives of the research participants **see 1.8**. Therefore, when coding in this qualitative research the researcher began with existing codes or concepts and this is called the Deductive Qualitative Coding or the Concept Driven Coding (Huberman et al, 1994.a. as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

The researcher therefore, used defined concepts from the code book as labels which were used to identify new themes and sub themes from qualitative data. The themes and sub themes were in the

interim documented in notebooks. The researcher used a highlighter to identify the themes and sub themes based on the confirmation from the code book.

The researcher used the closed coding method because it conforms to the qualitative approach. Further it allowed the researcher to categorise excerpts from existing theories in a qualitative code book in order to find themes and sub themes from qualitative data that allowed for an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon.

The Second Stage (Sorting Method)

The sorting method was used as a follow-up to the identified themes and sub themes. This was the second stage. The researcher therefore, used the assessment strategy which allowed the researcher to arrange the major themes and sub themes in a chronological order (Smith *et al*, 2009 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). This method was done because it allowed for the new framework that informed the presentation of the research findings **refer to chapter 4**.

The Third Stage (Editing and Intelligent Transcription Method) - Garbage In Garbage Out technique (GIGO)

The researcher then invoked the editing and final stage. He began to read through all the identified themes and sub-themes in order to remove the data that was not relevant. At this point the exclusion and inclusion criteria was used. Other data that were also not relevant were not considered in the final summaries. The editing method was used in order to improve the qualitative data by identifying of erroneous data and then improving on it so that it meets the criteria for academic acceptance. This was achieved by a strategy of the Garbage in Garbage out {GIGO} (Smith *et al*, 2009 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

This was meant to record only information that provided in-depth understanding and was related to the research question. The researcher then transcribed the data from the desired form into Verbatims. These were reported in the main thesis. Each time there was saturation of data analysis was discontinued due to lack of new forthcoming information. Further verbatim that were similar were reported individually but severally (Glasser and Strauss, 1967 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). This was the last stage in the research process.

Philosophy of Idiographic Methodology and its relationship with the Data Collection/Analysis Methods

The Philosophy of Idiographic Methodology in this study helped in the theorisation of methods that assisted the study in providing answers to the research problem because they were based on a small sample. This is ideal for qualitative approaches. It seeks to understand this from the point of view of individual experiences.

The Philosophy of Idiographic Methodology hence supported the utilisation of the Semi-Structured Interview Guide and the Interpretive Phenomenology Analysis (IPA).

The Idiographic Methodology Philosophy was then used as a solid foundation in strengthening of the Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis Methods (Guba and Lincoln, 1989; Denzin and Lincoln, 2000).

2.8. Ethical Research Methods and Considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the ethics committee of the University of Zambia. Further consent was also sought from the gatekeeper who in this case was the ward chairperson in Mutendere. Finally consent was also obtained from the male participant victims. The Self-Report Response Strategy and the utilisation of an identification number at individual level (pseudonym). Pseudonym is a qualitative strategy that permitted the researcher to de-intentfy the participants mentioned in the study for the purpose of not being identified before, during and after the research (Heaton, 2021 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). This was done in order to meet the research ethics requirements. This assured the male victims of anonymity, confidentiality and being untraceable before and after the study (Petre and Rugg 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024). This is further elaborated in the Informed Consent Form that the researcher used in preparation for data collection (**see appendix 3**).

The assurance and trust in the researcher was further strengthened because they were told that no actual names in the actual data collection would be used but pseudonyms for the candidates. This made it easy

for the participants to easily open up paving way for an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. This led to anonymity being maintained before, during and after the investigation (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

All efforts were further taken to ensure that the rights of participants, as per research ethics were protected and respected. Participants were assured that they were free to ask for clarification at any point of the exercise and to inform the researcher if they felt uncomfortable about any procedure in the research. They were also told that the participants were free to withdraw from the study at any time that is if a participant refused to respond to a question. He or she was free to say so or to leave it and go to the next question, interviews were held at a convenient place and time of their choice. This made it easy for the male victims In Mutendere to easily open up. This in turn led to an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon because trust was enhanced. Male victims were further told that participation was voluntary and as such they had the right to pull out when they felt uncomfortable. Verbal or Written consent was then obtained.

2.9. Summary

In summary, this section addresses the methodology that were used in the data collection. The methodology (research design) was used as a master plan or the overall strategy for finding answers to the overarching research question. It was informed by the action verbs that arose out of the research objectives. It pointed to the phenomenology design which described study sites, target population and the sample size. Identification of methods and strategies was the outcome which are described using the actual field operational research procedures. The next chapter therefore presents the research findings in form of verbatim.

3. DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

3.1 Overview

This chapter discusses and interprets the analysed research findings that are located in chapter four. It discusses the research findings in relation to the research questions based on the verbatims of the researched participants. The following are the four major themes that were considered from the interactions at Mutendere Township:

- Forms of intimate partner violence offences that are perpetrated by females?
- Effects of intimate partner violence among male victims?
- Causes of intimate partner violence against men?
- Coping mechanism of male victims of intimate partner violence?

The chapter begins by presenting and reiterating an overview of key research findings. It then looks at the interpretation of the summarised key research findings through the identification of similarities and dissimilarities related with existing empirical literature. The chapter then transits into the addressing the issue of the suggestions for the research implications section and how they influence theory and practice before ending with a summary of the chapter.

3.1 Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka: An Overview of the key summary of research findings

The aim of the dissertation with specific reference to the (Primary Academic Argument) was to explore and understand the link between Coping Mechanism of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound, in Lusaka.

This is because the issue had been subjected to various Interventions by Government, Provincial as well as district level However, due to the increase in cases the legislative system in Zambia came up with the Anti-Gender Based Violence act number 11 of 2011 that provides protection to the victims of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). This is because it criminalized the issue and regarded it as a felony. Currently both are part of the Government Gazette alongside other statutes (GRZ, 2011).

This status quo raised questions because it appeared that there is an empirical dearth of evidence regarding the link between Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men) in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka as the main (Research Problem and or Primary Academic Argument

In view of the aforementioned (Primary Academic Argument) the undermentioned were established:

Critical Thinking Research Procedure: Analysis of the key findings

This made use of the characteristics of the higher cognitive domain by blooms taxonomy in which the established findings were broken down in a chronological way as a way to determine and understand the relationships between the themes from the new trends and patterns. The whole idea was to prepare the new data that led to the arrival of the truth based on the utilisation of the Retroductive Logical Reasoning. This helped in the preparation of the contextualisation of research findings with theory and empirical literature that was reviewed in order to understand the similarities and the dissimilarities (new knowledge).

Therefore, the analysed data of key findings is presented hereunder;

Key Empirical Study Findings for contextualisation with Empirical Literature Findings

Regarding theme one (01) on ‘forms of male intimate partner violence’, the study established from that there was physical violence which led to battery. Another form was of verbal nature based on injurious and harmful words. The other was based on the non-verbal through the denial of gender feminine roles. The other form showed itself through emotional violence seen through the denial of pocket money especially for non-working husbands. The last established form was psychological violence which was viewed from denial of conjugal rights/romance activity.

Furthermore, regarding theme two (02) on ‘effects of male intimate partner violence’, it was revealed that the first effect was male hysteria which is excessive anger leading to decisions on divorce. There was also male amnesia resulting in loss of memory leading to non-adherence to medications such HIV. The other effect was seen through an increase in hypertension which brought about kidney failure as well as blurred vision. The other was male PTSD leading to restlessness and failure to have enough rest. It was also established that there was male psychological stress which normally brought about the erectile dysfunction (ED).

Additionally, regarding theme three (03) on ‘causes of male intimate partner violence. It was revealed that the first cause related to the financial utilisation of resources usually leading to spousal disagreements. The other cause was related self-defense on the debate on ideal head of the family incases were the woman is working. The cause was something to do with female insecurity which usually brought about spouse disagreements. The other cause was viewed from female inferiority complex in which women demanded for shared obligations. The other cause was male gender stereotyping which came from the female belittling language.

Additionally, regarding theme four (04) on ‘coping mechanism of male intimate partner violence.

It was revealed that the first male coping mechanism was beer drinking meant to attain short term relief. Further it was revealed that the nearest neighbor intervention provided by mediatory advice provided temporal relief. Additionally, spiritual intervention also provided relief through the spiritual guidance. The Victim Support Unit also provided professional guidance which minimised the stress in the male victims. The other mode of male coping came through the use of family intervention counselling which brought about some form temporal relief.

Therefore, owing to the aforesaid, the dissertation goes ahead to place the Primary Academic Argument or Research problem by contextualising the findings with other empirical evidence from an international, regional and local perspective.

3.2. Analysis of the key summary of research findings: A contextualisation of reviewed empirical literature

This section explains how the aforementioned research summary of findings fit into the existing literature, theory and practice. It does so by the utilisation of the backward mapping strategy. This section explains how the aforementioned research summary of findings fit into the existing literature, theory and practice. It does so by the utilisation of the Backward Mapping Strategy in order to contextualise the summary of key findings highlighted above for the research project with empirical reviewed literature in chapter two. This helped in the establishment of similarities between the findings of the current research and existing reviewed literature. This facilitated an independent research

explanation of why the status quo was like that as a basic scientific requirement. This also helped in the establishment of dissimilarities which is new knowledge between the findings of the current research and existing reviewed literature. This facilitated an independent research explanation of why the status quo was like that as a basic scientific requirement (Petre & Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024 and Kabango et al 2024).

Emerging ‘Research Similarities’: A Comparison of Reviewed Empirical Literature with the study on the Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka.

The comparison of the reviewed literature is two-fold and therefore is based on both the empirical evidence and it also captures all the recorded theories. This section begins with the research studies that are related to the topic before transiting to the theories.

The similarities are shown hereunder using the ‘Hour Glass Approach’. This shows that approach towards the comparison with empirical literature that tries to establish what was similar in relation to other studies. It does so through the utilisation of a matrix table. It begins with countries outside Africa (global), within Africa and in Zambia.

Table2. *Tabular Matrix Table showing Similarities between Study Empirical Study Findings and Empirical Literature/Theoretical Findings*

Empirical Literature/Theoretical Findings	Study Empirical Study Findings
<p>Theme One : Forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) <u>International Literature</u> A study conducted in the Republic of German based on the retrieved publications as a result of a desktop review showed that the nature or form of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Domestic Physical Violence that manifested through Battery (Kolbe & Büttner, 2021) <u>African Literature</u> Another study conducted in Nigeria on the western part of Africa showed that the nature or form of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Domestic Psychological Violence that manifested through female denial of conjugal rights (Kudu, 2022) <u>Zambian Literature</u> Furthermore, another study this time around conducted in Zambia with specific reference to Chongwe and Lusaka showed that the nature or form of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Domestic Physical Violence that manifested from female physical assaults on the males (Musune, 2015) Another study that was conducted in Zambia showed that the nature or form of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Domestic Physical Violence that manifested from female fights through beating of the males, Domestic Psychological Violence seen from denial of sex and Domestic Verbal Insults seen from harmful words (Mundando, 2015) <u>Theoretical Literature</u> A validated theory a Gender Feminist based on the Gender and Development perspective established that the nature or form of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Domestic Physical Violence from female fights and Domestic Verbal Abuse-Insults seen from harmful words (Moser, 1994)</p>	<p>Theme One : Forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) <u>Current study empirical evidence from in Mutendere Compound</u> The current study findings on the forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence are similar to the empirical evidence established at International Level by (Kolbe & Büttner, 2021 and Moser, 1994) ; African Level by (Kudu, 2022) and the Zambian Level by (Musune, 2015 & Mundando, 2015) show similarity in the established findings</p>
<p>Theme Two : Effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) <u>International Literature</u></p>	<p>Theme Two : Effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)</p>

<p>A study conducted in the Republic of German based on the retrieved publications as a result of a desktop review showed that the effects of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Short Marital Relationships that ended with male partners seeking for divorce (Kolbe & Büttner, 2021)</p> <p><u>African Literature</u> Another study conducted in Nigeria on the western part of Africa, regarding male HIV participants showed that the effects of male intimate partner violence was seen through male amnesia that manifested through forgetting the obligation of taking anti-retroviral drugs (Kudu, 2022)</p> <p>Another study conducted in Uganda specifically within the confines of Kampala, regarding male divorced participants as a result of female violence showed that the effects of male intimate partner violence that was usually physical in nature through beatings is the one that had led to the divorces (Waila et al, 2022)</p> <p>Another study conducted in South Africa specifically within the confines of Limpopo Province showed that as a result of female violence the effects of male intimate partner violence led to the divorces (Waila et al, 2022)</p> <p><u>Zambian Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence the Zambian situation appeared to have an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature.</p> <p><u>Theoretical Literature</u> A validated theory a Gender Feminist based on the Gender and Development perspective established that the effects of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Hypertension (BP) (Moser, 1994)</p>	<p><u>Current study empirical evidence from in Mutendere Compound</u> The current study findings on the effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence are similar to the empirical evidence established at International Level by (Kolbe & Büttner, 2021 and Moser, 1994) ; African Level by (Kudu, 2022), (Waila et al, 2022) show similarity in the established findings</p>
<p><i>Theme Three : Causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)</i></p> <p><u>International Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence the international situation there appeared to be an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature.</p> <p><u>African Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence the African situation there appeared to be an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature.</p> <p><u>Zambian Literature</u> A study that was conducted in Zambia showed that the cause of male intimate partner violence was seen through the lens of lack of financial support (Mundando, 2015)</p> <p><u>Theoretical Literature</u> A validated theory a Gender Feminist based on the Gender and Development perspective established that the causes of male intimate partner violence was seen</p>	<p><i>Theme Three : Causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV)</i></p> <p><u>Current study empirical evidence from in Mutendere Compound</u> The current study findings on the causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence are similar to the empirical evidence established at Zambian Level by (Mundando,2015) show similarity in the established findings</p>

<p>through the Female Inferiority Complex and Female Retaliation-Self Defense (Moser, 1994)</p>	
<p>Theme Four : Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) <u>International Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence the International situation there appeared to be an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature. <u>African Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence the African situation there appeared to be an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature. <u>Zambian Literature</u> Regarding the empirical evidence that is associated with the Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence the Zambian situation there appeared to be an empirical dearth of evidence from the reviewed literature. <u>Theoretical Literature</u> A validated theory a Gender Feminist based on the Gender and Development perspective established that the Coping Mechanism of male intimate partner violence was seen through the Male Alcohol Abuse as a remedy for relief (Moser, 1994)</p>	<p>Theme Four : Coping Mechanism of Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) The current study findings on the coping mechanism of Male Intimate Partner Violence are similar to the empirical evidence established at International Level by (Moser, 1984) show similarity in the established findings</p>

Source: Field Empirical Data 2024 & Reviewed Empirical Literature

Explanatory Contrast and Contextualised Study Analysis Perspective

The aforementioned similarities by the current study with International, African, Zambian and Theoretical literature using the backward mapping strategy is ascribed to the similar context that made use of the concept on Intimate Partner Violence as the dependent construct. The similarity in some cases is ascribed to the use of similar methodologies as well as methods.

Emerging ‘Research Dissimilarities or New knowledge’: A Comparison of Reviewed Empirical Literature with the study on the Coping Mechanisms of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka.

The comparison of the reviewed literature is two-fold and therefore is based on both the empirical evidence and it also captures all the recorded theories. This section begins with the research studies that are related to the topic before transiting to the theories in establishing what we did not know that we now know.

Upon the conduct of the analysis strategy that makes use of the higher cognitive domain by a scholar called Benjamin Bloom’s taxonomy some dissimilarities were established. This was attained when the themes were chronologically arranged as way of seeing the trends and patterns that emerged from the field. Therefore, upon comparing with the empirical findings that revealed the similarities it was easy to identify the dissimilarities.

Empirical and Theoretical New Knowledge (what was not known)

The new information based on the undermentioned themes are;

Empirical Evidence

- Forms Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through Non-Verbal Violence that was seen through denial of food by the female working spouse.

The new empirical evidence is seen through Emotional Violence that was seen through denial of pocket money from a working female spouse.

- Effects Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through Hypertension that caused Blurred Vision in some male participants.

The new empirical evidence is seen through Stress that caused Erectile Dysfunction in some male participants.

- Causes Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through Female Self-Defense on who is supposed to be the Head of the home.

The new empirical evidence is seen through Female Insecurity that led to Spouse Disagreement.

Theoretical Evidence

- Forms Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through Emotional Violence Involving denial of pocket money to the male victim.

The new empirical evidence is seen through Psychological abuse or violence was based on the female denial of conjugal rights.

- Effects Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through stress caused erectile dysfunction in male victim.

- Coping Mechanism Male Intimate Partner Violence

The new empirical evidence is seen through male denial of conjugal rights done by a man in order to shame the woman.

Explanatory Comparative view and Contextualised Study Analysis Perspective

The aforementioned Dissimilarities which account for new knowledge by the current study with International, African, Zambian and Theoretical literature using the backward mapping strategy is ascribed to the dissimilar context that made use of the concept on Intimate Partner Violence as the dependent construct. The Dissimilarity in some cases is ascribed to the use of similar methodologies as well as methods.

The whole aforementioned process of arriving at the truth was facilitated by analysis part which is a higher cognitive domain as espoused by Professor Benjamin Bloom in the Blooms taxonomy. The next category in this domain invokes the evaluation process which allows the researcher to interpret the findings in terms of what they mean.

Critical Thinking Research Procedure and the ‘Evaluation’ of the Empirical Findings in order to make an Informed Research Conjecture

The process of theory and practice is preceded by the Critical Thinking Research Procedure. Critical Thinking Research Procedure is the ability to interpret research findings before making judgements that are informed by both the global theoretical and methodological frameworks. This process is supported by the use of the higher cognitive domain levels that begin with Analysis, Evaluation and Creative thinking tools. Taken together the three formed part of the Blooms taxonomy which was propagated in 1955 by Professor Benjamin Bloom. This is usually a criteria for assessing doctoral thesis or master’s dissertation and is completed under the conclusion section before the dissemination, presentation and publications of findings (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala 2024).

A Research Conjecture is based on the ‘Experience’ of how the study interprets the findings in with a view of influencing theory and practice through carrying out further ‘Experiments’ through a logical validation as way of drawing the final conclusions. (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala 2024).

Proposed Predictive ‘Theory Expansion’ and the Research Conjecture beyond the summary of Research Findings in the conclusion chapter

The predictive conclusion for the study is to expand on the existing theory through the Global Empirical Knowledge Base hence the Scientific Value Addition. In this study this was informed by the Philosophy of Rationalism which was propagated by Rene Descartes. It involved acquisition of knowledge that was informed by reasoning (thinking) in a logical manner in order to arrive at the truth. In order to arrive at the truth the study moved from the known to unknown with a view to expand theory. This was facilitated by the retroductive research logical reasoning which was facilitated by invoking {Theory}.

Theoretical implications in this research project, show the possibility of how the key findings might connect with other theories. Therefore in this study the researcher proposes that the research findings are likely to expand on the existing theory. The reason is that the science integration showed that the qualitative investigation made use of the Retroductive Research Logical Reasoning. This is because the study used a theory that was espoused by Caroline Moser in 1994. It postulated theory of reactive aggression focuses on Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) actions leading to Male ideal coping behavioral responses. The behavioral coping responses lead to a mode of stopping the violence. It was postulated by a gender scholar called Caroline Moser a Gender and Development specialist. It was postulated in 1994. Its validation was informed by the lens of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach (Moser, 1994)

When the theory was factored in the current it was easy to see how Male Intimate Partner Violence in Mutendere can be helped as well as see how the findings interacted with the current scientific investigation.

Proposed Predictive ‘Practice That Can Influence Policy Formulation’ and the Research Conjecture beyond the summary of Research Findings in the conclusion chapter

The predictive conclusion with the potential to influence policy formulation by identifying the solution to the problem may be facilitated by repurposing of findings for further investigation and validation that was facilitated by {Practice} (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala 2024). In this study this was informed by the Philosophy of Empiricism which was propagated by John Looke. By Experience (repurposing of the findings resulted in the ‘Secondary Academic Argument’) which needed validation by way of Experiment (using interview guides)

Practical implications in this research project show the possibility of how the key findings drawn from the coping mechanism may influence gender policy formulation.

The researcher feels spiritual coping mechanism that was established from the key aforementioned findings has the potential of minimizing the Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) if the traditional church pastor is engaged. It proposed that the local church SDA family life coordinator. In essence this must be substantiated with evidence (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala 2024). In this study the researcher had an opportunity to propose that the research findings were likely to provide benefits to the academic community and the social community as well as inform policy respectively.

As a matter of practice in this study the researcher proposes the repurposing of the findings that lead to the practical demonstration on how spiritual coping can be enhanced by spiritual counselling form a traditional church leader such as the SDA church This can be possible because the researcher is allowed to repurpose this information and subject it for further experiments as a way to draw effective contributions (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala 2024, Kabango et al, 2024).

The above proposed implications that have arisen from the key research findings are based on insufficient evidence. Therefore, the researcher will outline and demonstrate the ways in which this will be possible (research impact/originality).

3.3. Summary

The chapter discussed and interpreted the research findings that are presented in chapter four. The chapter began with an overview of the key summary of research findings, interpretation of the key summary of research findings that was based on the contextualisation of reviewed literature before suggesting the implications that arose from the findings. The implications are finally implemented in the last chapter. Therefore, next chapter then looks at the conclusion of the whole matter.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

This final chapter is an attempt to show that the main research question and the sub-questions, raised in chapter one have been answered. Therefore, the study has attempted to at least fill in the knowledge gap that was identified during the review of literature. In this chapter efforts have been made to remind the reader of the purpose of the study through the restatement of the thesis statement.

This is followed by the provision of the summary of key findings in terms of how they fitted into the general objective of the study and the research questions. This chapter then shows the research impact/originality that the study has made upon the evaluation of both the methodological and the theoretical frameworks. It then proceeds to demonstrate the value addition to the research community and the social community in terms of how they may benefit from the academic contribution of the study. The research then goes on to review the limitations of the study. Finally, the study gives a brief on the proposed study recommendations and ends by proposing opportunities for further research.

4.1. Conclusion

The conclusion of a Masters Dissertation or the Doctoral thesis is usually informed by the research implications that invoke Critical Thinking Analysis Research procedure, before any scholarly consideration that act as the academic criteria. This allows the researcher to interpret the findings in terms of how they add value through production of new theoretical knowledge (theory) and problem-solving mechanisms (practice) (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024, Kabango et al 2024).

The conclusion part must include a section of a Restatement of the thesis statement and the Primary Academic Argument that was investigated. This must be also followed by a section of the summary of key findings in relation to how they fitted into the general objective and the research questions of the scientific investigation (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024, Kabango et al 2024).

Beyond the summarisation of the key findings the section showing the Research Impact and Originality based on the actualisation of the Practical and Theoretical implications is also included. The other section that must be included is the Scientific and Social Value addition. It is also important that a section showing the limitations of the study be highlighted. Finally, a section that proposes recommendations and prospects for future research is also shown before the final dissemination, presentation and publication of the research findings (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024).

4.1.1. Restatement of the thesis statement and the 'Primary Academic Argument'

The dissertation aimed to explore and understand the link between 'Coping Mechanism Of Intimate Partner Violence and Experiences among men in Mutendere Compound of Lusaka, Zambia'. (Primary Academic Argument). Despite Government, Lusaka Province and Lusaka District interventions evidence showed that 5,799 men were abused countrywide representing 58.7% and 17.3% of which Lusaka district was also affected Mutendere compound respectively. (Zambia Police Service, 2022).

It was, therefore, important to explore the subject highlighted above because it appeared that there was an empirical dearth of evidence as it was an under explored area. This led to the formulation of the research problem or niche which needed an ideal integration of science in order to arrive at the truth. This qualitative research project utilised the retroductive logical reasoning in order to arrive at the truth as its main science because it allowed the researcher to expand on theory in a new context. Four major themes were explored in order to draw study conclusions as shown hereunder:

Summary Research Findings

Theme One (01) Forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study's arrival of the truth using the Retroductive logical reasoning showed that there was physical violence which led to battery. Another form was of verbal nature based on injurious and harmful words. The other was based on the non-verbal through the denial of gender feminine roles. The other form showed itself through emotional violence seen through the denial of pocket money especially for non-working husbands. The last established form was psychological violence which was viewed from denial of conjugal rights/romance activity.

Theme Two (02) Effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study's arrival using the Retroductive logical reasoning, show that the first effect was male hysteria which is excessive anger leading to decisions on divorce. There was also male amnesia resulting in loss of memory leading to non-adherence to medications such HIV. The other effect was seen through an increase in hypertension which brought about kidney failure as well as blurred vision. The other was male PTSD leading to restlessness and failure to have enough rest. It was also established that there was male psychological stress which normally brought about the erectile dysfunction (ED).

Theme Three (03) Causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study's arrival using the Retroductive logical reasoning, show that the first cause was related to the financial utilisation of resources usually leading to spousal disagreements. The other cause was related self-defense on the debate on ideal head of the family incases were the woman is working. The cause was something to do with female insecurity which usually brought about spouse disagreements. The other cause was viewed from female inferiority complex in which women demanded for shared obligations. The other cause was male gender stereotyping which came from the female belittling language.

Theme Four (04) Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study's arrival using the Retroductive logical reasoning, show that the first coping mechanism was beer drinking meant to attain short term relief. Further it was revealed that the nearest neighbor intervention provided by mediatory advice provided temporal relief. Additionally, spiritual intervention also provided relief through the spiritual guidance. The Victim Support Unit also provided professional guidance which minimised the stress in the male victims. The other mode of male coping came through the use of family intervention counselling which brought about some form temporal relief.

4.1.3. The Research Impact and Originality: A Theoretical and Practical Implications beyond the summary of key findings

The Research impact is the effect that the Doctoral thesis and or Masters Dissertation makes beyond the summarisation of key findings. It makes use of the two most important frameworks inorder to produce this new knowledge. The two generic frameworks that are used to evaluate the Doctoral thesis are the Theoretical Frameworks and the Methodological Frameworks. The whole process is called the research originality (Holloway and Brown, 2012 as cited in Matakala 2024 & Mouton , 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024, Mouton 2001 as cited in Matakala et al, 2021, Kabango et al, 2024).

The concept of originality in the doctoral research tries to outline ways in which the contribution towards academic knowledge base can be demonstrated. It is the perspective of the Doctor of Philosophy candidate. Further, in this thesis the originality is marked as the final embodiment of the research project based on the documentation of the researcher's thinking. It is a statement that is accompanied by the act of advancing and clarifying arguments, reasons and evidence for reaching certain conclusions based on the principles of logic of validation in every research thesis (Petre and Rugg, 2010, as cited in Matakala 2024; Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton , 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024, Kabango et al, 2024).

All doctoral thesis make an 'academic claim' suggesting that it is hoped that the studies should always act as a stepping stone for further research. This marks the beginning of the research originality in every doctoral thesis.

It is therefore, important that the researcher addressed the issue of research originality in this thesis, not only because it is some form of criteria for assessing quality in Doctoral Research, but also because it ensured that the study made significant contribution to the body of knowledge.

The original contribution to the academic knowledge base in this study is two-fold as demonstrated hereunder;

Logical Research Conjecture Validation by 'Theory Expansion' and the Theoretical Framework Implications

Firstly, the study is important because it was able to contribute to the expansion of existing theory. This is because the study was underpinned by the theory of reactive aggression which focuses on Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) actions leading to Male ideal coping behavioral responses. The behavioral coping responses lead to a mode of stopping the violence. It was postulated by a gender scholar called Caroline Moser a Gender and Development specialist. It was postulated in 1994. Its validation was informed by the lens of the Gender and Development (GAD) approach (Moser, 1994).

The theory showed that Male intimate partner violence forms were seen through the lens of physical, emotional, physical and verbal violence. The effects of this violence was Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), high blood pressure as well as mental related illnesses. The causes were ascribed to female self Defence, female expression of negative emotion and female inferiority complex and retaliation respectively.

Therefore, in order to minimise the social concern it was established that Male Intimate Partner Violence (MIPV) victims adopted the Denial of Conjugal rights to female spouse and Alcohol abuse as a corrective remedy. The theory was conducted in a Low Density Area.

While the aforementioned evidence exhibited some similar findings it must be noted the context that was explored was High Density Area which was Mutendere Compound.

Therefore, the established new explanation on how cope includes Spiritual Intervention that arise from pastoral advice. Furthermore, it includes Victim Support Unit that arise from police advice.

Additionally, it includes the Nearest Neighbor Intervention that arise from mediatory advice. Drinking which was similar to Moser findings was also established as a short term relief, hence deviation from existing theory by coming up with new explanation in a new environment hence the validation (Petre and Rugg, 2010; Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024). The new theory explanation validates the current theory in a new area as opposes to the former which was low density into the latter which is now a high density area. Since arrival at the truth was based on the retroductive logical reasoning an expansion of theory in a new context has been attained. (Petre and Rugg, 2010; Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024; Kabango et al, 2024).

It is therefore, called the *Simushi's theory for Ideal Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping strategies in High Density Areas: The Zambian Perspective*

Logical Research Conjecture Validation by 'Practice and it Influence on Policy Formulation' and the Methodological Framework Implications

Secondly, beyond the summaries of key findings, the doctoral and/or masters candidate is allowed to repurpose the observed data in a research project by coming up with an intelligent academic guess or opinion based on insufficient evidence (Secondary Academic Argument) that must be substantiated by empirical evidence. This process is also called the Research Conjecture. It is based on the researcher personal 'Experience', therefore it is an academic claim that must be validated using ideal 'Experiments' based on theory and practice. Beyond summary of key findings above it is the final documentation for the researcher original thinking. Global Methodological Frameworks are invoked in order to come up with the final documentation of his original thinking. This view is associated with the scholar called John Looke and the Philosophy of Empericism (Petre and Rugg, 2010; Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024; Kabango et al, 2024).

The researcher upon the reexamination of the 'Observed Field Data' above noted that it was possible that it was possible that the finding on Spiritual Intervention Guidance Also Provided Relief some relief Male Intimate Partner Violence **refer 4.1.1**

Therefore, researcher was of the view that purposeful selection of a traditional church would help in addressing the Male Intimate Partner Violence victims in a high density area of Mutendere Township. In this case the Seventh Day Adventist Church alongside a family life representative was purposefully selected. A narrative was then provided to the man and the woman of God as a way of ensuring an equal Gendered Representation. Further the researcher also purposefully selected some seven (07) families where male intimate partner violence took place and were part of the interview. The selected number fits in the qualitative data saturation principles.

The study visited the selected families alongside the male and female spiritual counsellors from the family life and did the preliminary spiritual counsel. The study used the Semi Structured Interview Guide in order to interview individually, but severally before validating the 'Secondary Academic Argument'

After six (06) weeks the researcher and the two spiritual counsellors from the SDA using the Semi Structured Interview Guide it was revealed that there was no more cases.

In essence this entails that the study has come up with the *'Simushi's Traditional Church Perspective as an ideal reduction Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping Framework for high density areas'* The researcher feels that this proactive framework can also be imitated by other people in similar conditions.

4.1.4. Scientific/Education Value Addition: to the Academic and Learning Communities

The study or indeed the scientific investigation has significantly contributed to both the Academic and Learning environments. While the goal of most qualitative research is to generalise, people, scholars as

well as academicians can learn something from the current findings (Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024; Kabango et al 2024).

Scientific Value Additions to Scientific and Academic Communities

The decision to collect data in every research, beyond the summarisation of key findings under the conclusion chapter, inclusive the current investigation is informed by the Philosophy of Empiricism and John Looke which considers the research experiences and experiments. The action verbs from research objectives always inform the type of the research experiments under the methodology and the methods of collecting data. (Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024; Kabango et al 2024).

Globally the Theoretical Framework is one of the ways in which the value of the methods that are used in a Doctoral thesis or Masters Dissertation can be evaluated to determine the research impact.

Therefore, after examining the methods used in the current investigation, the perspective of the researcher is that the academic and research value addition was inevitable (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024).

The researcher feels that the expansion of existing theory that was conducted by Caroline Moser can also be imitated by other people or scholars that intend to address the issue of Male Intimate Partner Violence in different potential research environments. Therefore the theory by *'Simushi's theory for Ideal Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping strategies in High Density Areas: The Zambian Perspective'* could be used to identify new research problems or research niche by other researchers hence the Scientific Value Addition.

Social Value Additions to Societal Communities

The decision to collect data in every research, beyond the summarisation of key findings under the conclusion chapter, inclusive the current investigation is informed by the Philosophy of Rationalism and Rene Descartes which considers the research reasoning and logic perspectives. (Holloway and Brown, 2012 & Mouton, 2001 as cited in Matakala, 2024; Kabango et al 2024).

Globally the Methodological Framework is one of the ways in which the value of the methods that are used in a Doctoral thesis or Masters Dissertation can be evaluated to determine the research impact.

Therefore, after examining the methods used in the current investigation, the perspective of the researcher is that the academic and research value addition was inevitable (Petre and Rugg, 2010 as cited in Matakala, 2024).

The researcher feels that this proactive framework can also be imitated by other people or scholars in similar conditions by *'Simushi's Traditional Church Perspective as an ideal reduction Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping Framework for high density residential areas'* could be generalised and replicated by other high density areas after validated in Mutendere township.

The researcher's perspective is that the method could also be replicated by other high density areas not only in Zambia but other countries hence the Societal Value Addition

4.1.5. Limitations of the study

There are some possible limitations in the study. The findings of this study or scientific investigation can be seen in the light of the undermentioned limitation.

Firstly, the researcher had a problem of collecting data from the participants due to the fear of being mentioned before, that they were weak men before, because men should always be regarded as the stronger and not the women during and after the collection of data.

However, in order to collect in-depth data the researcher was able to assure the participants that their names would not be mentioned before, during and after the data collection but Pseudonyms would be used and they would remain anonymous and untraceable as stipulated by the research ethics code of conduct.

4.2. Proposed Study Recommendations

In view of the important roles that men play in the development of the nation, the study proposes the following recommendations that are aligned to the study objectives

Recommendation: Theme One (01) Forms of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study proposes Young Women Christian Women (YWCA) carry out sensitisation to fellow women on how to handle marriage disputes without engaging in Male Intimate Partner Violence

Recommendation: Theme One (02) Effects of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study proposes Male Intimate Partner Violence Victims seek Victim Support Unit rehabilitation framework solution.

Recommendation: Theme Three (03) Causes of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study proposes mass media sensitization by the Non-Governmental Gender Coordinating Council (NGOCC) regarding Male Intimate Partner Violence.

Recommendation: Theme Four (04) Coping Mechanisms of Male Intimate Partner Violence

The study proposes the use of ‘*Simushi’s Traditional Church Perspective as an ideal reduction Male Intimate Partner Violence Coping Framework for high density residential areas*’ and this should be enhanced by policy makers at the Non-Governmental Gender Coordinating Council (NGOCC) headquarters. Sensitisation may also be carried out on Facebook media as many are likely to see the intervention tool.

4.3. Proposed Recommendations for Future Studies

The study proposes that the next study should consider conducting the empirical investigation in a low density residential area as the current study has acted as a stepping stone from an investigation that was carried out within a high density residential area.

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