Role of the 21st Century Father in Promoting Global Peace amidst emerging/Re-Emerging Infections, Like Covid-19; a Review.

Benjamin Pulle Niriwa

Date of Submission: 11-07-2020	Date of Acceptance: 27-07-2020

Peace: "Means dignity, well-being for all, not just absence of war" (UN, 2014). Though nothing can work successfully without PEACE, the UN has warned that: "The world is entering a new period of global instability" where violence are likely to further increase (Muggah, 2016). The PEACE of our Modern Democratic World, through my research, is threatened by five multifaced or interconnected problems: Politic (Curtis*et al.*, 2020), Religion (Oostindie, 2018), Racism/Tribalism (Browning*et al.*, 2017), Health/Diseases (Blackwood& Guerrant, 1999), and Gender; with MONEY as the RULER. It is an open and an undebatable secrete that, in all these areas, one gender that always play a crucial role is the "Man" (McDonald*et al.*, 2012).



Figure 1. The FiveInterconnected Problems of the 21st Century World

Though masculinity has always been falsely perceived as the cause of most violence on earth as seen in current research findings by (Gamlin& Hawkes, 2017; Borras-Guevaraet al., 2019), there can never be global peace without the man. To leave man out in the promotion of global peace is like a warrior going to fight without a weapon! Irrespective of the negative perceptions that dominates masculinity (Helman& Ratele, 2018), men are playing important roles, not only in our various homes; but in politics, religion, and scientific research. It is the duty of the father, as the family head (Genesis, 2:18, 21-22, KJV; Dhami& Sheikh, 2000), to ensure that, no matter the situation in life (like the COVID-19 Pandemic), his family remains Happy and Peaceful (Fig.2).

Role of the 21st Cenury Father in Promoting Global Peaceamidst Emerging/Re-Emerging ...

FATHERS ROLE IN PROMOTING GLOBAL PEACE The father is not just a symbol of responsibility; he is a symbol of PEACE. The 21st century man has always proven these by promoting gender equality (Shannon, et al., 2019) as well as support women when it comes to "Science, Medicine, and Global Health"(Ratele et al., 2019). These gualities, and providing for the homes, are very key in the prevention of COVID-19. A healthy meal that builds our immune systems to fight against SARS-CoV-2, mostly comes from the father's pockets. To ignore man in Peace is like fighting without weapon/God! Benjamin Pulle Niriwa (Love Life, Written, 21.06.20. Designed, 22.05.20. Love PEACE and Hate War).

Figure 2. The Father is a Symbol of Responsibility and Peace.

Money as the Ruler: Comments like money breeds evilmake it looks as if having money is bad,but money is good (Tripp, 2018).How we make or use money; think, behave or treat others or even God because of money is what makes it look as if: "... Money Is the Root of All Evil" (Anderson, 1996; Beus, 2015). Money itself is not our problem: the way we behave or treat others because of money is the problem!Money has divided the world into two with serious "discrimination" people (Durante, 2017); like seen in the COVID-19 pandemic(Singh & Subedi 2020).Corruption is a global problem (Witvliet, 2019; García, 2019) because everyone wants to make money by all means – good or bad, in order to the avoid the discrimination mostly meted against the poor (Kwarteng, 2018).

This has resulted in most people selling their consciences to politicians during voting (Pradhanawati*et al.*, 2018; Heath& Tillin, 2018). The most unfortunate thing is that, because of money, our places of worships that are supposed to be the homes for everyone are also gradually turning into grounds for discrimination (Hope*et al.*, 2017).Organized crimes(Reynolds& McKee, 2010) like Armed robbery(Basu*et al.*, 2008), hire-for-murder/ritual murder(Tarlow& Lowman, 2018; Loeber& Ahonen, 2013; Cameron, 2014), money laundering(Oguntunde*et al.*, 2018; Deleanu, 2017), kidnapping(Oguntunde*et al.*, 2018), and so on are mostly committed by men because of money.

God's Created Man as Family Head: According to both Holy Books, God has divinely ordained man as the head of the family (Genesis, 2:18, 21-22, KJV; Dhami& Sheikh, 2000) and man's responsibility started right from creation. Though feminist activists must acknowledge this fact and stop empowering women over men as seen in (Corry*et al.*, 2002; Huntley*et al.*, 2019; Gautam& Jeong, 2019), both genders need mutual respect and dignity. This divine ordination, does not means that women are "inferior" to men, as perceived by some people! The UN and feminist activists over emphasis on women empowerment (de Coning, 2018) at the expense of men is already giving us serious problems of increased domestic violence and breakups!

Dirty Politics Creates Negative Perceptions about Masculinity: Politics is identified as one of the reasons why there is an increasing "Global instability" (Muggah, 2016), as wars have "tripled since 2010" (de Coning, 2018). Most politicians always count on the masculinity of most men to do dirty politics and cause political violence (Bjarnegård*et al.*, 2019; Sousa, 2013; Majumdar, 2020), this creates negative perceptions about masculinity; making it looks like men are inherently violent. Most men as peaceful as most women! Masculinity is found not only to be associated with political violence but religious violence as well (Banerjee, 1999). Majority of politicians are men, if politics is falsely paintedas a "dirty game" (Degirmenci, 2016), we must be blamed as the political heads of our families. Political difference does not create enmity! Enmity is created by our dirty political mentalities of using character assassination(Jay, 2019; Goreis& Voracek, 2019), politics of insults (Asamoah*et al.*, 2013) and lies (Celse& Chang, 2019) against our opponents.

Religious Tolerance and Violence: Most religions globally are headed by men, and men are the ones mostly involved in most religious violence caused by religious fundamentalist/extremist groups (Wibisono*et al.*, 2019). Messages of peace from our Holy Books are mostly given by these religious leaders, who are mostly men. This is a positive side of masculinity that all men need to adopt to help promote global peace. We cannot be the

same people preaching peace and causing violence! Just as every member of your family needs peace, and as the family head you ensure that there is peace, so does everyone need peace.

Religious tolerance must start from our various homes or families! But unfortunately, fathers are the ones mostly disowning their children because they have joined different religion (Ziafat, 2019). Even in the same religion, people are divided based on wealth, race/tribe, politics (Wibisono*et al.*, 2019) and so on; which are against the teachings of the major Holy Books. As Christ is not divided (George, 2006) and is not borne for only Christians: so is Mohammed not divided nor is borne for only Muslims. We can be uniquely united with our differences in faiths; if we practice the greatest commandment, Love(Matthew, 22: 34-40, KJV).

Gandhi said on Religious Conversion: "All the great religions are fundamentally equal. We must have innate respect for other religions as we have for our own" (Singh& Singh, 2004). "A person wanting to convert should try to be a good follower of his own faith rather than seek goodness in change of faith" (Singh, 2004). Gandhi believes that: "All religions were more or less true, but had errors because they came to us through imperfect human instrumentality" (Singh, 2004). One religion must not be made to be seen as being superior to other religions (Singh, 2004). Religious intolerance has resulted in "Islamophobia" (Bedi, 2018; Poynting&Briskman, 2018) and other religious extremist groups such as Jihadists (Valentini*et al.*, 2020; Böckler*et al.*, 2018), Boko Haram (Amao, 2020; Basedau*et al.*, 2014), ISIS (Chuang*et al.*, 2019; Valentini*et al.*, 2020), al-Qaeda (Chuang*et al.*, 2019) and so on which are all increasing threats to world's Peace.

Health or Diseases: Men have mostly been supporting women in the area of "Science, Medicine, and Global Health" (Rateleet al., 2019). Research findings have proven that these, especially science, are very important in promoting peace (Kelly, 2019; Shea, 2018). It is also revealed that the absence of the father, negatively affect the health of children (McLanahanet al., 2014) especially in the case of broken home (Moket al., 2018; Amatoet al., 2016). Unfortunately, most men do not pay attention to their own health, as they normally see violation of health behaviors as a prove of masculinity; unlike their female counterparts (Emslie& Hunt, 2008; Courtenay, 2000). This prove of masculinity could be seen from the way most men were seen without face masks at the NPP Primaries on 20th June, 2020), violating social distancing at most polling stations.

This perceived masculinity of most men is reflected by the increased COVID-19 cases and deaths in males than in females in China and other parts of the world (Jin. *et al.*, 2020; Wenham*et al.*, 2020). Men are dying, 2.4 times the deaths of women, from COVID-19 (Jin. *et al.*, 2020; Lancet, 2020) and masculinity of men is identified as a contributory factor. As men are mostly the financial providers or "Breadwinners" providingfor the health needs of the families (Parker& Stepler, 2017; Jeon*et al.*, 2019; Eagly& Wood, 2012), especially during this pandemic, failure to ignore some masculinity behaviors may be obstacle to the prevention measures against COVID-19.

Gender Equality and Domestic Violence: Though men are mostly accused for inflicting violence on women (Dako-Gyeke*et al.*, 2019), our 21stcentury men are championing gender equality (Shannon*et al.*, 2019; Gupta*et al.*, 2019) to help promote global peace. Men are most likely to engage in behaviors or peaceful dialogue aimed at cementing "intragroup cooperation" (Benenson& Wrangham, 2016) after conflict than women. Though there is misconception of masculinityas mostly associated with aggression (Helman& Ratele, 2018), research findings revealed that in violence: "The likelihood for an experience of appetitive aggression increases, irrespective of one's gender" (Meyer-Parlapanis*et al.*, 2015).

Even when men are mostly not ready toreport incidences of violence against them by women (Douglas& Hines, 2012), it is revealed that men and women inflict the same level of "physical and psychological aggression" (Swanet al., 2008). The same trend is seen in our elderly people in a project that uses 4179 men and 6005 women with respective abuses as 8.8% and 10.6% (Jeon, 2019). It is painfully exposed that for elderly men and women with the same level of education, the men suffer more abuse than the women (Jeonet al., 2019). Just asmen are reluctant to report cases of violence against them, they rarely ask for help like women; yet the few who seeked help for violence against them by their partners were ignored (Cook, 2009; Hineset al., 2007; Douglas& Hines, 2012).

Interestingly, men who report cases of violence against them are ridiculed (Douglas & Hines, 2011; Dickerson-Amaya & Coston, 2019) or victimized (Douglas & Hines, 2011; Brooks *et al.*, 2017). These discriminations confirmed by the way Fathers' Day is unpopular, have resulted in most women becoming increasing violent (Malik& Nadda, 2019; Young, 2018) with more breakups (Perelli-Harris*et al.*, 2017)! Broken home (Mok*et al.*, 2018; Gravningen*et al.*, 2017; Kansky& Allen, 2018; Leopold, 2018) has increased (Nawa, 2019) in our modern democracy than in the oldendays; due to increasing domestic violence (Nawa, 2019).

The framing of intimate partner violence (IPV) as a problem of only females (Arndt, 1982; Walker& Browne, 1985)also exposes this cancer of gender discrimination. So, unlike in the olden days where women were generally submissive to any man who is not even their husband, nowadays some females even kill their husbands (Huecker& Smock, 2020).In western nations, "women are openly allowed to be aggressive towards men" (Hassan & Alshara, 2015), as they openly slap them, like seen inmovies or televisions 'TVs' (Lindy, 2019; Meyers, 2012; Corry *et al.*, 2002).

This encourages domestic violence but not women empowerment!Goal 16 of the United Nation Sustainable Development goals (UN SDGs) is aimed at "Promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies"(Muggah, 2016; de Coning, 2018). This is not possible if "Gender-based violence" is perceived as violence committed against women (True, 2010; Forbes-Mewett & McCulloch, 2016); that should be "Feminine-based or woman-based violence"! This is a serious pandemic, creating problems in marriages that lead to broken homes.

In conclusion, crying over the bad that has happened to you makes the bad badly. If you stop but thinkcarefully you will realize that the bad is not always bad: there can be something GOOD hidden in the bad! There is no denying the fact that COVID-19 is bad, but it has revealed so many secretes and confirm certain open secretes about life that we always try to ignore. Gender-based violenceor health behaviors is one of these.

Recommendations

- 1. Man, as a family head is a symbol of Peace. To get your respect as a family head, you must first act inways that naturally command that respect; by being responsible, promoting family peace, loving and respecting your partner, children or others as yourself.
- 2. All believers must flee dirty politics because it is deadly! Any Christian or Muslim who is involved in dirty politics is committing a mortal sin, and must STOP.
- 3. We must always put our nation first before any other interest, in any decision making.
- 4. Men must avoid all forms of negative masculinities that fight against global peace and health.
- 5. Money is good, but we must be careful of how we treat others because of it. Most of the problems in marriages is because most people marry money/wealth, not the human being.
- 6. Letus avoid too much emphasis on money at the expense of good moral behaviors.
- 7. Gender equality must not be empowerment of one gender over the other!
- 8. No gender should be made to look superior/inferior than the other.But as we promote gender equality, the ordination of man as the family head must alwaysbe respected.
- 9. All genders must be treated with equal respect or dignity and with equal opportunities.
- 10. There must be a balance of gender in dealing with issues of domestic or intimate partner violence without any discrimination as meted against men.
- 11. Ignoring men on issues of domestic violence is tantamount to promoting it rather, because domestic or intimate partner violence does not respect any gender. It must be stopped.
- 12. If we are really serious in promoting religious tolerance, it must start from our families.
- 13. Men must learn to love their wives, tolerate and respect them. Anyone who does love his/her partner, does not love himself or herself.
- 14. The vulnerability of women is a very strong weapon that they must protect. This vulnerability is the reason why though there were no laws to protect them, they were generally protected by their environment.Gender equality does not mean that no more submission or reciprocate respect to your partner.

Written by Benjamin Pulle Niriwa on 17.06.2020

Founder of Love Live, Love PEACE and Hate War. Staff of Holy Family Hospital, Techiman, Bono East Region, Ghana – West Africa. Fathers' Day Celebration Message.

Consultants: Mad. Mad. Hyacintha Kuupuolo Public Health Nurse and In-charge of Holy Family Public Health Unit. Techiman, Bono East Region, Ghana – West Africa.

Doogu Jonas, District Disease Control Officer, Karaga District, Northern Region of Ghana, West Africa.

Read through or suggestions, By; Mad. Ahmed Zulfawu, Mr. Placidious Nubahaabo, Mr. Eric Twum, Mr. Emmanuel Adu, Mr. Samuel Delle, Collins Aiden N. Nuba.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Amao, O. A. (2020). A decade of terror: revisiting Nigeria's interminable Boko Haram insurgency. Secur J, Doi: 10.1057/s41284-020-00232-8.
- [2]. Amato, P., R., Patterson, S., & Beattie, B. (2016). Single-Parent Households and Children's Educational Achievement: A State-Level Analysis. Soc Sci Res, 53: 191-202. Doi: 10.1016/j.ssresearch.2015.05.012.
- [3]. Anderson, L. G. (1996). "For the Love of Money Is the Root of All Evil": Exorcising Some Demons From Our Health Care System. Arthrities Care Res, 9(4): 253-254. Doi: 10.1002/1529-0131(199608)9:4<253::aidanr1790090405>3.0.co;2-d.
- [4]. Arndt, N. Y. (1982). Domestic violence: an investigation of psychological aspects of the battered woman; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Psychological Association. Psychol, Clin, Retrieved on 21.06.2020 at 4:19PM from https://scholar.google.com/scholar_lookup?journal=Domestic+violence+an+investigation+of+the+psychologic al+aspects+of+the+battered+woman&author=NY+Arndt&publication_year=1982&.
- [5]. Asamoah,K., Yeboah-Assiamah, E., & Osei-Kojo, A. (2013). Demons of Traditional Democracies: Politics of Insults and Acrimony in Ghana. Univ Gha Digital Collections, Retrieved from ugspace.ug.edu.gh/handle/123456789/656789/6567 on 04.07.2020 at 7:15PM.
- [6]. Banerjee, S. (1999). Warriors in Politics: Religious Nationalism, Masculine Hinduism and the Shiv Sena in Bombay. Women Polit, 20(3): 1-27. Doi: 10.1300/J014v20n03_01.
- [7]. Basedau, M., P., Pfeiffer, B., & Vüllers, J. (2014). Bad Religion? Religion, Collective Action, and the Onset of Armed Conflict in Developing Countries. J Conflict Resolution, 1-30. Doi: 10.1177/0022002714541853.
- [8]. Basu,A., Paltiel, A., D., & Pollack, H., A. (2008). Social Costs of Robbery and the Cost-Effectiveness of Substance Abuse Treatment. Health Econ, 17(8): 927-946. Doi: 10.1002/hec.1305.
- [9]. Bedi, A. (2018). Islamophobia: A Jungian Analytical Perspective. In: Moffic, H., Peteet, J., Hankir, A., & Awaad, R. (eds). Wisconsin, Chicago, & Arlington, USA: Springer, Cham. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-00512-2_13.
- [10]. Benenson, J. Y. & Wrangham, R., W. (2016). Cross-Cultural Sex Differences in Post-Conflict Affiliation Following Sports Matches. Curr Biol, 26(16): 2208-2212. Doi: 10.1016/j.cub.2016.06.024.
- [11]. Beus, J., M., & Whitman, D., S. (2015). Almighty Dollar or Root of All Evil? Testing the Effects of Money on Workplace Behavior. J Management, Doi: 10.1177/0149206314565241.
- [12]. Bjarnegård, E., B., Brounéus, K., & Melander, E. (2019). Violence Boyhoods, Masculine Honor Ideology, and Political Violence: Survey Findings From Thailand. J Interpres Viol, Doi: 10.1177/0886260519832926.
- [13]. Blackwood, B., L., & Guerrant, R., L. (1999). Threats to Global Health and Survival: The Growing Crises of Tropical Infectious Diseases - Our "Unfinished Agenda". Clin Infect Dis, 28(5): 966-986. Doi: 10.1086/514765.
- [14]. Borras-Guevara, M., L., Batres, C., & Perrett, D., I. (2019). Fear of Violence among Colombian Women Is Associated with Reduced Preferences for High-BMI Men. Hum Nat, 30(3): 341-369. Doi: 10.1007/s12110-019-09350-8.
- [15]. Brooks, C., Martin, S., Broda, L., & Poudrier, J. (2017). "How Many Silences Are There?" Men's Experiences of Victimization in Intimate Partner Relationships. J Interpres Viol. Doi: 10.1177/0886260517719905
- [16]. Browning, C., R., Calder, C., A., Ford, J., L., Boettner, B., Smith, A., L., & Haynie, D. (2017). Understanding Racial Differenceis in Exposure to Violent Areas: Integrating Survey, Smartphone, and Administrative Data Ressources. Ann Am Acad Pol Soc Sci, 669(1): 41-62. Doi: 10.1177/0002716216678167.
- [17]. Böckler, N., L., Leuschner, V., Zick, A., & Scheithauer, H. (2018). Same but Different? Developmental Pathways to Demonstrative Targeted Attacks - Qualitative Case Analyses of Adolescent and Young Adult Perpetrators of Targeted School Attacks and Jihadi Terrorist Attacks in Germany. Int J Dev Sci, 12(1-2): 5-24. Doi: 10.3233/DEV-180255.
- [18]. Cameron, S. (2014). Killing for Money and the Economic Theory of Crime. Rev Soc Econ, 72(1): 28-41. Doi: 10.1080/00346764.2013.845336.
- [19]. Celse, J. & Chang, K. (2019). Politicians Lie, So Do I. Psychol Res, 83(6): 1311-1325. Doi: 10.1007/s00426-017-0954-7.
- [20]. Chuang, Y., -L., Ben-Asher, N., & D'Orsogna, M., R. (2019). Local alliances and rivalries shape near-repeat terror activity of al-Qaeda, ISIS, and insurgents. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 116(42): 20898-20903. Doi: 10.1073/pnas.1904418116.
- [21]. Cook, P. W. (2009). Abused men: The hidden side of domestic violence (2nd. ed). Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishing Group.
- [22]. Corry, C., E., Fiebert, M., S., & Pizzey, E. (2002). Controlling Domestic Violence Against Men. Psychol, 1-17.
- [23]. Courtenay, W. H. (2000). Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: a theory of gender and health. Soc Sci Med, 50(10): 1385-1401. Doi: 10.1016/s0277-9536(99)00390-1.

- [24]. Curtis, D., W., Willis, G., D., Ozcelik, B., Pearce, J., & Wittig, K. (2020). Pol 16 The Politics of Conflict and Peacebuilding. HSPS & H&P TRIPOS, 2B: 2019-2020.
- [25]. Dako-Gyeke, P., Addo-Lartey, A., A., Ogum, A., D., Sikweyiya, Y., Chirwa, E., D., Coker-Appiah, D., Jewkes, R., & Adanu, R., M., K. (2019). Small small quarrels bring about happiness or love in the relationships. Exploring community perceptions and gendered norms contributing to male perpetrated intimate partner violence in the Central Region of Ghana. PLoS One, 14(11):e0225296. Doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0225296.
- [26]. de Coning, C. (2018). Sustaining Peace: Can a New Approach Change the UN? Peace Build: Sustaining Peace, Retrieved from on 01.07.2020 at 12:35PM from https://theglobalobservatory.org/2018/04/sustaining-peacecan-new-approach-change-un/.
- [27]. Degirmenci, N. (2016). Politics is a Dirty Game!: A Case Study of Political Cynicism in Turkey. Intern J Liberal Arts Soc Sci, 4(9): 1-20.
- [28]. Deleanu, I. S. (2017). Do Countries Consistently Engage in Misinforming the International Community about their Efforts to Combat Money Laundering? Evidence Using Benford's Law. PloS One, 12(1): e0169632. Doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0169632.
- [29]. Dhami, & Sheikh, A. (2000). The Muslim family: predicament and promise. West J Med, 173(5): 352-356. Doi: 10.1136/ewjm.173.5.352.
- [30]. Dickerson-Amaya, N., & Coston, B., C. (2019). Invisibility Is Not Invincibility: The Impart of Intimate Partner Violence on Gay, Bisexual, and Straight Men's Mental Health. Am J Men's Health. 13(3): 1-12. Doi: 10.1177/1557988319849734
- [31]. Douglas, E., M., & Hines, D., A. (2011). The Helpseeking Experiences of Men Who Sustain Intimate Partner Violence: An Overlooked Population and Implication for Practice. J Fam Viol, 26(6): 473-485. Doi: 10.1007/s10896-011-9382-4.
- [32]. Durante, F., & Fiske, S., T. (2017). How Social-Class Stereotypes Maintain Inequality. Curr Opin Psychol, 18: 43-48. Doi: 10.1016/j.copsyc.2017.07.033.
- [33]. Eagly, A., H., & Wood, W. (2012). Social role theory. Handbook of Theories Soc. Psychol, 2: 458-476.
- [34]. Emslie, C.,&& Hunt, K. (2008). The weaker sex? Exploring lay understandings of gender differences in life expectancy: A qualitative study. Soc Sci Med, 67(5): 808-816. Doi: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2008.05.009.
- [35]. Forbes-Mewett, H., & McCulloch, J. (2016). International Students and Gender-Based Violence. Viol Against Wom. 22(3): 344-365. Doi: 10.1177/1077801215602344.
- [36]. Gamlin, J., B., & Hawkes, S., J. (2017). Masculinities on the Continuum of Structural Violence: The Case of Mexico's Homicide Epidemic. Soc Polit, 25(1): 50-71. Doi: 10.1093/sp/jxx010.
- [37]. García, P. J. (2019). Corruption is global health: the open secret. The Lancet, 394(10214): 2119-2124. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32527-9.
- [38]. Gautam, S. && Jeong, H., -S. (2019). Intimate Partner Violence in Relation to HusbandCharacteristics and Women Empowerment: Evidence from Nepal. Intern J Environ Res Pub Health, 16(50: 709. Doi: 10.3390/ijerph16050709.
- [39]. Genesis. (2:18, 21-22, KJV). The First Book of Moses Called Genesis. In (. J. King James, The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments. Translated Out of the Original Tongues: and With the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised, by His Majesty's Special Command (pp. 6, 23). London: Cambridge University Press.
- [40]. George, T. (2006). Is Christ Divided? And two more apostolic questions today's church must answer. Essays, Retrieved from https://www.christianitytoday.com/ct/2005/july/23.31.html on 04.07.2020 at 2:51PM.
- [41]. Goreis, A.,& Voracek, M. (2019). A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Psychological Research on Conspiracy Beliefs: Field Characteristics, Measurement Instruments, and Associations With Personality Traits. Front Psychol, 10: 205. Doi: 10.3388/fpsyg.2019.00205.
- [42]. Gravningen, K., M., Mitchell, K., R., Wellings, K., Johnson, A., M., Geary, R., Jones, K., G., Clifton, S., Erens, B., Lu, M., Chayachinda, C., Field, N., Sonnenberg, P., & Mercer, C., H. (2017). Reported reasons for breakdown of marriage and cohabitation in Britain: Findings from the third National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles (Natsal-3). PLoS One, 12(3): e0174129. Doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0174129.
- [43]. Gupta, G., R., Oomman, N., Grown, C., Conn, K., Hawkes, S., Shawar, Y., R., Shiffman, J., Buse, K., Mehra, R., Bah, C., A., Heise, L., Greene, M., E., Weber, A., M., Heymann, J., Hay, K., Raj, A., Henry, S., Klugman, J., Darmstadt, G., L., & Gender Equality, Norms, and Health Steering Committee. (2019). Gender Equality and Gender Norms: Framing the Opportunities for Health. Lancet, 393(10190): 2550-2562. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30651-8.
- [44]. Hassan, A., E., -S., & Alshara, M., A. (2015). Female Violence Against Men in Western Societies: Women As Harassers In Two Contemporary Literary Works. European Scientific J.11(35). Retrieved from http://eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/view/6797 on 04.07.2020 at 1:31AM.
- [45]. Heath,O., & Tillin, L. (2018). Institutional Performance and Vote Buying in India. Stud Comp Int Dev, 53(1): 90-110. Doi: 10.1007/s12116-017-9254-x.
- [46]. Helman, R.,& Ratele, K. (2018). What is there to learn about violence and masculinity from a genderqueer man? Glob Health Action, 11: 1458937. Doi: 10.1080/16549716.2018.1458937.
- [47]. Hines, D., A., Brown, J., & Dunning, E. (2007). Chracteristics of callers to the domestic abuse helpline for men. J Fam Viol, 22(2): 63-72. Doi: 10.1007/s10896-006-9052-0.

- [48]. Hope,M., O., Assari, S., Cole-Lewis, Y., C., & Caldwell, C., H. (2017). Religioius Social Support, Discrimination, and Psychiatric Disorders Among Black Adolescents. Race Soc Prob, 9(2): 102-114. Doi: 10.1007/s12552-016-9192-7.
- [49]. Huecker, M., R., & Smock, W. (2020). Domestic Violence. Treasure Island: StatPearls Publishing.
- [50]. Huntley, A., L., Potter, L., Williamson, E., Malpass, A., Szilassy, E., & Feder, G. (2019). Help-seeking by male victims of domestic violence and abuse (DVA): a systematic review and qualitative evidence synthesis. BMJ Open, 9(6): e021960. Doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-021960.
- [51]. Jay, S. J. (2019). Character assassination as a tool in International Politics. Moldova State: Kindle Books.
- [52]. Jeon,G., -S., Cho, S., -I., Choi, K., & Jang, K., -S. (2019). Gender Differences in the Prevalence and Correlates of Elder Abuse in a Community-Dwelling Older Population in Korea. Int. J. Environ. Res. Pub. Health, 16(1): 100. Doi: 10.3390/ijerph16010100.
 Jin,J. -M., Bai, P., He, W., Wu, F., Liu, X., -F., Han, D., -M., Liu, S., & Yang, J., -K. (2020). Gender differences in Patients With COVID-19: Focus on Severity and Mortality. Front Pub Health, 8: 152. Doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2020.00152.
- [53]. Kansky, J.,& Allen, J., P. (2018). Making Sense and Moving On: The Potential for Individual and Interpersonal Growth Following Emerging Adult Breakups. Emerg Adulthood, 6(3): 172-190. Doi: 10.1177/2167696817711766.
- [54]. Kelly, K. M. (2019). Science and Peace. Lasers Surg Med, 51(1): 5-7. Doi: 10.1002/Ism.23043.
- [55]. Kwarteng, J., L., Schulz, A., J., Mentz, G., B., Israel, B., A., Shanks, T., R., & Perkins, D., W. (2018). Neighbourhood poverty, perceived discrimination, and central adiposity: Independent associations in a repeated measures analysis. J Biosoc Sci, 48(6): 709-722. Doi: 10.1017/S0021932016000225.
- [56]. Lancet, T. (2020). The gender dimensions of COVID-19. Lancet, 395(10231): 1168. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30823-0.
- [57]. Leopold, T. (2018). Gender Differences in the Consequences of Divorce: A Study of Multiple Outcomes. Demography, 55(3): 769-797. Doi: 10.1007/s13524-018-0667-6.
- [58]. Lindy. (2019). We Need To Talk About The Female Slap; It's promoting violence, not female empowerment. Equality. Retrieved on 09.07.2020 at 11:27AM from https://medium.com/@pricelindy/we-need-to-talk-aboutthe-female-slap-d419c56758f7
- [59]. Loeber, R., & Ahonen, L. (2013). Invited Address: Street Killings: Prediction of Homicide Offenders and their Victims. J Youth Adolesc, 42(11): 1640-1650. Doi: 10.1007/s10964-013-0022-6.
- [60]. Majumdar, S. (2020). Youth and Political Violence in India: A Social Psychological Account of Conflict Experiences from the Kashmir Valley. London & New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group.
- [61]. Malik, J., S., & Nadda, A. (2019). A Cross-sectional Study of Gender-Based Violence against men in the Rural area of Haryana, India. Indian J Commun Med, 44(1): 35-38. Doi: 10.4103/ijcm.IJCM_222_18.
- [62]. Matthew. (22: 34-40, KJV). The Gospel According to St. Matthew. In K. James, The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments. Translated Out of the Original Tongues: and With the Former Translations Diligently Compared and Revised, by His Majesty's Special Command (p. 910). London: Cambridge University Press.
- [63]. McDonald, M., M., Navarrete, C., D., & Vugt, M., V. (2012). Evolution and the psychology of intergroup conflict: the male warrior hypothesis. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci, 367(1589): 670-679. Doi: 10.1098/rstb.2011.0301.
- [64]. McLanahan, S., T., Tach, L., & Schneider, D. (2014). The Causal Effects of Father Absence. Annu Rev Sociol, 39: 399-427. Doi: 10.1146/annurev-soc-071312-145704.
- [65]. Meyer-Parlapanis, D., W., Weierstall, R., Nandi, C., Bambonyé, M., Elbert, T., & Crombach, A. (2015). Appetitive Aggression in Women: Comparing Male and Female War Combatants. Front Psychol, 6: 1972. Doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01972.
- [66]. Meyers, S. (2012).How to Define Physical Abuse in Relationships: Slap, Push...Psychol Today. Retrieved on 9th July 2020 at 11:39AM from https://www.psychologytoday.com/sg/blog/insight-is-2020/201207/how-to-define-physical-abuse-in-relationships-slap-push.
 Mok, P., L., H., Astrup, A., Carr, M., J., Antonsen, S., Webb, R., T., & Pedersen, C., B. (2018). Experience of Child-Parent Separation and Later Risk of Violence Criminality. Am J Prev Med, 55(2): 178-186. Doi: 10.1016/j.amepre.2018.04.008.
- [67]. Muggah, R. (2016). The UN has a plan to restore international peace and security will it work? World Econ Forum, Retrieved from https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/03/the-UN-has-a-plan-to-restore-internationalpeace-and-security-will-it-work/ on 01.07.2020 at 11:40AM.
- [68]. Nawa, F. (2019). Women & Girls: As 'fed up' women in Turkey leave marriages, domestic violence and divorce rates rise. The World, Retrieved from https://www.pri.org/stories/2019-02-20/fed-women-turkeyleave-marriages-domestic-violence-and-divorce-rates-rise on 04.07.2020 around 3:18AM.
- [69]. Oguntunde, P., E., Ojo, O., O., Okagbue, H., I., & Oguntunde, O., A. (2018). Analysis of selected crime data in Nigeria. Data Brief, 19: 1242-1249. Doi: 10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.143.
- [70]. Oostindie, F. R. (2018). European Jihadism and the Religious Congruence Fallacy; The Religious Violence Thesis Revisited. Southampton: EPrints 3, School of Electronic and Computer Science, University of Southampton.

- [71]. Parker, K.,& Stepler, R. (2017, September 20). Americans see men as the financial providers, even as women's contributions grow. Retrieved from Factank: Retrieved from https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/09/20/americans-see-men-as-thefinancial-providers-even-as-womens-contributions-grow/ on 21.06.2020 at 8:20PM
- [72]. Perelli-Harris, B. B. (2017). The Rise in Divorce and Cohabitations: Is there a Link? Pop & Dev Rev, 43(2): 303-329.
- [73]. Poynting, S.,& Briskman, L. (2018). Islamophobia In Australia: From Far-Right Deplorables to Respectable Liberals. Soc Sci, 7(11): 213. Doi: 10.3390/socsci7110213.
- [74]. Pradhanawati, A., Tawakkal, G., T., I., & Garner, A., D. (2018). Voting their Conscience: Povery, Education, Social Pressure and Vote Buying in Indonesia. J East Asian Studies, 19(1). 19-38. Doi: 10.1017/jeu.2018.27.
- [75]. Ratele, K., V., Verma, R., Cruz, S., & Khan, A. (2019). Engaging Men to Support Women in the Science, Medicine, and Global Health. Lancet, 393(10171): 609-610. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(19)30031-5.
- [76]. Reynolds,L., & McKee, M. (2010). Organised crime and the efforts to combat it: a concern for public health. Global Health, 6:21. Doi: 10.1186/1744-8603-6-21.
- [77]. Shannon, G., J., Jasen, M., Williams, K., Cáceres, C., Motta, A., Odhiambo, A., Eleveld, A., & Mannell, J. (2019). Gender Equality in Science, Medicine, and Global Health: Where Are We at and Why Does It Matter? Lancet, 393(10171): 560-569. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)33135-0.
- [78]. Shea, S. L. (2018). How Can Scientists Promote Peace? Temperature (Austin), 5(1): 7-8. Doi: 10.1080/23328940.2017.1397086.
- [79]. Singh, A., R., & Singh, S., A. (2004). Gandhi on Religion, Faith and Conversion: Secular Blueprint Relevant Today*. Mens Sana Monogr, 2(1): 79-88. PMID: 22815610.
- [80]. Singh, R., &Subedi, M. (2020). COVID-19 and stigma: Social discrimination towards frontline healthcare providers and COVID-19 recovered patients in Nepal. Asian J Psychiatr. 53: 102222. Doi: 10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102222.
- [81]. Sousa, C. A. (2013). Political violence, collective functioning and health: A review of the literature. Med Confl Surviv, 29(3): 169-197. Doi: 10.1080/13623699.2013.813109.
- [82]. Swan, S., C., Gambone, L., J., Caldwell, J., E., Sullivan, T., P., & Snow, D., L. (2008). A Review of Research on Women's Use of Violence With Male Intimate Partners. Violence Vict, 23(3): 301-314.
- [83]. Tarlow, S., & Lowman, E., B. (2018). Chapter 4 Murder and the Law, 1752-1832. In Tarlow, S., & Lowman, E., B., Harnessing the Power of the Criminal Corpse (pp. Doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-77908-9_4). Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
- [84]. Tripp, P. D. (2018). How Is Love of Money a Root of Evil? Articles, Retrieved on 9th July 2020 at 1:47PM from https://www.crossway.org/articles/how-is-love-of-money-a-root-of-evil/.
- [85]. True, J. (2010). The political economy of violence against women: A feminist international relations perspective.32: 39-59.
- [86]. UN, U. N. (2014). Peace means dignity, well-being for all, not just absence of war UN officials. UN News, Retrieved from https://news.un.org/en/story/2014/09/476992-peace-means-dignity-well-being-all-not-justabsence-war-un-officials on 01.07.2020 around 11:52AM.
- [87]. Valentini, D., L., Lorusso, A., M., & Stephan, A. (2020). Onlife Extremism: Dynamic Integration of Digital and Physical Spaces in Radicalization. Front Psychol, 11:524. Doi: 10.3389/fpsg.2020.00524.
- [88]. Walker, L., E., A., & Browne, A. (1985). Gender and victimization by intimates. J Personality, 53(2): 179. Doi: 10.1111/j.1467-6494.1985.tb00363.x.
- [89]. Wenham, C. Smith, J., Morgan, R., & Gender and COVID-19 Working Group (2020). COVID-19: the gendered impacts of the outbreak. Lancet, 395(10227): 846-848. Doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30526-2.
- [90]. Wibisono, S., L., Louis, W., R., & Jetten, J. (2019). A Multidimensional Analysis of Religious Extremism. Front Psychol, 10: 2560. Doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.02560.
- [91]. Witvliet, M. I. (2019). It Will Take a Global Movement to Curb Corruption in Health Systems: Comment on "We Need to Talk About Corruption in Health Systems". Int J Health Policy Manag, 8(11): 662-664. Doi: 10.15171/ijhpm.2019.58.
- [92]. Young, C. (2018). Op-Ed: When wives beat their husbands, no one wants to believe it. Opinion, Retrieved from https://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-young-sorenson-male-domestic-abuse-20180222.story.html on 04.07.2020 at 2:47AM.
- [93]. Ziafat, A. (2019). Disowned for Jesus: What I Lost and Found in Christ . Desiring God, Retrieved from https://www.desiringgod.org/articles/disowned-for-jesus on 03.07.2020 at 1:13PM.

Benjamin Pulle Niriwa. "Role of the 21st Cenury Father in Promoting Global Peaceamidst Emerging/Re-Emerging Infections, Like Covid-19; A Review." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 25(7), 2020, pp. 47-54.