

**CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT
ENSELENI COMMUNITY**

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**CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT
ENSELENI COMMUNITY**

BY

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my late husband Solomon Bongani Mkhize, my late father Absalom Abi Mngomezulu, my two sons Thabani Trustworth Bantu and Cyril Njabulo Mkhize for their greatest support and for being my soul mates and pillars of strength. My dedication extends to my brothers and sisters of the Mngomezulu Ubukhosi, the elders of the Mngomezulu Royal household and my mother Mirriam Macwele who walked this mile with me encouraging me all the way.

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A special thank you goes to my two sons Thabani and Njabulo Mkhize for their endless assistance and support.

Mngomezulu chieftaincy and iNkosi Lubelo II, for accepting me as a researcher in their community.

DECLARATION

I, Mkhize Nontobeko Mildred, declare that “Causes of gender-based violence against women at eNseleni Community” is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of references.

.....

Signature

Mkhize N.M. (Mrs.)

ABSTRACT

This study is about causes of gender-based violence against women, with special reference to eNseleni community. As a descriptive research, questionnaires were used for data collection. Samples of 50 informants who are considered to be victims of gender-based violence were drawn.

Literature that focuses on gender-based violence against women has been consulted and discussed. Different recommendations have been made based on the findings of the study.

The findings revealed that all women respondents have experienced domestic violence in their lives. It further revealed that women are physically abused which means they are battered while others are experiencing verbal abuse which means they are insulted by their partners, other women are sexually abused while others suffer from emotional abuse.

It is also important that protection of women and their rights be observed. Women should be taught and encouraged to be self-reliant other than relying on men.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

	PAGE
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.1 PROFILE OF ENSELENI	2-3
1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	3-5
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	5
1.4 AIMS OF THE STUDY	5
1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	5
1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS	5-6
1.6.1 CONTRIBUTION TO THE BODY OF KNOWLEDGE	6
1.7 LITERATURE REVIEW	6-7
1, 8 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	7
1.8.1 VIOLENCE	7
1.8.2 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	7-8
1.9 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK UNDERPINNING THE STUDY	8
1.10 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	8
1.10.1 RESEARCH DESIGN	8
1.10.2 TARGET POPULATION	9
1.10.3 SAMPLING AND SAMPLING SIZE	9

1.10.4 DATA COLLECTION	9
1.10.5 DATA ANALYSIS	9
1.10.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	9-11
1.11 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ISSUES	12
1.12 SUMMARY	12
1.13 CONCLUSION	12

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION	13-15
2.2 UNDERSTANDING OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	16-18
2.3 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	18-20
2.4 CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	20-22
2.5 STRATEGIES USED TO COMBAT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	22-25
2.6 OTHER MECHANISMS REQUIRED TO PREVENT GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	25
2.6.1 THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT	25-26
2.7 CONCLUSION	26

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION	27-29
3.2 THE RESEARCH DESIGN	29-30
3.3 SAMPLING	31-32
3.4 TARGET POPULATION	33
3.5 DATA COLLECTION	33-35
3.6 PERSONAL INTERVIEW	35-36
3.7 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	36
3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS	36-37
3.9 CONCLUSION	37

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION	38
4.2 PRESENTATION OF DATA AND DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS	38
4.2.1 RACE	38
4.2.2 AGE	39
4.2.3 MARITAL STATUS	39-43
4.2.4 TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN	43-44
4.2.5 REPORTING CASES ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	44-45

4.2.6 AWARENESS OF THE COMMON CAUSES OF VIOLENCE	45-47
4.2.7 PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	48-49
4.2.8 ORGANISATIONS DEALING WITH CASES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	50
4.2.9 AWARENESS OF ORGANISATIONS DEALING WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	51-52
4.2.10 SERVICES NEEDED TO IMPROVE HEALTH AMONG WOMEN	52-53
4.3 CONCLUSION	53

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION	54
5.2 RESTATEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES	54
5.3 THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AS PER OBJECTIVES	55
5.3.1 AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	55
5.3.2 WHAT IS THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF VIOLENCE EXPERIENCED BY WOMEN?	56-57
5.3.3 CAN SOMETHING POSSIBLY BE DONE TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	57-58
5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY	58
5.4.1 DEPLOY POLICEMEN IN THE AREA	58

5.4.2 WOMEN SHOULD BE TAUGHT AND ENCOURAGED TO BE SELF-RELIANT OTHER THAN RELYING ON MEN	58-59
5.4.3 WOMEN SHOULD BE TAUGHT HOW TO DEFEND THEMSELVES IN CASE THEY ARE BUTTERED BY THEIR HUSBANDS	59
5.4.4 PUT RAPE CRISIS CENTRES IN THE AREA	59
5.4.5 PSYCHOLOGIST CENTRES	59
5.4.6 SOCIAL NETWORKS FOR WOMEN	60
5.4.7 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SHOULD ALSO BE TAUGHT AT SCHOOLS	60
5.4.8 PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SHOULD BE PUT IN JAIL FOREVER	60
5.4.9 MEN IN POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, LEGAL OR NOT LEGAL BE REPORTED IN POLICE STATIONS	60
5.4.10 DEPLOY LEADERS FORUMS	60-61
5.5 CONCLUSIONS	61-62
6. REFERENCES	63-69
7. COVERING LETTER FOR QUESTIONNAIRES	70
7.1 QUESTIONNAIRES	71-81

CHAPTER 1

ORIENTATION OF THE PROBLEM

1.1. Introduction

Firstly, it must be understood that gender-based violence is a traumatic experience for any man or woman and it can be inflicted by both men and women. Furthermore, violence against women refers to any act of gender-based violence which results in physical, sexual or psychological harm. As argued by Collier (1995:167) gender-based violence affects the health, dignity, security and well-being of its victims.

Herbert (1992:110) opines that it is important to address the issue of gender equity at an early stage in children's lives in order to address emerging gender inequalities. There is an urgent need to instill respect in the bringing up of boys and girls in a way that will oblige them to respect all people in the community.

Boys will develop a more flexible vision of manhood and will be more respectful in their relationships with women. Herman (1997:304) maintains that all members of the family have important roles in the raising of boys, including fathers and grandfathers.

It is reported that 8-26% of women and girls are abused sexually as children or adults (Holden, 2003). Moreover, violence against women that occurs in the domestic sphere is normally perpetrated either by their husbands or intimate partners including spouses. This particular problem ranges between 13% and 61% with women as the victims worldwide who report domestic violence in their lifetime, (Crowell & Burgess, 1996).

Sexual and gender-based violence among women has long been a common occurrence but this gets worse in conflict areas. It must be noted that 60% of women encountered some form of sexual violence and 41% of women are beaten or physically harmed by a

partner. The violence is estimated to account for 5% of health years lost by women in developing countries.

Violence leads to physical injuries ranging from bruising to death as a result of assault, such as wounds and damage to sexual organs. In situations of conflict, the risk of sexual and gender-based violence increases dramatically with the breakdown of law and order and large-scale population movements, especially of vulnerable women and children. Conflict situations make people especially vulnerable in multiple ways; forced marriages (more kin to sexual slavery than to any form of consensual union), coerced sex and involuntary remarriage are all common in conflict situations where men and women have lost partners (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

In many cultures, fathers have always played a limited role in the 'up- bringing' of their children, particularly during infancy.

Mothers often reinforce traditional ideas about manhood by showing that they do not expect boys to do house hold chores or express their emotions. The educational systems and religious institutions also play key roles in gender socialization and can act as agents of transformation. In schools, efforts to empower girls include, amongst other things, encouraging them to enter areas of study and intellectual pursuits that can carve a space for them in society. The religious and spiritual leaders can act as role models who value compassion and community building over traditionally masculine virtues (Heise, 1993:46).

1.1.1. Profile of eNseleni Community

ENseleni is a township that is situated 22 kilometres away from Empangeni and 14 kilometres away from Richards Bay. It has the largest number of informal dwellings/ shacks (62%) in informal settlements. There is a high rate of unemployment with very high HIV infection rate. Regardless of having the largest number of informal dwellings eNseleni Township is built at the land of Khoza Tribal Authority. Khoza Tribal Authority is an area of greatest need, in terms of slums clearance. Census data indicates that

over 90% of the labour force in the Tribal Authority areas are unemployed and earn no income.

According to Robinson (2011) the formal township being eNseleni is 84, 62% can be compared with Empangeni 43, 79% and the combined Richards Bay at 52, 92%. The housing demand is 53%. Therefore this area has been identified as the area of greatest need for development. The areas have been also identified as both primary nodes of development through eNseleni and then directly identified as tertiary nodes for development in the Integrated Development Plan. So the area surrounding eNseleni on the boundary of Khoza traditional area can be classified as informal or slum settlements. This study was conducted in both areas.

It cannot be hidden that women experience violence every day at eNseleni. The researcher approached the South African Police Services to investigate how many cases of abuse are reported on monthly basis. It was revealed that cases of domestic violence were divided into two categories. There were those women who were escorted to submit protection orders against their spouses. Domestic violence statistics ranged between 10 and 15% in each month. The number of women murdered by male partners was two per month in the area. Women were more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence with 28% of domestic abuse victims being women and 8% men.

Too many women have been held captives by domestic violence at eNseleni whether through physical abuse, emotional abuse and financial abuse or a combination of all three. It is believed that many domestic violence cases remain and goes unreported. Every day women are physically abused by an intimate partner at eNseleni, according to SAPS report. Although people know that domestic violence exist in the area many incidents still go unreported and unknown, the Department of Justice reported.

1.2. Background of the study

With reference to the study of gender-based violence against women in the United States of America it has been asserted that the current field of violence against women owes its existence to the re-emerging in the 1970s of the women's movement. At that

time, there was an explosion of scholarship in the United States in the area of violence against women, as women who were trained in such diverse fields as philosophy, literature, law, anthropology and psychology wrote about the experiences of women as victims of violence (Wilson, 1981). Many of these women approached their subjects within the context of a feminist ideology that viewed patriarchy as the root of causes of violence against women (Brownmiller, 1975; Butler, 1978; Chapman and Gates, 1978; Walker, 1979; Wilson, 1981).

Scholars and activists of early violence against women tended to examine the problems of rape, partner violence, and incest from a criminal justice perspective. They saw violence against women as a subset of crimes. Therefore, these scholars and activists focused their attention on reforming criminal codes to better reflect the experiences women were having as victims of rape, incest, and intimate partner violence. Early feminist worked to have rape laws expanded to include sexual assaults that were perpetrated in the context of temporary or permanent mental incapacity. They also worked to make the criminal justice system more responsive to the needs of female victims.

At the beginning of the 1990s there was a shift in the way researchers approached the subject of violence against women. They began to view it as a public health problem. This paradigmatic shift was influenced by the fact that different leading public health officials in the United States began voicing concern that violence against women was a leading cause of death and morbidity for American women.

Thus, as argued by Dean (2004) in the journal of *Interpersonal Violence*, many of the acts that are defined as violence against women under a public health perspective are also defined as violence against women under a criminal justice perspective despite the existence of some important differences. The public health perspective includes acts involving deprivation and neglect. Thirdly, the public health perspective places more emphasis on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator: Whereas the criminal justice perspective defines murder, physical assault and stalking as crimes

irrespective of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, the public health perspective distinguishes between acts that perpetrated against women by family members and intimate partners versus those perpetrated by acquaintances or strangers (Dean 2004).

1.3. Statement of the problem

The researcher observed that women who experienced violence are emotionally and physically abused owing to violence emanating from within family members or the community at large. Based on the aforementioned observation, the researcher wanted to establish the problems that lead to assaults and abuse on women at eNseleni. Moreover, the researcher assumes that the high rate of divorce among men and women might be caused by violence against women in the home. Lastly, these observations aroused a keen interest to establish whether violence against women truly exists and if so what the possible solution could be to minimize it.

1.4. Aims of the study

The overarching aim of this study was to investigate and critically examine the causes of violence against women at eNseleni area.

1.5. Objectives of the study

The broad objectives of the study were as follows:

- (a) To establish the factors which lead to gender-based violence.
- (b) To understand who perpetrates this kind of violence.
- (c) To establish the impact of gender-based violence on the victims and society at large.
- (d) To establish the extent to which local structures/institutions try to curb this violence.
- (e) To propose possible solutions to this scourge.

1.6. Research Questions

The study was premised on the following research questions:

- (a) Why do women experience gender-based violence at eNseleni?
- (b) Who perpetrates this violence?
- (c) How does gender-based violence affect women in particular and society at large?
- (d) What is the nature and extent of violence experienced by women?

- (e) Are there any strategies and mechanism that are currently in place to curb this violence?
- (f) Can something possibly be done to combat violence against women in the area?

1.6.1 Contribution to the body of knowledge

The study was important in the sense that there have been very few studies conducted within the study area of gender-based violence; therefore this study contributed to the literature on physical punishment, community development as well as community sustainability. In addition, the objective of this project was to gather information that was useful and beneficial to different households, community at large and various governmental departments by providing information and advice on family relationship issues.

Moreover, data collected guided homes and communities by providing them with an understanding of community development and the resources they can make use of to establish a sustainable future for the society and the environment. The information that gathered was collected through an extensive literature review as well as the use of different sources of information, such as videos and journals as well as publications.

The findings also assisted policy formulators, scholars and activists of violence against women to examine the problems of rape, partner violence, and incest from a criminal justice perspective.

Therefore these scholars and activist focused their attention on reforming criminal codes to better reflect the experience women were having as victims of gender-based violence. Furthermore, this study did more to raise awareness about the realities of sexual assault, confronted and changed insensitive attitudes wherever they persist, enhanced training and education in the criminal justice system; and expanded access to critical health, legal and protection services for survivors.

1.7. Literature review

Information for this study was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources provide direct or first-hand information about an event. Primary

sources used in this study were interviews. On the other hand, secondary sources describe, discuss, interpret, analyse, evaluate and process primary sources. For this study secondary sources used were various publications such as books and journal articles.

1.8. Operational definition of terms

1.8.1 Violence

The term violence can be defined as an unjust or unwarranted exertion of force or power as against rights or laws. This force is exercised swiftly and intensely and can be further defined as a rough or injurious physical force. As defined by the United Nations General Assembly violence against women is any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm, or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life(United Nations General Assembly, 1993).

1.8.2 Gender-based violence

It must be mentioned that the literature on gender-based violence offers several definitions of gender-based violence. The broadest of these definitions is by Charlotte and Cathy (2002) whose study involved men, women and children in which the female is usually the victim. Violence usually stems from the unequal power relationship between men and women. In other words, violence against women and girls is often referred to as gender-based violence because it evolves in part, from women's subordinate gender status in society. Davies (1994) argues that gender-based violence may involve intimate partners, family members, acquaintances and strangers.

For the purpose of this study, gender-based violence refers to women who are abused by men in the home or community. The woman may be married or single.

Gender-based violence includes physical, sexual and psychological violence such as domestic violence; sexual abuse, including rape and sexual abuse of children by family members; forced pregnancy; sexual slavery; traditional practices harmful to women,

such as honor killings, burning or acid throwing, female genital mutilation, do weary-related violence; violence in armed conflict, such as murder and rape; and emotional abuse, such as coercion and abusive language. Trafficking of women and girls for prostitution, forced marriage, sexual harassment and intimidation at work are additional examples of violence against women.

1.9. Theoretical framework underpinning the study

The theoretical framework adopted in this study is the constructivist paradigm which rests on the epistemological assumption that knowledge and understanding are constructed by people through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences. Thus, it is worth recognizing that there are different research perspectives, each with its own ontology, epistemology and methodology, enabling the researcher to begin to understand his or her own philosophy of social research.

1.10. Research Methodology

According to Neuman (2003:68) research methodology is what makes social science scientific and a research plan of action to measure variables of interest. It also deals with the cognitive process of the research problem arising from the nature of its subject matter. She adds that research methodology is the broader aspect that deals with methods, techniques, procedures that are employed in the process of implementing the research design or plan as well as the underlying principles and assumptions in use.

In this part, the researcher gives a summary on the target population, the sample, and research instrument that has been used in the data collection procedure and how the whole research was conducted.

1.10.1 Research design

The research design is the plan or structured framework of how the researcher intends conducting the research process in order to give adequate attention to the research problem (Welman& Kruger, 1999:46). As such, it addresses the planning of the scientific enquiry, designing strategy for finding out something.

1.10.2 Target population

According to Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005:52), “the population is the study object and consist of individuals, groups, organisations, human products and events, or the conditions to which they are exposed. Notably, a research problem, therefore, relates to a specific population which encompasses the total collection of all units of analysis about which the researcher wishes to make specific conclusions.

1.10.3 Sampling and sampling size

According to Welman *et al.* (2005:52) sampling is the process whereby the researcher is taking elements or units of analysis from the population in which they belong to include in a sample.

1.10.4 Data collection instrument

Different sets of data collection instruments are used in research. According to Miller (2002:19) research instruments are tools used to collect or gather information from different sources in order to accomplish a certain type of study or work. A researcher needs to develop instruments with which to collect the necessary information.

1.10.5 Data Analysis

Analysis and interpretation of data means studying the tabulated material in order to determine inherent facts or meanings. Data obtained from the field must be cleaned, coded, and key-punched into a computer and analysed (Mugenda & Mugenda 1999:115).

The researcher used tables from presentations for data analysis and the responses were captured on the interview schedule.

1.11. Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration is important in every study conducted. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:190) if freedom of action is involved, research practice can have adverse effects on the participants thereby causing serious problems to the subjects and the community in general.

They observe that for research freedom not to violate the rights of those involved in the research process, research must be guided by unwritten standards and principles. Therefore, ethical consideration must be kept in mind when conducting field work.

Respondents must be assured of their rights, including rights of consent, protection from disclosure of information and respect of their privacy. Neuman (2003:127) is of the view that even if anonymity is not possible, researchers should protect confidentiality. She regards confidentiality as information may have names attached to it, but the researcher holds it in confidence or keeps it secret from the public.

In other words, ethics is about values, priorities, and morals. It gives direction and guidance to what should be done on the basis of obligation and responsibility. Permission for conducting the research will be obtained from the principals of the five high schools at eNseleni area, whose confidentiality and anonymity will be ensured by not having to write her name on the questionnaire.

Another ethical issue considered was the integrity of the researcher. According to Sarantakos, cited by Ikoja (2002:188), there are eight elements a researcher must follow to do faithful and thorough work. These are: accuracy in data collection and processing, use of appropriate research methodology, appropriate interpretation of the data, accurate reporting, and non-fabrication of data and or criminal misconduct. Therefore the researcher will attempt, to the best of his ability and capability to stick to these principles.

Neuman (2003:145) asserts that the rights of subjects need to be protected or the statutory rights of members of the social community or groups being investigated, avoiding undue intrusion, obtaining informed consent, and protecting the rights to privacy of individuals and social groups. This study has been informed by Neumans' views on protecting the rights of the population targeted.

Neuman (2003:145) further emphasizes that it is the responsibility of researchers to make sure that they do not put themselves in situations that are outside of their professional competencies. Thus the focus of this study was to investigate violence against women in eNseleni. The full explanation and the purpose of the study were provided to the respondents to enable them to give informed consent to participate in the study and to foster full co-operation on their part. Ethical commitment with regard to informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity through the process was maintained. The names of the respondents were not to be used in the study. The respondents were informed that participating in the study was totally voluntary. They were also apprised of the importance of participating and the values of the study. Moreover, the respondents were informed that in the event of them feeling that they were no longer able to continue with the study, they were free to withdraw at any point of the study.

Furthermore, the issue of ethical conduct that may arise from this study was considered and discussed by the researcher and her supervisor as thus:

- (a) In compliance with the law and standards, the rights and welfare of the respondents was protected and given the reasons for disclosure and also mention the people it will be disclosed to.
- (b) In compliance with ethical code of plagiarism, the researcher is aware of the law and regulations.
- (c) Participants in the study were assured that their participation was voluntary and they can withdraw anytime they feel so.
- (d) In compliance with the ethical code pertaining the sharing of data published, the study will be reported through presentation to other researchers to be verified of the end results, in order to ensure that the study is not a duplicate of other studies already published.
- (e) Data collected will be reported accurately.

1.12. PROJECT MANAGEMENT ISSUES

1.12.1 Resources

There were enough resources to conduct this study.

1.12.2 Penalties

This study was helpful to the entire community as it assisted them with knowledge of tackling gender-based violence issues. Therefore, the study will not condemn or punish the researcher in anyway.

1.13. Summary

This chapter has discussed the introduction/background of the study, the motivation of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, operational definition of the terms, and preliminary literature. The researcher also elaborated on research methodology which included research design, target population, research sampling, data collection, data analysis, presentation of data, and data interpretation. The researcher described ethical considerations that were taken into account during data collection from both printed and electronic sources. This literature review was done in line with the objectives of the study.

1.15. Conclusion

This chapter has outlined the orientation of the study, giving an indication of the statement problem under investigation and objectives to be achieved. The next chapter discussed the theoretical background of the study by referring to the previous studies conducted on gender-based violence and domestic violence.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Neuman (2003: 95) is of the view that reviewing accumulated knowledge on a subject or issue is an essential early step in the research process which does not necessarily hinge on the research approach adopted by the researcher. It is thus argued that an "integrative review presents the current state of knowledge and pulls together disparate research reports in a fast-growing area of knowledge" and this is predicated on the understanding that literature review is based on the assumptions that knowledge accumulates and that researchers learn from and build on what others have done (Neuman 2000:447).

It is in this light, therefore, that the following four goals of a literature review are identified: firstly, demonstrates familiarity with a body of knowledge and this serves to establish credibility. Secondly, it shows the path of prior research and how a current project is linked to literature being reviewed. Thirdly, integrating and summarizing what is known in the specific area under investigation. Lastly, learning from others and stimulating new ideas.

In reviewing the literature for this study the resources consulted included conference proceedings, periodicals and journals, government publications and dissertations. The researcher also relied on electronic sources and more specifically the Internet given its huge reservoirs of current information.

In reviewing the literature for this study the following objectives were used to guide the study: to establish factors which lead to gender-based violence in eNseleni; understanding who perpetrates this kind of violence and why; to establish the impact of gender-based violence on the victims and society at large; to establish the extent to which local structures or institutions try to curb this violence; and to propose possible solutions to this scourge. The researcher consulted the following: periodicals and journals, government publications and dissertations, electronic sources and more specifically the Internet given its huge reservoirs of current information.

Many cases of gender-based violence, especially in South Africa, are reported world-wide. Literature offers several definitions of gender-based violence. The broadest of these definitions are by Andrew, Mary & Sarah, (2007) and Charlotte & Cathy, (2002) whose studies involved men, women and children in which the female is usually the victim.

Violence usually stems from the unequal power relationship between men and women. In other words, violence against women and girls is often referred to as gender-based violence because it evolves in part, from women's subordinate gender status in society. Davies (1994) asserts that gender-based violence may involve intimate partners, family members, acquaintances and strangers.

Campbell (1998:336) argues that world-wide and in South Africa in particular, it is estimated that 1 in 5 women is a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. Additionally, it is assumed that 1 in 3 women has been beaten, forced into sex or otherwise abused by a family member or an acquaintance of the family. More often than not, the perpetrators go unpunished.

Each year, hundreds and thousands of women and children are trafficked and enslaved and in this way more are subjected to harmful practices. Violence kills and disables many women between the ages of 15 and 44. Do bash & Dobash (1998:23-52) argue that the consequences of gender-based violence are devastating. Survivors often experience life-time emotional stress, mental health problems and poor reproductive health.

Abused women are at a higher risk of acquiring HIV. The reason why women are at risk of contaminating HIV/AIDS is that the culprits do not use condoms in most cases. Women who have been physically and sexually assaulted tend to be intensive long-term users of health services. The impact of violence may also extend to future

generations in those children who have witnessed abuse or were its victims themselves. Consequently, they often suffer lasting psychological trauma.

The term woman abuse refers to various forms of violence, abuse, mistreatment and neglect that women experience in their intimate, kin or dependent relationships. These include current, dissolving or past relationships with husbands, common-law partners and lovers, dating partners, family members and caregivers.

Duffy & Momirov (1997) assert that many terms have been used to describe the abuse of women relationships, including wife abuse, wife assault and wife battering, spouse abuse, and partner abuse.

Some authors like De Keseredy & Hinch (1991) use the term woman abuse to refer to various forms of violence against women, including wife abuse, premarital woman abuse, rape and sexual assault. The term intimate partner violence has also been used. Some terms do not specify whether the abuser is a man or a woman. In fact, although a woman may be abused by another woman, it is generally accepted by front-line workers that she is most likely to be abused by a man.

In a study on overcoming violence against women it was acknowledged that abuse and violence against women have been with us for the duration of recorded history and appears to be universal phenomenon relating to women's general status in particular communities. When violence is referred to as "endemic" it conveys status premise that it is widespread, common, and deeply entrenched in most societies (Vogelman & Eagle, 1991). The study explains that statistics relating to violence against women are notoriously difficult to establish largely due to under-reporting and gives reasons such as the acceptance of such violence as normative by individuals and the authorities lack of confidence in police, the shame women experience in describing assaults particularly of a sexual nature, economic dependence on abusers, fear of failure reappraisals and the difficulty in obtaining convictions.

2.2 Understanding of domestic violence

Domestic violence is a broad term that encompasses intimate partner violence, child abuse, abuse of elders and violence between and among siblings. In addition to its presence in different types of family relationships, domestic violence also takes a range of forms. These include:

- (a) Physical and sexual abuse.
- (b) Emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, described by the Act as consisting of a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct, repeated threats or the repeated exhibition of possessiveness or jealousy which potentially constitutes a serious invasion of the complainant's privacy, liberty, integrity and security.
- (c) Domestic violence includes any other controlling behavior such as intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property, and entering the victim's home without permission. Measuring the extent of domestic violence therefore requires paying attention to different sorts of familial and intimate relationships, as well as different types of abuse. Police data does not offer a comprehensive guide to this terrain (Vetten, 2014).

According to ACTS Online (1998) domestic violence encapsulates the following:

- (a) Physical abuse;
- (b) Sexual abuse;
- (c) Emotional, verbal and psychological abuse;
- (d) Economic abuse;
- (e) Intimidation;
- (f) Harassment;
- (g) Stalking;
- (h) Damage to property; entry into the complainant's residence without consent, where the parties do not share the same residence;
- (i) Or any other controlling or abusive behavior towards a complainant, where such conduct and harms, or may cause imminent harm to, the safety, health or wellbeing of the complainant.

- (j) According to Gartner & Macmillan (1995), feminists are of the view that victims of intimate violence are less likely to define their victimizations as criminal acts, and as such women and men come to view violence by intimates as less serious than violence by strangers. Feminists explain that “ its acceptance reinforces victims in their reluctance to invoke the law against intimates who attack them,” (ibid:397), acting that it is the same processes that work to discourage victims of intimate violence from seeking legal protection that are played out within, and structured by dominate relationships, and those of subordination. In addition, when victims seek legal help, it is either deemed as an appropriate response, or it is because they experience frequent and /or serious behaves as a rational decision maker (ibid). In South Africa particularly, these difficulties are exacerbated by apartheid and the fragmentation that goes with its bureaucracy (Vogelman & Eagle, 1991). Harper (2003) points out that the use of violence by the apartheid state, and in the struggle against apartheid, further reinforces its use as a legitimate form and expression of opposition.

Notably, violence against women plays a key role in maintaining women’s subordinates’ position and the control over women by men. Denial and the fear of being ostracized often prevent women from reaching out for help (Krug et al., 2002). This limits a woman’s capacity to act independently or autonomously. Sexual violence in particular places a limit on a woman’s ability to protect herself against infections such as HIV, pregnancy and unwanted sexual acts, among other unwanted things.

Heise & Elias (1995) are of the view that violence against women limits the impact of HIV prevention strategies that emphasize the use of condoms and abstinence, and do not take violence into account. These strategies tend to fail to achieve their intended goals because women, who are victims of violence, are often unable to negotiate and enforce these life saving strategies. Violence, or its perceived threats, seems to be a strong deterrent to adopting prevention

measures, and have grave implications for the risk associated with HIV/AIDS in young people (Outwater et al., 2005) in particular.

2.3 Violence against women

Today the true extent of violence against women in South Africa remains unknown. Statistics in South Africa (stats S.A.) found that one in two rape survivor reported being raped to the police (Hirschowitz, Worku, & Orkin, 2000), while the Medical Research Council (MRC) found that one in nine women reported being raped (Jewkes & Abrahams, 2002). Both studies found rape to be under-reported although their findings differ as to the extent of such under-reporting (Vetten, 2005).

Another study carried out on sexual violence in the Southern Metropolitan Local Council (SMLC) by the Community Information Empowerment and Transparency (CIET) Africa, found that over a 12 month period 3 out of 10 women across an entire local authority, which covered both rural and urban settlements, reported experiencing a severe form of sexual violence, with the most vicious assaults being the least likely to be reported. This study was carried out over a three-year cycle from 1997 to 2000 (Gordon & Crehan, 2002).

It is estimated that approximately half of all South African women murdered in 1999 were killed by intimate partners. This translated into a prevalence rate of 8.8 per 100 000 women 14 years and older, or a woman killed every six hours and this is the highest rate yet reported by research anywhere in the world (Mathews et al, 2004).

The proportion of women raped or subjected to physical violence was found, in another study on abused women, to range from 46% to 68% (Jewkes et al., 1999). The first large prevalence study in South African provinces showed that one in four women, in the general population in S.A., has experienced physical violence at some time in their lives (Jewkes et al., 2001). In this cross sectional study of 1306 women in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape Province, it was found that the life time

prevalence of experiencing physical violence from a current or ex-husband or boy-friend was 24,6% and 9,5% in the previous year.

Additionally, it has been found that rape homicides are suspected as constituting 16.3% of these female homicides. This gave the rape homicide rate of 3.65 per 100 000 women 14 years and older which is a prevalence rate exceeding that of all the female homicides in the United States (Abrahams et al., 2008).

According to Jewkes et al, (1999) domestic violence, in one form or another, affects as many as one in two women in some parts of South Africa. It is further noted that a 1997 study conducted in three of South Africa's nine provinces found that 27% of the women in the Eastern Cape, 28% of the women in Mpumalanga and 19% of the women in the Northern Province have been physically abused in their lifetime by a current or ex-partner. Jewkes et al (1999) further investigated the prevalence of emotional and financial abuse experienced by women.

In this investigation it established that men are willing to admit that they abuse their partners. Abrahams et al. (2004) mention that men are reported as perpetrating sexual violence against their partners. Jewkes and Abrahams, (2002) established that the types of crimes committed towards women are as follows: The SAPS reported that for the period 1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008, 182 588 violent crimes were committed against women.

The criminal statistics mentioned above included 91 534 crimes of common assault, 62 368 crimes of grievous bodily harm and 2 606 acts of indecent assault (from April – December 2007). Police figures for rape in the post-1994 period show an upward trend. In 1994/1995 a total number of 44 571 rapes were reported to the police. This figure rose to 52 617 women for 2006/7. According to only one in nine women who had been raped and also had physical force used against them, had subsequently reported the attack to the police.

Of those women identified by the 1998 South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) as having been forced to have sex when they did not want to do so, only 15% (or approximately 1 in 7) of these women reported the rape incidents to the police (Department of Health, 1999). 18% of rapes reported in Gauteng by adult women were alleged to have been committed by current or ex-intimate partners (Vetten et al., 2008).

2.4 Causes of domestic violence

In most cases, domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other. In other words, abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socio-economic background.

The result of the above is that some men with very traditional beliefs think they have the right to control women and that women are not equal to men. As pointed out by Hird & Jackson (2001) and Tolman et al (2003) physical and sexual violence against women is usually shaped by attitudes and social norms, gendered inequalities of power thus, there is normally constant pressure among boys to behave in sexually aggressive ways whilst girls are routinely objectified which translates to a sexual double standard polices girls' sexual and intimate involvements. As a result girls are compelled to accommodate male 'needs' and desires.

It is worth mentioning that the causes of gender-based violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Violence-supportive attitudes and norms are shaped by various other social influences, including popular media. For example, it is documented that relationships between tolerance for physical or sexual violence and exposure to a particular imagery in pornography, television, film, advertising, and electronic games are perpetrators of women and girl's abuse (Flood & Pease, 2006).

Boys are regular consumers of X-rated video pornography and Internet pornography (Flood and Hamilton, 2003). This we argue may prove to be a significant influence on boys' adherence to violence-supportive attitudes. Njenga (1999:6) is of the view that one of the causes of domestic violence is the space people live in. Njenga argues that the more crowded people are the more likely domestic violence takes place. It is also mentioned that poverty is one of the contributory factors of domestic violence in the society.

Young people's social networks have an impact on violence in their intimate relationships. Having friends or acquaintances that are experiencing violence in their romantic relationships is a risk factor for violence. This may normalize violence, or may represent contact with delinquent peers (Vezina & Hebert, 2007). Sousa (1990) asserts that adolescents' vulnerability to violence in relationships is heightened by various factors.

For example, peer group norms are stronger than among adults and they may exaggerate dominant definitions of masculine and feminine behavior. This can mean that girls report force or manipulation in first sexual experiences but do not identify it as 'rape', while some boys describe situations in which they are justified in hitting their girlfriends or pressuring them into sex (Sousa, 1990).

Ninety-two percent of the domestic abuse assailants use alcohol or other drugs on the day of the assault. It is well known that the percentage of batterers who are under the influence of alcohol when they assault their partners ranges from 48 percent to 87 percent, with a significant number of research indicating a 60 to 70 percent rate of alcohol abuse and a 13 to 20 percent rate of drug abuse (Buddy, 2014).

Redner (2004) concurs with Buddy (2014) that alcohol abuse is a major cause and trigger of domestic violence. Redner (2004) argues that people who are intoxicated have less impulse control as they easily get frustrated and they are too quick to

misunderstand and are thus generally prone to resort to violence as a solution to problems.

According to Szalavitz (2013) there are some psychological problems or disorders which result in women abuse. Szalavitz avers that mental illness is seen as a potential perpetrator of domestic violence. It means that having a mental illness increases the risk of being a victim of perpetrators of domestic violence. Joinson, Heron & Vongontard (2006; 1985) opine that there are approximately one to two percent of all women who have a borderline personality disorder. The disorder is associated with suicidal behavior, swing, lying, sexual problems and alcohol abuse. It is also revealed that borderline personality disorders exhibit a diagnosis that is found almost exclusively in women.

Jewkes et al. (2001) in a study of 1306 women in the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Northern Province found domestic violence to be associated with violence in the respondent's childhood, the respondent having no further education, liberal ideas of women's roles, drinking alcohol, having another partner in the year, having a confidant(e) partner's boy child preference, conflict over partner's drinking, either partners supporting the home, frequent conflict generally, and living outside the Northern Province. These results were found to suggest that violence against women is strongly related to the status of women in society and to the normative use of violence in conflict situations or as part of the exercise of power.

2.5 Strategies used to combat domestic violence

The strategies to combat domestic violence are many and varied depending on the types of violence. Stalry Delaware Coalition against Domestic Violence (2009) opines that the strategies used to combat domestic violence are quite diverse. They are as follows:

- (a) Approach domestic violence as a human rights issue involving men and women of all ages and socio-economic, racial, ethnic and religious backgrounds. Support men to be empowered bystanders who can help confront abusive peers.
- (b) Support a workplace environment safe from all forms of violence and have policies in place that support victims in accessing information, services and legal remedies.
- (c) If you suspect that someone close to you is being abused or has been sexually assaulted, gently ask if you can help. Call the National Domestic Violence Hotline for 24 hour assistance.
- (d) Talk to your faith leaders about domestic violence. Discuss ways in which your faith community can promote healthy relationships, provide support to victims and their children, and send clear messages that domestic violence is not acceptable.
- (e) If a relative, friend, classmate, colleague, or teammate is abusing his partner or is disrespectful or abusive to girls and women in general do not look the other way. If you feel comfortable doing so, try to talk to him about it. Urge him to seek help. If you don't know what to do, consult a domestic violence program. Do not remain silent.
- (f) Have the courage to look inward. Question your own attitudes and make a positive change where necessary.
- (g) Encourage young boys to be nurturing and young girls to be strong. Help children develop knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs that lead to healthy relationships. Visit www.safeandrespectful.org to learn more.
- (h) Foster collaboration among community groups working on violence prevention. Help make the connections between youth violence, bullying, child abuse and domestic violence so that knowledge, resources and strategies are shared.
- (i) Be an ally to men and women who are working to end all forms of gender violence. Support events and raise money for community-based domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

- (j) Respect and promote respect for all people, regardless of race, gender, religious affiliation or sexual orientation. Do not tolerate discrimination, violence or degrading behaviors against anyone you perceive to be different from yourself.
- (k) Model nonviolent, respectful behavior in your family. Call a domestic violence or child abuse prevention program if you need help.
- (l) Recognize that teaching peace begins at home. Teach your children and grandchildren to reject violence, especially in the face of peer pressure or messages to the contrary in popular culture.
- (m) Support education initiatives that address teen dating violence. Encourage schools to include information on healthy relationships as part of standard curriculum materials.
- (n) Encourage training on how technology can aid victims of domestic violence and protect from on-line abuse. To learn more visit www.nnedv.org/safetynet.
- (o) Teaching and educating about domestic violence can be most effective by educating young people to understand that violence is never an acceptable behavior.
- (p) Promote domestic violence awareness. When people become aware of the statistics and effects domestic violence has on lives and communities, it keeps the issue alive and important.
- (q) Organize fundraisers to support the local efforts behind domestic violence prevention and awareness. The better funded the programs are, the more reach they can have.
- (r) Encourage communities to establish centres for domestic violence. Those that are being domestically abused will go get help when they know that it is readily available.
- (s) Support local laws and legislation aimed at supporting and protecting people against domestic violence. When stricter laws and legislation are in place, abusers tend to think twice, while those that have been abused feel more secure when they turn to law enforcement for help.
- (t) Demand that local social service workers and law enforcement are properly trained in domestic violence. For many years, women who were domestically

abused refrained from reporting it or seeking out help because they were often re-victimized by those same people that were supposed to help them.

2.6 Other mechanisms required to prevent gender-based violence

South Africa's chief legal response to domestic violence is the Domestic Violence Act DVA, which is also referred to in the Firearms Control Act of 2000. The Firearms Control Act seeks to restrict those with a history of domestic violence from owning firearms, given their role in domestic violence and intimate femicide other pieces of legislation relevant to combating domestic violence in its many forms include the older Person's Act of 2006 and the Children's Act of 2005.

The Protection from harassment Act of 2011 is also important given the protection it offers against electronic harassment. The DVA is, however, the most studied of these laws. Given the police's lackluster record of intervening in domestic violence, the DVA sought to place a number of obligations on the police to compel them to respond (see alongside). Compliance with these prescripts was initially monitored by the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD), but became the responsibility of the Civilian Secretariat of Police (CSP) in 2012. In addition, the national commissioner of the SAPS is obliged to submit six-monthly reports to Parliament outlining complaints against police officers, the disciplinary proceedings instituted against those officers, and the police's response to recommendations made by the ICD. Parliament, the ICD and the Auditor-General have all noted that none of these obligations are well adhered to by the police, with many stations failing to meet the standards set by the DVA and national instructions.

2.6.1 The Domestic Violence Act

The introduction of the Domestic Violence Act has led to the minimization of cases being reported on domestic violence in South Africa. These include:

- (a) The recognition that abuse can occur in a variety of familial and domestic relationships and the extension of the law's protection to these relationships;
- (b) Empowering magistrates to order the abuser (or respondent) not to commit any act of domestic violence (nor engage anyone else to perpetrate such behavior), nor enter the family home or his/her partner's workplace.

Respondents may also be instructed to leave the residence while continuing to pay rent or mortgage as well as providing money for food and other necessary household expenses. In some circumstances, respondents may be prevented from having contact with a child or children. In addition, courts may order the police to remove the respondent's guns or other dangerous weapons, as well as provide a protective escort to the victim (or applicant) while she fetches clothing or other personal items from the home;

(c) Making it obligatory for the police to assist complainants in domestic violence cases and providing for mandatory oversight of the police's adherence to these statutory obligations. Police officers' failure to comply with the Act, its regulations or police instructions, constitutes misconduct which must be reported to the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) and to the civilian oversight body established in terms of the 1995 South African Police Service Act. The station commander is also required to institute a disciplinary action against the police officer(s) concerned; and

(d) Finally, in addition to the service of orders on the applicant and respondent, certified copies of the protection orders and accompanying warrants of arrest must also be forwarded by the clerk of the court to the police station of the applicant's choice (Vetten, 2009).

2.7 Conclusion

The literature review has revealed that domestic violence is an abuse of human rights and failure to address it amounts to complicity with domestic violence. In other words, domestic violence is seen as carried out by a husband or partner. It includes physical and sexual violence which is, usually accompanied by psychological abuse.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research methodology that was adopted by this study. The various issues discussed in this chapter include: (i) the research design; (ii) the sampling method; (iii) the literature review; (iv) the targeted population; (v) the data collection instruments; (vi) data analysis; and (vii) the ethical considerations.

The term 'methodology' is derived from the Greek words 'methodos' and 'logos' (logic or study). The term 'methodos' in turn is made up of two words: 'meta' meaning 'alongside' and 'hodos' meaning either 'a road' or 'journey'. 'Meta-hodos' literally then means 'alongside the road' and metaphorically, the means or method of doing something (Mouton, 2012:35).

Neuman (2003:68) argues that research methodology is a research plan of action or procedures for measuring variables of interest. Furthermore, she states that research methodology is what makes social science scientific. She adds that research methodology is the broader aspect that deals with methods, techniques, procedures that are employed in the process of implementing the research design or plan as well as the underlying principles and assumptions in use. Similarly, Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:149) is of the view that research methodology gives details regarding the procedures to be used in conducting a study and describes pertinent issues such as research design, population, sample and sampling techniques, data type and a description of the instruments or tools to be used to collect relevant data.

To this end, the research design used in this study was considered pertinent to the salient set objectives of the study set out to achieve.

Methodologically, the study carried both quantitative and qualitative survey of fifty women aged 20 to 61 years old and over. Qualitatively the researcher conducted focus groups discussions as a good way of collecting data, in-depth interviews and semi-structured interviews. She got a group and asked two or three probing question until she received concrete information. Therefore in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were simultaneously used.

Women were stratified by age and marital status. The reason for using these strategies was twofold. Firstly the researcher wanted to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data so that this data can be changed into useable statistics. Secondly the researcher wanted to solicit the views of the respondents and integrate quantitative and qualitative data. The researcher also wanted to eliminate different kinds of bias and explains the true nature of a phenomenon under investigation.

Furthermore, the researcher was keen to put more emphasis on words and content rather than quantifications. She used sampling procedures that included personal interviews, focus group discussions and survey questionnaires. During the development of the questionnaires on the issue of gender-based violence the consultative process was followed. Respondents were invited to participate in the research through a formal letter and their consent was verbally taken.

Respondents who were willing to partake in the study were invited to come. The quantitative and qualitative data was collected through a survey questionnaire, personal interviews and focus-group discussions and was then analysed.

According to Neuman (2003:171) the qualitative approach is used to collect data in the form of words, pictures, sounds, visual images, or objects. In other words, the qualitative approach is a method that encompasses the use of data collection techniques that include observation, interviews and documentary reviews.

This study used in-depth interviews to gain a better picture of gender-based violence against women directly from those who experienced it. The aim of doing this was to provide better and complete information and also get them to share their experiences as a healing exercise.

3.2 The research design

According to Mouton (2012:107) research design is defined as a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem. Mouton asserts that the main function of the research design is to enable the researcher to anticipate what the appropriate research decisions should be so as to maximize the validity of the resultant results. As such, it is a framework, which specifies the type of information to be collected and the resources of data collection procedure.

Additionally, a research design is a market plan or model for conducting a formal investigation. It is a specification of methods and procedures for acquiring the information needed to solve of any problem. Research design is a strategy for a study and the plan by which the strategy is to be carried out.

It specifies the methods and procedures for the collection, measurement and analysis of data. Unfortunately, there is no simple classification of research designs that covers the variation found in practice (Neuman, 2003:60). Mouton (2001:74) concurs that a research design is a plan or blueprint on how one intends conducting the research.

This study was a qualitative and quantitative research study as it concerned human action from the perspective of the social actors themselves. Neuman (2003:171) affirms that qualitative approach is used to collect data in the form of words, pictures, sounds, visual images or objects. In other words, qualitative approach is a method that encompasses the use of data collection techniques that include observation, interviews and documentary reviews. Krueger & Neuman (2006:162) distinguish between quantitative and qualitative research designs. The quantitative approach includes

experiments, surveys and content analysis. According to Neuman (1997:20) quantitative data method refers to the collection of data using numbers of units and measures of things and also examines patterns of similarities and differences across cases and tries to come to terms with their diversity (Neuman, 2000:419).

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Surveys produce quantitative information based on the social world and describe features of people or the social world. It is also used to explain or explore what is being researched. A survey interrogates the respondents about their opinions, beliefs, characteristics and past or present behaviour. Therefore surveys measure many variables and test several hypotheses in one survey.

Qualitative research was used with the intention of identifying the subjective conceptualizations of the respondents in their individual capacities. Furthermore qualitative research is concerned with the meaning of human experience (Boonzaier & Shefer, 2006). This study employed a qualitative design also because participant-led methods were considered well suited to the purpose of this study to understand participant generated meaning (Willig, 2001). Qualitative methods were further used because they are appropriate for research done from a feminist theoretical perspective as they are more contextual, naturalistic and participant- focused than quantitative methods (Wilkinson, 1999). From a feminist perspective, focus groups were arguably the most suitable data collection method for an exploration of women's views on gender-based violence.

This study used the survey questionnaires to solicit information from both the victims and the non-victims of domestic violence. The researcher employed a descriptive research design and the empirical exposition was quantitative as all data was expressed in tables and figures.

3.3. Sampling

In this part of the research methodology, it is where the researcher decides on the participants for the research project. This includes the population, sampling frame, sampling technique and sample size. Additionally, it is in every researcher's mind that when the target population turns out to be too large for the study to handle effectively, or when the geographical area is wider than originally planned, or the resources are inadequate, a portion of it or a sample is used.

Mugo (2000) supports the aforementioned views by defining sampling as the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population. Mugo further avers that the primary purpose of sampling is to get a representative sample from a large population, study it and produce accurate generalisation about the larger group.

On the other hand, Smith (1995:87) defines sampling as a process of systematically selecting cases for inclusion in a research project. The researcher wishes to state that the advantage of using sampling is that samples are manageable and information collected from them can be stored, manipulated, statistically analysed and examined.

There are different sampling methods used in conducting a research. However, in this study non-probability sampling (snowball sampling) was used to identify potential subjects that were hard to locate and also purposive sampling strategy was used which gave the researcher direct involvement in choosing participants that were deemed suitable for this study (Briggs & Coleman, 2007).

During the interviewing process the researcher used convenience sampling. Volunteers were invited only those who wanted to participate in the study. The quantitative data was collected through survey questionnaires and was tabulated using Microsoft excel. The quantitative data was generated through the tables and pie charts.

Thus, the researcher relied on referrals who were considered to be victims of gender-based violence. Therefore, in this study the researcher approached a single case that was involved in the phenomenon to be investigated.

Information was then sought from that person that enabled him or her to locate other members of that population—hence the term snowball sampling (Babbie 2007:184—185). Furthermore, purposive sampling was also used because it made it easier for the researcher to administer administration and it was inexpensive and saved a lot of time as compared to other types of sampling (Cohen, Manion & Morrison, 2009).

A sample size of 50 informants was used in this study. This was considered to be a manageable size given the time and resources available to the researcher. Moreover, the size was big enough to generate data that was used to draw conclusions.

For the betterment and the benefit of the study to yield good results, non-probability sampling procedure was used. It means simple snowball sampling was chosen where 50 female women respondents were chosen from the unknown large population through referrals. Introducing snowball sampling into the selection of elements for the sample was prompted by the researcher's lack of knowledge as to who the victims of domestic violence were with specific reference to women. A representative sample is very similar to the population from which it was drawn in respect of the variables relevant to the study. The researcher, therefore, relied heavily on referrals where interviews were conducted.

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:71) in social science research the most commonly used instruments are questionnaires, interview schedules, observational forms and standard tests. The aim of the interview schedule was to obtain information from the victims and it consisted of closed questions to which the respondents were requested to indicate their responses based on their understanding of the experience and their reaction to gender-based violence.

3.4 Target Population

Every researcher has the population targeted in mind. The population targeted includes those people whom the researcher wants to involve in the study when collecting data. The researcher took it into consideration that when a population is too large to engage or not well known, relying in the small number of a representative sample is important.

As long as the group is the representative of the population, surveying only a fraction of the entire population can still yield results that would, on the whole, be found to be a replica of the entire population surveyed. Similarly Neuman (2003:216) is of the view that a target population represents a specific pool of cases that a study wants to study. She further indicates that a population can be a person, a group, an organization, a written document or a symbol or a symbolic message, or even a social action (for example, an arrest, a divorce, a kiss) that is being measured.

Similar views are shared by Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:9) who define the population as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. In other words, a population is an aggregate of the constituents of a given specification. For the researcher to yield genuine results, the women who once or are still victims of domestic violence were considered. It included women like the youth, married and unmarried in the community.

3.5 Data Collection

A researcher needs to develop instruments with which to collect the necessary information. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:71) in social science research the most commonly used instruments are: questionnaires and interview schedules.

However, for the purpose of this study, the researcher chose to use structured interview questionnaires. According to Neuman (2003:267) interview refers to a short-term, secondary social interaction between two strangers with the explicit purpose of one person obtaining specific information from the other. In other words, instead of writing

the response, the subject or interviewee gives the needed information orally and face-to-face, or telephonically. Interview is the most used data collection method in qualitative research studies.

Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:9) are of the view that the process of data collection is of critical importance to the success of a study. These authors caution that without the quality of data collecting techniques, the accuracy of the research conclusion is easily compromised. The researcher used interviews because the respondents were more willing to talk than to write and she explained explicitly the purpose of the investigation and made some adjustments on what information she wants.

. This study used questionnaires and interviews as a research instrument. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used for data collection and data analysis. The researcher used descriptive data analysis and interpretation in order to summarise the main features of the data and offered physical explanation whenever possible. A descriptive research design is merely interested in the description of the phenomenon and its purpose is to gain a broader understanding of a situation which could be a community or people.

In designing the questionnaires, the following guidelines by Neuman (2003:273) were considered:

- The researcher should avoid jargon, slang and abbreviations. The vocabulary must be targeted to the audience.
- The questions asked must not be biased, and confusing.
- The questions must not be on emotional language and prestige bias. The researcher must be aware that words with strong emotional connotations would make respondents reluctant to answer them.
- The researcher must make sure that she/ he avoids leading questions. The reason being that leading questions can make the respondents aware of the

answers that the researcher wants which might not necessarily be a representation of their view.

Furthermore, the researcher must avoid asking questions that are beyond the respondents' capabilities. However, asking questions that few respondents know frustrates them and produces poor quality responses.

Qualitative methods, such as interviews are believed to provide a deeper understanding of social phenomena than would be obtained from quantitative methods. Interviews are more appropriate.

3.6 Personal Interview

In the personal interview, the interviewer (researcher) read questions to the respondent in a face to face setting and recorded the answers as narrated by the respondent. The researcher recorded the response as the respondent talked. Additionally, the researcher recorded the respondent's answers exactly as expressed.

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:87) the advantages of personal interview are: firstly, when responses are noted as the interview progress, it facilitates data analysis since the information is readily accessible and already classified into appropriate categories by the interviewer. Secondly, if note taking is done as the interview progresses, no information will be left out owing to forgetfulness or any other kind of omission.

It must be noted that the decision to use both types of questions was taken, in order to reap the benefit of the strength of both types. Thirdly, the respondent has a right to choose the language he/she feels comfortable when being interviewed. In each interview, the language in which the respondent felt comfortable to answer questions was used.

Another most important aspect of the interview was its flexibility. The interviewer had the opportunity to observe the subject and the total situations in which they were responding. In this interview format, the response rates were very high. Personal

contact increased the likelihood for the individual respondents to participate and provide the desired information in a non-threatening environment.

3.7 Data Presentation and Analysis

Data obtained from the field was coded and key-punched into a computer and analysed (Mugenda & Mugenda 1999:115). For instance, if responses anticipated are “Yes” and “No”, one would have to assign the number 1 to Yes and 0 to No or vice versa. This method works very well when the researcher uses assigning numbers to responses to easily accomplish the items or questions in a close-ended questionnaire.

The data collected was analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and content analysis. The data analysed using SPSS was tabulated under the various themes and subheadings, and presented using tables, bar graphs, frequencies, percentiles and generalisations.

Additionally, some of the open-ended responses and interviews were analysed using the content analysis methodology. Neuman (2003:310) defines content analysis as words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes or any message that can be communicated. Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:174) opine that content analysis involves logical groupings of the data with a similar message. In other words, the open-ended questions were scanned to determine words or phrases that were frequently used by the respondents.

The study adopted the same method as the one described above to analyse the open-ended questions.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

It must be known that ethics has become a cornerstone for conducting effective and meaningful research. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999:190) freedom of action involved in research practice can have adverse effects on the participants thereby causing serious problems to the subjects and the community in general.

They observe that for research freedom not to violate the rights of those involved in the research process, research must be guided by unwritten standards and principles. Therefore, ethical consideration must be kept in mind when conducting field work. Respondents must be assured of their rights, including the rights of consent, protection from disclosure of information and respect of their privacy.

As for Neuman (2003:127) she is of the view that even if anonymity is not possible, researchers should protect confidentiality. Neuman regards confidentiality as information that may have names attached to it. Thus the researcher must hold it in confidence or keep it as a secret from the public. The researcher took into consideration the accuracies in data collection and processing, use of appropriate research methodology, appropriate interpretation of the data, accurate reporting, and non-fabrication of data and or criminal misconduct.

3.9 Conclusion

In summary, the researcher concludes this section by emphatically asserting that all the details of the research methods and the justification for using written interviews for data collection have been discussed. The study population, sampling procedure, sample size, sample frame and the issues that arose during the process of conducting this research have also been discussed. The next chapter discusses the presentation, interpretation and analysis of the data.

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data collected from the women who once experienced domestic violence at eNseleni Township. This data collected from the complete structured interview schedule was analysed using tables, pie charts and pertinent comments were made. It is worth mentioning that fifty interviews schedules were completed with only the women who had willingly volunteered their participation by sharing their experiences of domestic violence towards the accomplishment of this study.

4.2. Presentation of the Data and Descriptive Statistics

As indicated earlier on, descriptive research was going to be used. Leedey (1997:3-40) describes descriptive research as a method of research used scientifically in a specific situation. Thus, for purposes of this study, this method was used with the aim of describing all the views of the women who once experienced domestic violence and had availed themselves as the respondents in this study.

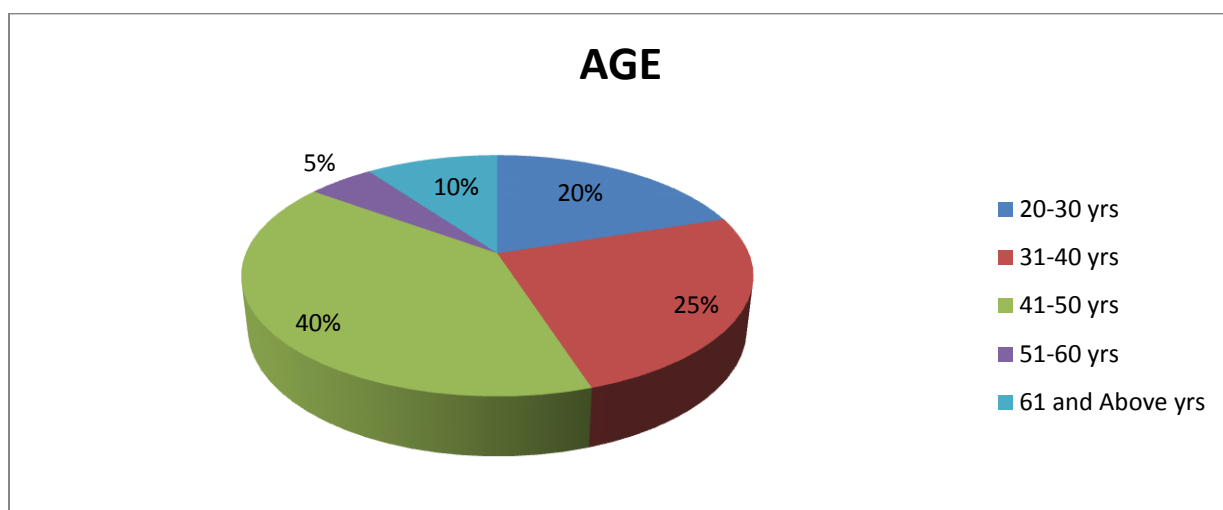
4.2.1. Race

The question on gender was asked in order to verify whether all the races experience domestic violence. The respondents were given the option of choosing from, African, Coloured, Indian, and White. In this way the respondents were at liberty to add their own choices. The findings proved that all (100%) the respondents were African. The researcher felt that it was not important to make a table, bar chart and/or pie chart and thus resolved to present the findings in a content form. These results show that eNseleni is dominated by Africans. Additionally, the results show that Africans are more vulnerable to domestic violence in comparison to other racial groups.

4.2.2. Age

Pie chart 1 presents an overview of the age of all the respondents. This was done in order to ensure that all the age groups are covered in the study. The pie chart summarizes the findings.

Pie Chart 1: Age

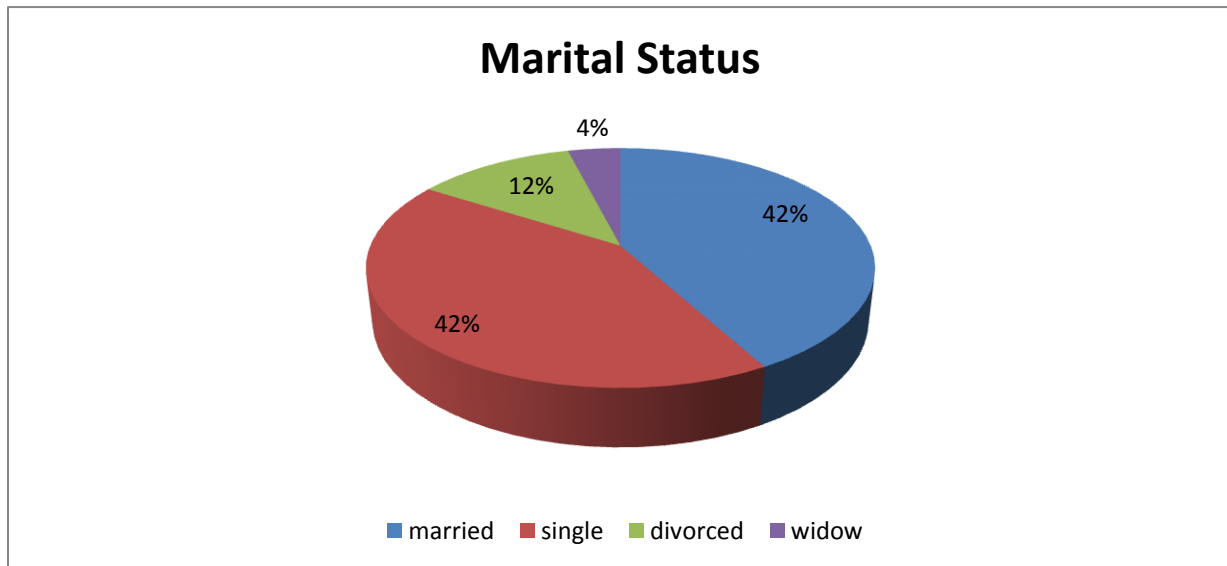


This pie chart shows that the majority of the respondents between the ages of 41 to 50 years are the ones who are highly vulnerable to domestic violence as they are the ones who dominated in the study. They were followed by those in the age of 31-40 who also suffer the same social problem while 20-30 followed very closely in terms of social problems suffered, 61 and above came closely and are also abused and the last group is between the ages of 51-60 years old.

4.2.3. Marital status

A further probing required the respondents to indicate their marital status. This was done in order to ensure that single, married, divorced and widowed respondents were covered in the project. The results in this regard are summarised on pie chart 2 below:

Pie Chart 2: Marital status



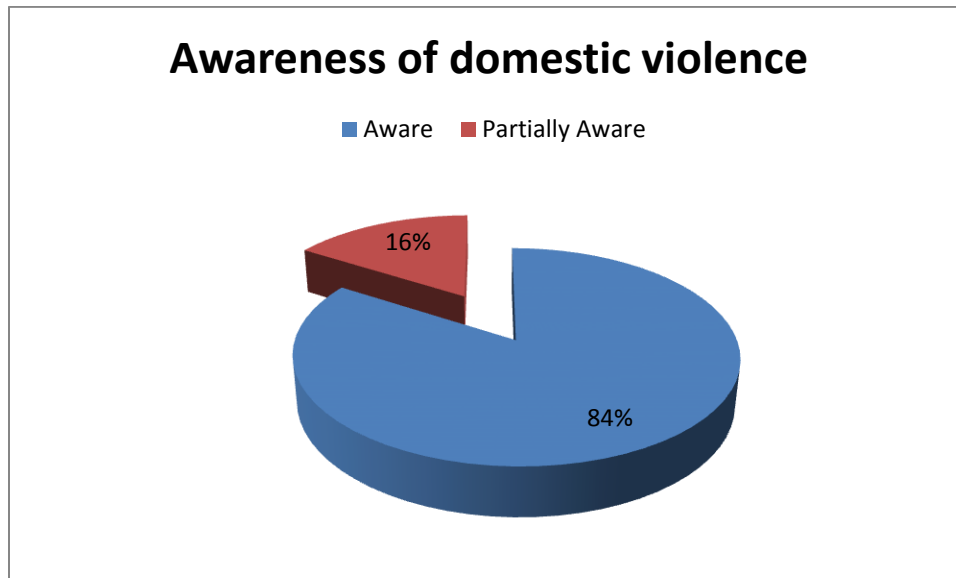
This pie-chart clearly reveals that 21 (42%) of the respondents were married and another 21 (42%) were single. There were 6 (12%) who were divorced and only 2 (4%) was a widow. These findings suggest that women experience domestic violence irrespective of whether they are married or have never been married. Additionally, those who divorced might be the cause of domestic violence.

Table 1: Type of qualifications

Qualification	Number of People	Percentage %
Honors	14	28%
Junior degree	14	28%
Certificate	10	20%
Higher diploma	6	12%
Diploma	6	12%
TOTAL	50	100%

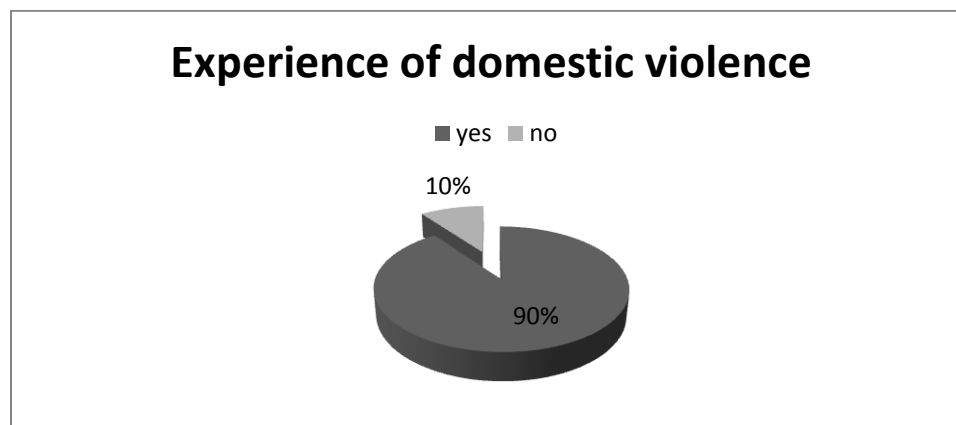
The above table reveals that the majority of the respondents had honors and junior degree qualifications, while only 10 (20%) had a certificate qualification. Six (12%) had higher diploma and another 6 (12%) had diploma. These findings suggest that women who are experiencing domestic violence are generally educated.

Pie Chart 3: Awareness of domestic violence



This pie chart reveals that the majority constituting a total of 42 (84%) of the respondents are aware of domestic violence in the area. 8 (16%) of the respondents are partially aware of domestic violence. This study concludes that a high number of the women respondents are aware of domestic violence and have experienced it in their own lives.

Pie chart 4: Experience of domestic violence



The pie chart above shows that the majority constituting a total of 45 (90%) of the respondents have experienced domestic violence before and only 5 (10%) reported that she sometimes experiences domestic violence. This study concludes that all the women respondents have experienced domestic violence in their lives. These findings suggest that women are at high risk of being abused by their spouses.

4.2.4 Types of domestic violence experienced by women

It must be known that when it comes to domestic violence, one of the premises on which women abuse is based is cultural belief or values which suggest that a woman must be submissive to the head of the family and that her role is to stay at home and look after the children and do family chores. Based on the above reason, this study wanted to establish whether there are any other reasons apart from this which account for the prevalence of domestic violence. The results are discussed on the following table.

Table 2: Type of domestic violence experienced (N=50)

Type of abuse experienced	Number of People	Percentage %
Physical violence (battered)	45	90%
Verbal abuse (insults)	42	84%
Sexual abuse	42	84%
Emotional abuse	42	84%
Financial abuse	38	76%
Raped	15	30%
Hijacked	5	10%

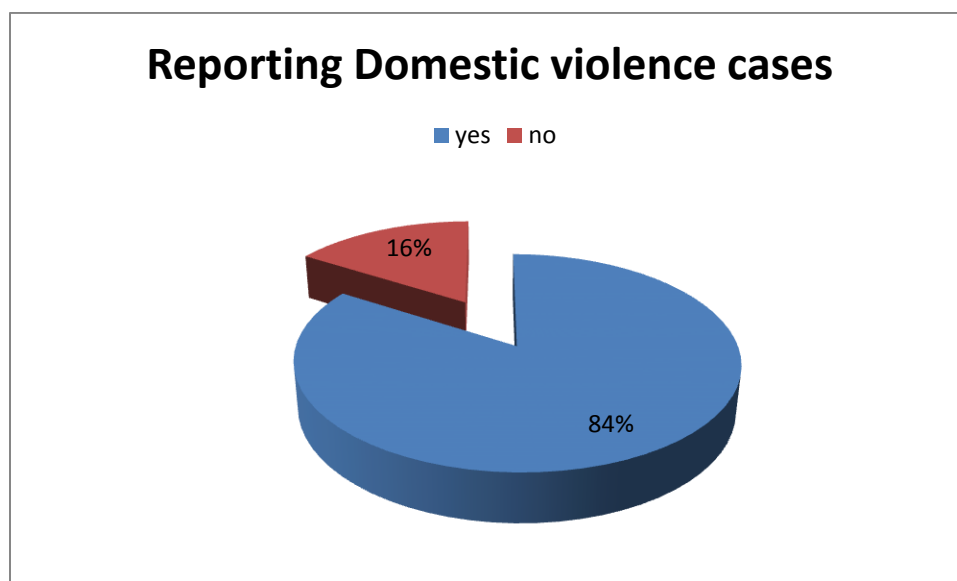
❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

The table above illustrates that the different types of domestic violence cases occurring in the area against women and they are also recorded in the order of their frequencies. The theme that featured most is physical abuse which constitutes 90% of the total responses. It is followed by verbal abuse (insults), sexual abuse with 84%, emotional abuse with 84%, financial abuse constituting 76%, raped constituting 30% and hijacked with 10%. From these findings, it can be deduced that there is a high rate of domestic violence in the area which women residents experience in different forms.

4.2.5 Reporting cases on domestic violence

It was important in the study to establish whether the victims of domestic violence report their cases or not. This was meant to identify the institution or person who handles domestic violence issues and to measure the awareness of women rights by those who are victims of domestic violence. The pie chart below summarizes the findings.

Pie Chart 5: Reporting cases on domestic violence



The above pie chart clearly indicates that the majority totaling 42 (84%) of the respondents have reported their cases on domestic violence and only 8 (16%) did not report their cases. These findings show that a high number of women who experienced domestic violence report their cases to various institutions and/or persons responsible for the handling of human rights violation matte.

Table 3: Place where abused people report their cases

Place	Number	Percentage
Police Station	38	76%
Health care Centre	32	64%
Family	27	54%
Community elders	27	54%
Church elders	25	50%
Colleagues	7	14%

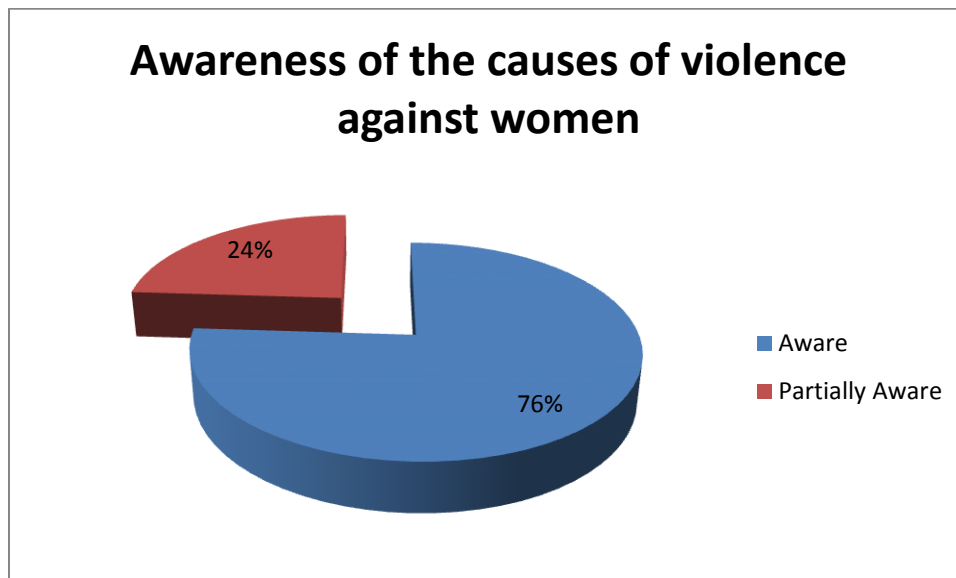
❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

Table 3 illustrates that 38 of the respondents, constituting 76 percent of the total sample stated that they report cases on domestic violence at the police station. Thirty two (32) of the respondents constituting 64percent of the total sample indicated that they report their cases at the health care Centre, while 27 of the respondents constituting 54 percent of the total sample indicated that they report their cases to family members, 27 of the respondents constituting 54 percent of the total sample report cases of domestic violence to community elders. Twenty five respondents constituting 50 percent of the total sample report their cases of domestic violence to the church elders. Finally, a total number of 7 of the respondents constituting 14 percent of the total sample report their cases to colleagues.

4.2.6 Awareness of the common causes of violence against women

It was important in the study to establish the common causes of violence against women in the area. This was meant to ascertain the possible causes of violence and then establish whether there could be a mechanism that can be used to forestalling the occurrences of such. The pie chart below summarizes the findings.

Pie Chart 6: Awareness of the common causes of violence against women



This pie chart indicates that the majority of the respondents totaling 38 (76%) are aware of the causes of violence against women. Twelve (24%) are partially aware of the causes of violence against women.

Table 4: Common causes of violence against women (N=50)

Common Causes	Number	Percentage
Relying on the support of a man	45	90%
Lack of sexual intimacy	42	84%
Lack of finances	38	76%
Sexual violence	38	76%
Traditional practices	30	60%
Race and sexual coercion	28	56%
Prostitution and trafficking	22	44%
Arguments over minor things	20	40%
Watching pornography	18	36%

❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

The table above summarizes the common causes of violence against women in the order of their frequencies. The cause that features most is reliance on the support of the man which constituting 90% of the total responses. It is closely followed by the lack of sexual intimacy with 84% while the lack of finances and sexual violence constituting 76%. Traditional practices constituting 60% of the total sample of the responses while race and sexual coercion scored 56% of the total sample.

It is noted that prostitution and trafficking scored 44% of the total sample of the responses while arguments over minor things recorded 40%. Only watching pornography recorded 36% of the total sample of responses. From this data, it is evident that violence against women is a problem in the area. Additionally, the findings revealed that there are causes of domestic violence against women in the area.

4.2.7 Perpetrators of domestic violence against women

The respondents were asked to respond in reference to those who are perpetrators of domestic violence. A number of perpetrators emanated from the respondents. Here are some of the perpetrators that emerged.

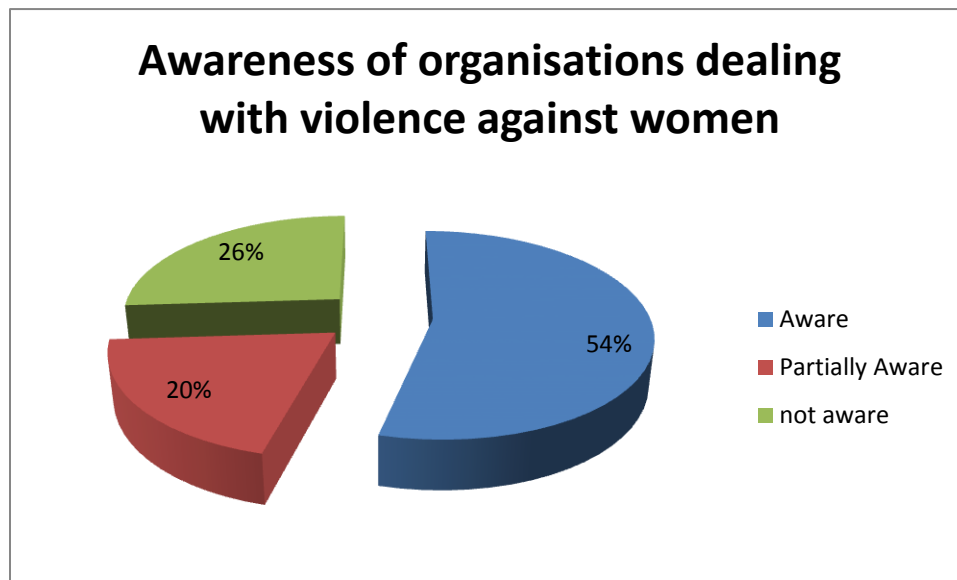
Table 5: Perpetrators of domestic violence against women

Perpetrator	Number	Percentage
Husbands	50	100%
Men	48	96%
Grandfathers	48	96%
Grandmothers	48	96%
Policemen through bribery	38	76%
Male in-laws	35	70%
Step children (especially males)	27	54%

❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

In the table above, the theme that was recorded was husbands and recorded 100% while men recorded 96% and grandfathers recorded another 96%, grandmothers recorded another 96% and only policemen who receive bribery recorded 76%. Fourteen (70%) were male in-laws who perpetrate violence against women and only 27 (54%) are step children (especially males) who are perpetrators of violence and abuse against women. From this data, it is evident that there is violence against women in the area of eNseleni which needs urgent attention.

Pie Chart 7: Awareness of organisations responsible for dealing with violence against women



The above pie chart clearly indicates that twenty seven (54%) of the respondents which is the majority of the respondents are aware of organisations dealing with violence against women. Thirteen (26%) of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of the availability of organisations dealing with violence against women and only 10 (20%) were partially aware. These findings suggest that there are organisations dealing with violence against women. Additionally, the findings might mean that women are generally supported and protected by the laws of our country.

4.2.8 Organisations dealing with cases on violence against women

Even though the respondents identified organizations that are in existence in the area that are responsible for the raising of awareness on violence against women, there is still a need to increase awareness in the area as there is a high rate of cases of violence against women.

Table 6: Organisations dealing with cases on violence against women

Organisations	Number	Percentage%
SAPS 10111	38	76%
People opposing women abuse (POWA)	33	66%
Legal AID SA	30	60%
Lifeline	30	60%
Rape crisis	25	50%
Chief	5	10%

❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

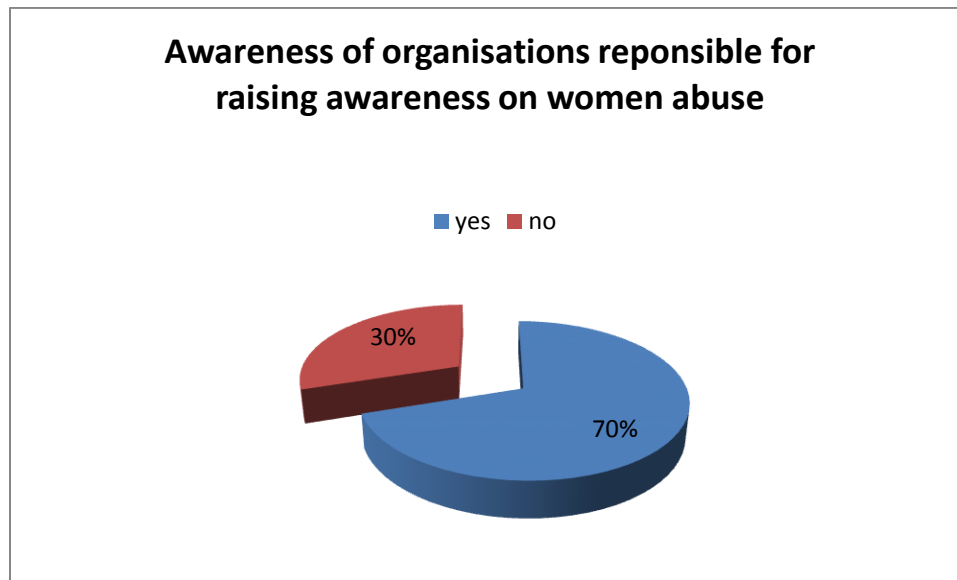
Table 6 illustrates that 38 of the respondents, constituting 76% (38) of the total sample are aware that SAPS 10111 is responsible for stopping and protecting women against violence in the area. Thirty three (33) of the respondents constituting 66 percent of the total sample indicated that people opposing women (POWA) are responsible for stopping violence against women and 30 of the respondents, constituting 60% of the total sample stated that Legal Aid SA is responsible for fighting against women abuse.

These findings suggest that there are organisations responsible for dealing with cases on violence against women in the area of eNseleni. In other words, the results suggest that eNseleni has all what it takes to protect women against violence.

4.2.9 Awareness of organisations responsible for violence against women

The respondents had to indicate whether there are organisations responsible for awareness of violence against women in the area. This question was meant to identify those organisations and observe whether they are known in the community or not. The results are summarized in the following pie chart.

Pie Chart 8: Awareness of organisations responsible for violence against women



The above pie chart clearly indicates that eleven of 35 (70%) of the respondents which is the majority of the respondents are aware of organisations which are responsible for raising awareness of violence in the area. Only 15 (30%) were not aware of the organisations raising awareness of violence against women in the area. In a nutshell, these findings indicate that there are organisations responsible for raising awareness on violence against women. This fact notwithstanding more work still needs to be done in the marketing of all the organisations to the residents of eNseleni.

Table 8: Organisations responsible for raising awareness on violence against women

Organisations raising awareness	Number	Percentage
Social welfare	35	70%
Social workers at Alton	30	60%
SAPS	30	60%
Sinakhokonke	25	50%

❖ *The table above represents multiple responses*

Table 8 illustrates that 35 of the respondents, constituting 70% of the total sample are aware that Social Welfare is responsible for raising awareness on violence against women in the area. Thirty (30) of the respondents constituting 60 percent of the total sample indicated that Social Workers at Alton are responsible for raising awareness on violence against women and another 30 of the respondents constituting 60 percent were aware that SAPS is responsible for raising awareness on violence against women. Lastly, 25 of the respondents, constituting 50 percent of the total sample indicated that Sinakhokonke is the organisation responsible for raising awareness in the area. These findings suggest that there are organisations responsible for raising awareness of violence against women in the area.

4.2.10 Services needed to improve health of women and children in the area

The respondents were required to give suggestions on how to eradicate violence against women in the area. The following views emanated from the respondents:

- a) Policemen should be deployed in the area that would patrol day and night;
- b) Women should be taught and encouraged to be self-reliant instead of relying on men;

- c) Women should be taught how to defend themselves in case they are battered by their husbands;
- d) Women to be educated to avoid them being abused by men;
- e) Put rape crisis centres in the area and a psychologist centre needs to be established;
- f) There is an urgent need for social networks for women;
- g) Violence against women should also be taught in schools;
- h) Perpetrators of violence against women should be put in jail forever;
- i) Men should be made aware of the implications of violence against women;
- j) All men who are in possession of firearms in the area should hand over their firearms in the police station every day;
- k) There is an urgent need for leaders' forum like counselors, priest etcetera where women can also report cases related to violence against women;
- l) Organisations dealing with drug abuse are needed in our community; and
- m) Advocacy on women's rights and protection should also be considered.

4.3 Conclusion

The findings above indicated that there was domestic violence experienced by women, and most of them were aware of it. Moreover, it is so prevalent that there is a high rate of gender-based violence against women at eNseleni area. However, the services indicated above can help to eradicate the problem.

CHAPTER 5

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the salient outcomes of the study, offers conclusions and recommendations on how domestic violence against women can be eradicated. Additionally, this chapter discusses and interprets the analysis made on the data collected from women who have been victims of domestic violence. This chapter also interprets and discusses the data collected to ensure that all the objectives and the research questions have been addressed adequately. It is worth mentioning that this study was guided by the research objectives namely, to establish whether there are women who experience violence in the area, to examine the nature and causes of the prevalent domestic violence in eNseleni, and to establish specific and relevant strategies that can help combat violence against women in the area.

5.2 Restatement of the Objectives

The objectives of the study were:

- 5.2.1 To establish the factors which lead to gender-based violence in eNseleni;
- 5.2.2 To understand who perpetrates this kind of violence;
- 5.2.3 To establish the impact of gender-based violence on the victims and society at large;
- 5.2.4 To establish the extent to which local structures or institutions try to curb this violence; and
- 5.2.5 To propose possible solutions to this scourge.

5.3. The Findings of the Study as per Objectives

5.3.1. Awareness of domestic violence against women in the area

It is worth pointing out that the findings reveal that all (100%) the respondents are aware of domestic violence against women in the area. The findings further revealed that almost all (94%) of the respondents have experienced domestic violence before and only 3 (6%) reported that they sometimes experienced domestic violence.

In other words, all the women respondents have experienced domestic violence in their lives. These findings suggest that women are at high risk of being abused by their spouses. In order for the respondents to show their understanding of violence against women, they indicated the following occurrences which relate to abuse against women.

The findings have shown that women are physically abused which means they are battered while others experience verbal abuse which means they are insulted by their partners. Moreover, the results have shown that other women are abused sexually while others are suffering from emotional abuse. The study also revealed that some women suffer from financial abuse while others are suffering of repeated rapes. Lastly, there are women who were once hijacked. The views of the respondents concur with Vetten (2014) views to the effect that there are different types of family relationships and domestic violence which takes a range of many forms. For example, there is physical and sexual abuse.

Emotional, verbal and psychological abuse, described by the Act as consisting of a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct, repeated threats or the repeated exhibition of possessiveness or jealousy which constitutes a serious invasion of the complainant's privacy, liberty, integrity and security. There is also controlling behavior such as intimidation, harassment, stalking, damage to property and entering the victim's home without permission.

5.3.2. What is the nature and extent of violence experienced by women?

With regard to the causes of the prevalent domestic violence against women in the area, the findings revealed that the majority of the respondents (84%) are aware of the causes of domestic violence against women. Only (16%) is partially aware of the causes of violence against women. The respondents were asked to identify those causes of domestic violence against women they were aware of.

It was revealed that the common causes of domestic violence are: relying on the support of a man, lack of sexual intimacy, lack of finances, sexual violence, traditional practices, race and sexual coercion, prostitution and trafficking, arguments over minor things, and watching pornography. From this data, it is evident that violence against women does exist and is a problem in the area.

Additionally, the findings revealed that there are causes of domestic violence against women in the area. The literature review, on the other hand, showed that physical and sexual violence against women are usually shaped by attitudes and social norms, gendered inequalities of power. Thus there is normally constant pressure on boys to behave in sexually aggressive ways whilst girls are routinely objectified and this constitutes a sexual double standard which polices girls' sexual and intimate involvements. Moreover, girls are compelled to accommodate male 'needs' and desires (Hird & Jackson, 2001 & Tolman et al., 2003).

All the following were cited as gender-based violence against women: verbal abuse, harassment and sexual abuse. Although there is some understanding of gender disparities and gender-based violence overall awareness, information and knowledge about gender differences and GBV was lacking. There is reluctance to report incidents of GBV to concerned authorities for various reasons.

In addition to the above information, the findings further reveal that there are perpetrators of domestic violence in the area. These perpetrators of domestic violence against women are: husbands, men, grandfathers, grandmothers, policemen, male in-laws and step children (especially males).

5.3.3. Can something possibly be done to combat domestic violence in the area?

It must be mentioned that 70% of the respondents which is the majority of the respondents indicated that there are organisations which deal with domestic violence in the area. Only 30% of the respondents indicated that they were not aware of the availability of organisations dealing with violence against women.

The findings prove that there are organisations which are used as a strategy to reduce violence against women in the area. These organisations are: SAPS 10111, people who oppose women abuse (POWA), legal aid SA, lifeline, rape crisis and the chief.

The literature review, on the other hand, revealed that empowering magistrates to order the abuser (or respondent) not to commit any act of domestic violence (nor engage anyone else to perpetrate such behaviour), nor enter the family home or his/her partner's workplace can help reduce violence. Respondents may also be instructed to leave the residence while continuing to pay rent or mortgage as well as providing money for food and other necessary household expenses. In some circumstances, the respondents may be prevented from having contact with a child or children.

In addition, courts may order the police to remove the respondent's guns or other dangerous weapons, as well as provide a protective escort to the victim (or applicant) while she fetches clothing or other personal items from the home and thus make it obligatory for the police to assist complainants in domestic violence cases and provide mandatory oversight of the police's adherence to these statutory obligations.

The police officers' failure to comply with the Act, its regulations or police instructions constitutes misconduct which must be reported to the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) which is the civilian oversight body established in terms of the 1995

South African Police Service Act. The station commander is also required to institute disciplinary action against the police officer(s) concerned (Vetten, 2009).

Additionally, the findings also revealed that 76% of the respondents of the total sample are of the view that there are organisations responsible for domestic violence awareness in the area. Only 24% were not aware of the organisations raising awareness of violence against women in the area. These organisations are: Social welfare, Social workers at Alton, Social Worker's organisations, SAPS, and Sinakhokonke. In a nutshell, these findings indicate that these organisations are responsible for raising awareness on violence against women. This fact notwithstanding, more work needs to be done in the marketing of all the organisations to the residents of eNseleni.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

Based on the findings of the study, a range of general recommendations towards improving the awareness and eradication of the abuse of women in the area are provided below. These recommendations aim to stimulate thought and discussion about the path that needs to be taken towards protection of women and their rights. Lastly, the first part looks at the recommendations and the second part looks at the conclusion and shows the way forward. The following views emanated from the respondents:

5.4.1 Deploy policemen in the area

The respondents suggested that policemen must be deployed urgently in the area as this will benefit women who are at risk of abuse at any given time. The respondents strongly believe that policemen would be the first in the scene and would be in a position to catch the perpetrators of violence on the spot. Ongoing awareness campaigns are needed in order to promote gender sensitivity and prevention of GBV.

5.4.2 Women should be taught and be encouraged to be self-reliant instead of being reliant on men

There is an urgent need for women to educate themselves instead of relying on men financially. The respondents felt that women should work with their hands in order to

earn a living rather than expect to be provided by the husband. It is believed that if women were to work and earn their own money, husbands might find it difficult to boast and enslave them. Therefore a healthy interaction between men and women is encouraged. It is believed that this will help to remove gender stereotypes and prejudices.

5.4.3 Women should be taught how to defend themselves in case they are battered by their husbands

There is an urgent need for women to be taught how to defend themselves in case they are battered. For example, women are not supposed to acquiesce when battered because they can be hurt profusely. In reality, women should do something to avoid being injured. They need to be taught how to escape the danger of being hurt especially when they are beaten by a man under the influence of alcohol. This can be achieved through the introduction of orientation programmes.

5.4.4 Put rape crisis Centres in the area

There is an urgent need for the deployment of rape crisis centres in the community. As rape leads to high levels of psychological trauma and when it goes untreated the social fabric, in other words the bonds between people in a community which determine how well the community can function, is eroded. It is believed that rape crisis Centres promotes an end to violence against women, specifically rape and to assist women to achieve their right to live.

5.4.5 Psychologist centre

The respondents felt there is an urgent need for psychological counselors to be deployed in the area. The respondents strongly believe that once psychologists are deployed traumatized and battered victims of domestic violence will get counseling at the right time. Furthermore, it was recommended that open platforms to discuss on safety measures and gender related issues where experts can be invited to provide forums and seminars on GBV on regular basis.

5.4.6 Social networks for women

The respondents revealed that women need to have a social network where cases of domestic violence can be discussed among themselves towards finding solution on the issue. Social networks can break the silence among women who are the victims of such a practice.

5.4.7 Violence against women should also be taught at schools

There is a saying which says “*strike the iron while it is still hot*”. It is true in a sense that if young children especially boys are taught not to abuse women, it is possible that they can grow respecting women. The respondents strongly believe that young people like children, learners and students in tertiary institutions should be equipped with knowledge on gender equity issues for them to be able to forge equal relations with each other.

5.4.8 Perpetrators of violence against women should be put in jail forever

There is an urgent need for the perpetrators of domestic violence against women to be put in jail forever. The respondents felt that if the perpetrators of violence against women are put in jail, the abuse of women by men can decrease tremendously. It is believed that many can take a lesson and never engage themselves in such practices. The government should teach a lesson to men to the effect that all people are equal regardless of gender.

5.4.9 Men in possession of firearms legal or not legal must be reported at the police station

Again, the respondents indicated that all women who stay with men with firearms should report them to the police station as it will ensure their safety. The respondents strongly believe that if firearms are reported regularly, cases of men shooting women would decrease instantly. It is believed that women would not stay under fear and threats caused by the firearms’ presence in the home or house.

5.4.10 Deploy leader’s forums like counsellors and ministers of religion

It is recommended that forums for counselors and pastors etcetera should be deployed in the community where abused women can report the incidences of violence. The respondents revealed that forums for counselors and pastors could help reduce violence against women. They suggested that forums for counselors and pastors could

bring stability and respect between women and men such that a good reputation could be the order of the day between the two genders.

5.5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has revealed that the majority of the respondents are aware of domestic violence in the area. It transpired from the results deriving from the responses of all the respondents all 50 (100%) have experienced domestic violence from their partners.

The results also reveal the types of incidences of violence that have been experienced by women in the area such as: physical violence abuse (battered), verbal abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, financial abuse, rape and hijacking. That people who usually suffer from the negative impact of gender based violence are children or young adults, women and lastly men.

The study established that the common causes of gender-based violence are: poverty, abuse of power, punishment, social pressure, criminal element, sexual orientation, poor relationship and lastly, unemployment. The study also established that the majority of the respondents report the incidents of abuse which are represented by 17 (85%) respondents of the total sample. The findings also revealed that institutions and/or people where incidences on violence against women can be addressed as: police station, health care Centre, family members, community elders, church elders and colleagues.

When it comes to the awareness of the common causes of violence against women, the findings revealed that the majority of the respondents totaling 15 (75%) are aware of the causes of violence against women. Five (25%) of the respondents are partially aware of the causes of violence against women. It means that all the respondents are aware of the causes of violence against women.

The findings also revealed the common causes of domestic violence against women such as: relying on the support of a man, lack of sexual intimacy, lack of finances,

sexual violence, traditional practices, race and sexual coercion, prostitution and trafficking, arguments over minor things, and watching pornography. Additionally, the findings further established that the perpetrators of domestic violence in the area are: husbands, men, grandfathers, grandmothers, policemen, male in-laws and step children (especially males).

Lastly, the study also established the recommended strategies that could be employed to reduce violence against women in the area. The organizations used to reduce violence against women in the area are: SAPS 10111, People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), Legal Aid SA, Lifeline, Rape Crisis and chief. Additionally, those organisations responsible for raising awareness on violence against women are: Social welfare, Social workers at Alton, Social Worker's organisations, SAPS and Sinakhokonke.

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7. COVERING LETTER FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear respondent

This questionnaire forms part of my Master's research titled: **CAUSES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AT ENSELENI COMMUNITY** at the University of Zululand. You have been selected by a snowball sampling strategy from the population of eNseleni. Hence I invite you to participate in this investigation. The aim of the study is to investigate and critically examine the causes of violence against women at eNseleni area. The findings of the study will benefit the community at large.

You are kindly requested to partake in this survey question comprising of two sections. No foreseeable risks are associated with your involvement in this study which is for research purposes only. The questions will take approximately 10 minutes to answer verbally. You are not required to tell me your name however indicating your age is very important because it will help a lot during comprehensive analysis of data. All information received from this interview will be used for research purposes only and will remain confidential. Your participation is voluntary. You have the right not to answer any questions if so desired or to withdraw your participation without penalty at any time.

Thanking you in advance.

Mrs.N.M.Mkhize (The Researcher)

7.1 Questionnaires

Strictly confidential

Causes of gender-based violence against women at eNseleni community: Mrs N.M. Mkhize.

All information will be regarded as confidential and no personal details of any woman/respondent will be mentioned in the findings, nor will any of the results be related to any particular person.

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Draw a cross in the block that expresses your opinion most accurately.

1. Race

African	
Coloured	
Indian	
White	
If other, please specify	

2. Age

20-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51-60	
61 and above	

3. Marital status:

Divorced	
Single	
Married	

4. Level of education

Certificate	
Diploma	
Higher diploma	
Junior degree	
Honours	
Masters	
PhD	

SECTION B:
AWARENESS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

5. Are you aware of domestic violence against women in the area?

Aware	
Partially aware	
Not aware	

6. Have you ever experienced domestic violence as a woman?

Yes	
Sometimes	
No	

7. What kind of domestic violence have you ever experience?

.....

.....

.....

8. What was the cause of the violence?

.....

.....

.....

9. Who were you involved with in the violence?

.....

.....

.....

10. Did you report the violence against you?

Yes	
No	

11. If you reported the case, where did you report?

.....

.....

.....

12. Was there any actions taken against the victimizer?

Yes	
No	

13. What kind of action was taken?

.....

.....

.....

14. Are you aware of the common causes of domestic violence against women?

Aware	
Partially aware	
Not aware	

15. If aware, what are the common causes of domestic violence against women?

.....

.....

.....

.....

16. Who are the perpetrators of domestic violence against women?

.....

.....

.....

17. Are you aware of **helpful organisations dealing with violence?**

Aware	
Partially aware	
Not aware	

18. If aware, which organisations are dealing with domestic violence against women in your area?

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19. Is there any organization responsible for raising awareness on women abuse/violence in your area?

Yes	
No	

20. Which organization is dealing with that?

.....

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.....

21. Which services do you think are required to eradicate domestic violence against women in the area?

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ISIGABA A: ULWAZI NGEMPILO YAKHO

Dweba isiphambano esikhaleni ukuchaza umbono wakho ngokucacileyo.

22. Ubuzwe

Ungowesizwe esinsundu	
Ikhaladi	
Owomdabu waseNdiya	
Owebala elimhlophe	
Okunye, chaza	

23. Iminyaka

20-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51-60	
62 nangaphezulu	

24. Isimo Somshado

Wahlukanisile	
Awushadile	
Ushadile	

25. Izinga Lemfundo

isitifiketi	
idiploma	
Idiploma ephakeme	
Iziqu zezinga eliphansi	
Iziqu zezinga eliphakeme	
Iziqu ezisezingeni eliphezulu	
Iziqu zobudokotela	

ISIGABA B:

**UKWEXWAYISWA NGODLAME LWASEMAKHAYA OLUBHEKISWE
KWABESIFAZANE**

26. Ingabe unolwazi ngodlame lwasekhaya olubhekiswe kwabesifazane endaweni yakini?

Unalo ulwazi	
Unolwazi oluncane	
Awunalo sanhlobo ulwazi	

27. Uke wambandakanyeka odlameni lwasekhaya njengowesifazane?

Yebo	
Mhlawumpe	
Chabo	

28. Nhloboni yokuhlukumezeka osuke wahlangabezana nakho?

.....

.....

.....

29. Kwakuyini imbangela yalokhu kuhlukumezeka?

.....

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.....

30. Ubani obehlangene nalokhu kuhlukumezeka kwakho?

.....

.....

.....

31. Ukhona okewamazisa noma wambikela ngokuhlukumezeka kwakho?

Yebo	
Chabo	

32. Uma ukewabika ngokuhlukumezeka kwakho, ingabe ubike kuphi?

.....

.....

.....

33. Ingabe kukhona izinyathelo zomthetho athathelwa zona umhlukumezi wakho?

Yebo	
Chabo	

34. Zinyathelo zini ezathathwayo?

.....

.....

.....

35. Ingabe unalo ulwazi oluyimbangela yokuhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane ngodlame lwasekhaya?

Nginalo	
Nginalo kancane	
Anginalo	

36. Uma unalo ulwazi, yiziphi izinto eziyimbangela yokuhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane ngodlame lwasekhaya?

.....

.....

.....

.....

37. Wobani abayimbangela yodlame lwasekhaya olubhekiswe kwabesifazane?

.....

.....

.....

38. Zikhona yini izinhlangano ezinikeza ngosizo ngokhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane ozaziyo?

Zikhona	
Angiqondisisi	
Angizazi	

39. Uma zikhona ozaziyo, yiziphi ezilwa nokhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane endaweni yangakini?

.....

.....

.....

40. Zikhona yini izinhlangano eziqwashisa ngokhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane endaweni yangakini?

Yebo	
Chabo	

41. Yiziphi ozaziyo ezisebenza ukuqwashisa ngokhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane?

.....

.....

.....

42. Ucabanga ukuthi yiluphi usizo oludingekayo ukuqeda udlame lwasekhaya olubhekiswe kwabesifazane endaweni yangakini?
