MEN`S REASONS FOR ABUSING THEIR SPOUSES IN THE UMBUMBULU DISTRICT OF KWAZULU-NATAL

By

THOKOZANI GOODNESS JALI

9605663

A research dissertation submitted in fulfilment

Of the requirement for the degree of

MASTERS IN SOCIAL WORK

In the

School of Applied Human Sciences

In the

College of Humanities

University of KwaZulu-Natal

Supervisor

Professor Vishanthie Sewpaul

November 2014

DECLARATION

I Thokozani Goodness Jali, declare that this dissertation is my own

work. It is submitted for the Degree of Masters in Social Work at the

University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN).

This dissertation has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at any other university

Signed …………………   Date ……………………….

Thokozani Goodness Jali

As the candidate's supervisor, I approve the submission of this thesis.

Signed …………………………..   Date …………………………

Professor Vishanthie Sewpaul

DEDICATED

To

My husband …Bhekinkosi Sydney Doyisa……………..

And our child

Andisiwe Doyisa

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER TWO   LITERATURE REVIEW

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND FRAMEWORK FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER SIX: MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

ABSTRACT

Domestic Violence is regarded as an international public health and human rights issue.

This study focuses specifically on domestic violence perpetrated by men against women. The research was located in UMbumbulu in the Southern area of Durban-KwaZulu Natal. The researcher used qualitative research method to obtain rich deeper interpretation of domestic violence. Individual in-depth interviews were used from availability and purposive sampling strategies which were used in this study to identify participants within the caseload of UMbumbulu Magistrate's Court. Participants were purposively selected who met the criteria of being married men between the ages of 21-40 years and found guilty of domestic violence.

This study focuses on the perspectives and attitudes of rural men on domestic violence within UMbumbulu area. This approach allowed for a deeper exploration and understanding of how men viewed violence against women in a broader context. The major themes that emerged from the study inter-alia were:
Violence as an expression of masculinity, Patriarchal thinking - defining roles and duties of men, 'She made me to do it', Unemployment Masculinity and domestic violence, Unemployment, poverty and domestic violence, Interference from in-laws, Witnessing violence, Partner seeking assistance (private and family matter)

It was clear from the study that many programmes were focusing on women and it is recommended that program focus on men as they are the perpetrators of violence.
The study concluded that domestic violence is cutting across irrespective of age, education, religion, class and ethnicity. It concluded that men display forms of power and control, patriarchy.
Based on these findings intervention programmes be implemented to prevent violence against women.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the topic of the study, which relates to men`s reasons for abusing their spouses in the UMbumbulu District of KwaZulu-Natal. The rationale of the study, the research problems, the main aims and objectives, definition of domestic violence, profile of UMbumbulu District, general overview of domestic violence, and potential value of the study are outlined. Social learning and ecosystems theories are introduced as the theoretical frameworks for the study.

Domestic violence is recognized as a health risk for women and a barrier to social and economic development globally and in South Africa. There have been increasing reports of such violence in different contexts such as the family, school, institutions and community. Taking into consideration that domestic violence violates women's and girls' human rights and damages their physical and psychological health, addressing the problem therefore, lies at the collaboration of human rights, public health, judiciary, education and community at large. Domestic violence must be viewed within a context of patriarchy, gender-inequality, stereotypes and attitudes about gender roles, especially those concerning sexuality, masculinity and economic inequality. South Africa is a country where political and social history has produced an environment in which violence, in its many forms, has flourished. Women are subjected to different types of violence, linked to the fact that in many societies, women are constructed as insubordinate and having a lower status than men, a pattern noted globally and locally (Sathiparsad, 2006).

The apartheid regime has left a legacy of social and economic inequality. Women and girls are most vulnerable to the high levels of violence in South Africa, particularly to various forms of domestic violence (Human Rights Watch, 2001). Furthermore, South Africa is one of many highly patriarchal societies where masculinity is associated with dominance, power control and aggression.

1

The country's constitution, noted for being one of the most progressive in the world, recognizes men and women as equal before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds such as race, gender, marital status, ethnic or social origin, belief, culture, language and birth (Reid and Walker, 2005).

The new democracy has thus paved the way to challenge patriarchy and traditional gender hierarchies and has exposed previously hidden sexual practices and other domestic violence forms. Despite these changes, Sewpaul (2011) argues that the post-apartheid rights based constitution has not protected women from sexual harassment, sexual abuse, physical and other oppression. Indeed, she observes a surge in the level of violence against women in the form of family murders, sexual attacks on children, Female Genital Mutilation, infection of women with HIV/AIDS and other abuses.

 The social dynamics leading to the abuse of women fundamentally undermines battle won in the South African constitution and the Bill of Rights in promoting and protecting gender, human and health rights. Osthus (2011) draws attention to the fact that efforts to reduce inequalities between men and women remain fixed on the inferior and subordinate position of women relative to men. In a rapidly changing society like South Africa, where established power relations are being challenged, it is to be expected that constructions of masculinity will change (Sewpaul, 2011).

 General Overview of the study emphasizes the need to explore the attitudes of men, their perceptions and reasons for domestic violence. In sharing this view, Hines and Malley-Morrison (2001) confirm those men's perspectives, understanding of male attitudes and beliefs of domestic violence against women need to be fully explored. Male and females are both affected as perpetrators or victims of violence, but girls and women experience much higher levels of violence, reflecting broader gender inequalities in society. Hines and Malley-Morrison (2001) argue that women are fully capable of using violence in intimate relationships, but at nowhere near the same rates or levels of severity as violence perpetrated by men.

While acknowledging male and female roles in the perpetration of violence, this study focuses specifically on violence perpetrated by men against women, and thus views violence within a framework of heterosexuality. While there may be differences amongst researchers in the terms used, in this study, the term" domestic violence" and "violence against women" are used interchangeably.

Domestic violence is one of the greatest challenges experienced to date.
 It is unique in comparison to any other phenomenon, which has affected people at all social levels at any time in history. It presents a great challenge for South Africa, which has amongst the highest domestic violence rates in the world. Domestic violence affects all communities and takes many different forms. Domestic violence is a situation in which one family member abuses another physically, economically, sexually, financially and psychologically. The person who is the abuser may be a man or a woman and the person being abused may be a spouse, a child or a parent (Connie, 2009).

 This research study is descriptive and qualitative in nature and sets out to consider the reasons for domestic violence and the nature of current responses to this problem. The study looked at the responses of government and non-government organisations, legislations to domestic violence in South Africa, and in other countries and then most particularly in the UMbumbulu area of KwaZulu-Natal. The literature review draws together a wide range of discussions regarding the topic.

1.2   Definitions of domestic violence

World Aid's view defines violence against women as physical, psychological, sexual or financial violence that occurs within an intimate or close family member and that is characterised by a coercive and dominating behaviour. A practical example may include marriage against one's will and so-called honour crimes. Domestic violence can be viewed as an umbrella of wide range of unjust and degrading behaviours.

It has been shown by studies that gender is a contributing factor to domestic violence (i.e. in most case women are the victims and men are perpetrators) and that regardless of race, religious group, ethnic or, disability, class or lifestyle women can still experience domestic violence. Domestic violence is a cycle that is life-threatening, and can destroy the lives of women and children (Public and Commercial Services Union, 2011).

Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) considers domestic violence as any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse. Domestic violence can also take place between homosexual individuals.

This research study follows from my practice placement with the domestic violence Advice Desk for Abused Women in Reservoir Hills, Durban, during my Bachelor of Social Work studies, and as a Social Worker employed in the UMbumbulu area in the Department of Social Development, where I confronted daily incidents of domestic violence that vary in intensity. There are 10 new cases of domestic violence that are reported to the Domestic Violence Court at UMbumbulu currently. Concerns about the high rate prompted the researcher to focus on the factors that contribute to domestic violence in the UMbumbulu area, with a specific focus on why men abuse their spouses.

1.3   Rationale for the study

This study focuses on men's reasons for abusing their spouses in the UMbumbulu area. This approach allowed for a deeper exploration and understanding of how men viewed violence against women in a broader context. The researcher aimed to understand the pattern of domestic violence.   South Africa is no exception as researchers such as Bassadien and Hochfeld (2005), Leclerc-Madlala (2003), Jewkes et al (2001), and Morrell (2001; 2003) highlighted that domestic violence affects all communities and takes many different forms. Because inequality was previously understood to be exclusively experienced by females, efforts to mitigate domestic violence have largely focused on women-centred approaches that advocate gendered responses sensitive to the needs of women (Sathiparsad, 2006).

Most approaches have acknowledged the interconnectedness of masculinity and violence but have considered developing strategies enabling women to antagonize oppression and patriarchy by their spouses. However, over the years, gender has come to be understood in terms of the ways both males and females create gender identities and how social structures mould these identities and gender relations (Morrell, 1998). This approach does not treat females purely as victims and males as perpetrators; rather, it examines gender regimes holistically, whilst acknowledging that in contexts such as the rural area or community, females remain disadvantaged and subject to discrimination (Sathiparsad, 2006). The rationale for including men in efforts to mitigate violence against women has been proposed and further supported by many researchers working in the field of domestic violence.

Given the concentration of most previous research on women's perceptions, experiences and responses to domestic violence and empowerment programmes for women, my emphasis in this research was to explore with participants the reasons behind male perpetrated domestic violence. I have followed Strydom and Fouche's (2002) suggestions that for one to comprehend people's behaviour and response to certain situations we need to know what they mean to them. Investigating meanings underlying behaviour is, I argue, necessary to arrive at an understanding of the high levels of violence in the UMbumbulu District. Being aware of the complexity of masculinities, I have sought to develop a better understanding of the attitudes and behaviour of men in heterosexual relationships and the various influences on their lives which affect their attitudes and behaviour. In doing so, I sought to identify and understand the versions of masculinity practiced by the sample of men in this study.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic makes this study particularly relevant to South Africa given that domestic violence frequently involves sexual intercourse. An estimated 5.6 million people lived with HIV in South Africa in 2009 (UNAIDS, 2010). Data indicates that the HIV positive prevalence rates of domestic violence victims are 10-25 times higher than other groups (Department of Health 2010), pointing to a potential relationship between HIV infection and violence against women (Sathiparsad, 2006).

The above information calls for preventive interventions to urgently address the problem of gender based violence in the country and concluded that inequalities caused by gender are main reasons for the spread of HIV.

This and related studies are discussed in more detail in Chapter Two. Men are particularly vulnerable to traditional gender role patterns and struggle to understand the meaning of their feelings, sexual feelings for others and their sexual orientation. Particularly in a economically deprived area like that where the study was conducted, men often lack basic health information, skills in negotiating sexuality and health services (Digest, 2000). This may be attributed to the apartheid government's policy of separate development which ensured that urban areas were favoured in terms of resources such as those relating to housing, health, welfare and education. Therefore, while this study engages specifically with men in a rural area, in future it will be equally important to engage with urban men as well on domestic violence to gain a better understanding of major influences on attitudes, perceptions of men and behaviour.

The South African government has acknowledged its role in promoting gender equality and has taken several steps in this regard. It is important to view this study in relation to such government efforts to improve the position of women in South Africa. Domestic Violence Act 116 (Government of South Africa, 1998) was adapted as a comprehensive legal remedy to domestic violence in South Africa.
 The Act protects persons in any domestic relationship, whether married, in a same-sex or heterosexual relationship, cohabiting (regardless of the relationship) or parent-child relationship. While the purpose of the Act is to protect persons from abuse, Walby and Allen (2004) draw attention to the range of problems in the applications process, for example, untrained police and court personnel, difficulty in accessing protection orders, the cost of the process, and delays in the court procedures. The realities thus show that the South African legal system and law enforcement has done little to help women stop abuse against men.

According to Machisa (2011), there is an increased rate of domestic violence in South Africa.

This was confirmed by Mr Nathi Mthethwa, South African Police Minister in his annual crime statistics for 2010-2011. He further reported that the average crime rate has decreased and the murder reports decreased by 6.5%. However, the report showed that the rate of women murdered in 2011 increased by 5% in 2011, while at the same time police firmly believed domestic violence remains the country's priority (Machisa 2011).

In the ten years since the 1998 Domestic violence Act (DVA) came into force, domestic violence remains a crime which receives scant attention and is not logged in South African Police Services (SAPS) annual crime statistics. Most domestic violence cases are recorded as assault or assault with the intention to cause grievous bodily harm (Machisa, 2011). Not reporting domestic violence is very problematic.

According to Parthab (2012) places that are considered safe for women and children are ironically seen as dangerous, especially at home is where traumatic events take place. They suffer physically, psychologically and economically. They are unable to protect themselves. They are denied the privileges of being a respected human being who is protected by the Constitution of Human Rights (Parthab, 2012).

According to Parthab (2012) domestic violence continues to be an epidemic globally that kills physically, psychologically, sexually and economically, she further stated that, it is one of the most pervasive of human fights, seeking emancipation from gender inequality and maintain security, dignity, self-worth and the well-deserved right to enjoy democracy.

Moreover when the violation takes place within the home, as is very often the case; the abuse is condoned by the state, society and law-enforcement.
The family is a place where individuals seek love, safety, security and shelter, but as evidence shows for many it is a place that imperils lives and breeds some of the most drastic forms of violence perpetrated on women (Parthab, 2012).

According to a Medical Research Council study, young women are at greatest risk of assault (ranging from slapping to beating with objects and stabbing) and sexual coercion by partners and others (POWA, 2009).

1.4 Potential value of the study

The findings from the present study will contribute towards developing and or improving and sustaining the current domestic violence education and prevention programmes for perpetrators.

This information would also serve to facilitate further research in the planning of strategies towards sustainable behaviour changes among perpetrators. Documenting experiences about the male perpetrators of abuse is a critical step in understanding both their invisibility before the policy makers and the judgmental reactions of those in power to do something about the problem. It is for this reason that the study was conducted.

1.5 Context of the study and community profile of UMbumbulu District

Ethical Clearance to undertake the study was obtained from the Ethical Committee, UKZN Howard College.

The permission to undertake the study was obtained from the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Constitutional Development UMbumbulu, Permission was also obtained from the Court Manager, and written informed consent was obtained from the participants, in this case men who have been found guilty for domestic violence at UMbumbulu Court.

The research context was UMbumbulu, a rural area situated in Southern KwaZulu-Natal which is one of the disadvantaged rural districts in the Province, where most people live in wattle and daub homesteads scattered over the hills and valleys. UMbumbulu Court, which is currently known as the Department of Constitutional Development, is situated at UMbumbulu District.

It is about 15km from Harbour Crossing Mall, Amanzimtoti, in South of Durban, KwaZulu-Natal. The need for the court like uMbumbulu arose from the high rate of crime in the area. UMbumbulu area just forty kilometres from Durban is one of the many rural areas that form part of the metro jurisdiction.The area is amongst the more densely populated in the province and about 11% of the land is allocated to agriculture. UMbumbulu District has an estimated population of Black African 2650, 98.73% with an average size of five persons (Census, 2011).

Research on African and Zulu culture is relevant in view of the fact that 80.9% of the population in KwaZulu-Natal are Zulu-speaking (Statistics South Africa, 2003). Furthermore, concentrating on rural men is appropriate considering that 60% of KZN's population live in rural areas (Statistics South Africa, 2011). The District provides a fairly typical example of an area experiencing the impact of apartheid. UMbumbulu has not escaped the political violence in South Africa of the apartheid era in South Africa. Its population largely comprises the Zulu ethnic group, and has been racked by on-going conflict between two opposing political parties, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress. This culture of violence has permeated all areas of South African society and underpins a tendency to deal with conflicts violently rather than through negotiation and discussion.

The effects that the political violence had on children and youth in disadvantaged African communities include: a rise in juvenile crime, inadequate care during periods of violence, school disruptions and school drop-outs, and children living in constant fear of their lives. Violence has prevented families from fulfilling the basic functions of nurturing and socializing children in a healthy manner. One of the effects of continued violence was that people have become desensitized to it and accepted it as legitimate and, at times, sees it as the only solution (Poudel, 2010).

According to Mafunisa (2009), people based in rural KZN are from poor backgrounds and they lack basic needs and have limited access to clinics. Although clean water is available in the towns, and most of rural population do not have access. Boreholes have been established in some areas and rainwater tanks are used at some schools and households. However, collection of water from local rivers is part of the routine of many rural households. There are no flush toilets and "pit latrines" are used.

Most homes are made of mud, wood and stones, and have thatched roofs, while some are made with building blocks. Many homes do not have electricity and cooking is done using a primus or over an open wood fire. Some homes have televisions which are charged using car batteries. There are small shops selling food to the community.

UMbumbulu District offers few public services other than schools and a limited number of clinics, however, 3 new clinics have been built after 1994. Most schools are under-developed and poorly equipped. In such communities, the level of literacy and socio-economic status is low, and there are few opportunities for school leavers even after 12 years of schooling (Ngcongo, 2003). There are community-based poverty alleviation projects including a food emergency programme offered by various departments including Department of Agriculture, Social Development and Department of Health (Meintjes and Nhlengethwa, 2002).

The Department of Health has also put in place an integrated response to the increasing rates of HIV/AIDS. A noteworthy initiative is the integrated development plan for the area which emphasizes multi-disciplinary planning and implementation teams, inter-sectoral collaboration, and community involvement. The main focus includes improved water and sanitation, and improved infrastructure in relation to roads, telephones and electricity (Chapaqwa, 2010).

UMbumbulu Department of Constitutional Development (Magistrate's Court) is situated near the police station. Other than violence, there is crime in some areas, mostly house-breaking. The people of UMbumbulu like subsistence farming. There is quality of life that cannot be found in an urban environment particularly one where poverty and unemployment are only marginally less likely than in the fertile valleys (Chapaqwa, 2010).

1.6   Research aims and objectives

The overall aim of the study was to investigate men's reasons for abusing their spouses in the Umbumbulu District of KwaZulu Natal. The study seeks to achieve the following three main objectives:

- To investigate the social, cultural, psychological, and economical contributing factors to violence against women.
- To explore the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour of a sample of rural male with regard to domestic violence.
- To make relevant recommendations based on findings.

The study will further endeavour to determine what rural males believe constitutes domestic violence, how they view domestic violence and how they perceive their community views on domestic violence.

Research questions

The key questions addressed in this study are:

- What are the social factors contributing to domestic violence?
- What are the psychological factors contributing to domestic violence?
- What are the cultural factors contributing to domestic violence?
- What are the economic factors contributing to domestic violence?
- What recommendations might be suggested to decrease or prevent domestic violence abuse?

There are two main areas that frame this study. First, it is guided by the perspective that gender is socially constructed, based on a growing body of evidence suggesting that masculinity and femininity are constructed differently according to the social conditions in which people are situated. The two theories are social learning and the ecological systems theory. Social learning theory is based on the belief, and sometimes, on empirical knowledge that women who grew up in violent homes learn to accept or tolerate violence and to expect it in their own adult relationship.

This theory is based on the premise that the abuse of women occurs because of cultural norms that permit the violent behaviour. Violence is seen as something to which both partners have contributed (Connie 2009).

According to Bandura (2000) social learning theory refers to the acquisition of patterns of behaviour that conform to social expectations, learning what is acceptable and what is not acceptable in a given culture. This theory further explains that men who are abusers are more likely to have witnessed or experienced violence in their families of origin. According to this theory, estimates of the proportions of abusive men who come from violent family background have ranged from 57% to 67%. By witnessing or experiencing violence as children, abusers learn through modelling that this is the appropriate way to deal with feelings. They also have little opportunity to learn other, more appropriate skills (Bandura, 2000).

1.7   Social learning theory

Social learning theory (Bandura 2000) states that responses to unpleasant stimuli and coping mechanisms can be learned through modelling. Observation and attention is crucial for behaviour modelling. Secondly, the person who is observing must be aware of the behaviour. Frequent behaviour rehearsal is important to remember the behaviour. Thirdly, the physical capacity to simulate the behaviour is also important. Finally, rewarding yourself after behaviour modelling has been mastered is of high importance; this will strengthen the desire to maintain and find pleasure in that behaviour. Bandura (2000) theorizes that rewards not only motivate a person to action, but also alter the retention of what has been observed, by motivating individuals to mentally rehearse behaviours that have a functional value. Different structures and time or duration of exposure to those structures is a primary source for behaviour modelling. Children who sustain exposure to violent families may have different response to certain stimuli leading to different coping mechanisms than children who are not exposed to violent families.

The belief by abused women that nothing they can do will permit them to escape from their partner's violence has come to be referred as the 'theory of learned helplessness'. This theory has been used to explain abused women's seeming passivity in the face of violence.

Walker (2000), for example, theorizes that learned helplessness is one reason abused women do not perceive that they are able to escape the violent relationship. Due to some criticism against the theory of learned helplessness Gelles and Straus (2001) and others have modified this theory by noting that learned helplessness does not result immediately from abuse, but it is a reaction over time to abused women's realization that the abusive behaviour is uncontrollable. Social learning theory is, in itself, insufficient to explain the phenomenon of domestic violence. For this reason this research study incorporates the ecological systems approach, which is discussed below.

1.8   Ecological systems theory

The ecological systems approach sees the individual as part of a larger system, and interacting with numerous other systems on various levels. The view of the individual as a system constantly interacting with other systems in the environment is referred to as the ecosystem perspective. According to Albert (2007), thinking systematically refers to a way of organizing theory according to a holistic perspective. Taking into account how different systems interact together, and how these interactions affect each other, is referred to as systemic thinking.

Ecosystems perspective has been influenced by ecology which sees the environment consisting of various systems. Systems theory includes the whole environment. According to Halliday (2011), ecosystems are seen as a system of systems, the individual system, the socio-cultural environment and family system. This view enables researchers and practitioners to speculate about the interrelatedness of multifarious systems.

However, men exposed to violent families may not have had opportunity to model anger expression and behaviour styles. Wider social systems and structures, organizations and patriarchy are all seen as the cause of domestic violence (Chetty and Agee, 2009).

The knowledge of perspectives of perpetrators in respect of domestic violence does not occur in a vacuum. On a family level, poverty, unemployment, patriarchy, and the experience of domestic violence from parents can affect the behaviour of men in their adulthood. At the societal level, unemployment and poverty can contribute to domestic violence. At the societal level, environment and the mixed information men receive from observed behaviour leads to them believing that domestic violence is acceptable. At the national level the country's approach to, and the dissemination of information on domestic violence may impact positively on all perpetrators and victims in the country (Chetty & Agee, 2009).

At a religious and or cultural level, victims or perpetrators adopt to a large extent the values and standards set by the religion and culture that they are exposed to, and to the extent that they are exposed to these. People's perceptions and imaginations create God as a male. On the other hand, women do not find affirmation for their gender role identity as being godlike, but rather there is a sense of otherness and of inferiority (Richard, Dayringer & Oler, 2013).

Owino (2009) argues that in the African community; a husband (male) is to be treated as a god and the wife must be devoted to the husband and submission to the husband is a way of life for the African women; this indicates that the position of a male and that of a female is different. Hence, men can do anything that pleases them; the demands of masculinity have resulted in abusive cultures of oppression and violence against women not only in the general society but also within some evangelical circles (Richard et al, 2013).

Gender is not experienced and constructed in a vacuum, but rather in a gendered World, in gendered institutions. In addition to families and workplaces, the school is one institution that creates gender difference and reproduces gender inequality.
 As this study took place within the community context, some comment on gender construction and the roles that society plays in influencing how masculinity develops. Schools, like any institution, are thoroughly gendered in their own organization and practice (Morrell, 1998).

The school as an institution maintains historically reproduced rules, routines, expectations, relationships and rewards and deploys resources and space and actively shapes what happens within it. Gender is pervasively and powerfully implicated in this shaping. Students witness and experience patterns of authority and power among the teaching staff and are subjected to unfair treatment.

1.9   Research Methodology

This study employed a descriptive research design using qualitative methodology. Descriptive studies aim at describing a problem, although such studies move beyond description to examine why the observed patterns exist and their implications (Babbie and Mouton, 2001). This is certainly the case in my study. Within this design, I employed qualitative methods of inquiry. In keeping with my research questions, this approach enabled me to explore the meanings, variations in the data and the perceptual experiences of the participants and in this way I sought to capture their holistic or interconnected nature. The availability of rigorous methods of qualitative inquiry opened up many ways to understanding different aspects of the research topic and to gain insights into the perspectives and experiences of the sample of rural males who participated in this study.

Within the qualitative framework, this study utilized the hermeneutic, interpretive framework with concerns on construction, interpretation and experience of the world by people in their interactions with each other and with wider social systems. The term 'hermeneutics" is derived from the Greek word 'hermeneuein'' meaning to understand or interpret (Patton, 2002).
Hermeneutic researchers use qualitative methods to establish context and meaning for what people do. Using the holistic approach characteristic of the interpretive perspective, through qualitative analysis I was able to link the findings and to explore the multiple relationships among them.

1.10 Overview of the study

Chapter One provides a general overview of the study including the rationale, an outline of policy initiatives and legislation, the theoretical framework guiding the study, the profile of the area, the aims, objectives and the research questions. The research design is explained and a rationale for the qualitative methods is outlined. The concepts used in the study are clarified and the chapter ends with a summary of policies, initiatives and legislation.

Chapter Two reviews the literature on gender violence, providing an overview of the nature, extent, determinants and contexts of domestic violence. Chapter Three reviews the literature on masculinities, Policies and Laws guiding domestic violence, the effects of domestic violence at the society at large and its prevention. This chapter includes trends in the management of domestic violence.

Chapter Four describes the research methodology. The research design, qualitative methods are presented. The process undertaken in each of the four phases of the research is explained, and the methods of data analysis, themes used are analysed are discussed. Issues relating to confidentiality, limitations and the credibility of the study, and ethical considerations pertinent to the study are discussed.

Chapter Five presents and discusses the research findings according to the main themes that are obtained from the collected data. These included male perspectives on the following: Violence as an expression of masculinity, Patriarchy and the challenge to masculinity, Patriarchal thinking - defining roles and duties of men, 'She made me to do it', Unemployment Masculinity and domestic violence, Unemployment, poverty and domestic violence, Alcohol and drug abuse, Interference from in-laws, Witnessing violence, Partner seeking assistance (private and family matter) and Sexual abuse and domestic violence.

Chapter Six summarizes the major conclusions drawn from the study, discusses final implications of the findings are discussed, recommendations with regard to future interventions and further research.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature on domestic violence, and is written in accordance with the research questions listed in Chapter One. In keeping with the aims of this study, this review focuses on male-perpetrated violence against women. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to provide a broader understanding of domestic violence. In order to do this the following will be discussed. Firstly, incidence and nature of domestic violence, secondly statistics of domestic violence globally, regionally, nationally, provincially and locally, thirdly the nature and types of domestic violence and lastly factors that contribute to domestic violence and the conclusion which is linked to social learning theory.

I would like to strongly emphasize that all forms of domestic violence namely: emotional, physical, economic and sexual abuse run as common threads through most abusive situations. In fact, each type of violence shades into and feeds upon the other.

2.2 Incidence and Nature of domestic violence

According to Keepin (2007) a number of international declarations are adopted by different countries to fight the violence against women, children and men. These declarations were adopted to fight for the dignity and worth of a person, and the equal rights of men and women and children. The study by Keepin (2007) indicates that global dimensions of violence are alarming and societies cannot claim to be violence free; the only differences that exist in different societies are the patterns and threads of domestic violence.

Domestic violence statistics are hard to come up with since gender violence is not reported because of fear. However, there is an increased incidence of domestic violence between intimate partners and close-family members.

Keepin (2007) further discussed that the prevalence of male violence in the United States of America is that, the victims of men's violence are mostly other men, accounting for 80% of male violence. Men commit suicide four times more often than women. He strongly emphasized that male teenager's account for 90% of suicides and 6.4 million men suffer from depression annually in the United States, which often goes unrecognised and untreated. He argued that **men** death rates are higher than that of women for all 15 leading causes of death which account for 60% of traffic fatalities, 79% of murder victims, and 95% of workplace fatalities and 99.99.3% of deaths in armed combat and the average lifespan of males is 11% shorter than for females.

The statistics by Keepin justify and validate the necessity of this research study in South Africa focusing particularly in the UMbumbulu District. The study by Keepin on domestic violence shows that such violence is correlated to the gender hierarchy which exists in South Africa where there are strong perception of women being merely objects and not human beings who are in a position to be independent.

Research undertaken by the Medical Research Council of South Africa (2001) conservatively indicated that two in six women in South Africa will be raped in their lifetime and that two in six men in South Africa will rape in their lifetime. Rape Crisis Cape Town (2001) believes that these figures are underestimated 20 times (Moffett, 2001).

2.3 Incidence of domestic violence in South Africa

In 2003 South African Police Services (SAPS) reported about 425 rape cases. The Province of KwaZulu-Natal reported a massive increase in the rate of domestic violence from 2% in 2002 to 20% in 2005 with young women under the age of 19 years at great risk of domestic violence (Vetten, 2005).

Young women getting married at a very young age at the UMbumbulu area as there is cultural practice of *ukuthwala* has been an additional concern.

Ukuthwala in South Africa has been defined as a practice of abducting women or females below the legal age and forcing them into marriage, often after getting their parents' consent. This practice has been widely practiced in rural parts of KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape. The practice is endorsed by some old males from the above areas; they firmly believe it is a cultural practice that should be sustained. However, this practice has received negative publicity nationally and internationally (Ngcongo, 2003).

2.4 Statistics of domestic violence in South Africa

It is difficult to get reliable statistics on violence against women in South Africa. Although the number of reported cases is very high, many cases go unreported. Regarding domestic violence, statistics are almost impossible to access because domestic violence is not in itself categorised as crime. However, according to the Domestic violence Act no (1998) relating to the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 in police stations, it states that all domestic violence incidents must be recorded in a Domestic Violence Register. The incidence of women abuse or domestic violence is particularly underestimated and sometimes challenging to measure because the police lack the basic knowledge of domestic violence, as such, incident of domestic violence where boyfriends or husbands are perpetrators are not recorded. Statistics on violence against women can help to indicate the scale of the problem, and provide crucial information for policymakers and those formulating budgets (National Instruction 1999).

2.5 Nature and impact of domestic violence

A study sample of 200 women on their experiences of domestic violence conducted by Women's Aid at United Kingdom concluded that about 60% of women had left their homes because of fear of murder from their perpetrators (Carney, 2007).
Twenty three per cent admitted experiencing physical violence, six per cent admitted to sexual violence and thirty admitted that the violence was on-going (Carney, 2007).
 Repeat victimization was common – 40% were victimized more than once (Carney 2007).

The culture of male violence against women and sexism was demonstrated. In the post- apartheid era women have done great in getting many basic rights yet in their households they are still the victims of inequality (Carney, 2007).

Loseke (2005) strongly emphasized that domestic violence is a complex issue that has been investigated from many perspectives to determine causes and related factors. He further argued that domestic violence in various forms is an expression and construction of gendered power relations. According to Owino (2009), reports of male-female relationships within the South African context reflect evidence of violence, abuse, suffering and the ugliness of brokenness, linked to structures of oppression, injustices, marginalisation, dehumanization and deaths of women. I argued that being a worldwide crisis, violence and abuse against women calls not only for a sociological or a feminist engagement, but it is everybody's business.

According to Segel and Labe (2003) despite the media coverage on the women abuse, there is a lack of adequate and appropriate social, legal and psychological interventions.

According to Connie (2009) the abuse of women was perceived as 'private troubles' by service providers, as well as society at large for centuries. This perception in turn has implications for the way battered women are treated.

It is clear from the literature that men who batter come from all socio-economic backgrounds, races and religions. This is confirmed by research studies, which have shown that women who are battered are also not restricted to any particular economic, racial or religious groups (Connie, 2009). Gwaga (2001) argued that if one needs to address gender relations, it is self-defeating to address women's roles without simultaneously addressing men's roles both within and outside the family institution. The role of women within the society and family structures is related to the risk of domestic violence as most of the world`s women, particularly poor women lack control over their domestic situations.

According to Nicarthy (2000), the status of women within the cultural and social context has been linked to the prevalence of domestic violence where societies with patriarchal values and practices in which men have sole economic decision-making power and women do not have easy access to legal divorce have high rates of domestic violence. South Africa has a legacy of apartheid, a history of human rights abuses, escalating conflict and increasing levels of violence (Johnson, 2009). According to Osthus (2011), the gender relations that emerged under colonialism and apartheid, found expression in violent forms of masculinity, many intimate relationships were thus characterized by a range of physical violence.

2.6 Types of domestic violence

2.6.1 Physical abuse

According to Sat, 2001 the most obvious form of domestic violence is physical abuse. The perpetrator hits, pushes, kicks, pulls hair, and throws objects (SAT, 2001:2)

Felder (2000) strongly emphasized that one in fifty South African women annually require medical care for injuries due to violence. These physical injuries women experience frequently result in hospitalisation and often leave women permanently damaged.

2.6.2 Sexual abuse

According to the Domestic Violence Act of 1998, sexual abuse can be defined by any act that humiliates, degrades or otherwise deprives the sexual integrity and dignity of the complainant. Many women contract sexually transmitted diseases through this violation. This form of abuse includes rape as well. It is generally accepted that many women do not report rape, especially marital rape.

Sexual abuse may or may not be associated with physical abuse. It may involve pushing; forcing the partner to perform certain coital acts such as oral or anal sex against her will.

The prevention of partner from using birth control or condoms to prevent a sexually transmitted infection such as HIV or gonorrhoea is also a form of sexual abuse (SAT, 2001:2).

2.6.3 Psychological abuse

Difficulties recognising and dealing with this type of abuse have been postulated as the major contributing factor to permanent emotional instability. In this form of abuse the perpetrator uses this as an advantage to intimidate and degrade his partner. He may threaten her or show acts of violence in order to get her to perform undesired acts that are hazardous and demeaning. Repeated threats of suicide can also be used to frighten their spouses in order to make them act against their will. These acts violate and degrade the integrity of women. Repeated complaints and the act of dissatisfaction and insults have been shown by studied to largely degrade self-integrity and emotional pain.

2.6.4 Economic abuse or economic deprivation

Economic abuse or economic deprivation is even more difficult to recognise as a form of domestic violence. It is, however commonly found in domestic situations. Building financial constraints with the intention to deprive the spouse basic human needs and leisure and spending money to your own benefit in order to gain control can be viewed as a form of abuse.

The perpetrator may hold back necessary household money, prevent his spouse from earning money, confiscate the money she may have earned, control all household spending, and spend money only to his own benefit.

For most perpetrators, these forms of abuse are means of establishing control over his wife or partner (SAT, 2001:2).

2.6.5 Femicide

This is defined as the killing of females by their spouses, which can be documented as a separate entity when recording domestic violence (SAT, 2001:2).

2.6.6 Children and adolescents sexual abuse

This refers to the abuse of minors or individuals below the age of majority who are not viable to consent to sexual intercourse. Incest is the most under-estimated form of children and adolescent abuse in most countries. This occurs because of injustice that exists in families (Digest, 2000).

2.6.7 Forced Prostitution

Forced prostitution is the most popular practise in both developed and developing countries. This practise involves abducting young girls against their will for commercial sex exploitation without compensation (Digest, 2000).

Prostitution is considered as a serious crime in South Africa. However, it has become an increasing practise that mostly involves individuals below the age of majority. This practise has done its best to deny young children their right to education. South African Police Services has been on the front line trying to reverse this inhuman act. (Digest, 2000).

2.6.8 Sex-selective abortions, female infanticide and differential access to food and medical care

Sex-selective abortion can be viewed as an early form of gender-based violence and gender inequality. However, this is fairly debatable because it is part of their constitution in other countries that life begins after birth.

Some societies put more value on a male child when compared to a female child as a result female infanticide has been an ancient measure to enable the increased rate of birth for male children. Studies show that this practice is endorsed by certain societies because they firmly believe that countries productivity and development can be catalysed and increased by male-to-female ratio (Digest, 2000).

2.7 Factors that contributing to domestic violence

2.7.1 Cultural

Discussed next are masculine roles that are viewed by feminist theorists as connected to men's abusive behaviours towards the females. The data accumulated from one on one in-depth interview with twelve men in this study indicated ten factors that might have contributed to their abuse of their spouses. These were extramarital affairs, Violence as an expression of masculinity, Patriarchy and the challenge to masculinity, Patriarchal thinking - defining roles and duties of men, 'She made me to do it', Unemployment Masculinity and domestic violence, Unemployment, poverty and domestic violence, Alcohol and drug abuse, Interference from in-laws, Witnessing violence, Partner seeking assistance (private and family matter), Sexual abuse and domestic violence, their partners abuse of alcohol and/or drugs. Although ten factors were identified in this study there are others. Domestic violence can be learned through socialization, gender roles and stereotype; it can be caused by societal upheaval; it is reinforced by an unresponsive legal system; religion, tradition and culture play a role; the media and a complacent society and drugs abuse.

2.7.2 Masculinities and femininities

Both Straus (2008) and Smith 2009) agreed that domestic violence occurs within a broader socio-political context of male oppression of women. They strongly emphasized the importance to explore or investigate the risk factors of women abuse before any intervention. Such oppression pervades all of society, including its institutions and individual, intimate relationships.

In a survey conducted by Broverman (2001) it was found that the healthy mature man was described as very aggressive, dominant, self-confident, independent, active, competitive, decisive, knows the ways of the world, is not easily influenced and when emotional, would always hides it.

(Nicarthy (2000) strongly emphasized that the definition of masculinity is fostered directly and indirectly by all of our institutions, as the church and the government assume the man to be the authoritative and financial head of the household; schools picture males as adventurous, strong and brave in primary readers and high school history textbooks; television shows depict men as violent and powerful (Nicarthy, 2000). Nicarthy further argued that a boy is rewarded for his bravery and physical toughness and ridiculed if he acts like 'sissy', or like a girl or a 'coward'. Burstow (2004) points out those boys may be given a message not to fight, but they are also taught, as a matter of pride, never to let another boy get away with hitting them: "Don't fight, but if you are hit first, fight back" (Nicarthy, 2000).

Nicarthy (2000) describes the connection between traits that are socially attributed to men and their abusive behaviours. She describes this connection that many men, faced with a threat to their masculine image, try to hide their fears in bluff and bluster. They act as if they are confident and strong, independent and competent, regardless of how they feel. Sometimes this bluffer helps them learn to perform tasks well. But when they can't live up to their standards and masculinity, they become violent. Family is another institution where boys and girls are socialised from infancy. It is considered as appropriate and necessary for even very young boys to be active, brave, competitive and strong with gender role stereotypes and the presumed inferiority of women, being "inscribed in our blood" as described by Sewpaul (2013).

2.7.3 Power and control

Flood (1997), argued that, although domestic violence takes a number of forms, it has a specific history of being sanctioned through cultural and social norms that are rooted within patriarchal understanding. He further explained that patriarchy, is the institutionalization of male dominance in both public and private sectors, central in accounting for violence against women and men's domestic violence in families and homes. Gender norms and power inequalities are the only understandable context of men's domestic violence in families (Phungula, 2007).

Males are socialized to assert themselves in the world, as they are expected to be the head of their families and provide financial support for their families. On the other hand women are expected to be gentle, kind, nurturing, supportive, and to accept what they have at their disposal. Women are socialized to think of others first before themselves and that they must provide emotional support for their family. The way men and women are socialized and take up their roles in society, have a great effect on how domestic violence happens. It can be argued that most men believe that power and control can be achieved through violence and as such in most societies it is generally accepted that a man can beat his wife, and a boyfriend can assault his girlfriend (Phungula, 2007).

Usually the woman is easily convinced that she has to be blamed for any domestic violence. She internalizes the blame, as the myths in society promote the idea that women 'provoke the violence'. Most women in society grow up with the mentality that it is their responsibility to make the marriage work. Sometimes family members, friends, professionals, ministers and community members support this type of belief. In situations of domestic violence, the partner or husband asks continuously, "Why do you make me hit you? If you would do as you were told this would not have happened", reinforced by service providers who might ask: "Why does he hit you?" with the very question implying that in some instances there might be justification for the abuse (Phungula, 2007).

This makes her try harder, be gentler, more obedient and cook better meals. Buckenham (1999) says that "since the woman (wife) is not responsible for the violence and the community's reinforcement of those feelings let the man off the hook and allows him to perpetuate the violence with little or no repercussion"

2.7.4 Husband and Wife socialisation in the family or community setting

According to Nwokeiwu (2009), both men and women acquire the characteristics and behaviours prescribed for them, as well as the values considered appropriate for males and females in their various families and communities.

The way children are socialised this influence their attitudes and behaviours regarding their gender roles. Parents treat their children differently even before the children realise that they are physically different; this is evident from the colour of their clothing, boys in blue and girls in pink (Nwokeiwu, 2009). Gilchrist (2003) highlighted that domestic violence cannot be linked with substance abuse since many people who abuse alcohol and other recreational drugs do not ill- treat their family members or partners (Gilchrist, 2003).

2.8 Structural factors

2.8.1 A historical account

Osthus (2011:23) emphasised that "in pre-colonial times, one had to be the head of the homestead to really be a respectable man" respectability was defined primarily in economic terms, with the kraal and its cattle being the centre. Possession of cattle defined success and how could marry, as one could then afford a lobola (pride price) for the bride of one's choice. Success was also defined by the number of children that one had; and the male, as head of the house.

According to Osthus (2011), the patriarch was the symbol and custodian of ultimate power and responsibility in the family and the community. The man, or the father, was an uncontested authority, and with this authority came the responsibility of providing for and protecting woman and children. Power and prestige were very male orientated, with the father at the top of the ladder, followed by the eldest son, then other male relatives and lastly, women and children.

Though women had little status or authority, they were of crucial importance in the running of the homestead in the society. Women's labour was the crucial component in pre-colonial Natal and it was through wives' labour that men could accumulate wealth. Marriage and women were thus essential to men's wealth, and thus to men's achievement of manhood (Osthus, 2011). Linked to the Zulu kingdom, there was also a construction of a man as a warrior.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the Zulu king Shaka had founded the Zulu kingdom and expanded it into a regional empire. Warrior qualities, for example bravery and fighting skills, marked manhood. It is unfortunate that while patriarchy has preserved, it has lost some of the protective responsibilities held toward women.

2.8.2 Poverty

Osthus (2011) strongly emphasizes that within the African continent, poverty is usually mentioned as the main cause for domestic violence, often combined with some specific features of poverty, such as lack of educational opportunities or HIV and AIDS. Also in Durban poverty is reported as an important reason for domestic violence. Goal (2004) emphasises that poverty in South Africa is a legacy of apartheid and argued that the underlying or real reason is apartheid. Trent (2007) argues that poverty is the consequence of macro-economic policies, such as GEAR, which created unemployment.

About 5.6 million people lived with HIV in South Africa in 2009 and data indicates that the HIV positive prevalence rates of domestic violence victims are 10-25 times higher than other groups (UNAIDS, 2013), pointing to a potential relationship between HIV/AIDS and domestic violence.

Most authors thus recognise the importance of structural factors at the structures outside the family in understanding the phenomenon of domestic violence.

2.8.3 Unemployment

Detrimental impact on employment has been linked with domestic violence. With the problems in the country and unemployment being as high as it is and the associated financial problems, the pressures within family life are far greater. When a couple go through difficulties, if someone loses their job, or they have financial problems, it can escalate stress, which can lead to domestic violence and alcohol or drug abuse.

That is an added stress that can push the couple to the "breaking point." (Walby & Allen, 2004). Domestic violence hurts. Aside from the obvious physical and psychological harm to the victims, it also damages the economy because the victim is unable to go to work due to domestic violence.

2.8.4 Low self esteem

Perpetrators may develop problems such as anti-social behaviour. According to Raskind (2001) social and psychological problems are interconnected, making it difficult to diagnose and manage according to the cause. This can lead to serious complications since psychological conditions can impose undesired effect on well-being and social life (Broatch, 2010). The researcher argues that perpetrators are less accepted, and often rejected by their friends.

Such social isolation and rejection can cause cognitive regression and suicidal behaviour.
Gilchrist, (2003) strongly emphasized that perpetrators may experience increased levels of anxiety, may be at greater risk for depression, experience higher levels of loneliness, may start to be less adapted to their environment, and are at great risk for substance abuse. There may be a correlation between low self-esteem and domestic violence.

According to Brooks (2001) self-esteem is a common issue for perpetrators although at times signs of low-self-esteem may be masked by a variety of self-defeating coping strategies, such as frustration, being aggressive and trying to fend off feelings of vulnerability, the use of denial in order to manage the pain they would feel insecurities were acknowledged.

2.8.5 Jealousy

Donald, Ginkel and Landolt agreed that jealousy is one of the factors contributing to domestic violence whereby the husband is having whereby the husband feels threatened by the interaction between his wife and male colleagues or other man (Donald, Ginkel & Landolt, 1996).

2.8.6 Social stress

Failure to maintain balance between work, family matters and leisure has been implicated to result in stress. Poverty and financial constraints can be a contributing factor to social stress (Domestic Violence Awareness and Abuse, 2013).

2.9 Conclusion

All the above factors that contribute to domestic violence can be linked to Social learning theory discussed in chapter one, which suggests that domestic violence is a an acquired behaviour that requires is modelling and enforced by reward and punishment that can be supported by families and frequent exposure to anger behaviours. Studies have shown that children from violent families are more likely to be perpetrators of domestic violence than children from normal families.

CHAPTER THREE: POLICY AND FRAMEWORK FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the effects of domestic violence in a bio-psychosocial perspective on children, women, and at the societal level; the consequences of domestic violence; the current trends in the management and prevention of domestic violence; effects of domestic violence especially on children, consequences; policies and prevention of domestic violence.

3.2 The effects of domestic violence on children

According to Carney 2007, one in every four children documented on the risk register of Department of Constitutional Development lives in households where domestic violence is known to be prevalent (Carney, 2007).

The majority thinks that children are immature to understand the implications of domestic violence against them or in their families. Studies show that children who are exposed to domestic violence suffer a long-term harm including growth retardation and violent behaviour in their adulthood (Ellonen & Noora, 2013).

According to Ellonen et al (2013), children who witness violence within their homes are more likely to struggle with psychological and behavioural problems, than those who do not. She further argued that children who experience violence at the hands of parents and family members are at risk not only for having psychological and behavioural problems, but also for being both perpetrators and victims of violence and aggression in their macro-environment. This concurs with the Social learning theory by Bandura 2001. Few studies have examined how the compound effect of witnessing and experiencing family violence impacts the social, behavioural, and psychological domains of children. In an effort to examine the compound effect of witnessing and experiencing violence, Noora Ellen, conducted a study based on self-reports from over 13 000 children aged 12-13 and 15-16.

The reports described acts of violence that the children witnessed and physical violence they experienced. The children were also asked to describe the level of parental control they perceived their parents to have and any behaviour or adjustment issues they had. Ellen (2013) found that being a victim of abuse and witnessing violence had deleterious effects on the children. However, those who experienced both victimization and exposure had the most significant adjustment problems (Ellonen et al, 2013).

The children who had witnessed and experienced abuse had the poorest relationship with their parents. They were more likely to act aggressively and experience anxiety or depression than children without a history of exposure to victimization. They also reported the lowest levels of perceived parental control, suggesting that children who are abused by parents may behave more delinquently in response to the abuse, or that their parents are less physical or emotional (Ellonen et al, 2013).

3.3 Some of the ways children might be exposed to abuse

Children are who are exposed to domestic violence by seeing or hearing acquire such behaviour. Studies have shown that domestic violence that wakes a child at night has been the one to carry the likelihood of that child being mentally, emotionally, psychologically disturbed. This makes the child acquire traits by intervening and trying to protect his or her siblings and generally behave as an adult. Objects such as broken furniture, glasses and torn cloths and bruises or injuries sustained during domestic violence carries a great harm that may be equivalent to witness the act of domestic violence its self (Ellonen et al, 2013).

Insomnia, bedwetting, poor intelligence quotient and attention span, poor healing and old injuries, eating disorders, antisocial behaviour, nightmares, fear, anxiety, panic attacks, low self-esteem, stress and tension are all symptoms and physical and emotional effects of domestic violence on children (Respect, 2013). Children may sustain long-term emotional harm even when their parents are no longer together.

This occurs when parents are considering divorce and both parents are fighting for the children's custody. Intense and continuous psychological intervention is mandatory in cases like this.

3.4 Nature and impact of abuse on women

In the same study, seventy six per cent of single women who separated reported to suffer a post-separation violence that was mainly in a form of emotional and physical abuse. Women are subjected to serious threats and insults directed to them, their children and families following separation.

3.5 Effects of domestic violence on women

There are many ways in which women can be affected by domestic violence. These include loss of family and friends due to antisocial behaviour, financial exclusion by the perpetrator, loss of work, income and other valuable assets, loss of opportunities, poor mental and physical health, dissertation and impaired reproductive health characterized by infertility and spontaneous abortions if they are pregnant. All aspects of women's life can be affected by domestic violence.

A research that was carried out in women from homeless shelter showed that domestic violence was the reason for homelessness in the majority of women. Most of this women reported sustaining serious injuries and permanent life limiting conditions and disabilities (Walby & Allen, 2004).

3.6 Health

Health is defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as a state of emotional and physical wellness and not merely the absence of disease. Violence, especially against women is against health in that it both degrades emotional and physical wellness of women. Department of health has done its best to take communicable and non-communicable diseases affecting women.

This can be supported by the evidence of declining maternal and child mortality rate. However, women abuse and gender based violence is the major challenge facing the improvement of maternal and child health and social development in the post-apartheid South Africa.

Women abuse and domestic violence has been viewed as a negative effect when it comes to measures proposed by the department of health to prevent new HIV infection (World Health Organization, 2000). Strategies to mitigate this setback have been developed by the National Department of Health. It is mandatory for any health practitioner ranging from primary to tertiary and in public or private practice to report any suspected women or children abuse.

3.7 Consequences of domestic violence

Domestic violence and its consequences have been the main focus of research since the 1970s, despite that, domestic violence is still the major challenge facing developing countries. Information and statistic about this phenomenon have been scarce and seriously underestimated. This occurs because of various reasons. 'I deserve it' theory which states that women decide not to report domestic violence because they feel they deserve to be ill-treated and abused. Second reason is the lack of basic knowledge on what is domestic violence result in serious cases of domestic violence being taken seriously and not documented on the domestic violence register. Third reason is the lack of infrastructure including access to police stations, especially in rural areas where domestic violence is prevalent.

Domestic violence has been considered as one of the county's setback. The exploitation of country's limited resources occurs as a result of hospital admissions from injuries sustained during the incident of domestic violence, and unplanned pregnancies and new sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Morbidity and death as a result of unreported domestic violence can also result in decreasing the country's productivity and increase mortality rate.

Suicidal behaviour, depression, loss of trust, fear, anxiety, and low self-esteem, guilt, shame, somatic problems tension and posttraumatic stress disorder can be viewed as psychological consequences. Schweitzer (2013), continued emphasizing that, there are severe consequences of domestic violence which are: loss of employment opportunities, the denial to engage in certain businesses, activities or professions, the issuance of a criminal record and family or spouse restraining order, you may be deprived of the write to possess a fire arm, the loss of immigration status, spousal support may be increased, you may be forbidden child custody or visitations, and unequal division or distribution of power.

3.8 Management and Prevention of Domestic Violence

In the United State of America President Obama took initiatives to fight domestic violence by launching programmes that will directly mitigate and decrease domestic violence. An administration-wide effort to fight domestic violence that includes and combines housing, health and financial assistance for victims and much improved legal protection was announced by President Obama addressing problems that affects one in every four women and approximately 15.6 million children (Henderson, 2010).

These initiatives were endorsed by many US government officials and citizens. Most European countries are adopting this initiative. These initiatives are multidisciplinary and are spread across six national departments including the Department of Education. The US Department of education has designed education curriculums that will provide basic knowledge on the phenomenon of domestic violence and means of primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. President Obama urged US citizen to take domestic violence seriously and report any suspected domestic violence (Henderson, 2010).

South African government adopted this initiative by integrating topics about domestic violence onto school curriculums. Annual activities and campaigns such as 16 Days of Activism had been proved to have a positive impact on understanding and preventing domestic violence and women and children abuse.

All criminal authorities are involved in combating this epidemic of domestic violence. Domestic violence of screening and referrals to health and social sectors is an imperative approach.

The general approach in disease management is to train physicians to identify and refer patients who are at risk and then hold physicians accountable for adhering to clinical practice guidelines for that specific condition. Underlying all approaches to domestic violence screening and referral is the imperative to do no harm by threatening the safety of abused women.

3.9 Working Together Combating Domestic Violence

According to Georgia (2003), combating domestic violence globally will warrant all Magistrates Courts to be committed in holding domestic violence abusers accountable and protecting domestic violence victims from further abuse, because domestic violence is a profoundly destructive scourge on community safety and public health. The Centre for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that approximately two million injuries and 1,300 deaths can be attributed to domestic violence in the United States each year; fifty five people were murdered in Massachusetts because of domestic violence in 2010 (Georgia, 2003).

Over the past decade, legal reforms, increased services for victims, heightened public awareness, and aggressive prosecution strategies have lowered the incidence rate. However, domestic violence cases continue to make up a large percentage of the total number of criminal cases involving serious bodily injury and murder. Domestic violence cases present unique and complex legal challenges, because they are typically carried out in the home (Georgia, 2003).

All too often, the response of police officers to the domestic violence scene is to arrest the perpetrator and refer the victim to social services, only to have the victim later appear at court and recant, or even fail to stand before the court of law to testify.

The high rate of uncooperative witnesses is explained by many factors, ranging from the victim's fears of retaliation, to economic dependence, to feelings of isolation and helplessness. However, understanding why the victim is reluctant to cooperate does not lessen police to resolve everything possible to protect the victim's physical safety and to hold the abuser accountable for any crimes committed. The Magistrate's office is entrusted to prosecute cases in order to uphold public safety. Domestic violence is not a private problem; it is a public problem (Georgia, 2003).

According to Georgia (2003), the Magistrate's office needs to offer specialized training sessions for police departments on the best protocols and practices in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence cases. The curriculum of that training covers the fundamentals, but also focuses on three priorities: 1) conducting lethality assessments to uncover indications that the violence in a particular relationship may escalate; 2) fully investigating the nature and circumstances of any strangulation incidents; and 3) writing the types of detailed incident and arrest reports that will help the team to succeed in court.

The Magistrate's offices are collaborating with many community partners in the effort to eradicate domestic violence and save the lives of those who are abused. Multi-disciplinary teams need to be in place to identify and monitor high risk domestic violence cases from the communities. Team members include professionals from victim services, legal services, probation, police, certified batter's intervention programmes, and local hospitals. These teams can meet on monthly basis, and members also regularly communicated with each other in order to share information and coordinate the best possible intervention plan for each high risk case. The efforts of this program in training police and in supporting high risk assessment teams are only steps to combat domestic violence. Domestic violence's impact is powerful and widespread, but so is everybody's determination to abolish it (Georgia, 2003).

3.10 Domestic violence prevention

Domestic violence recognition in public has reached its peak, and a strong expression of anger calling for intervention and preventative measures has always been there. This anger is based on understanding the effects and consequences of domestic violence and understanding that domestic violence has remained a widespread problem for centuries and its incredible effects to the victims and society at large. Prevention strategies must be developed by research in this field.

It has been shown that the majority of perpetrators of domestic violence were previously exposed to extreme violence or any form of abuse in their childhood. These need to be incorporated in the prevention strategies

3.11 Prevention Strategies

Early initiation of primary, secondary and tertiary education has been generally considered as prevention efforts aimed at combating domestic violence. Primary prevention mainly includes strategies to reduce the occurrence or the incidence of domestic violence in the population before it happens. Secondary prevention identifies and fast tracks individuals at risk of domestic violence, with special attention to decrease the incidence by eliminating known or suspected risk factors. Tertiary prevention is concerned with efforts to mitigate or minimise the effects and prevent the consequences of domestic violence. This includes early detection of victims and perpetrators and providing multidisciplinary management including crime authorities, social services and health services (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

Primary prevention is concerned with the introduction of strategies that will restore good values and moral code, problem solving without violence, reflective learning and thinking, personal and social skill, anger management skills and acquiring coping mechanisms promoting healthy and non-violent relationships and lifestyle. Activities and tasks can be used to strengthen respect, trust and support in relationships. The advantage of primary prevention is that it can be initiated early and in a friendly manner before victimisation and having to deal with effects and complications of domestic violence (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

3.11.1 Primary and Secondary Prevention of Domestic Violence, Developmental and Gender Considerations

Venue, time and age consideration is a starting point for prevention programmes. High school or classroom venue programmes are designed for adolescents, whereas media, work place and social networks are designed to tackle and challenge attitudes and behaviours of adults that promote domestic violence and other forms of abuse. Delivering programmes according to gender is also a consideration. It has been showed that dating-violence programmes may create tensions for boys whereas girls are more interested on discussing sensitive and unusual issues and willing to partake in combating issues which might be life threatening relevant to prevent domestic violence and gender-based violence. Involvement of a popular male peer, role models or teachers has been shown to be an effective behavioural change strategy and can be used to strengthen participation (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

3.11.1.1 Programmes for Elementary-Aged Children

Schools are an ideal place in which to introduce primary prevention programmes to a wide range of children. Much of children's social learning takes place in schools, and influences the development of behaviours and attitudes supportive of interpersonal violence in its many forms.

Community programmes have sometimes collaborated with schools in an effort to raise awareness and prevent future violence (National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1998). One of the key values inherent in these primary prevention programmes is the belief that every student needs to be aware of domestic violence. Even if students never become victims or perpetrator, they may have opportunities in the future, as community members, to help others in preventing or stopping these assaults. These model programmes sometimes include involvement of parents and other members of the broader community, in an effort to affect broader change.

The above programmes can be implemented to prevent domestic violence by working with children in the schools addresses the root causes of violence, such as racism, classism, sexism and albinism (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

3.11.1.2 Adolescents and Young Adults

The window of opportunity for behavioural change and prevention is early- and mid-adolescence. This period alerts teens of the ways in which violence can take place in a relationship and instils values and ways in which healthy lifestyles and relationships can be formed. Transition is also achievable in late adolescence and early adult years; this is a crucial period that needs enforcement and repetition of that particular practice. Studies show that high school and tertiary students are at increased risk for dating-violence and they concluded that programmes addressing this practise which has reached its peak aimed at abolishing this practise must be intensified in these institutions (Koss & Harvey, 1991).

3.11.1.3 Adults

Public awareness campaigns such as public service announcements and advertisements are common approaches to primary prevention of domestic violence with adults. These campaigns typically provide information regarding the warning signs of violence and community resources for victims and perpetrators. Shelters for abused woman had played a major role in accommodating women in need. A comprehensive public education campaign developed by the Family Violence Prevention Fund in collaboration with the Advertising Council included television advertisements delivering the message that there is no excuse for domestic violence and making referrals to local domestic violence services (Klein, Campbell, Soler, & Chez, 1997).

3.11.2 Tertiary Prevention

Tertiary intervention is concerned with efforts or possible attempts to decrease harm that has already occurred as a result of domestic violence. This involves the behaviour, effect and complication control and reduction, treatment and punishment for the perpetrators and social and medical support for the victims.

In this way future harm can also be prevented. Long-term complications such as post-traumatic stress and tension are also considered and managed by the provision of reintegration and rehabilitation. Treatment interventions generally take place after the occurrence of violence. This can be viewed as damage control where the provision of counselling and other personal and social needs is applicable. Tertiary prevention also targets perpetrators by the provision of counselling and necessary correctional services in the form of incarceration and arrest (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

3.12 Infants and Preschool-Age Children (0 to 5 Years)

Public health and nursing fields have developed prevention programmes aimed at targeting infants and preschool children. Home visiting programme was applicable with the intention to provide support for the affected children and their parents. Home-based services are provided for a specific period of time. This service can also be delivered to affected structures close to the child, these structure include families, neighbours and day-care centres (Wolfe & Jaffe, 1999).

3.13 South African policies and laws guiding domestic violence

In South Africa in the month of December, there is an initiative called 16 Days of Activism against women and children abuse. Domestic violence is a pervasive issue or problem that affects women in our societies. South African government has done its best to eradicate domestic violence by introducing quota systems that uplift the lives of women and allow them to be independent of men.

The Domestic Violent Act, 116, of November was formulated in 1998 as an effort that is trying to minimise domestic violence in the post-apartheid South Africa. The act focuses on any act that violates the integrity and dignity of women which can be physically or emotionally. Recognising everyone's constitutional human right to freedom and emancipation from all forms of violence, cruelty and inhuman or degrading acts is the objective and purpose of this act.

This act has been considered progressive by many organisations for women because it protects the best interest of women.

Ludsin and Vetten (2005) stated that the preamble to the DVA 1998 reveals the government's aim to eradicate women abuse or domestic violence by providing maximum and reliable security to the victims and making sure that "relevant organs of state", such as the police, clerks of the court and magistrates, implement the act effectively. The Family Violence Prevention Act 133 of 1993 only applied to those who are or were officially married that had lived together. The definition of domestic violence that is in DVA 1998 includes parents and children, siblings, people in an engagement or dating relationship not living together and people in a same-sex relationship.

3.14 Inadequate Budget

Since the DVA 1998 became the law, there has not been a large enough budget to implement the law. There is inadequate budget allocation to cover the training of police and court officials to implement the DVA 1998, effectively. This hinders most police to know the tasks that they are supposed to perform, decisions that best protect domestic violence victims, the victims' rights, and knowing special investigative skills with regard to domestic violence. Awareness and sensitivity is of high importance that is necessary to deal with situations of domestic violence. Sometimes the perpetrator and victim may occupy both categories of "innocent" and "guilty" and therefore it is not easy to distinguish between these categories.

3.15 Language

Language creates a major problem to understand the DVA 1998 and how it can assist the victims of domestic violence. Even though there are eleven official languages; it is not at all police stations where all languages can be spoken. Usually, the police are the first people to get report where domestic violence victims ask for assistance, and it is important that the conversation should be done in the victim's local language as required by the act.

The police and the courts often do not have translators and staff who can speak the first language of a victim when the victim makes an application for restraining or protection order. The legal jargon makes it difficult for victims to clearly understand what they consent to and most of the times the forms are in English (Parenzee et al, 2001). This hinders the effective implementation of the act, but above all it demoralizes and dis-empowers the complainant (Chagunda, 2004).

Time Span for Service of Protection Orders and the Breach of Protect, according to the women's rights activists, South Africa point out that SA have some of the most progressive domestic violence laws in the world but has a problem when it comes to implement them. Police are not serving orders; victims are dropping cases because of fear of intimidation. Department of Justice annual report 2012-2013, there were 246609 applications for protection orders. This resulted in 151423 Interim orders being granted and only 88930 were finalised (Smillie, 2004).

South African Constitution Section 9 and 10 gives baseline that no person may directly or indirectly discriminate against anyone based on sex, gender, sexual orientation, pregnancy and disability etc. Everyone has the right to dignity protection and respected. Emphasis was placed on the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998 in this study.

3.16 Conclusion

Connie (2009) found that it was easier to shift responsibility onto others than understanding your emotions. It was clear in this chapter that prevention programmes will assist in curbing domestic violence.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the method that is used for this study. I begin with an outline of the qualitative research method, and then proceed to the descriptive design that has guided this study. I clarify definitions of the population of the study, and then give an account of sampling strategies. Data collection methods as applied to this study are described, and the method of data analysis. Themes and steps are analysed. I explain the ethical considerations of the study, and lastly discuss its limitations.

4.2 The chapter will examine:

- The role of the literature review in the theoretical framework construction and in the formulation of data collection strategy that was used
- Data collection methods used
- Sample selection and sampling technique procedures.

4.3 Relevant literature review and theoretical framework construction

Literature review was provided in chapter two, which serves as a theoretical and empirical base for the study conceptualisation. Studies that are closely related to the study being undertaken by a researcher can be revealed by the literature review, this is the purpose of the literature review in social research.

This can also assist in relating the study to the larger discussions in the literature about the subject and help the researcher to pay special attention on unanswered questions thus filling in the gaps and improving the literature. This allows a benchmark for results comparison with the other study findings (Cresswell, 2003).

Literature review was provided in this study to provide and gain substantial information on the discussion on the causes and nature of domestic violence, which is subjected to testing and investigation through the invention and application of the appropriate and necessary research methods that will enable the researcher to yield reliable and desired findings. Some of the section of the literature is based on events of domestic violence that occurs outside South Africa

In this study the literature review provides substantial information on the nature and causes of domestic violence, which is the subject of investigation and testing through the application of appropriate research design. The literature review also serves as a link between theory and empirical research. This is largely caused by the fact that despite the incidence of domestic violence reaching its peak in South Africa, domestic violence has been a subject that is viewed as less important by the South African researchers. New or on-going researches can use international findings and experience to compare the similarities, diversity and local adaptation to domestic violence which can provide a basis of future researches.

4.4 Research Method

This section describes the research methods, provides an overview of the research process and sets out who the participants in the study were. The research was guided by a qualitative method, using structured interviews to gather the data.

Mouton and Marais (2002) assert that since descriptive studies invariably lead to insights and comprehension rather than the collection of statistics and numbers, these studies frequently involve the use of in-depth interviews. Bouma and Atkinson (2001) define qualitative research as any social science that yields results that are not statistically obtained.
 The essence of this approach is to view events through the perspective of the people who are being studied. What do they think, and how do they view the world (Strydome and Fouche, 2002).

The qualitative research method is identified as the preferred approach that "delves in depth into complexities and processes" (Morandin, 2005) and was therefore suited for this study. The qualitative research method is, as the name implies, about the qualities of a phenomenon rather than the quantity. It moves beyond measurements to understand the in depth inquiry (Henning, 2004). The emphasis is on understanding and on meaning, which calls for a "thick" description, as opposed to standardised descriptions in quantitative research (Neuman, 2006). A thick description involves more than merely straightforwardly describing a phenomenon. According to Henning (2004), a thick description requires firstly taking the necessary time and effort to dig deeper and inquire more to get richer data during the data collection process, for example while interviewing, to pursue more complex and contradictory stories than what appears initially. A thick description then requires interpretation while the phenomenon is being described, that is, not simply collating the material according to apparent content, but looking for deeper meaning.

A thick description illustrates the necessity of one of the characteristics of qualitative research, namely the acknowledgement of the self as the primary research instrument. A thick description sets requirements for both data collection and interpretation, and in both of these processes the primary instrument is the researcher herself. Everything necessarily filters through the researcher, and the construction of findings is a process where the researcher "makes meaning from her engagement" in the research area (Henning, 2004). This requires listening and interpreting skills, refined from our everyday use, but more so, good qualitative research, and especially within a critical framework, requires extensive reflection.

Qualitative research rejects the positivist notion of objectivity where the researcher`s views, values, and even presence are (seemingly) removed from the study. Simply acknowledging the researcher`s presence is however insufficient, and reflexivity on and analysis of one`s own lenses and position is essential. Importantly, researchers, and the research system itself, are not outside the societal hierarchy of power and status but embedded in and influenced by social, economic, and political structures.

Using descriptive research design in qualitative research requires some alertness, as qualitative research often is associated with an interpretive paradigm to research (Henning, 2004).

4.5 Exploratory-descriptive research design

A descriptive method which is exploratory was employed for this study. This methodology pays specific attention to answer what, when, where and how aspects of research, the researcher structures his or her question to be directed at what information is required and which questions need to be answered. This allows the interview to be different from the ordinary conversation and allows the researcher to maintain a degree of control while considering research sensitivity and obtain vital data first. This method was also selected on the basis of gaining insight on domestic violence in different spheres, as well as analysing, understanding and interpreting the meaning and nature of domestic violence. A holistic understanding of domestic violence was enabled by the study.

4.6 Sampling

Availability and purposive sampling strategies were used in this study to identify participants within the caseload of Umbumbulu Magistrate's Court. Purposive sampling is known to identify a sample that appears to be representative of the population. Participants were purposively selected who met the criteria of being married men between the ages of 21-40 years and found guilty of domestic violence. Permission from the court manager, Umbumbulu Magistrate's Court for the research to be conducted using the files of the Domestic Violence Court was obtained. Agreement from the court social worker to provide specialized counselling for respondents who may require this was obtained.

I selected the files of married males from the age of (21-40 years) who were found guilty of domestic violence in 2011. Selection was made with the first 12 cases of the year in chronological order.

If individuals were un-contactable or do not appear for interviews, then subsequent files were selected chronologically. The researcher contacted men telephonically and arranged a meeting to explain the nature and objectives and aims of the interview and gained consent. The meetings took place in an office at the Umbumbulu Magistrates Court. This was a traumatic experience for the researcher as she was dealing with a sensitive topic. It was clear that men were still frustrated about the issues discussed. The researcher had some substitute participants as some men were not willing to participate to the study.

4.7 Data collection

A qualitative data was collected with the use of interviews that were conducted with ethical and sensitivity considerations. This method of data collection has its inherent advantages and disadvantages, but its ability to yield information appropriate to the phenomenon under study outweighs its disadvantages.

The following steps were followed in the data collection process:
- Literature review and the perusal of files of men who have been found guilty of domestic violence formed an important component of this study
- Discussions with the clerk of court working in the domestic violence office also helped to provide insightful information on the study topic
- Common processes, dynamics and causal factors leading to domestic violence from these sources of information were documented
- A safety search was made common before the interview schedule
- Informal interview was held with one court social worker to get first-hand information on the phenomena of domestic violence in the Umbumbulu area.
- The discussions pertained to the nature and causes of the phenomena, the extent of the problem and the clarification of conceptual issues contained in the literature and its applicability and relevance to the local situation.
- Important information and clarity was obtained for consideration for the construction phase of the interview schedule.

Since there is not much research about the phenomena in deep rural areas, approaches to ensure that significant and in-depth information is ascertained on the problem of domestic violence. A study by Cresswell (2004:21) has shown that the use of exploratory qualitative study, where less or no research has been conducted and where researcher is keen to analyse raw data from the participants and build a clear picture can obtain tremendous results that encourage further research. Hence the qualitative method of data collection is appropriate for this study.

Ragin (2003) asserts the following about the qualitative methods of data collection: 1) they are often identified with participant observation, in-depth interviewing, field work and ethnographic study, and 2) data enhances understanding as in-depth knowledge is yielded, correcting any misrepresentations about the subjects in the study. The importance of qualitative research is its ability to extract large amounts of data from a limited number of subjects compared to quantitative methods of research, which use large numbers of research subjects, yielding condensed information. In addition qualitative research allows for flexibility in data collection and provides rich insight into human behaviour in particular contexts (Lincoln, 2005).

4.8 Use of semi structured interview

In this study, interviews have been employed. Studies have shown that interviews are the most important tools for qualitative data collection. Thoughts and feelings were understood during the interviews, this was the purpose of selecting interviews for data collection. Participants were able to unfold their thoughts, fears and experience and most importantly; their meaning of domestic violence.

Purpose of the research guided he researcher to choose the interviews as means of data collection, with research data collected through one- on- one interview with 12 participants Privacy and respect for autonomy was the researcher's chief concern.

Open ended questions were used in a guided interview schedule. The purpose of employing open ended questions was to create a rapport and to unpack information from the participants. The richness of the data was ascertained by the probing technique.

The interviews process took place in the office of Umbumbulu Magistrate Court with the assistant of the admin clerk and a police offer.

4.9 Interview schedule structure

The interview schedule structure comprises of eight categories with a mixture of open and closed ended questions. The content of each category of the interview schedule necessitates some discussion:

This section sought to ascertain information on the respondent's family type, parents, siblings, occupational status and type of employment, relationship with parents, and religious practices in the family.

The study sensitivity necessitates a structured and planned interview with participants. These are the systematic steps that were followed during the interview process:

- Willingness to participate in the study was ascertained by interviewing each respondent individually in the first interview.
- At the second interview the interview schedule was administered to the respondent
- The duration of the interview lasted for approximately one hour with much time spent putting the respondents **on** ease on sensitive questions.
- Easy access to case files ensured that the demographic details of respondents could be verified immediately after the interview.
- Throughout the interview respondents were reassured about confidentiality and anonymity of the study prompting very open and honest responses.

The use of one- on- one interview approach was generally useful in obtaining the required information. Well initiated one- on -one interview has been classically used in qualitative research, with open ended question being the basic tool to allow the respondents to open up freely. A topic outline or guide may be alternatively used, but without the use of leading questions. In depth interview can be obtained by open ended and pre-determined set of questions (Babbie & Mouton, 2001)

A semi-structured and in depth interview was used in this research which allowed the researcher to grasp more fully the participant's experience. This technique was chosen to enable good space to facilitate openness on sensitive issues. This method of data collection allows the research participants to explain feelings, experiences of situations and the phenomenon as they occur in their natural setting. This method is a natural form of interacting with people and fits well with the qualitative research method (Babbie & Mouton, 2001).

In depth individual interviews provide a particularly large amount of information about each interviewee compared to focus groups, and are thus well suited for studies exploring in-depth understanding of a phenomenon and the meaning of the participants make out of it.

Semi-structured interviews with open and closed questions are the primary means of data collection, whereby the researcher is the instrument of data collection (Rubin & Babbie, 2001). The general nature of questions were determined in advance, in order to ensure that baseline data was applicable to all while allowing for individual differences. The researcher was able to analyse both verbal and non-verbal responses. A level of trust was established whereby participants were able to relax. Anonymity and confidentiality was guaranteed.

Interviews were carried out in IsiZulu, as all the participants were Zulu speaking. They were allowed to express their views, feelings and emotions during the interview process.

Each participant interviewed by the researcher was informed of ethical issues such as confidentiality and filling of consent form. The confidentiality is guaranteed in one on one interview as opposed to focus groups where confidentiality is not guaranteed as the researcher has no control of what will happen outside the group environment. In researching sensitive topics like this the researcher needs to ensure that participants are comfortable with the level of exploration and discussion of the topic. The researcher observed that participants were comfortable in the individual interview setting. On only one occasion did the interviewee seem completely out of order and unease with the interview process. The interview and the subject matter made him uncomfortable**.** During the interview he dominated all discussion. He didn't want the involvement of the police, as according to him, this should be treated as a private matter.

4.10 Data analysis

The study employed qualitative analysis. Primary, secondary and tertiary literature utilization was taken into account when analysing the data. The process of data analysis lies in the amount and implications of data collected. The tool used to analyse data may be greatly influenced or determined by the type of data that is being analysed. Data analysis pays more attention in seeking possible and effective ways of understanding the research phenomenon.

4.11 Data analysis preparation and data coding

Language barrier, culture and beliefs were taken into account, and the participants were interviewed in isiZulu and translated into English. All research documents for the participants were in isiZulu. Field notes and data interview script were coded to allow easy and fast identification.

It was the responsibility of a researcher to secure the obtained data and maintain confidentiality by coding each page containing confidential information.

4.12 Data unitizing

Identification of the meaning of data units needs a careful understanding of field notes, and relevant documents such as transcripts. This process is referred to as data unitizing. This involves the understanding of every minute of the research data and unit of meaning without additional or assisting information, other than the researcher's knowledge on the research phenomenon. The results of the in-depth interview conducted amongst the twelve men found guilty of domestic violence were analysed and interpreted. The in-depth interviews with extensive responses necessitated data categorisation into sections so that the cause and reasons for domestic violence can be subjected to closer examination and understanding. In the next chapter, the data is analysed and interpreted with the following subheadings:

- Demographic profile of the respondents
- Family backgrounds and history of respondents, and
- The social, psychological, cultural, economic factors leading to domestic violence.

4.13 Ethical considerations

All necessary precautions were given sufficient information of the study and their informed consent was obtained prior to conducting the study. Participants were assured of confidentiality, anonymity and respect throughout the process. Pseudonyms are used to protect the participants. The researcher ensured that expectations were realistic in that participants were informed that there would be no direct benefits for them e.g. that she could not drop the charge against them. The research was conducted with people who have experienced stressful circumstances. Where traumatic personal issues came up, the researcher, as a social worker conducted a debriefing session and referred respondents to the court social worker.

Ethical clearance to conduct the study was granted from the University of KwaZulu Natal, Ethics Committee.

Consent was obtained from the Department of Justice, the Court manager, Magistrates and clerk of Court working at domestic violence office and the perpetrators concerned (See appendix ****).
All necessary information concerning the study and the purpose of the research was supplied to them. The findings of the research are to be presented to both the Department of Justice and Department of Social Development. The findings of this study will be disseminated to all relevant stakeholders.

The gathering of information on sensitive topics can be upsetting. To protect the participants from harm, the use of information-gathering methods was kept to the strict minimum requirement to gain access to appropriate information on sensitive issues, in accordance with the basic ethical principles.

4.14 The limitations of the study

The sample size is small. This will prevent generalisation to be made to all perpetrators around Umbumbulu area or to other rural areas around Durban.

 Although the study will highlight the reasons as to why men are abusing their spouses, the applicability of the findings to the broader society is questionable since the study is conducted in a rural area.

The research will be limited to one area which is Umbumbulu. This also prevents generalisation being made to other Courts and areas working or serving perpetrators/victims.
All the participants in this study belonged to the African Black group. It is therefore recommended that a study of this nature be extended to other ethnic groups.

Other possible limitations of the study evolve around interviewer biases, participants unwilling to share, untruthful responses, and questions being misinterpreted or not understood. The researcher as an instrument of data collection provided clarification and gave assurance of absolute confidentiality in an attempt to elicit more reliable data.

According to Yegidis and Weinbach (2002), the very presence of the researcher affects the findings of the research to some degree. They go on to say that critics question whether there can be an objective study. The researcher must be aware of potential limitations and the effects that may have on the quality and validity of the results. Determinants such as time, resources and availability of participants are constraints often experienced by researchers.

4.15 Validity and reliability

Validity and reliability is concerned with ensuring that the research studied what was intended to study (Strydom & Fouche, 2002). This will enable that the results and conclusions drawn are the true reflection of the study questions. Whilst trustworthiness of qualitative research has come under scrutiny, mostly by positivists, the research method remain credible. Guba (1981) and later reinforced by Shenton (2003) argues that there are four considerations to be made in qualitative research in order to make it trustworthy. These are

- Credibility –highlighted by thick descriptions and the use of recognised research methods such as triangulation of the data gathered, and prolonged engagement Lincon and Guba (1985) and Erlandson et al (1993).
- Transferability- after the research is complete making sure that the findings can be justifiable applied to another setting.
- Dependability – ensuring the provision of in-depth methodological description, which can enable the study to be repeated.
- Confirmability- the researcher will take necessary steps to demonstrate that findings emerged from the data are biased (Shenton, 2003) Miles and Huberman (1994) consider that a key criterion for confirmability is the extent to which the researcher admits his or her own predispositions.

4.16 Conclusion

Methods and procedures taken in this study are highlighted in this chapter. Basic principles of social science research have been the backbone of this study. Efforts have been made to blunt the effect of the limitation of this study to ensure that the findings can be used to at least generalise the nature and pattern of domestic violence in our society. Room for constructive criticism, judgement and improvement to the final findings of this study is fairly accepted in the adherence of systematic methods and procedures.

CHAPTER FIVE: DATA ANALYSIS

For the purpose of this chapter, analysis of data that was collected from the in-depth interviews with men that were found guilty at the uMbumbulu Court in order to shed more insight about domestic violence and its causes is presented. The literature review suggests that this is a major social problem that produces far-reaching effect.

The data were obtained from the twelve male respondents via in-depth interviews. I chose to use the in-depth interviews because of its capacity to facilitate a free environment that will allow for the collection of valid and reliable data. The interviews were conducted in their first language, isiZulu that is also my first language. This enabled the participants to speak freely and to understand the interview well. Men chose the time that suited them for interviews. I found the men to be open, as we belonged to the same culture, spoke the same language and they saw the researcher as a good social worker with more than ten years' experience at the Umbumbulu District. This created a conducive environment for the interview. In the course of the interviews, most men were emotional due to the recalling of the experiences as they accuse their wives of domestic violence. Men who were older than the researcher were somehow adamant to reveal more information concerning sexuality issues. This might be because the issue of sexuality is not commonly shared with anyone, as it is a taboo subject particularly in the deep rural area. I was

only allowed to take notes because the participants were not comfortable being recorded as they had experienced a lot of recordings during their trial at court.

In this chapter I begin with brief profiles of each of the men followed by the thematic analysis.

The major themes that emerged from the study were: ******

Violence as an expression of masculinity, Patriarchy and the challenge to masculinity, Patriarchal thinking - defining roles and duties of men, 'She made me to do it', Unemployment Masculinity and domestic violence, Unemployment, poverty and domestic violence, Alcohol and drug abuse, Interference from in-laws, Witnessing violence, Partner seeking assistance (private and family matter), Sexual abuse and domestic violence.

5.1 Brief profiles of the participants

(Note that all names are changed for the purpose of anonymity and confidentiality)

Mr Ngcobo was a 34 year old married man born in uMbumbulu. He had three children aged 13, 10 and 7, two boys and one girl. He lived in a four roomed house built with blocks, two rondavels and belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, but he was not a regular church goer. He had a diploma in teaching, and worked as a teacher for five years. He was retrenched on account of abuse of alcohol. At the time of the interview, he was financially dependent on his wife who was a teacher. They lived as a nuclear family.

Family violence started when he was retrenched from work. Since his wife was working, she expected him to do house chores, and he was unhappy about that as his wife was challenging his manhood. In patriarchal societies men are not expected to do house chores, which are the responsibility of the wife. He interpreted his wife request as disrespect and lowering his dignity. He started abusing his wife; he said she was no longer respecting him as the head of the house. They didn't involve extended family members as they treated their conflict as a "private matter."

Mr Nkomo was a 31 year old married man with two children, a boy and a girl, ages 14 and 9. He was born in Mtwalume area and left school in grade 10 but now stayed at uMbumbulu. He was working in a factory. He lived in a 3-roomed house made of blocks, which was owned by him. They lived as a nuclear family. He belonged to the Old Apostolic Church of South Africa, but he was not a regular church goer, family violence started in 2009 when his wife involved his in-laws in their affairs.

Mr Ndlela, a 40 year old man who was born in Pietermaritzburg, now staying at uMbumbulu. He has a certificate for Human Resource Management, however not practicing Human Resource, because he was self-employed. They lived as a nuclear family, He has two children ages 17 and 14.
 He belonged to Wesley Church and leads the adult choir.
 He reported that his wife is emotionally abusing him, although he had paid lobola, his wife doesn't want to have sexual intercourse with him as a married couple. He reported that he was doing everything to satisfy his wife. He was afraid to report this to his family and to police station. He was scared that police will not record his matter as serious. He said, although he is doing everything for the wife, but she is not appreciating. He has to pay to have intimacy with his wife. Domestic violence started when he was demanding sex from his wife, who refused; he then assaulted his wife and was arrested. He was so disturbed and needed counselling. He sees himself as the victim of domestic violence.

Mr Ncane was a 39 year old, married man from uMbumbulu. He is staying in a two roomed house built with mud. He had four children ages 11, 9, 6 and 3. He left school in standard 7. He was unemployed and his wife was collecting child support grant in respect of the children. He was born and bred in uMbumbulu area. They lived as a nuclear family. He belonged to the New Church in Zion, but he was not a regular church goer. Their relationship started to break when he had an extra-marital affair. He informed that the extra-marital affair is accepted in the African culture, as a man he doesn't expect the wife to ask him '*where he has been'*.

Mr Mkhize was a 28 year old man who was born at Mpangeni now staying at uMbumbulu.

He left school in standard five and was working on contract basis for the Municipality. He is a first born at home. He lived in a two roomed government, RDP house. They belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, but he was not a regular church goer. They lived as a nuclear family. The World Health Organisation estimates that approximately 9-14% of couples are having difficulties in conceiving a baby. Most researchers argue that prevalence of infertility rate has been under-estimated for many decades in that it varies from country to country. Women are attributed to approximately one-third of cases of infertility.

However, studies have shown that both men and women are equally affected. Attribution of infertility has led to a heightened domestic violence in couples who are having difficulties in conceiving a child.

Infertility can shift the dynamic in such a way that one or both partners in a couple start thinking and acting as independent people, not part of a larger loving whole. This throws the relationship off balance (WHO, 2010)

This is evidenced in the case of Mr Mkhize as they had no children in their relationship. They had problems in their relationship as the in-laws were not happy that they don't have children as a couple. He started demanding, wanting his wife to have children; unfortunately they were unable to have children. He was physically and emotionally abusing his wife, putting the blame on his wife. In a rural area if you are a first born it is critical that you have children especially a boy child.

Mr Ziko was a 32 year old man with one child, girl who is one year old. He had standard 8 and was born in uMbumbulu area. He worked at the private company and he is the one who supports his family. They lived as a nuclear family. He belonged to the Roman Catholic Church as he is serving as a deacon. He does take alcohol. He is respected at church and they don't know that he had problems with his wife. He also had an extra-marital affair. He fought with his wife when she asked about the extra-marital affair.

Mr Zikode was a 30 year old married man with four children ages ranging from 16 to 3 years.

He had Standard five and was born in uMkomaas area now staying at uMbumbulu. They lived as a nuclear family. He worked at a local butchery and he was the one who was supporting his family as his wife was unemployed. But when he was looking for extra needs, his parents do offer help. He lived in a 3 roomed house built of mud and he owned it. He belonged to the Methodist Church, but he was not a regular church goer. Things were going well before the marriage. The first incident happened soon after they were together. He did not want the wife to go anywhere for a night or so without him. When she insisted to go, he beat her badly. He constantly told her that he is the one who proposed her and he bought her with *lobolo* that he paid her family so she is' his property.'

He was constantly reminding her that she has to do all that he wants and that she must not upset him. He abused her physically and sexually.

Mr Gumede was a 37 year old married man with 3 children, ages 16, 10 and 5. He left school in standard 8 and was unemployed. He lived in a 4 roomed mud house. He was born in Ngilanyoni area which is part of uMbumbulu. They lived as a nuclear family. He attends at Roman Catholic Church. But he was not a regular church goer. They survived with the money from the child support grant that the wife is receiving in respect of the children. He was physically abusing his wife. Whenever he wanted to have sexual intercourse it had to happen all the time even if the 'wife *is sick'*. He was treating his wife as a sex object. When the wife tried to refuse sex, he would remind her that he paid huge *lobolo* so that he could sleep with her anytime when he wishes to. Such words always ended up with some beatings. This information was taken from the court file.

Mr Hlengwa was a 36-year-old man with three children of 14, 9 and 2 years. He was a teacher. He lived in a four roomed house built with blocks, and one rondavel at uMbumbulu. He belonged to the Apostolic Church Mission, but he was not a regular church goer. They lived as a nuclear family for the first years of their marriage, they lived happily. He reported that he used to present his wife with gifts for birthdays, special occasion like Christmas, visiting movies and having picnics together. But as time went on he started to get upset with very small things.

He would demand extra attention and when coming back from work he would shout at her wife about certain house chores like, she did not do thorough cleaning, or the food is not cooked well. The situation got worse and this was reported to their family members and court. The family members including the in-laws were so disappointed about their marriage which was not working out. They stayed separately and no longer kept contact as he wanted to shoot his wife with a gun. It had gone too far with attempts of rape and murder. They did not approach the church about the problem, especially because his parents were well respected by the church.

Mr Nzimande was a 32 year old married man born at uMbumbulu and had Standard 7, but had never worked. His wife worked well and she was looking after the family. He lived in a big house made of blocks. They lived as a nuclear family. His marriage was not going well. They stayed happily before the husband's mother came to stay with them.

When suggesting anything from what his mother had said, he would say his wife was opposing his mother. Any sign of opposition to what the husband's mother said costed the wife with some beatings. The beatings became worse as time went by. The situation had been uncontrollable. They belonged to the Wesley Church, but he was not a regular church goer. They had 2 children, ages 6 and 3 years old. The wife reported to the police when the beatings were too much.

Mr Simelane was a 40 year old married man having standard 3 of educational status and born at uMbumbulu. They lived as a nuclear family. He was working at a farm before getting married, and continued owning a small farm. He becomes abusive when drunk. He would shout and accuse his wife, calling her names. He would hit her very badly that she would go to sleep with neighbours. They have no children at the time of interview. He attended Nazareth church. He had an extra-marital affair. Things were normal before marriage. He witnessed domestic violence from his parents when he was young.

Mr Khomo was a 41 year old married man born in Mbumbulu. They lived as a nuclear family. He was a Roman Catholic Church member, but he was not a regular church goer. He worked as a clerk.

He used to buy presents for his wife, gifts for birthdays, special occasion like Christmas, visiting movies and having picnics together. They both do not come from poor families. Things changed when staying together. The husband's sisters were very influential. They were saying his wife was not educated therefore she does not deserve their brother as her husband. It would have been better if she was a nurse and bringing money home. Instead, she was being supported by their brother. As a result, they do not get what they want as it had been before. Then, Mr Khomo started the incidences of family violence involving shouting and beating his wife. These experiences were not caused by something the wife did. He was also saying he paid *lobolo* for her, thus he can do, as he likes, as she is 'his property.' His in-laws demanded a huge lobolo from him.

Mr Khomo wanted to share this with somebody but failed. He did not feel all right about doing so as he was taught from childhood that he has to handle and cope with all his situations.

5.2 Demographic data of the participants

It is evident that domestic violence is cutting across, irrespective of age, education, religion, class, unemployed, working class and ethnicity. The literature reviewed and interventions with abusive men has revealed that the perpetrators of violence against woman include men who hold respectable jobs and positions in the society….including lawyers, doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, priests and business executives. Although a worldwide phenomenon, causes of domestic violence vary from place to place.

As can be seen from the above profiles participants ranged from 21-40 years of age. All men were married, although some were separated from their wives because of domestic violence. The analysis of data showed that 6 men were not living with their partners, while 6 were living with their partners at the time of interviews. This study shows, that the majority of the participants, five had some secondary school education, two had teaching diplomas, one had a Human Resource certificate and was self-employed, three had a primary education and four men were unemployed.

The majority of the participants had been in a relationship for more than 6 years. This study suggests that minority men had been with their partners for less than 5 years and few were not sure about the length of the relationship with their partners. The participants in this study were asked about their own perception of domestic violence against women. The study suggested that 8 of men view themselves as victims of domestic violence and 6 were unsure. The participants had an average of between 2-5 children, and their ages ranged from 1-17 years. 7 of the participant reported on a longer duration of courtship (2-3 years). And 6 of respondents did not share a close relationship with their parents while 3 shared a close relationship and 3 reported parents deceased.

It would be argued that the 3 participants could have used their family support system when faced with challenges and difficulties in their marriages if they shared a close relationship with their parents.

It is apparent from the literature on the batter that inconclusive evidence exists on the batter typology. Each batter is individualistic and displays different and unique characteristics. Paymar (2001) supports the above when he states that there is no single characteristic of a man who batters.

The term 'patriarchy' is used to indicate how relations of power are balanced in favour of men, and plays a powerful role in promoting hegemonic behaviour. Patriarchy is a specific form of male domination based on the powerful role of a father as head of the household. According to Edleson and Tolman (2002) psychological maltreatment may be considered as any behaviour that is harmful to the well-being of a spouse. They further explained that physical abuse invariably includes psychological maltreatment. For example, the pain a wife may feel when her husband slaps her in front of her child or other family members can be compounded by her feeling of humiliation and embarrassment that may be more demeaning and debilitating than his physical abuse. According to Bandura (2000) social learning theory refers to the acquisition of patterns of behaviour that conform to social expectations, learning what is acceptable and what is not acceptable in a given culture. This theory further explains that men who are abusers are more likely to have witnessed or experienced violence in their families of origin.

Estimates of the proportions of abusive men who come from violent family backgrounds have ranged from 43% to 64%. By witnessing or experiencing violence as children, abusers learn through modelling that this is the appropriate way to deal with feelings. They also have little opportunity to learn other, more appropriate skills (Bandura, 2001). The data analyses from the study showed that two out of twelve men witnessed violence from their parents during their childhood.

5.3 Major Themes

5.3.1 Violence as an expression of masculinity

"*Ya, hitting a woman is a sign of showing manhood, and putting her in her place, if you don't hit her she is not going to respect you. Not just hitting, you must hit her hard and nobody can say anything*"
Some extracts from these twelve interviews with regard to emotional abuse were:
"*Shouting to your wife is not abuse*"

From the extracts above one can get a sense of the degradation and humiliation women were exposed to. These extracts also paint a picture of the erosion of women's self-esteem and self-confidence. These actions are a violation of self-integrity and are disruptive to women's lives. These dynamics are also highlighted in the Domestic Violence Act.

5.3.2 Patriarchy and the challenge to masculinity

Ten of the twelve participants expressed the view that that were the heads of households, and that women should not tell them what to do. Some men thought of other wives' economic independence as a threat to their masculinity. One of the participants, Mr Ngcobo identified his wife's economic independence as a factor contributing to the abuse as his contributions to the family's monthly expenses were minimal as he was retrenched from the Department of Education. Most of the assets,

the house and car belonged to her. He felt that her independence was a threat to his masculinity.

In most instances, society expects men to be providers. When he cannot do so, he perceives this a threat to his masculinity and aggression/violence is used to assert power and control. Once again this can be tied in with theories of masculinity and femininity and to socially constructed roles of men and women as described in the literature review.

Mr Ngcobo exemplified views of the majority men in this study when he said: "I want to make it clear that I am the man in this house. You must never disagree or argue with me"

"She is the woman; she must cook for me, and do all the house chores" (All twelve men)

The term 'patriarchy' is used to indicate how relations of power are balanced in favour of men, and plays a powerful role in promoting hegemonic behaviour. Patriarchy is a specific form of male domination based on the powerful role of a father as head of the household. Although domestic violence takes a number of forms, it has a specific history of being sanctioned through cultural and social norms that are rooted within patriarchal understanding.

"It must be clear that I am a man in this house. You must never argue or disagree with me" (Ten men out of twelve)

Seven out of twelve of the men mention that they were engaged in extra-marital relationship although men viewed it as normal in South Africa, It lowers wife's dignity. It was clearly discussed in the literature that in most instances, conflict occurs where there is extra-marital affair.

Two participants said" I will not be ruled by the wife, I can have as many partners as I wish it's cultural". This shows dominance and patriarchal society.

5.3.3 *Patriarchal thinking - defining roles and duties* of *men*

Whilst social structures may provide some form of support in the community, three of the participants spoke of their mothers not being 'supportive'. Three of these men's mothers attitudes were simply' you are the man; you have to cope with this. Lobolo is a bride worth where cattle but mostly money nowadays and other things are given for the bride.

It has been indicated that marriage in Zulu culture is characterized by the lobola system (which is the whole process of the culture that involves the form of exchange and transition in which a man transfers some designated property such as cattle and money to his wife's family). This is a source of domestic violence in the sense that men take as a licence to abuse. In the interviews ten of men demonstrated this. Since men pay *lobolo*, they consider their wives as property and not their equals. This customary belief has to be dismantled by educating women and men together if women should be liberated from such violence. According to the statistics that we have seen in this research, there are more domestic violence incidences where *lobolo* is involved. At root a woman is considered as the man's property. He will do as he pleases, and the woman is threatened to be killed.

Mr Khomo responded, "*I paid lobolo for her, thus I can do as I like, as she is my property."*
When Mr Gumede's wife tried to refuse sex, he would remind her that "*I paid huge lobolo so that I could sleep with you anytime when I wish".*

5.3.4 'She made me to do it'

> Blaming in order to appear blameless
> Gondolf & Russel (2003) maintained that abusive men use statements of blaming in order to appear blameless. Men tend to justify their behaviour and blame wife, it was a light slap but "she was easily injured" – minimising and rationalising their behaviour and minimising the consequences of their behaviour - (Gondolf & Russel, 2003).

Mr Khomo implies *"I used my hand to beat her but she was in coma"*

Twelve men blame their wives for violence. "*She provoked me, she doesn't listen to me*"

Four out of twelve men minimized the assault "*I slapped her lightly, I don't know why she is seriously injured*"

Masculinity and patriarchy was constructed by ten out of twelve men in this study by claiming that "*It must be clear that I am a man in this house. You must never argue or disagree with me*" "*She must not upset me*"

5.3.5 Alcohol and drug abuse

According to National Institute on Alcohol Abuse, in most communities it is commonly known that alcohol is the source of many problems and has a great impact on the family life. However, alcohol intrinsically is not bad because it is not everyone who drinks who causes problems such as domestic violence. While others drink with the intention of causing troubles (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse, 2011).

Mr Simelane agreed that the more intoxicated he was the more violent he became, whereas one man Mr Ziko was in disagreement. These results are consistent with the research findings in the previous chapters that no conclusive relationship existed between alcohol and domestic violence. Barnett and La Violette (2002) found that most men who batter when they are drinking also batter when they are not. It is also interesting that 10 of the participants in this study did not use alcohol as an excuse for violence.

Mr Simelane informed that "*I hit her because I was drunk*"

5.3.6 Unemployment masculinity and domestic violence

Unemployment makes people, both men and women, less human and to men it is the main source of frustration. The most negative effect is felt by women. According to the 2012 census, there are more women than men in South Africa, and the female population is on average poorer than the male population. Most South Africans are living in poverty. The causes of this poverty can be traced back to the periods of conquest of the sixteen and seventeenth centuries, and to nineteen-century

colonialism in South African history. Poverty is circumscribed by patriarchal and social institutions such as family; religion and culture discriminate against women. Some men abuse their partners because they are frustrated (Osthus, 2011).

Osthus (2011) strongly emphasizes that within the African continent, poverty is usually mentioned as the main cause for domestic violence, often combined with some specific features of poverty, such as lack of educational opportunities or HIV and AIDS.

Also in Durban poverty is reported as an important reason for domestic violence. Goal (2004) emphasises that poverty in South Africa is a legacy of apartheid and argued that the underlying or real reason is apartheid. Trent (2007) argues that poverty is the consequence of macro-economic policies, such as GEAR, which create unemployment.

Trent goes on to argue that the HIV epidemic contributes to poverty citing studies from Ivory Coast that have found that when a family member has AIDS, average income falls by 52%-67%, expenditures on health quadruples, savings are depleted, and families go into debt to care for the sick (Trent, 2007).The findings show that the domestic violence against men often begins with verbal, financial, and psychological abuse, and then it escalates into physical abuse, which is often violent. Furthermore, abused men do not report the abuse because they feel that no one will believe them and they feel as though they are not man enough. Both men who were victims of domestic violence and those who were not victims stated that the most common forms are emotional, verbal, and financial abuse. Some men also pointed out that there was also social abuse, because sometimes they found themselves socially isolated from others.

An estimation 5.6 million people lived with HIV in South Africa in 2009 (UNAIDS). Data indicates that the HIV positive prevalence rates of domestic violence victims are 10-25 times higher than other groups (Osthus, 2011), pointing to a potential relationship between HIV/AIDS and domestic violence.
In Mr Ngcobo's case, family violence started when he was retrenched from work.

Since his wife is working, she expected him to do house chores, and he was unhappy about that as his wife was challenging his manhood. In patriarchal societies men are not expected to do house chores that were the responsibility of the wife. He interpreted his wife request as disrespect and lowering his dignity. He started abusing his wife because as he said she was no longer respecting him as the head of the house.

"It must be clear that I am a man in this house. You must never argue or disagree with me" (Ten men out of twelve)

5.3.7 Interference from in-laws

Four out of twelve men informed that domestic violence was caused by the interference from in-laws in their affairs.

The Bible teaches the "leave and cleave" principle of Gods order for marriage (Genesis 2 ves 23-24). A man and woman leave their birth families and begin a new family, and they cleave to each other with love. Couple unity has priority over other relationships.

In Mr Khomo and Mr Nzimande's case, things changed when staying together with their family members. Mr Khomo's sisters were very influential. They were saying his wife is not educated therefore she does not deserve their brother as her husband. It would have been better if she was a nurse and bringing money home. Instead, she is being supported by their brother. As a result, they do not get what they want as it has been before. From the above it is clear that the relationship was getting poor and poorer when they were staying together with the in-laws.

5.3.8 Unemployment, poverty and domestic violence

According to Osthus (2011) poverty reduces a man's ability to strive toward being a successful individual and is a threat to the hegemonic construct of masculinity, and violence is frequently used to resolve this crisis. She further argued that women are affected by poverty as well as poverty reduces women's economic and education power, hence increasing women's risks to domestic violence. Many women in these

instances remain in domestic violent situations, for fear of destitution and homelessness.

Thus, poverty both exacerbates and causes' violence against women. Poverty limits women's life chances, often giving them few options other than household and reproductive labour. Poverty increases women's economic dependence on men, making them more vulnerable to abuse and less capable of escaping abusive relationships. As women are typically responsible for caring for children and other dependants, their poverty and vulnerability also has important implications for other household members (Osthus, 2011).

Poverty contributes to the high rate of domestic violence by entrapping women in abusive situations. In the literature review it was clear that most women in abusive relationship say, "I can't leave him because I have children to look after and he brings in the money". Economic vulnerability erodes alternatives available to women facing domestic violence. And women abuse in a form of domestic violence intensifies because of frustration bred by high poverty rate.

Financial stability would allow women to become independent from such situations. Poverty is one of the most outstanding social and demographic characteristics that define women who are abused, and perpetrators of violence (Osthus, 2011).

Four men were unemployed, this shows that the level of poverty was high in these families, as their wives were housewives and only receiving child support grant from the state. Both were frustrated as they do not cope with the standard of living. This can perpetuate domestic violence as they were unemployed.

5.3.9 Witnessing violence

According to Bandura (2000) social learning theory refers to the acquisition of patterns of behaviour that conform to social expectations, learning what is acceptable and what is not acceptable in a given culture. This theory further explains that men who are abusers are more likely to have witnessed or experienced violence in their families of origin.

Estimates of the proportions of abusive men who come from violent family background have ranged from 57% to 67%. By witnessing or experiencing violence as children, abusers learn through modelling that this is the appropriate way to deal with feelings. They also have little opportunity to learn other, more appropriate skills.

Two out of twelve men stated that "*We witnessed violence from our parents, while in childhood,*
We tend to learn that wife beating is fine to correct the mistakes of the wife"
This is in line the above theory that when children witness violence, it is likely that they practise violence in their adulthood.

5.3 10 Partner seeking assistance (private and family matter)

Domestic violence will be on the increase if other partner is seeking assistance. When wife reported the matter to the police station wife beating was on the increase. *"The interdict is too intimidating and supporting the wife"* Ten men were complaining about the interdict. "*This is the private matter*" "*Instead of arresting people committed murder, police deal with the domestic violence, this is not the serious crime*" All men were commenting about the above statement.

5.3.11 Infertility and domestic violence

This was clear in Mr Mkhize's case whereby domestic violence started because they didn't have children. He was physically and emotionally abusing his wife, putting the blame on his wife.

5.3.12 Sexual abuse and domestic violence

Sexual abuse may or may not be associated with physical abuse. There are many links between domestic violence, sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV infection. Forced sex is a form of sexual abuse; this occurs in a violent relationship that lacks intimacy. Forced sex is often unprotected and the risks of HIV transmission are very high. Familial patriarchy insists on women's obedience, respect, loyalty dependency,

sexual access, and sexual fidelity. These are understood to be closely related and they strongly influence each other.

Men who believe in patriarchal beliefs and attitudes have been found to more likely engage in sexual, physical, and psychological abuse against women (SAT, 2001).

This is clear is Mr Zikode's case where he constantly told his wife that he is the one who proposed her and he bought her with lobolo that he paid to her family so she is' his property.' He was constantly reminding her that she has to do all that he wants and that she must not upset him. He abused her physically and sexually. Her body belongs to him, whenever he wants sex he must get it.

The respondents' views on attending sessions at FAMSA for both men and women were noticed.

Seven respondents indicated that counselling was taking side of the wife. Eleven out of twelve men indicated that they were forced into counselling by their wives who had initiated contact with Social Development and FAMSA. It could be concluded that they would not have reached out for assistance if their wives had not initiated help. Connie, (2005) added that men were probably referred to counselling by their spouses.

The man often gets the message clearly from his wife that if he does not get into counselling, she would leave him. This ultimatum can be effective for a short period of time, but sometimes people in crisis such as abused women are not always consistent with the threat. Although the abuser may not continue with counselling once the wife returned home, little could convince him otherwise. The motive for being forced into counselling cannot be the best scenario since the abuser may not be prepared to admit at that particular stage that he has a problem. To some extent they experienced shame in disclosing details of the incident (Connie, 2005).

Participants had both positive and negative views on counselling. They mentioned that" *it is okay if the therapists are not taking sides of the wife. They hoped that it was going to change the situation."*

5.4 Children

Many abused victims stay in abusive relationships because of the children. In some instances, children are used as threats or pawns to ensure that these victims remain in these relationships. According to Fedler (2000) children often become victims of violence. Young girls and boys who have either witnessed violence or have been victims of violence suffer enormous developmental setbacks that have severe impact on their well-being. Very often these children are prone to perpetrating or accepting violence in their adult lives.

Children are supposed to be a great blessing from God and a source of intense joy for the family and the future of our humanity. Using children or fighting about them do not recognize the rights and protect children's dignity, cannot lead to a more just and humane family, for they go against the very values that determine objective moral categories. The majority of the participants lived with children. The effects of children in respect of domestic violence were highlighted in detailed in the literature. One participant said that, "*I will prove to the court that she is an unfit mother. She won't get the children."*
From this extract one can once again draw on the issues of control and power that stems from our constructions of masculinity and femininity. One can also bring out the erosion of women's self-esteem and self-integrity. These were discussed above. Most often such threats are used to keep women in the relationship.

5.5 Lack of Social Support-Police and Courts

The legal service that is mainly **done** by the police and courts especially with regard to domestic violence is supposed to pursue justice and protect the vulnerable. Domestic Violence Act 1998 implementation includes the issuance of protection or restraining orders. The amount of time taken to obtain and issue the protection order is of high importance in implementation of this act. Once the application for an order

has been completed, it can take a very long time for the order to be served. This perpetuates domestic violence.

Three respondents maintained that the interdict was an invasion of their privacy, one again implying that the matter was private and should be treated as such. Twenty three percent commented that there was no contact with the court; they argued that the document was biased in favour of the wife. Although 7 of respondents commented that the document was too detailed and the wording appeared intimidating, it could be implied that they were concerned about how powerful or effective the document could be.

Previously, and to some extent at present, wife abuse has been regarded as a private issue rather than a "serious crime".
The police can play a pivotal role in ensuring that wife abuse makes the transition from a "private issue" to one necessitating legal intervention. Hence the manner in which the police deal with wife abuse can have a great effect on the continuation of violence (Machisa, 2011).

Eight of the respondents found the response of the police unprofessional. They felt embarrassed that the neighbours witnessed the police vehicle arriving at their home especially in the rural area where they still depend on traditional systems to deal with their problems. This was compounded further by the police officer wearing uniform. "*Police were taking side of the wife*"-Ten out of twelve commented of the above.

5.6 Conclusion

This chapter has explained in detailed the data analyses employed in an effort to Achieve the aims of this study and to adequately answer the research questions. Personal reflection for the researcher during the process of this study was not only important for the credibility of the study but also for the personal growth of the researcher.

My own changes in cognitive schema after such a short period of time made me more aware of the changes that could occur over a longer period of time with a larger case load.

It was interesting to be aware about my feelings towards the respondents and how this affected writing up the results and discussion. In order to ensure credibility, however, I had to make a concerted effort to remain neutral and to accurately depict their experiences.

Research has clearly depicted that both genders can be victimised by the acts of domestic violence in their intimate relationships with their partners. According to Duvvury (2009) the act of domestic violence has been viewed as a universal pandemic, and governments, donors, and civil societies all need to increase the range of responses to address the complex intersecting dynamics that fuel gender based violence. Duvvury (2009) further argues that domestic violence needs to remain high on the political and development agenda at all times.

CHAPTER SIX: MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

Major conclusions of the research and recommendations that would help to address and mitigate domestic violence against women are represented in this chapter. Through the detailed literature search, interviews with twelve men, and the data analyses, all the research questions as stated in Chapter One have been answered. Furthermore, all the underlying assumptions stated in Chapter One have been supported. From the discussions in the previous chapters, several conclusions can be deduced. First and foremost, women of all races, ages, religions and class are exposed to one or several forms of physical, emotional, economic and sexual abuse. This conclusion was supported by the qualitative study and the literature reviewed.

Secondly, whilst research found several factors including gender inequality, patriarchal factors, masculinity, unemployment, gender roles and stereotypes; poverty; alcohol and drug abuse; societal upheaval; an unresponsive legal system, the media and a complacent society, as the causes of abuse, more themes from this study were identified from interviews with men. These were extra-marital affairs, alcohol/drug abuse and challenges to a partner's masculinity as factors that initiated the abuse, interference from in-laws, poverty, unemployment, partner seeking assistance and unresponsive legal system.

Men may have identified the immediate factors, at a micro-level that they perceive contribute to abuse. They were not engaged in any process of reflecting mezzo and macro factors. This aspect needs serious consideration as discussed in depth in Chapter three of this study. This could be attributed to men's lack of understanding of the link between their personal and political experiences.

Thirdly, men were unhappy that their wives made an application for Protection

Order, because protection order would protect and empower women from their home. Instead they mentioned that the protection order was taking the side of the woman.

Men did not understand that shouting at your wife was emotional abuse. They commented that they have a right to do so as the man of the house.

6.2 Lack of confidence from the state personnel

Men stated that the counsellors were taking sides of the wife. They were then unhappy about attending counselling sessions, but were forced by the Magistrate to do so as part of their treatment. Men were not sure whether this exercise would help to solve their marital problems.

6.3 Lack of training, resources and disintegrated services

Men feared that police intervention may not be effective. The lack of interpreters, trained personnel and the advocate within the court system has been recognised by the researcher. This training was necessary in order to implement proper procedures and processes of the Domestic Violence Act.

These could also be identified as a gap in service provisions within the court. There is a need of more involvement and integration of all relevant community services especially, at the courts. Integrated services, more training and more resources are essential. Effective policies and legislative measures are-necessary and these are more effective in service provision that ensure maximum results.

The following are the major recommendations that would be discussed in this chapter.

6.4 Legal System

6.4.1 Training of Policemen

Since the police are often contacted by abused women, they are in a position to make the necessary referrals for counselling of both spouses. They are also in the position to refer to support groups. Hence they have to be informed and trained about the resources that are available in the community. In order to facilitate an effective service, police need to work with key role players on joint programmes.

6.4.2 Police Experience

Police officers' response to domestic violence still suggests that domestic violence is still considered as a private matter. Perception of police officers by the women are the victims of domestic violence is that they are "careless and arrogant corrupt individuals". This has made most victims to lose faith in their ability to offer protection and assistance. The role of the police officers is to offer protection, and restore and maintain justice in vulnerable women who are victims of domestic violence.

6.5 Training and Community

6.5.1 Support Services

The court system including the prosecutors, magistrates and judges, and health structures outside the law such as doctors are adherent to values and practices that provide support to the family as an institution. Therefore, it is mandatory to improve law enforcement, medical and legal professionals who will build a healthy and strong relationship with victims to comprehend domestic violence, to appreciate domestic violence when it occurs and collect appropriate evidence for conviction of the perpetrator.

Involving other professions to obtain high standards of training and skills to deal with victims in terms of evidence collection and management is also crucial in obtaining optimal criminal proceedings and management of victims. Information about domestic violence, law enforcement and social, psychological and financial support offer in the country can be provided to the victims and communities by well-trained community workers. Therefore the effectiveness of management of the victims and conviction or correctional measures of the offenders can be improved by involving

other professionals in the training programmes. The assistance from the community in the eradication of domestic violence can also be improved by intensifying domestic violence awareness campaigns.

6.5.2 Training the Judiciary to be Gender-Sensitive

Provision of corrective measure by the Supreme Court must consider gender inequality. This can be achieved by training social workers, public officers and defenders, prosecutors and support personnel to be more vigilant about gender inequalities. Dynamics of domestic violence should be the basis of these training workshops. The workshops must review the relevant laws and policies protecting women, effectiveness of corrective measures for the offenders and legal support available for the victims in order to help both victims and offenders.

6.5.3 Accessibility

Court personnel need to realize that abused women have to gain access to state prosecution by charging the husband. However, merely charging the abuser is not sufficient in addressing the problem. Courts should consider appropriate interventions that would have a much more sustaining effect. A recommendation would be to court mandate abusers into attending compulsory treatment programmes.

6.5.4 Socialisation

Bailey, 2001 strongly emphasized that, there are three influential agents of socialization those are the family, school and television, as at infancy children learn their blueprints for the future within the family context. He argued that traditional masculine and feminine attributes are encouraged by parents at infancy and adults perhaps unintentionally encourage gender identification. Hence perceptions about gender needs to change within the family'.

It was highlighted in the data analyses the aspect of inappropriate male expressiveness, where participants expressed themselves violently. Teaching appropriate expressiveness emanates in childhood. Parents should therefore consider teaching boys to experience all emotions, to express their fears and to ask for help and support at appropriate times.

They should further be encouraged to be gentle, caring and to strive for communicative about their feelings. Although qualities that are traditionally associated with maleness like physical strength and independence are seen as positive qualities parents should ensure that boys don't obsess about these aspects.

Images on television that propagate violence and assert strong views on masculinity need to be monitored. With excessive violence being witnessed on television, individual probably become desensitized to the violence around them.

It is clear that socialization agents including the family and peers can transmit and perpetuate underlying messages of violence. It may be difficult to change but if a concerted effort is made in identifying these points of propagation of entitlement and power, it would assist in ultimately breaking the cycle of violence. If we are to strive for a violent free society then it becomes imperative to ensure that non-violence is reinforced at all educational institution.

6.6 School Curriculum

Schools are in a critical position to redirect male role development. Schools at present basically provide little experience for children in respect of negotiations skills, non -violent conflict resolution strategies and empowering skills.

The following is therefore proposed in respect of educational institutions:

The curriculum should include prevention programmes at primary schools, should continue to higher educational institutions also. I would like to recommend that programmes should include the message that:

Violence is a learned behaviour and can be unlearned. Violence has not been proved to solve problems but it creates new ones and hurts and degrades the victim. There are good and accepted alternatives to violence.

The above suggestions should form the basis of teaching non-violence. Children should be taught via skills education: self-discipline, ways of how to communicate confidently to get what they want without hurting others, or in a nut shell; assertiveness, self-control and anger management skills.

Family life education, which incorporates preparation for adulthood should also be taught at pre-school level so that experienced learning takes place.

In addition, incorporated in the syllabus should be the emphasis on the need to eliminate gender bias.

Women abuse can be eradicated when the underlying cause is understood and addressed properly. This involves challenging attitudes, behaviour and cultural norms. Curriculum should be reformed to address these issues. This can be achieved by teaching the contribution and role that has been played by the women in our history and society in learning venues and encouraging participation of girls in leadership positions and sports.

Teachers should use innovative teaching methods to highlight the issue. Critical thinking should also be encouraged in respect of gender issues and realistic and achievable goals in respect of attaining a state of equilibrium should be explored.

It is important that these pertinent issues should not be addressed in isolated lectures, but incorporated in the curriculum from primary school through to college and university. At tertiary level, awareness campaigns and support groups should be formed in order that the issue is constantly addressed.

Appropriate funds should be invested in programmes that enrich women, especially the victims of domestic violence. The idea of males contributing more to the society in terms of productivity, leadership and protection must be eliminated. Teaching good morals and values to little boys and encouraging young girls not to accept unfair treatment form anyone will help strengthen and improve the fight towards

achieving a domestic violence free generation. Education and independency must be of paramount importance in growing girls.

6.7 Unemployment and Poverty

Men can be engaged in self-help programmes which can ensure socio-economic independence as unemployment causes frustration and can be a contributing factor to domestic violence. This can assist in the eradication of violence.

6.8 Public awareness and dissemination of information

The lack of awareness of the Domestic Violence Act in our communities is a crucial issue. Our communities are not aware of the Protection Order, its uses and benefits. This awareness can be promoted though the media and through community based Organizations and community talks. Many cultures and religions may condone violence against women. These beliefs need to challenge at a cultural and ideological level as the existence of these beliefs challenges aspects that might allow equality and non-violence between men and women. Increasing public awareness of violence against women as a societal problem is vital. Educating people regarding the issue and attempting to change both public attitudes and behaviours is essential. This education can only be effective if relevant research informs it. These changes also need to be targeted via the media. Degrading images and representation of women in society need to be challenged. Feminist advocacy that allow a women centred approach can ensure that gender sensitive policies are maintained.

It would be important to conclude that women in South Africa have walked a short road to freedom and equality. The reality of the lives of most South African women is very complex and legal reform alone will not address the issue of domestic violence effectively. Most of the laws that have been enacted to protect women's rights do not take into account the fact that most women are literally and legally illiterate, that they live in poverty and are homeless, that they are dependent on men and that the court procedures as they, re currently practiced are alienating and hostile toward women.

Laws may confer rights, but exercising those rights may be beyond the reach of ordinary women. The law can, to a limited extent, bring about structural and attitudinal changes within society that may over time prevent women from becoming targets of abuse.

However, as the research has shown that violence against women must be viewed more holistically to enable it to be addressed more proactively. It needs to be assessed on a micro, mezzo and macro level.

Gender inequalities, gender stereotype and socialization, poverty, alcohol/drug abuse, societal upheaval, unresponsive legal systems, media and society's compliance, the symptoms and causes of domestic need to be addressed as well as how these impact on domestic violence. It is of high importance to address the multiple aspects of violence against women, in particular, domestic violence looking at its causes and prevention and means psychological and social support for its survivors and perpetrators to make sure that non-violence against women becomes a universal norm because violence is an impediment to human equality and human dignity.

6.9 Criminalization

Advocates of the criminal justice approach point to the symbolic power of the law and argue that arrest, prosecution and conviction, with punishment, is a process that carries the clear condemnation of society for the conduct of the abuser and acknowledges his personal responsibility for the activity. It is, however, critical that those involved in policy making in this area take into account the cultural, economic and political realities of their countries.

6.10 Legislation

There are strong recommendations that special law addressing domestic violence should be drafted, which will provide remedies and prevent domestic violence from reaching its peak. The problem that has arisen with the legislation is to enable the

prosecution and conviction of men who victimise their women even if women want to voluntarily withdraw charges. The dilemma lies where women feel threatened and feel that withdrawing charges will ensure safety, in this case, it is hard to distinguish whether claim withdrawal was completely voluntarily or it was influenced by threats or fear. This has resulted in some countries indicating that police officers must continue to file a domestic violence document and criminal proceedings even if women wish to withdraw their claims.

Claim withdrawal has been proved to be strongly influenced by fear, threats and poverty in cases where the perpetrator is the only person who is supporting the family.

6.11 Co-operation at all levels

In order to combat violence against women, a cooperative connection between civil society and government is important. A multidisciplinary approach involving civilians, social workers, psychologists, doctors, lawyers and other systems in working together to enable a holistic approach and understanding of each particular subtype of domestic violence and individual needs is of paramount importance. Ideas, concerns, and expectations of the victims need to be best understood by service providers. The aim of cooperation is to prevent, detect and manage domestic violence allowing the victim to develop control over the health and the capacity to understand the implications of being a victim of domestic violence and allow her to determine the best remedy to restore her own life.

6.12 International organizations

It has been the effort of the international organisations such as the WHO and the United Nations to **place** integrate domestic violence onto their agendas. Under their programmes, articulations of the links between women's health, human rights, participation of women in politics and economy has been strongly recommended to draft laws and assist in combating domestic violence. Organisations' expertise can play major role in formulating plans that can empower women and eradicate the

pandemic of domestic violence with the broad knowledge they have. Non-government organisations (NGOs) have been on the frontline trying to make societies aware of the issues that arise in the presence of domestic violence and offering assistance to domestic violence victims. Researchers have shown that NGOs have made a positive impact on advancing societies.

6.13 Explanation of Violence

Physical and psychological abuse is the most **form** of abuse that is reported by many applicant. It has been shown by studies that in the background of physical and emotional abuse, arises sexual abuse. This form of abuse has been proved to be rarely reported in police stations because of the already mentioned reasons that the victims attitudes towards the police officers are that they will believe that the former was not sexually abused as they are a couple. This has made reporting sexual abuse a difficult task.

6.14 Impact on Children

Poor cognitive growth, bed-wetting, behavioural problems, aggressive behaviour and substance abuse have been demonstrated by children who are under domestic violence circumstances. They also have poor anger management ant anti-social behaviours. Additionally, the majority of domestic violence perpetrators were constantly exposed to domestic violence in their childhood.

6.15 Socio-economic conditions

Poverty and high level of employment and women's financial position have a negative impact on their free will to separate themselves from violent spouses. In some situations, some women are financially supporting their unemployed partners in their households, but in those situations, men still possess economic power.

Living conditions such as limited living space and where the family is over-crowded are also attributed to domestic violence. When domestic violence occurs there is limited space for women and children to be protected and be safe. The chronic and excessive alcohol consumption by unemployed males has been proved to be the serious cause of domestic violence where men violently demand money from their women to buy alcohol.

6.16 Support Services

Different support structures have been proposed to be supportive for women who are the victims of domestic violence. Family and friends open their home to be used as a place of safety for victims of domestic violence. This allows social exposure since the majority of domestic violence develops antisocial behaviour. Social services assist victims to regain capacity to decide what is best for their lives and to determine their future. Clinical psychologist and rehabilitation centre referral is mandatory where psychological abuse and trauma is suspected.

6.17 Impact of alcohol and drug abuse on Domestic Violence:

The Central Drug Authority (CDA) has been established in terms of the Prevention of Substance Abuse Act, under the auspices of the Minister of Social Development;

The CDA includes civil society experts selected via public nominations and hearings by the Portfolio Committee of Social Development**.**

6.18 Services for disabled victims:

Sign language interpretation services are sourced out when required at court, mostly to DEAFSA; Awareness material in Braille is being developed; Ramps into court buildings are being added as funds become available.

Challenges regarding fire-arms and dangerous weapons and the interpretation of the relevant sections of the Domestic Violence Act: Various operations to surrender legal and illegal fire-arms so that communities could be safe.

6.19 Socio-economic aspect of domestic violence:

The Department of Social Development has implemented the Social Crime Prevention Strategy, which was approved by Cabinet in September 2011.

Victim Empowerment Programme Management Forum renders continued support for victims of domestic and gender-based violence.

6.20 Need for the rehabilitation of offenders:

Departments of Correctional Services and Social Development are including programmes on Anger Management, Substance Abuse, Life Skills etc., in terms of programmes in correctional facilities, as well as diversion and non-custodial sanctions' programmes.

Domestic violence is caused by many factors. These include the biological, psychological, social, economic, political, cultural and historical circumstances as well as legal. Thus, new legislation should provide the impetus for broader social change to bring about equality between men and women and to challenge the imbedded patriarchy in all these structures. However, progressive laws allow progressive public service providers the opportunity to ensure justice at an individual level.

KZN Department of Community Safety and Liaison has undertaken a number of interventions to raise awareness of and prevent violence within intimate and dependent relationships. Some programmes are aimed at promoting behaviour change and restoring positive values. Others raise awareness of protective rights amongst vulnerable groups targeting women, children, older persons and more recently, men. Provincial conferences are held regularly to serve as a platform for collaboration on the Province's domestic violence prevention work.

The Department designed and implemented a *Women's Safety Audit Project*, the first of its kind in South Africa, which serves as a resource for women to utilise in assessing their safety in their particular communities. A victim support network has been set up and the Department is integrally involved in improving the Province's Victim Support Centres through supporting existing facilities and adding capacity where possible.

Youth training and Traditional Leadership (Amakhosi) training in crime prevention offered by the Department includes modules on domestic violence and police station evaluations look at police performance on some aspects of implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.

6.21 Social work intervention and practice

Social work intervention and practice is vital in addressing the issue of domestic violence. According to McKendrick (1990: 156) "the primary purpose of social work is to enable individuals, families and groups to deal with their problems in living through the utilization of society's resources in the context of their social environment." Thus, social work intervention is concerned with the interaction between the individual and the environment. Furthermore, social work intervention is targeted on direct services with individuals (physiological therapies, interpersonal therapies) and families (negotiation, mediation, and family therapy), group work intervention (social group work, group therapy, social support network, and self-help groups), community work (community education, community development) and community organization (political activism, feminist advocacies, legal advocacy, and community based education). Thus, social work intervention has a dual mission of helping people and changing society especially with regard to addressing domestic violence issues. It provides a more holistic understanding of human behaviour and hence domestic violence issues and enables intervention on several levels.

6.22 Conclusion

Domestic violence impact is a long-term effect, with serious psychological and health complications. Women may suffer silent depression and tension. This may lead to inadequate diagnosis and treatment of depression; and people around them, especially children can also be affected by domestic violence.

Domestic violence impact on children has been shown to be chronic with many children develop aggressive behaviour and later becoming perpetrators of domestic violence. Close structures such as family members and friends have been shown in the data analysis as an important support system.

In chapter one the introduction, background information, problem formulation, motivation, the previous work done in this field, data collection methods, the study's limitations and ethical considerations in implementing the research have been outlined. In chapter two it was shown that domestic violence is a learned behaviour and not genetically determined. It is therefore, possible to eradicate such behaviour. This chapter further indicated the causes, consequences and effects of domestic violence. Chapter three dealt with the effective way of overcoming it, dealt with the fact that through legislation, awareness, education is a power that both helps and hinders survivors of violence. Chapter four discussed the research in uMbumbulu, methodology, ethical clearance, also looking at key themes for *African* men and domestic violence. The data analyses chapter five, showed different perspective of men regarding domestic violence. In chapter six, it has been argued that it is necessary to have many ways of dealing with domestic violence such as building partnerships among government institutions, communities all of which are very critical in eradicating domestic violence.

6.23 Recommendations for future research

Future research should involve a larger, more representative sample, including other ethnic groups, to enable generalisation of the study. An evaluative research study

should be undertaken on the effectiveness of the current counselling options available in this country.

Future research should also be directed, in the South African context, on the socio-cultural aspect of gender and its perpetuation of violence.

REFERENCES

Artz, L. I 999, '*Violence against Women in Rural Southern Cape: Exploring Access to justice within a   Feminist jurisprudence Framework'*, Cape Town: Institute of Criminology, University of Cape   Town.

Artz's, L. (2003), *Magistrate and the Domestic Violence Act: Issues of the implementation*. Institute of   Criminology, University of Cape Town: South Africa.

Babbie, E & Mouton, J. (2001) the practice of social research. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Bailey, P.H. (2001) finding your way around qualitative method in nursing research. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 25(1): 18-22.

Bandura, A. (2000) Social learning theory. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Barnett, O & La Violette, A. (2002) It could happen to anyone: why battered women stay. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Bassadien, S & Hochfeld, T. (2005), Developing alternative masculinities as a strategy to address   gender-based violence, *Journal of social work*, 3(51): 348-359.

Bouma, G.D & Atkinson, G.B. (2001) A handbook of social research: *A comprehensive and practical guide for students*. 2nd edition. New York: Oxford University press.

Carney, M. 2007, *'Aggression and violent behaviour"* 12(2007) 108-115.

Chagunda, C. (2004) *Domestic Violence and Domestic Violence Act.* Cape Town: SACBC Parliamentary Liaison Office

Chetty, V. (2006) *Ugu Health District: keeping the healthy in Ugu healthy and treating the sick holistically.* Durban: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health.

De Sousa, J. (1991) *Behind closed doors-guidelines for supporting battered women and raising community awareness.* Cape Town: CWD.

De Vas, A. (2002) Qualitative data analysis and interpretation. In De Vas A Strydom H Fouche L & Delport M (eds.) *Research at grass roots for the social sciences and human service professions.* Pretoria: van Schaik, 339-355.

Denzin, N & Lincoln, Y. (2000) Introduction: the discipline and practice of qualitative research. In Denzin N & Lincoln Y (eds.) *Handbook* of *qualitative research.* 2nd edition. Thousand Oaks CA: Sage Publications, 1-28.

Digest, I. 2000, *'Domestic violence against women and girls'* pp 2-6, Available from <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest6e.pdf>, [Accessed 28/10/2013].

Dobash, R.E. (2002) 'womens violence to men in intimate relationship: working on a puzzle" *British journal of criminology*, 44(324).

Ellonen & Noora. (2013). Exposure to parental violence and outcomes of child psychosocial adjustment. *Violence and Victims* 28.1 (2013): 3-15.

Fedler, J.P. & Tanzer, Z. 2000 *' Reclaiming Women's Spaces: New Perspectives on Violence Against Women and Sheltering in South Africa'*, Lenasia: Nisaa Institute for Women's

Flood, J. (1997) *Handbook of Research.* New York: Macmillan.

Flood, M. (2007) domestic violence, boys, men and masculinity, No 137: 5-27.

Gelles R (1997) *Intimate violence in families.* 3rd edition. Thousand Oaks CA: Sage.

Gilchrist, E. (2003) 'magistrate' attitudes to domesticviolence and sentencing option' *The Howard Journal*, 348.

Goldman, T. (2000) *Making the Act work: A Research Study into the Budget Allocations for the   Implementation of the Domestic violence Act.* GAP: Cape Town.

Government of South Africa (1996a) *The constitution* of *the Republic* of *South Africa,* 1996. Act 108 of 1996. Pretoria : Government of South Africa

Government of South Africa (1998) Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998. *Government Gazette* No. 1551. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Halliday, A. (2011) "human ecology review", management perspective on social   ecological systems, 1(118): 115-134.

Henderson, L. (2003) Prevalence of Domestic Violence among Lesbians and Gay men. *Data Report to Flame* TV. London: Sigma Research.

Henning, E. Rensburg, T & Smith, F. (2004) *Finding your way in qualitative research.*

Howlett, S. (2012), 'Understanding the Training and support needs of crisis interventionists at an   organisation for the abused', Masters Dissertation, Institute of Psychology, University of   KwaZulu-Natal: South Africa.

Human Rights Watch. (2001) *Scared at school: sexual violence against girls in South African schools.* New York: Human Rights Watch Pretoria: van Shaik.

Humphreys, C & Thiara, T. (2002) Routes to safety: protection issues facing abused women and   children and the role of outreach services, Bristol: women's Aid Federation England.

Jewkes, R. 2006, *"Stepping stone"* help end violence against women in South Africa' http://www.voanews.com/english/news/a-13-2006-11-20-voa33.html/ , [Accessed: 20/08/2013].

Johnson, M. P**.** (1995) Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence: Two forms of violence   against women. *Journal of Marriage and the Family,* 57, 283-294.

Keepin, W. 2007, *'Divine duality: the power of reconciliation between women and men'*, Prescott. AZ.   Hohmpress

Klein, E., Campbell, J., Soler, E., et al. *Ending domestic violence.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1997.

Ludsin, H & Vetten, L. (2005) *Spiral* of *entrapment: abused women in conflict with the law.* Johannesburg: Jacana.

Machisa, M., 2011, 'South Africa Domestic Violence must be in crime statistics'. Available from   (Accessed 13/12/2013).

Meintjes, B & Nhlengethwa, Z. (2002) Guns and music- Umbumbulu peace- building case study' [online], available: http://www.medico.de/.../ps_meintjes_en.pdf. [22 May 2014].

Meth, P. 2003 *Rethinking the 'domus' in domestic violence*: homelessness, space and domestic violence in South Africa', in *Geoform* 34, 3, 3 17- 327.

Modi, A.T. Modi, M. & Hendriks, S. (2006), *'African Journal of food agriculture nutrition and development'* 12006 (6), 4.

Morrell, R. (1998) Gender and education: the place of masculinity in South African schools. *South African Journal* of *Education* 18(4), 218-225.

Nadar, S. 2009, *'Who's afraid of the mighty mens conference? Palatable patriarchy and violence against women in South Africa.* <http:/www.sacrdworth.co.za/field/EvilOfpatriarchyReport.pdf/> [Accessed 15/09/2013].

Neuman, W. (1997) *Social research methods: qualitative and quantitative approaches.* 3rd edition. Needham Heights MA: Allan and Bacon.

Nwokeiwu, J., 2009, *'Analysis of gender role socialisation influence on perceptions of leadership style of males and females'*, Masters Dissertation, School of Management, University of KwaZulu- Natal: South Africa.

Parenzee, P et al (2001) *Monitoring the Implementation of the Domestic violence Act: First Report.* Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town: South Africa.

Partab, R. 2012, *'Challenging violent masculine: a critical feminist investigation of the relationship between domestic violence and religion'*, PHD thesis, University of KwaZulu-Natal: South Africa.

Patton, M. (2002) *Qualitative research and evaluation methods.* 3rd edition. Thousand
        Oaks CA: Sage Publications

Pounder, J. C. & Colman, M. (2002) *Women – Better Leaders than Men? In General
        Educational   Management it still ''all Depends''*. Leadership and Organisational
        Development Journal. 23   (4), pp.122-133. (Online) Available from:
        http://web.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.ukzn.ac.za:2048/ehost/, [Accessed 28/10/2013].

Ramphele, M. & Boonzaier, E. 1988, *'The Position of African Women: Race and gender in
        South Africa'*. David Phillip: Cape Town.

Rasool S, Vermaak K, Pharoah R, Louw A and Stavrou A. 2002, '*Violence Against Women:
        A National   Survey'*, Pretoria: Institute for Security Studies.

Reid, G &Walker, L. (2005) Masculinities in question. In Reid G &Walker L (eds.) *Men
        behaving   differently.* Cape Town: Double Storey Books, 1-20.

Republic of South Africa, 1998, *Domestic Violence Act* (notice 155 of 1998). Government
gazette no   19537: 2 December.

Respect, 2013, 'effects of domestic abuse on children',
        http://www.respectphoneline.org.uk/pages/female-domestic-effects-of-domestic-
        abuse-on-   children-767.html [accessed 28/10/2013].

Schweitzer, D.P., 2013, '***The Severe Consequences Of Domestic Violence'***
        http://www.streetdirectory.com/travel-guide/13883/legalmatters/the-severe-
        consequences-of-domestic-violence.html [14/11/2013].

Sathiparsad, R. (2006) Gender based violence and masculinity: A study of rural   male
        youth, PHD   thesis, faculty of education, University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Sen A. (1990) '*More than One Million Women are missing'*. New York Review of Books, December 20, 1990.

Sewpaul, V. (2013) 'Inscribed in our blood: challenging the ideology of sexism and racism', Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, 28(2): 116-125.

Shaikh,K.B. (2003) *'Women's experiences and expectations of the Domestic Violence Act 116 of 1998'* Masters dissertations, University of KwaZulu-Natal: South Africa.

Southern African AIDS Training (SAT), (2001) *'Counselling guide on domestic violence'*, HIV counselling series no (4): Zimbabwe.

Statistics South Africa, (2003) *Census 2001: census in brief.* Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Statistics South Africa, (2011) *Census 2011: preliminary estimates.* Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

Strydom, H. (2002) Ethical aspects of research in the social sciences and human service professions.   In De Vos A Strydom H Fouche L & Delport M (eds.) *Research at grass   roots for the social sciences and human service professions.* Pretoria: van Schaik, 62-76.

UNAIDS, (2010) *Report on the global AIDS epidemic 2004. 4th global report.* Geneva: UNAIDS.

UNAIDS, (2013) *Report on the global AIDS epidemic 2004. 4th global report.* Geneva: UNAIDS.

Vetten, L. (2005) violence against women: good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women, Viena: Austria, 17-20 May, 2005.

Walby, S. and Allen, J**.** (2004) *Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: Findings from the British Crime Survey.* Home Office Research Study 276, London: Home Office.

Walker, L. (2000) Overview *of the battered woman syndrome study*. New York: Springer Publishing Company.

Weideman, M. (2011) 16 days of activism: objectification of women, alcohol use and domestic violence in South Africa, [online], available: http://www.consultancyafrica.com/index.php?option=com. [27 July 2014].

Wekerle, C., and Wolfe, D.A. Prevention strategies for child abuse and neglect: Promising new   directions. *Clinical Psychology Review* (1993) 13:501–40.

Wharton (2005). *The 'Masculine' and 'Feminine' Sides of Leadership and Culture: Perception vs. Reality* (Online) Available from: http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article.cfm?articleid=1287, [Accessed 28/10/2013].

Whitman, M., Sullivan, J. J, & Images, G. (2009). *Attitudes Toward Leadership are Changing, and What Women Offer is Essential:* (Online) Available from: http://womensissues.about.com/od/intheworkplace/a/WomenLeaders.htm/ .(Accessed 20/10/2013).

Whiting, J.B. Paker, T.G. & Houghtaling, A.W. (2014). Explanations of a violent relationship: The male perpetrators perspective. Journal of family violence, 29: 277-286.

Wolfe, D.A & Jaffe, P.G. (1999) *'Domestic Violence and children'* 9(3), 133-136

Womens Aid, (2009) '*Domestic violence'*, [online], available: www.womensaid.org.uk
    [28/10/2013].

World Health Organization, (2002) *World report on violence and health.* Geneva:WHO.