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Exploring men's perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence in heterosexual relationships: a case study of Munsieville

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1. **Introduction**

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) remains obstinate and prevalent in South Africa. It happens across scales from sexual, physical, emotional, verbal and other forms of abuse. It takes place anywhere in safe and unsafe spaces, public and private spaces ((Department of Women, Children and People with Disabilities (DWCPD), 2014). This happens, regardless of gender, culture, class or religion. However, the devastating effects of IPV are borne by women. (Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heisie & Watts, 2006). Studies have shown that women compared to men are the most affected, as men are largely the perpetrators and women are largely the victims (Heise, Ellsberg & Gottemoeller, 1999; Garcia-Moreno et al, 2006). IPV raises serious concerns within the context of South African and the globe, with one in every three women and one in every four men likely to experience it (Garcia-Moreno et al (2006).

For years now, a shocking number of women have been abused and died at the hands of their partners in South Africa (Statistics South Africa (Stat SA), 2017). “Boyfriend arrested after woman's body found, police station torched” (Herman , 2017). “Man 'kills woman for refusing him sex' (Ramothwala , 2017). “Men beats woman to a bloody end”. These, headlines media covers just about every day. Some, equally or even more gruesome, don’t even make the news. And many of those that do make the news. Recently, South African media houses reported on a number of IPV cases. Karabo Mokoena, 22 years old woman made headlines after her tragic death sent shockwaves across the country (Pithouse, 2017). Law enforcement agencies were also found to be at fault after having sent her home when she needed protection (Pithouse, 2017). Her story, tells a tale of the many women who dies after enduring years of violence.

Similarly, Lerato Moloi, was one of the four women found murdered on the 14th of May 2017 near Naledi, Soweto (Johannesburg), she and the other women were allegedly killed by two men they had been drinking with the day before (Pijoos, 2017) . Mavis Mabala (25), her body was found in a bush outside a village in Phadzima in Polokwane on the 19th of May 2017. She was allegedly killed by her male partner (Herman , 2017). Manaki, Annah Boys (28) her body was found in April at Winnies Park, Boipatong in a shack after it had been left to decompose Her male partner was later was charged and convicted for her murder (Mkhize , 2017). All of these cases highlight the scourge of IPV in South African communities. Particularly violence

against women. A study conducted by Mathews, Abrahams, Martin, Vetten, Van de Merwe and Jewkes (2004) in Cape Town , indicated that every 6 hours a woman is murdered by their intimate partner.

1.2 Statement of the problem and rationale for the study

A Victim Of Crime Survey (VOCS) report indicated that assault, sexual offence and murder, which are so often linked to domestic violence cases, are among the most common offences in South African (Statistics South Africa , 2017a). The South African Police Services has reported over 60,000 adult female sexual abuse cases in the period of 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 ((South African Police Services (SAPS) , 2013). However, this data does not highlight the scourge as SAPS only captures offences that are reported.

A report by South Africa Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) indicated that one in five (21%) of women aged between 18 and older reported ever experiencing physical abuse. An additional 6% reported ever experiencing sexual violence by their partner (Stats SA, 2017b). Although this data highlights the overwhelming burden of IPV in the country, it does not capture the true account of IPV as statistics in South Africa are reported based on SAPS REPORTS and VOCS and many of these cases go unreported. The VOCS found that victims of IPV had a variety of reasons as to why they do not report offences. They listed the victim's argument of fixing the problem themselves as a couple or family; many women reported poor victim treatment as police often tell them to go home and fix their problem (Stats SA, 2017a) .This was highlighted in the late Karabo Mokoena's case when she was turned away from reporting her boyfriend, now murder accused Sandile Mantsoe.

As a social work student placed at Westview Clinic, out-patient rehabilitation centre situated in Munsieville this was a concern to me. My concerns were worsened by the increasing number of women coming to the clinic with cases of intimate partner violence. However, given that the clinic only offers substance abuse rehabilitation services, we referred most of these cases to Family and Marriage South Africa (FAMSA). Moreover, when I was gathering data for my community profile in the community of Munsieville, I came across a number of challenges experienced by the community; these were inclusive of IPV and child abuse. According to the social worker at the clinic IPV related cases having been increasing in the clinic and the affected are refusing to go to the relevant authorities such as the police (M.N. Ngoepe, personal communication, March, 24, 2017). The women feared violence and intimidation after reporting the cases. Some felt there were no genuine alternatives to be safe with their children as most

lived with the perpetrators. This fear of violence is supported by the VOCS as they found that often perpetrators intimidated their victims and threatened to kill them should they report the case or leave (M.N. Ngoepe, personal communication, March, 24, 2017).

Furthermore, there is paucity of studies focusing on the extent of IPV in the community of Munsieville. Furthermore, in literature there is paucity of qualitative studies with focus on men's' perceptions on the cause and effects of IPV as both potential perpetrators and protectors. Thus, the rational of the study was to explore the perceptions of men in Munsieville on IPV in heterosexual relationships. It was hoped that the study will help inform social work practice, for example by influencing social workers intervention strategies. Social workers address a number of social problems such as gender-based violence. It was further hoped that the study will help encourage more studies in this context as many studies has been quantitative and focused on the experiences of women while ignoring those of men's.

1.3. Study site

Community of Munsieville

Munsieville is a small township situated in the Krugersdorp area in the West Rand of the Gauteng Province. It is located in the Mogale city Municipality. Mogale City is a combination of urban and rural areas with some very unique landscapes such as mountains. The metropolitan part of Mogale echoes different the stages of development. Then the rural and the township where Munsieville is located echoes laid back and informal settlements with no or little development (Mogale City, n.d) .

Munsieville came from the informal settlements populated by mine labourers on the suburbs of the original mining town of Krugersdorp. During the apartheid era, Munsieville was one of the townships that were gazetted. It was established by ordinance 58 of 1903 of the Krugersdorp municipality and categorised as a "the native location" where, all blacks not living with their 'baas' were moved. (Khumalo, n.d). It was named Munsieville, after the chief sanitary inspector at the time, James Munsie who is remembered for the incredible amount he did regarding the town's health (Khumalo, n.d).

According to Frith (2012), as of the 2011 census results there were 9675(50.58%) females and 9453(49.42%) males. 18920 (98.91%) of the population group is made up of black africans, followed by 116 (0.61%) coloureds, 45(0.24%) other, 29 (0.15%) indian or asian and 19 (0.10%) white people. Although Munsieville is a small township, many of the residence during

the profile of the community indicated that Munsieville is host to many challenges. They listed; poverty, unemployment, substance abuse, school dropout, teenage pregnancy, domestic violence and gangsterism as some of the challenges that the community is faced (T. Mofokeng, personal communication, March, 24, 2017; K. Selonya, personal communication, March, 24, 2017).

1.4. Definition of key terms

1.4.1. *Intimate Partner Violence*

IPV is often referred to as Domestic violence because of the similarities. The World Health Organization (WHO) similarly defines IPV as the "behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviours" (2010, p.11). Both these definition encompass the same kinds of violence. For this study, the term 'IPV' was used to refer to violence including domestic violence that occurs in heterosexual relationships of married or unmarried, cohabitating or just dating couples.

1.4.2. *Domestic Violence*

Domestic violence refers to violence that occurs within an intimate context, where one person abuses or is being abused by the other person. This may involve both heterosexual or homosexual women and men (married or not and or cohabitating) as perpetrators or victims. However with women more likely to be the victims of IPV (Dutton, 2011; Holt, et al., 2006). This type of violence like IPV can be manifested physically, sexually, or emotionally (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002; Devries, Mak, Garcia-Moreno, Petzold, Child & Falder, 2013).

1.4.3. *South Africa*

Formally the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is in the southern part of Africa. It is restricted on the south by 2,798 kilometers (1,739 mi) of shoreline of Southern Africa extending along the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Brand South Africa, 2012)

1.4.4. *Gender*

According to Jewkes and Morrell, gender is a "socially defined and constructed ways of being a man or woman, and the power and possibilities so entailed" (2010, p.1).

1.4.5. *Heterosexual relationship*

Heterosexuality is a romantic attraction, sexual attraction or sexual behaviour between people of the opposite sex or gender. As a sexual orientation, heterosexuality is "an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions" to persons of the opposite sex.

1.5. Study aim

The aim of the study was to explore the perceptions of men on Intimate Partner Violence and heterosexual relationships. The study was undertaken in the community of Munsieville in Krugersdorp, Gauteng Province.

1.6. Overview of the research methodology and design

The study utilised qualitative approach which was exploratory in nature which involved a case study. Through non-probability purposive sampling technique, twelve men were recruited to take part in the study. The participant inclusion a criterion was that the men had to have been be residents of Munsieville community for more than a year. Three of the participants were married; three were in committed relationships while six were single. The research instrument was semi-structured interviews, while data was collected through in-depth one-on-one interviews. The collected data was analysed using thematic analysis.

1.7. Limitations of the study

The study had the following limitations:

The researcher is a female while all participants were males. As a result some of the participants found it difficult to openly share their views on intimate partner violence. To address this limitation, the researcher explained the importance of the study to the participants so that they could freely share their insights without any reservations.

IPV is generally considered a sensitive topic; it is therefore assumed that some of the participants may have provided socially appropriate answers. To address this, the researcher informed all the participants that the answers they will give will be kept confidential. Some participants did not want to answer the research questions in their own languages. At the beginning of every interview participants were encouraged to answer questions in their home languages. One participant objected to have their interviews recorded. This was a significant limitation especially when the researcher wanted to transcribe the data.

1.8. Organization of the Report

Chapter one provides an overview of the study by highlight the problem statement, rationale for the study and as well as the study site, explanation of key terms and overview the researcher methodology. Chapter two focuses on the literature review and theoretical framework which underpinned the study while Chapter three focuses on the study methodology. With specific reference to the research design, sampling, data collection procedures and ethical issues observed in the study. The fourth chapter present study results while fifth chapter provide a summary of the findings, conclusion and as well as the recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

According to the United Nations (UN) (1993), violence predominantly against women has been documented and acknowledged in the global community as a human rights and global health issue, stressing the need to address its causes and find solutions to eliminate this type of violence. The Convention by the United Nations in 1993 also highlighted this issue in its "Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against Women," which stressed how violence against woman involves a violation of the rights and freedoms of women to have agency and control over their lives (UN, 1993). In addition, this declaration documented that violence against women was a representation of historically unequal power relations between men and women. Thus it has, for years been reinforced and maintained throughout societies by patriarchy, customs, cultural practices, laws and societal norms (UN, 1993).

This literature presents the overview of the widespread of IPV across the globe and in South Africa. The review also looks at: Masculinity, femininity linked with IPV, Socio-economic status, transactional sex and IPV and factors perpetuating IPV. Moreover, the review will also look at the theoretical framework; the imbalance theory of resources and power highlight the dependency, compensation, submission and transgression hypothesis, through which the study was contextualized.

2.2. IPV: a global overview

A large number of researchers have attempted to study the phenomenon of IPV (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006; Holt, Buckely, & Whelan , 2008 ; Dutton, 2011; Gass, Stein, Williams & Seedat, 2011 Machisa, Jewkes, Lowe-Morna, & Rama, 2011; Jewkes, Levin, & Penn-Kekana,2002;Abrahams, Jewkes, Laubsher, & Hoffman 2006; Dunkle., Jewkes, Nduna, Levin, Jama, Khuzwayo , 2006; Kaufman & Stravrou , 2004; Devries et al.,2013). Fawole , Salawu and Olarinmoye (2009) in a study conducted in Ibadan (Nigeria), where they assessed 820 men's perceptions on IPV. They found the lifetime prevalence of experiencing physical abuse to be at 25.1%, while emotional violence was at 44.4% (Fawole et al., 2007). Furthermore, Two hundred and forty of the men (29.3%) admitted to ever perpetrating sexual violence and 23.2% financial violence. In total they found that, at least one of these forms of violence had been perpetrated by 44.1% of the participants (Fawole et al., 2007).

In a WHO multi-country study, data gathered on more than 24 000 women in ten countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Thailand, and the United Republic of Tanzania) of women who had ever been in intimate relationships, found that IPV was widespread in all these countries(Garcia et al.,2006). In the study, 13% of women in the city of Japan reported that they had experienced physical violence. Furthermore, 61 % of women in Peru province also reported having experienced physical violence (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006).Garcia-Moreno, et al. (2006) proposed that most countries that were studied fell between the 23% to 49 % interval of women who have experienced IPV. Moreover, between 4% and 49 % of women in the 10 countries reported having experienced severe physical IPV (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). 6% of women in Japan, Serbia and Montenegro reported having experienced sexual IPV in their life time and 59% of women in Ethiopia province also reported having experienced sexual IPV. In addition, 7 out of the 10 countries fell between the 23% and 49% interval of women who have experienced sexual IPV in their life time (Garcia-Moreno, et al., 2006).These statistics indicate the global prevalence of IPV, where this is not an issue that only affects South Africa, but the world as whole.

Furthermore, 141 studies cited by Devries et al. (2013) in 81 countries globally indicated that, in 2010, 30% of women (15 years and above) reported to have experienced physical and/or sexual IPV in their lifetime. This indicates a serious global epidemic. Especially given that, many of IPV cases go unreported. Furthermore, in a study conducted in the United States, Breiding, Chen & Black (2014) found that that nearly 32.9% of women compared to 28.1% of men, had experienced physical IPV. In addition, about 15.9% of women, compared to 8.0% of men, reported having experienced sexual IPV in their lifetime. These statistics again, show the global prevalence of IPV and moreover, they indicate that although IPV can happen to both women and men. Women compared to men are the most affected. Furthermore, in the past three decades there has been an increase in violence perpetrated against women, this again presenting a global impression violence borne by women in intimate relationships (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

2.3. IPV in South Africa

South Africa also bears the overwhelming challenges relating to IPV (Abrahams, et al., 2006; Gass, et al., 2011). Recognizing the seriousness of IPV since the dawn of democracy, the South African government altered its laws and policies regarding domestic violence (Domestic

Violence Act, No 116 of 1998). It employed a broad legislative framework that looks at addressing issues of violence against women and children in all its different forms. In a bid to make the society aware of this plight, the South African government implemented different awareness programs such as the 16 Days of Activism against gender based violence and abuse, which is held annually from the 25th of November to the 10th of December ((DWCPD, 2014). However, in spite of its progressive constitution, policies and campaigns on violence, South Africa still have high rates of violence, predominantly violence against women and children. Several studies conducted in the country concede to this (Jewkes, et al., 2002; Abrahams, et al., 2006; Gass, et al., 2011).

With the scourge of violence, in 1995 the Human Rights Watch named South Africa as the "rape capital of the World" (Jewkes, 2002). A report by SAPS indicated that in 2000 they recorded 53,008 rape cases, which amounted to 123 women per 100,000 populations (SAPS, 2013). In a study conducted by Jewkes & Abraham (2002); they results they found indicated that in Australia 81 women reported rape, 32 in the United States, and 16 in the United Kingdom, each per 100,000 populations. Furthermore, Campbell and Soeken (1999), in a study they conducted in America with a sample of 159 volunteers, found that approximately half (45, 9%) of the sample had experienced forced sex violation in the hands of their partners.

Research indicated that a woman's probability of experiencing IPV in her life time is between 15% to 71 % (Garcia-Moreno, et al., 2006 as cited in Gass, et al., 2011). In a study conducted by Gender links (2009), they found that one in four women in Gauteng Province had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. From this study, 37.4% men reported committing sexual IPV (Machisa et al., 2011).

Furthermore, in a study focusing on women conducted in three provinces (Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and the Northern Province) in South Africa; found that a woman had 24, 6% chances of being a victim of IPV in South Africa (Jewkes et al., 2002). Furthermore, a study conducted in the Western cape, Cape Town indicated that 42, 3% of a sample of 1 378 men working at the municipality, admitted to committing IPV at one point in their past 10 years and 8, 8 % admitted to committing IPV in the past year (Abrahams et al., 2006). These statistics indicate that as IPV is significantly high, men are largely the perpetrators as such there is a need to understand why men perpetuate IPV.

Machisa et al. (2011) when examining police statistics in South Africa, found that given the low statistics reported and the statistics presented researchers when conducting studies on IPV.

IPV cases are considerably under-reported. Thus they suggest that the reason for this is that many of these cases are often reported and recorded as assault ref. This indicates that many of these cases are not taken serious as assault cases are often considered a minor offence. According to SAPS (2013), in the year 2009, 0.3% of women in Gauteng Province reported an assault by an intimate partner. However, contrary to this, a study Gender links found that in Gauteng 18.1% of women had experienced physical IPV (Machisa et al., 2011). This is higher than the 0.3 reported by the SAPS in 2009. This proves that many of IPV cases are under-reported or are reported as assault as such it makes it difficult for the police to follow up.

This literature is depicting the picture of IPV in South Africa. Island and Letellier (1991) argue that people's understanding of violence influences how they respond to it. They argue that people have knowledge of what violence is and what it entails, for example if a person gets attacked during a robbery their perception would be they have experienced violence. They argue that, this with focus on IPV happening within a house which is considered a private institution (Letellier & Island, 1991) 1999). The perceptions that people have of what violence is, changes with context (Letellier & Island, 1991) For instance, if two people are known to be intimate partners and it happens that violence occurs in their home, people on the outside often lose the ability to identify and label their behaviour as 'violence' (Letellier & Island, 1991).

2.4. Masculinity, Femininity linked with IPV

Majority of researchers in South Africa understand IPV by studying the effects of patriarchy and unemployment (Jewkes & Morell, 2010; Dunkle et al., 2006; Seedat, Van Niekerk, Jewkes, Suffla and Ratele (2009 2009; Outwater, Abrahams & Campbell, 2005). Jewkes and Morrell (2010) found that masculinity and femininity distinguishes between the ideology of what it means to be a woman or man, and the power and responsibility that comes with those gender stereotypes. A study conducted by Dunkle et al. (2006) indicated that the prevalence of IPV often develops from the common underlying ideals of 'successful masculinity'. Similarly, Seedat et al. (2009) argue that stereotypical masculinity is associated with the control over women, and the idea of male sexual entitlement. Moreover, they argue that physical violence is used in the construction of gender hierarchy further; these ideas on hierarchy are imposed through punishment of offence ref.

Morrell (1998), as cited in Outwater, Abrahams and Campbell (2005), assert that strong patriarchal societal norms and ideas around gender stereotypes are a representation of the people that live in South Africa. The history of the country and the construction of masculinity

and what it embodies. Anderson and Umberson (2001), as cited in Boonzaier and De la Rey (2004), argue that violence is a 'gendered practice'. They argue that when men use violence to exercise their power and authority, violence becomes a gendered practice as power and authority is manufactured. Masculinity is often being strong, able to provide for and gain control in a relationship or family context (Boonzaier & De la Rey, 2004; Jewkes & Morell). In a study conducted by Boonzaier and De la Rey (2004) on the construction of gender in women and men's narratives of violence, they found that in other relationships some men's failure to provide for their families or partners resulted in conflict, especially if the woman provided for the family.

Furthermore, highlighting sexual violence, Varga (2003) proposes that, the way sexuality is defined in South Africa supports male dominance over sexual decision making. This takes the agency away from the women to make decisions that could alter their lives and future (Jewkes & Morrell, 2010). Jewkes and Morell (2010) argue that the dominant understanding of femininity holds submission and acceptance of violence and hurtful behavior, including infidelity as principles of what it means to be a woman. This idea is further endorsed by gender inequality in relationship. Furthermore, agreeing with Varga (2003) Jewkes and Morell (2010) argue that, the historical perspective of sex in South Africa reveals two challenging discourses on sexuality. One perspective is embedded in Christianity, where ideas around sexual intercourse are premised fidelity. The other highlights culture, where sex is means of reproduction. Sex is regarded as important especially for men. Where men should initiate and women follow (Jewkes and Morell, 2010; Varga, 2003)

Dobash and Dobash (1979), as cited in Boonzaier and De la Rey (2004), highlights the contribution made by the theory of feminism, in an attempt to understand violence against women. They propose that feminism focuses on traditional ideas about marriage, family, masculinity and femininity within the culture as factors that shape violence. Seemingly, Mazibuko and Umejesi (2015) found that another way through which the patriarchal identity is theorized is rape. They found that to rape a woman gave some men a 'manly' status symbol. This highlights again masculinity as a source of power that seeks to marginalize women further. Moffet (2006) argues that understanding sexual violence against women is a 'gender civil war'. She highlighted gender roles and masculinity, and how the use of these concepts has often meant power and control of one over the other.

2.5. Socio-Economic status, Transactional sex and IPV

A number of researchers have attempted to determine the link between IPV and socio-economic status (SES). Jewkes et al. (2002) found a positive connection between men's economic status and their perpetration of sexual IPV. They proposed that, the higher the men's economic status to that of the woman, the higher the men's sense of sexual entitlement to their increased status (Jewkes et al., 2002). An example in this case would be the controversial topic of the blesser-blessee relationship. The term "blesser" refers to someone who offers money and gifts to someone else as conditions of an intimate relationship (Geldenhuys, 2016). This means sex in exchange for sexual favours. This poses a question of transactional sex and connections to IPV. In a study by Dunkle et al. (2004a) they found that women who reported experiencing sexual IPV were more likely to have been involved in transactional sex.

Furthermore, Kaufman and Stravrou (2004) found young people who engaging in sexual intercourse were reinforced by a financial exchange: gifts or favours for sex. Several other in support of this, found that transactional sex was characterized by large age differences or power imbalances between the couple as such, women where prone to experiencing IPV (Kaufman & Stravrou, 2002; Dunkle et al, 2004a; Bonnes, 2016). Bonnes (2016) proposed that in many societies where violence has been normalized, power disparities in relationships and income balance often results result in occurrences of IPV.

2.6. Factors that perpetuate IPV

Several other studies have been conducted to study the factors that perpetuate IPV (Jewkes et al., 2002; Whitfield, Anda, Dube & Felitti, 2003, Gass et al., 2011, Abrahams et al., 2003; Jewkes, 2002). Jewkes et al. (2002) presents Heise's ecological framework (1998). This framework is informed by the idea that that violence of any form may results from individual, family, community and societal factors. At an individual level, Heisie (1998) as cited in Jewkes et al. (2002) looks at factors such as exposure to violence as a child.

A study by Whitfield et al. (2003) conducted in South Africa indicated that exposure to violence in childhood can have an effect on exposure to violence as an adult.in the study they found that a victimization of IPV among women increased with the occurrence of abuse either experienced or witness as a child. Similarly, the risk of perpetuating of IPV by men increased with the occurrence of physical abuse in their childhood. Moreover, with sexual abuse, they found that women with a history of having been sexually abused have chances of being a victim

of IPV in their adulthood. However the type of sexual abuse or age at which it occurred did not affect this risk. For men, a history of having being sexually abused was also linked with an increased risk of perpetrating and it appeared to be highest in cases where the abuse involved intercourse by the age 12 (Whitfield et al., 2003). Moreover, on witnessing domestic violence among women, the results indicated that the risk of IPV victimization is more likely to increase if the girl child had witnessed any form of IPV growing up. Seemingly, it was also found to be the same for men who in their childhood witnessed IPV particularly against their mother or female caregivers.

Other factors that perpetuate violence in the family may include the usage of alcohol, men in control of money and decision-making and also marital conflict (Jewkes, et al., 2002). Gass et al. (2011) found that men who perpetrated violence were two times more likely to report alcohol abuse. Abraham et al. (2006) also found that men often consume alcohol to get the courage to express themselves and one way of doing that was through drinking or using drugs. Furthermore, they found that in a study they conducted in South Africa men who were violent towards their partners were more likely to have been using alcohol or drugs. Jewkes (2002) argues that substances decrease one's passiveness and this makes one more active and brave enough to be violent. Thus some men would take advantage of this and drink to be able to express themselves which at the end would result in violence.

Research shows that IPV is also connected to HIV/AIDS and other sexual transmitted diseases. Several studies have reflected how IPV influences risky sexual behaviour. A woman in a study conducted by Varga (2003), in Kwazulu Natal on gender role's influence on sexual and reproductive health, reported that fear of abuse was one of the reasons not say no to sexual intercourse when their partner initiated sex. Furthermore, In addition, some of the participants mentioned that when they suggested using a condom to their partners, they were accused of infidelity. Thus they had no other choice but to have sex without the use of a condom (Varga, 2003). This putting them at a greater risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

Furthermore, a cross-sectional study by Jewkes and Morell (2010) in five countries; Rwanda, Tanzania, South Africa and more recently India, found that women who experienced sexual violence susceptible HIV infection. Furthermore, Jewkes and Morell (2010) alluding to two studies found that women who had been sexually violated by their partner were more likely to HIV positive (Mamm, Mbwambo, Hogan, Kilonzo, Campbell & Weiss, 2002 as cited in Jewkes & Morell, 2010). Furthermore, Mamm, Mbwambo, Hogan, Kilonzo, Campbell and

Weiss (2002) as cited in Jewkes and Morell (2010) found that in a study conducted in Tanzania between women in a voluntary testing and counselling clinic. About 30 of the women who reported having experienced physical and sexual violence were considerably more likely to be HIV positive. Moreover, Dunkle, Jewkes, Brown, Yoshihama, Gray, McIntyre (2004b) found that women in an antenatal care had experienced the extreme gender power inequity in their relationships, as well as those who had experienced physical or sexual violence were more likely to be HIV positive.

Further, literature highlights intimate femicide as a form of severe IPV (Abrahams, Jewkes, Martin, Mathews, Vetten, & Lombard, 2009). Intimate femicide refers to the murder of a woman by their intimate partner. Mathews, et al. (2008) argues that, this type of violence is one of the worst forms and results of severe IPV. Although there has not been much documentation of intimate femicide in South Africa. In 1999, the first nationwide study on femicide conducted in South Africa, the results indicated that the femicide rate was at an 8.8 per 100 000 women of 14 years and older. Mathews et al. (2004) argued that in 1999, the results of the study indicated that in every six hours, one woman was murdered every six hours by their male intimate partner. However, in 2009, this study was repeated and the results indicated a minor decrease compared to the 1999 result. The study found that one in every eight hours, one woman was murdered by their intimate partner or someone they knew (Abraham's et al, 2012). This indicated a decrease in intimate femicide.

However until recently, after the murder of Karabo Mokoena the discussion on intimate femicide was opened. Africa Check reported that between April and December 2016, the police had logged a total of 14,333 murders, and 1,713 of these murder cases were those of women. And at least half of these women were alleged killed by their male intimate partners or men they knew (Africa Check, 2017). Although popular to the view that every eight hours in South Africa a woman is killed. With the latest records, Africa check argues that the indication should be every four hours in South Africa a woman is murdered (Africa Check, 2017)(Mathews, et al., 2008). From 2014 until now, there have been a lot of media reports on the killings of women by their intimate male partners (Hopkins, 2017; Mashego, 2017; Saba, 2017). This has generated a lot of public attention as well as sparked a lot of debates in social media. Recently, several women took to the social media platforms under the hash tag #MenAreTrash to raise their voices, with some women sharing their personal experiences being in abusive relationships. Lisa Vetten, a gender activist and researcher speaking to Sunday times ,stated that " although data on femicide and gender-based violence was only available up until 2009,

there had been no significant decline in the number of women dying at the hands of their partners" (Saba , 2017, p.1).She continued and said that "One out of every 20 women killed already had a protection order against their partner but because of police negligence, the women end up dead; a death that could have been avoided. The major issue here is how the system has barriers that hinder women from reporting violence and when they do it is not taken seriously" (Saba, 2017, p.1). Although in South Africa, they have been cases of men who were killed by their partner such as that of Flabba, a famous musician who was killed by her girlfriend, cases of women who die at the hands of their partners overweigh that of women. This indicating violence as a gendered practice. Other intimate femicide cases included those of high profile cases such as the Oscar Pretorius and Shrien Dewani trials which sparked a lot of debate around IPV and Femicide as they were convicted of culpable homicide and murder simultaneously.

From the literature I reviewed, I found a lot of similarities in how researchers have chosen to approach the prevalence of IPV, this looking at factors that contribute to the increase in IPV. Although studies were done in different setting, the results indicated somehow the same trend pattern. I have found that most researchers when studying the phenomenon of IPV deduce their participants either by sex with most studies focusing on women as victims and men as perpetrators. Further, most studies deduce their participants by experience of intimate partner violence, and often their stories are told through quantitative study. This indicates a need to conduct qualitative research focusing on men as potential perpetrators, this in order to understand why IPV is prevailing despite the many efforts put by the government and other organizations through campaigns centred on reducing violence.

2.7. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study has utilised the imbalance theory of resources and power as proposed by Choi and Ting (2008) to understand the men's perceived ideas and responses to IPV. Choi and Ting (2008) proposed four categories: dependence, submission, compensation and the transgression hypothesis as theories through which the imbalance of resources and power exacerbates violence in intimate relationships.

The dependence hypothesis proposes that when a woman is financially reliant on her husband, she is more susceptible to be a victim of violence in the relationship (Choi & Ting, 2008). Power disparities have been measure through income, occupation, education, and decision making power in the household. Moreover, the dependence hypothesis proposes that when men have higher levels of education, bring in more resources, make more money, and dominate

decision making in the home, women are more likely to be abused because they are dependent on their partners (Choi & Ting, 2008).

The compensation hypothesis contends to the dependence hypothesis. It argues that, when the husband is the one who is dependent on his wife and the power disparities are reversed (Choi & Ting, 2008). The husband is more susceptible to using his power as a man to recompense for his failure to live up to his role as a provider (Choi & Ting, 2008). As a result he is more likely to use violence to reinforce his masculinity as he cannot provide.

The submission hypothesis on the other hand, proposes that, violence will intensify as a result of the overly passivity of women in a home where there are a lot of men. This indicates the ideas linked with femininity, and what it means to be woman (Choi & Ting, 2008)

The transgression hypothesis proposes that men in families where there are a lot of females, will often use power to discipline their partners for allegedly contravening the gender norm of male dominance, this similarly with the submission hypothesis seeks to reinforce the ideas of femininity, of what it means to be a woman and a woman always having to be critical of her place in the home (Choi & Ting, 2008).

Choi and Ting (2008) argues that, their theory on the distribution of resources and power within a relationship does not influence the occurrence of violence in an 'isolated manner' but rather in the gender roles of a male as a provider, and the female as a nurturer, the carer and the one that turns a house into a home. They assert that it is because of societal norms of what it means to be a man or a woman that women would experience violence. The imbalance theory of resources and power is very contextual in that it focuses on marital and family affairs; it does not provide an answer to what happens when the couple are not bound by marriage as with the definition that IPV can happen between two people whether they are married, unmarried or cohabitating (Choi & Ting, 2008)

The scourge of IPV has attracted a lot of research, this in order to understand the causes and factors that perpetuate violence in South Africa and the international community (Choi & Ting, 2008). Although there has been extensive research that focuses on resource and power imbalances in relationships, there has been limited qualitative research focusing on men's perceived ideas of IPV. Thus for the purpose of this study, the researcher focused on the imbalance theory of resources and power by studying its four categories: dependence, hypothesis, submission, compensation and the transgression hypothesis. These categories

enabled the researcher to explore men's perceptions of IPV in heterosexual relationships in Munsieville community. The theory further enabled the researcher to understand why men/ of females end up physically abusing their partners (Choi & Ting, 2008).

2.8. CHAPTER SUMMARY

In this chapter, the researcher explored the phenomenon of intimate partner violence across the globe and in South Africa. The researcher also looked at the factors which perpetuate this form of violence. The next chapter focuses on the research methodology used to achieve the aim and the objectives of the study including issues observed in the study. The research question.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the research approach and methodology used in the study. It also offers the research question, the aim and objectives of the study. Moreover, the chapter will provide a summary on the study site; Munsieville, research participants and sampling, data collection as well as ethical considerations observed in the study.

3.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

What are men's perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships?

3.3 RESEARCH AIM AND OBJECTIVES

3.3.1 Aim of the research

The aim of this study was to explore men's perceptions in the Munsieville multi-purpose community centre of intimate partner violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships.

3.3.2 Research objectives

i. To establish men's understanding of IPV.
ii. To explore men's views on power relations in intimate heterosexual relationship.
iii. To explore the factors that perpetuates IPV in Munsieville from men's perspectives.
iv. To find out from men's perspectives potential ways in which IPV can be addressed in Munsieville.

3.4 METHODOLOGY

This study utilised the qualitative research approach. The qualitative research method was chosen for the study as the researcher sought to understand men's perceptions of IPV. This could not have been achieved using quantitative methodologies. (Creswell, 2012) proposes that a qualitative research design allows the researcher to explore and examine perceptions and the meanings that participants give to the phenomenon being investigated. Moreover, proposes that

qualitative research design is inherently inductive, in that it seeks to discover and create meaning from what the participants share about the phenomenon being investigated.

The study was conducted using a qualitative case study. Baxter and Jack (2008) proposes that a qualitative case study is a method in research that enables a researcher to explore a certain phenomenon within its bounded context or place using multiple sources. This to certify that the phenomenon that is being studied is not explored through one perspective but rather through different perspectives which will allow for the general understanding of the nature of the study being conducted. Furthermore, Baxter and Jack (2008) proposes that one of the common difficulties related to a case study design is that, there is often a trend by researchers to want to respond to a question that is extensive or an issue that has a lot of objectives for a single study. Thus to minimize these difficulties, Yin (2003) and Stake (1995) as cited in Baxter and Jack (2008) have advised that putting limits on the case study can prevent these difficulties.

Furthermore, this study adopted the exploratory research design. An exploratory research design was used to allow the participants to freely express their perceptions on IPV. During the study, the exploratory research was flexible, it allowed the researcher to probe and explore the participant's perceptions on IPV.

3.4.1 Research participants and sampling method

The study consisted of men residing in Munsieville community. All of them were residents of the community. The participants were recruited when they visited the Munsieville Multipurpose Centre. The centre attract many people daily, mainly because of variety of activities and services offered such Family and Marriage South Africa (FAMSA), Youth organizations, clinic and elderly organizations. Through non-probability purposive sampling technique, twelve participants between the ages of 18 and 60 were recruited to participate in the study. DeVos , Strydom , Fouche and Delport (2005) proposes that purposive sampling is when participants are chosen based on the researcher's decision in that the sample is composed of a representative needed for the collection of data. The researcher chose participants based on their capacity to provide the information needed.

In addition, a key informant was used. The researcher interviewed a male social worker working at FAMSA. The social worker worked with both female and male victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. The social worker shared his experience and perception of IPV. The information the informant provided was very useful in understanding the perceptions

of men with regard to IPV in Munsieville. The researcher had the following participants' inclusion criterion:

- Participants should have been a resident of Munsieville community for more than a year.
- Participant should also been between the ages of 18 to 60 years.

The informant was recruited based on his work in the community and his experience as he has worked there for more than four years as a social worker. As previously mentioned, he had insights on what happens in the community and enjoyed good working relationship with the community.

Table 3.1: Summary of Participants information

Pseudonym	Age (years)	Relationship status
Sello Matla	19	Single
Neo Nkadimeng	23	Committed Relationship
Thabiso Leso	26	Single
Tlaeso Diale	39	Married
Tokello Mofokeng	45	Married
Molefi Mokoena	23	Committed Relationship
Tumelo Mabala	25	Single
Tebogo Sesinyi	29	Married
Shawn Letsie	25	Committed Relationship
Donald Diale	23	Single
Oupa Kgatla	21	Single

The researcher recruited participants by putting up an advertisement about the study at the reception area of the multipurpose centre. This being an entry point for everyone who wishes to access the centre. Furthermore, the researcher approached different organizations within the centre and placed a poster in their offices with the details of the study and information on how to participate. Moreover, some participants were recruited through other participants making recommendations. Upon the recruitment phase, the researcher provided the participant with a participant information sheet (Appendix A). The participant information sheet explained what the study was about and all the information that the participant needed know about the study,

this involved; how interviews will be conducted, how data will be stored as well issues surrounding confidentiality and anonymity. This ensured that the participants made an informed decision before agreeing to participate in the study. Following that, the researcher scheduled a date and time for the interview.

3.4.2. Research instrument

The research instrument used was a semi-structured interview schedule. Legard, Keegan and Ward (2003) assert that a semi-structured interview schedule may involve a clear list of problems that the research seeks to address and questions the participants need to answer, in an effort. One of the advantages of using a semi-structure schedule is that it allows the researcher to probe and to ask follow up questions (Padgett, 2008). Padgett (2008) proposes that some of the most valued information in qualitative interview develops from probes as it gives the researcher an opportunity to get more detailed information. Moreover, the researcher asked open ended questions. Neuman (2011) advises that open ended questions allow the participants the autonomy to answer questions freely without any restrictions or limitations. However, semi-structured interview schedule also have limitations, for example if one is not a good interviewer, he/she may confuse questions and miss out on crucial information. (Neuman, 2011)

3.4.3. Data collection method

The study utilized in-depth, face to face semi-structured interviews were conducted using the interview guide (Appendix D). Flick (1998) asserts that face-to-face, semi-structured interviews are associated with the belief that the participant's perceptions are more to be articulated than they would be in a non-face-to-face situation. The interviews were conducted at the Westview Clinic offices, situated within the multipurpose centre. The researcher conducted the interviews during office hours, this to ensure the safety of participants.

Bless and Higson-Smith (2000) refers to the following as the advantages of conducting qualitative interviews; they assert that qualitative interviews actively involve the participant in the research process. They allow the researcher and the participant to interact .They allow the research to make follow up questions and illicit more information from the participant and they take full advantage of the account provided by the participant. The questions set out during the study, involved the participants giving their perception and understanding on what an intimate partner relationship is, what IPV meant to them. As well as giving their own account on how

serious they think IPV is, in their community. What they saw as some of the causes and effects of IPV. Moreover, their viewpoint on men being largely perpetrators and women being largely the victims of IPV as well their suggestions on how they can help fight IPV.

The researcher conducted one-on-one in-depth interviews. Initially, the researcher had planned for 60 minutes per interview. However, because of time constraints, some of the participants could not invest more time in the interviews. As a result, some interviews lasted approximately 20 minutes. The longest ones lasted for 35 minutes. To compensate for the shorter interviews, the researcher relied more on the notes she wrote during data collection. Most of the interviews were audio-recorded.

3.4.4. Pre-testing of the research instrument

A pre-test of the interview schedule was carried out with one participant. The reason for pre-testing the interview schedule was to ensure that there are no errors or weaknesses that can affect the study. Moreover this was to ensure that if any errors or weaknesses found, they be addressed before the actual interviews to avoid repetition of errors (Rubin & Babbie, 2005). From the pre-test, the participant did not find the questions challenging. He stated that they were clear. However, one of the questions on the causes and effects of IPV seemed overloaded, thus the researcher decided to break it into two. Furthermore, the researcher rephrased some of the questions to illicit more answers. For instance, the researcher would in some interviews ask the participant's to share their perceptions about the recent cases of women and children abuse. This taking into consideration cases such as those of Karabo Mokoena and others.

3.4.5. Data trustworthiness

Creswell and Miller (2000) as cited in Creswell (2012) proposes that trustworthiness is one of the strong points of qualitative research and is founded on validating whether the findings of the study are reliable. To ensure trustworthiness, Creswell (2012) recommends applying multiple approaches. To ensure trustworthiness; this as discussed above, the researcher used data triangulation. Shenton (2004) proposes that triangulation may include the use of different approaches such as observation, focus groups and individual interviews, which form the major data collection approaches for qualitative research. In this study, the researcher used one on one individual interview where she interviewed men with different relationship statuses (single, in a relationship and married men). This to get a perceptive from all angles. Moreover, the interviews were conducted with men of different ages (men between the ages of 19- 50).

Furthermore, the researcher also interviewed the male social worker working, who works with domestic violence cases this inclusive of IPV at FAMSA. Shenton (2004) proposes that data provided by those accountable for the management and offering of the service under study, in this case IPV may provide helpful information that can help the researcher in understanding the participant's attitudes and behaviour and to enrich the relative. In addition, the researcher used what Shenton (2004) refers to as iterative questioning. This, he asserts involves the researcher probing and making follow up questions to what the participant might have said this to extract connected data through rephrased questions. Shenton (2004) proposes that in cases, where contradictions arise, lies can be discovered. The researcher may decide to reject and confront the participants for clarity. During the interviews, the researcher asked the participants follow up questions, probed to illicit more information as well as rephrased some of the questions for the participants so they could better understand them.

Further, in addressing the issue of reliability. The researcher recognised her own bias towards the study as female interviewing males. Also, understanding that her, she values, morals, and attitudes with regard to the phenomenon being studied had an effect in the way she viewed the participants particularly them being and some of their perceptions and attitudes towards IPV. Thus to minimise this and address unreliability, the researcher kept a reflective appraisal of the study. This involved the researcher keeping a journal where she kept track of how she felt about the process and the topic on IPV. Keeping a journal and track of her feelings allowed her to be open minded during the interviews. Also, she discussed some of the issues she had with her supervisor who emphasised the importance of keeping an open mind. Creswell (2013) proposes that, self-reflection generates an open and honest account that will echo well with readers. According to Creswell (2013) a good qualitative research comprises of notes by the researchers about how their analysis of the research findings is formed by their background, gender, culture and history.

3.4.6. Data analysis

The analysis of the data was carried out by using thematic analysis. This analysis is the most commonly used analysis premised on the descriptive presentation of qualitative data (Padgett, 2008). The thematic analysis represents the thematic content of interview transcripts by classifying common themes in the texts provided for analysis (Padgett, 2008). During the one-on-one in-depth interviews, the researcher was looking for patterns and themes in the responses provided by the participants. The data obtained was analysed, reflected and integrated with the

literature reviewed in chapter two. Moreover, the raw data collected through the use of the audio recorder as a tool of data collection was transcribed word for word into a text to provide an account and verification. Furthermore, the data obtained was categorized into themes in a method called coding. Through this method of data analysis the researcher was able to create meaning and theoretical understanding of the data obtained (Neuman, 2011).

3.4.7 Ethical consideration

Before the research was conducted, the researcher was granted permission by the University of the Witwatersrand Departmental Ethics Committee (Appendix F). Furthermore, the researcher sought permission from Westview Clinic to conduct research in the Multi-purpose centre (Appendix E). Padgett (2008) proposes that although qualitative studies hardly pose serious risk of harm for participants, the complex and the nature of relationship in qualitative research raises a number of ethical questions. Thus there were ethical considerations that the researcher paid attention to. These included informed consent and voluntary participation, confidentiality and privacy, confidentiality, anonymity and counselling for emotional distress.

i. Informed consent and voluntary participation

Waldrop (2004, p.238) as cited in Padgett (2008) defines informed consent as an "on-going and negotiated" process. The element of informed consent for this study involved the researcher giving the participants the information sheet (Appendix A), which has information about the study. The participants read the information sheet, this to help them make an informed decision. After the participants had agreed to participate in the study. The researcher provided them with two consent forms. One, for participation (Appendix B) and the other for audio-taping (Appendix C). Consent form for participation included brief description of the study, guarantees that the study was voluntary, risks or benefits of the study. The participant then had to sign to indicate that they consent to participate in the research study. The researcher made two copies each for the consent forms. She kept one set of copies gave the others to the participant. Padgett (2008) proposes this is convenient.

ii. Confidentiality

Padgett (2008) proposes that the use of the qualitative research approach cannot strictly guarantee confidentiality and privacy. Given the sensitivity of the topic and the nature of the study, there could be a breach of participant confidentiality. Fortunately, during data collection, the researcher was never faced with a situation where she had to breach participant confidentiality. However, all participants were informed beforehand about the limit of confidentiality. All recorded data without the identifying details of the participants was stored safely in a password protected laptop.

iii. ***Anonymity***

Neuman (2011) proposes that it is the responsibility of the researcher to protect the privacy of the participants. This means taking necessary measures to ensure this happens. For this study, the researcher did not use the identifying details of the participants. Instead, the researcher gave the participants pseudonyms; this was to protect their identity. For more information on this, please refer to table 3.1.

i.v. ***Emotional distress***

Padgett (2008) proposes that often qualitative interviews prompt intense discussion that might result in emotional distress. During data collection, counselling was made available for participants who expressed emotional distress. All participants were informed that they could go to FAMSA to see a social worker. The name of the social worker was Mr. Tlale, his office was situated within the multipurpose centre. This information was clearly stated in the participants' information sheet and a direct cell number was also given to the participants. However, none of the participants expressed the need for this service as they affirmed they did not experience any emotional distress from the study.

3.5. CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter provided information on the research approach including design, participant sampling technique used. The chapter also discussed the research instrument, method of data collection and analysis. Lastly, the researcher also highlighted some of the ethical issues observed in the study. The following chapter, which is chapter 4, present the study findings and discussions that emanated from the study in relation to the study objectives.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. Introductions

This chapter will provide the results and discussion of findings obtained from data analysis using thematic analysis. The first part of the study presents the demographic profile of the participants. The second part presents the findings in relation to the objectives of the study. The findings are presented in themes, relevant quotes written in *italics* from the participants are provided in support of the themes. As highlighted in chapter three, pseudonyms were used.

4.2 Demographic profile of participants.

Table 4.1: Profile of Participants (N=12)

Demographic Factor	**Sub-category**	**No.**
Gender	All participants were male	12
Age of Males	18-35	10
	36-50	2
Relationship Status	Single	6
	In a committed relationship	3
	Married	3
Number of years staying in Munsieville.	1-10	4
	11-20	1
	21-30	6
	31-40	0
	41-50	1
Language (Ethnicity)	All men were black African and of Tswana descent.	12

Table 4.1 demonstrates the demographic information of the participants who took part in the study. Although the study had not specified the ethnicity of the participants, all the participants were black men. This indicates the 98.9% racial makeup of black people and the history of the township, where it used to be a native location and all blacks not living on their employers' premises had to be residents there (Frith, 2012). Further, all the participants were Tswana

speaking. Historically, the township was dominated by mine labourers who largely came from the North West province. However, majority of the participants chose to respond to the questions in English even though the researcher had indicated that they can use their home language to express themselves.

4.3. Categories and themes that emanated from the study

Table 4.2: categories and themes that emanated from thematic data Analysis

Objective/Category	**Themes**
Participant's understanding of intimate partner relationship	Love
	Reciprocal arrangement
Participant's understanding of IPV	IPV as a gendered practice
	Exposure to IPV in Munsieville
Factors that perpetuate IPV	Cheating influences IPV
	Ideas of masculinity and femininity linked with IPV
	socio-economic status and IPV
	Childhood exposure to IPV
	Substance abuse and IPV
Roles men can play to help fight IPV	Development of programmes to educate men on how they can relate to women
	Need for a dialogue

4.4 PARTICIPANTS' UNDERSTANDING OF INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS

In total, twelve participants answered this question, with only one participant struggling to explain what an intimate partner relationship is. From the analysis, it was evident that some of the participants perceived IPV as a sign of love, while others regarded intimate partner relationships as a reciprocal arrangement. Below are the themes that emanated from this objective/category.

4.4.1 Love

Participants indicated that an intimate partner relationship involved two people, who love each other. Love was the common theme amongst the participants. The participants reported that for the people to be involved with each other they had to love each other and have a mutual agreement. This theme was captured when three participants commented:

"My understanding of an intimate partner relationship is when two people are in love and they both agree to be in that relationship" (Tokelo)

"….it binds two people together...Those that love each other, have an agreement so that in time they are able to benefit together in that relationship."(Tumelo)

"…It involves two people who love each other, and are in love with one another …" (Thabiso)

Notable here is the idea of love and being in an intimate relationship as a private matter, as it involves two people who make a decision to be in that relationship. A story of the indication was told by one of the participants:

"This guy and his girlfriend, everything was okay up until the girl decided to cheat, when the girl came back, he took her into the yard and into his shack, he locked and then threw away the key, he poured petrol on the shack, lit up the shack and they both burned but luckily did not die. And this was not the first time, the guy once hit the girl so bad she struggled to walk After the incidence, the community did not want to get involved and may said this is an issue between two people, cause you also don't know where it started" (Molefi)

Notable here, is the idea of an intimate partner relationship as privatized. Evident in this case, is a community that did not intervene as a woman was beaten to a pulp by his partner, and was almost burnt to death as the community members looked on and justified their actions as those respecting two people's private concern. further, Chung (2003) as cited in Power, Koch, Kralik,and Jackson (2014) argues that the idea of love as a private matter disguises the ways in which individuals understand it, especially women, as women are sited in the address of 'romantic love' even in instances where, there is need for restraint. A story of indication was told by one of the participants:

" around two weeks back or last week , I'm in my shack, I went out of the house I'm going to my shack, there's another shack on this side, I hear sounds of a woman screaming, next thing I hear " keep quiet, keep quiet", he beats her up then again " keep quiet, keep quiet" , but

tomorrow she complains, and when you ask her why she doesn't leave the guy because that's the only solution , she says she can't cause she loves him, you understand? She loves him but she gets beaten up, she gets hurt." *(Molefi).*

4.4.2. *Reciprocal* arrangement

It was also evident that some participants understood intimate partnership relationships as an obligation from two matured people involved. This theme was captured when the participants commented:

"*…Those that loves each other, so that in time they are able to benefit together in that relationship" (Tumelo)*

According to Tumelo intimate relationships are reciprocal, where there must be some form of exchange. Although he was not specific as to what benefits these are, some of the participants mentioned sexual intercourse as one of the benefits. This theme was captured when three participants said:

"*That relationship, somewhere somehow it involves sexual intercourse. The couples have sexual intercourse with each other. It involves sexual intercourse, feelings. This taking into account the choice of words partners use....." (Thabiso)*

"my understanding is when two people come into an agreement of being in an intimate relationship, being like having sexual intercourse or anything of that sort…' (Tladi)

"Is when two people are in love and automatically, you know they will end up in bed" (Tokello)

Furthermore, another participant pointed out the extent of reciprocity in an intimate relationship:

"*….Sometimes you find that we would agree that when we go out, I will buy you two beers. Then, now when it's time to go back home and we get there, you find that because the lady wanted beers and the guy agreed in exchange they sleep together…"(Thabiso)*

. Thabiso indicates that when one gives to their partner, it is expected that he/he also give back something. Meaning that, if nothing is given in return that may result in a conflict(s). These findings are in line with what literature presents as transactional sex. A study conducted by Kaufman and Stravrou (2002) found that sexual relationships young people were often reinforced by a financial exchange such as gifts or sexual favours. They asserted for the male

participants buying a gift for woman put one at an advantage to having sex with that woman. Moreover, it gave one the power to be able to control the. Sexual favours were regularly exchanged between partners as signs of appreciation and love (Kaufman, 2002).

4.5. PARTICIPANT'S UNDERSTANDING OF IPV

Majority of the participants seemed to have an understanding of what intimate partner violence is. Only one participant, who had previously indicated that he did not know what an intimate partner relationship is indicated that he did not know what it meant. Below are some of the themes that emanated from this objective/category:

4.5.1. IPV as a gendered practice

There appeared to be a connection between how men perceive an intimate partner relationship and how they perceived IPV. As previously stated, some of the participants stated that there is IPV within an intimate relationship. This theme was supported by the key informant who was interviewed as part of the study. The informant stated:

"….one partner will be a victim and one partner will be perpetrator, and maybe somebody will be a rescuer. So you will find that, it is a victim triangle."(Tlaeso)

Similarly, other participants also conceded to that definition of IPV as involving two people who are in relationship and one partner is being abused by the other. However, the participants regarded IPV as violence that occurs when a male beat up a female:

"….intimate partner violence is when a guy beat a woman..." (Sello)

"...I would say whereby power relations are being exuded because you might a man beating his partner …" (Tladi)

These findings are supported by available literature. Many scholars have indicated in their studies that IPV is normally perpetuated by men (Dutton, 2011; Holt, et al., 2006). Women face different forms of abuse on daily basis and some of these cases go unreported (Dutton, 2011). Notable here, was the idea of male-perpetrator and female-victim belief.

Furthermore, some participants understood IPV as a fight due to lack of cooperation form one party in the relationship. In this study, the less cooperating party was the woman. This theme was captured when the participant said:

"…in Setswana we say mmona ke hlogo ya lelapa (a man is the head of the family). So all the baggage is his, he's the one who sees it through what happens in the home. Of which, when he says one, one is one, as a woman you can't tell him otherwise. When a man tells you something, as a woman you don't answer back, you can't even question what he is saying…" (Thabiso)

It was the view of some participants that when your partner disagrees with you, it is an indication that as a man you are not in control. Unfortunately, some men end up resorting to violence in order to re-gain the "control" they had over their women. The imbalance theory of power and resources highlights submission and transgression as hypothesis that exacerbates violence in many relationships (Choi and Ting, 2008). Although the theory is centred on marital affairs, it provides an ideology of male domination perpetuated by patriarchy that strives on the need for men to be in control of not only their women but how the women behaves and their power to make decisions and not have their authority challenged (Choi and Ting , 2008).

Moreover, evident from Thabiso's interview and other interview is the idea patriarchal attitudes. As with the hypothesis of submission and transgression, it is evident that violence is a result of control and power within a relationship, as such it aids the perpetrators to plant a seed of fear in the victim. This in an effort to show their masculinity and the power that derives from it. Moreover, conceding to what Thabiso said and the imbalance theory of resources and power, Jewkes (2002,) argues that conflict within a relationship is linked with the transgression of traditional gender roles and challenges to male honour.

4.5.2. Exposure to IPV in Munsieville

Some of the participants reported direct and indirect exposure to IPV in their community. Some participants reported that, they witnessed it happening in taverns, streets and at times in their home. Although this was the case some participants pointed out that they were not quite sure about how serious it was in the community as statistics for this kind of violence were not a public knowledge. Some of the participants provided narratives accounts of violence that they have witnessed in the past.

"….. I have witnessed two or three so I wouldn't say it is or it's not cos I have been here for not more than two years. So yeah, I wouldn't say there is a lot of cases based on that but there is...." (Neo)

"I have once seen someone being beaten up…" (Neo)

These narratives were also shared by the informant when he conceded that:

"…We do have cases that are very serious out there. That is actually happening. And we have seen some of the cases in Munsieville where I am working right now. Where we find that women are being killed, found on open veld, so it's happening and it simply says stats are high…." (Tlaeso)

Judging from the accounts of the participants', intimate partner violence appears to be a challenge in the community of Munsieville. During 2016, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) released the Demographic and Health Survey with worrisome findings. Gauteng, although not the highest, was one of the provinces with high cases of IPV (Stats SA, 2017b). The findings revealed that 18% of women surveyed had experienced physical violence perpetuated by their partners, while 8% reported to having experienced it from their partners. It is important to note that these findings were made from 1, 464 women surveyed during the 12 months of the survey, meaning some cases may have been undocumented (Stats SA, 2017b).

A report by VOCS released found that cases of domestic violence and assault were the most under-reported crimes among murder and sexual offences cases in South Africa (Stats SA, 2017a). In conclusion, they argued that some victims opted not to report the offences because they thought they will address them by themselves. This signals that violence in an intimate relationship is sometimes covered. One participant supported this literature; he reported to have previously witnessed a man beating his girlfriend

"…like people were around, people tried to resolve this conflict. But they eventually just looked on as some were saying it's between two people. They only started intervening when the men stabbed the girlfriend". (Sello)

In a study conducted by Makongoza and Nduna (2017), they also reported that participants in their study conveyed violence in an intimate relationship as a private affair. As this perceived understanding of a relationship involving two people has an effect in how passers-by respond to it, just as the case narrated by Sello, of passers who only responded when the woman was stabbed, this after they watched her get beaten.

4.6. FACTORS THAT PERPETUATE VIOLECE AMONG PARTNERS

The participants proposed that there are factors that perpetuate IPV in intimate relationship. The participants identified; cheating, ideals of masculinity and femininity linked to IPV, socio-economic status and substance abuse.

4.6.1. Cheating influences IPV

Some of the participants regarded cheating as a factor that perpetuates intimate partner violence. This regardless of who was cheating. Cheating seemed to be a common theme amongst married men and the men who were in a committed relationship. Some of the participants reported that, when a man was suspecting that his wife or girlfriend was cheating, even if he did not have a proof, he is more likely to beat the woman up. Similarly, if the man was found to be the one cheating, the woman is again more likely to get a beating for the partner's indiscretion. This theme was captured when one of the participants commented

"….If we cheat on one another or I cheat. I would say yes, she provoked me to start doing this kind of thing. It's like if, you are my woman and you are to see another man and I find you right handed. Then I think, I could say it could be one of the provocations for using violence …" (Tlaeso)

Notable here, is the notion of victim blaming. The participant's response indicated that although he is the one who cheated, and is wrong. He is blaming the woman for pushing him to cheat. This justification is as result of societal norms of masculinity versus femininity.

Moreover, this theme was captured when one of the participants commented that:

"….Sometimes the guy cheats but he knows, that he's wrong but because he doesn't want to be blamed or anything he beats up his girlfriend because he feels like he has power over her…." (Molefi)

The participant's response indicates that, when a man cheats he knows that it is wrong, however he still beats to show her that he is in control and it might be to discourage future confrontations. In a study conducted by Makongoza and Nduna (2017) they found beating a woman would be a man disciplining the woman for exposing him for cheating. They propose that "subordination presented as respect and enforced by violence" (Makongoza & Nduna, 2017, p.13)

Supported by the Submission hypothesis, is embedded on the traditional ideas of submission where a woman must obey and respect a man, this inclusive of his privacy as a man. They found that, the reason a woman would be assaulted was because when a woman found out that their partner was cheating. This indicated that, they do not respect him as often men would be caught out that their cheating the woman going through his phone (Makongoza & Nduna, 2017). Furthermore, Makongoza and Nduna (2017) also highlighted how young women's response to IPV had an effect on the overall level of IPV. In this study they conducted, one of the participants whose friend had caught the boyfriend cheating, felt her friend getting beaten was justifiable as she had 'disrespected the boyfriend's privacy'. This suggests the traditional ideas of gendered roles and the perceived ideas of what makes a woman.

This theme is further supported by one of the participants; Tokello. Tokello confessed that at some point in his life he used to beat his wife. This happened after he married her and lost his job later. This happened as result of the shift in politics post 1994 in South Africa, where most companies closed down and retrenched their employees. At that time his wife was completing his studies at a local college and she started working for SAPS after studying and that frustrated him because sometimes she would come home late. As a result, he suspected her of cheating, although he had no proof of that. The fear of losing his wife frustrated him more. One day, his wife came home late and he aggressively asked her where she was from, he alleged that his wife responded with an attitude. Then he was convinced that she was cheating and he started beating her up. He argued that this was to set her straight and gain his power back.

Gibbs, Sekweyiya and Jewkes (2014) argued that for men, having multiple partners is a public display of their heterosexuality and display of their masculinity. Although at times, the partner might not know, his friends or his mistress might know. Seedat et al. (2009) argue that stereotypical masculinity is associated with the control over women, and the idea of male sexual entitlement. This indicates that, there is need by men to continuously show their manhood thorough their actions and having multiple partners reinforced their manhood and earned them respect.

Further, one of the participants also highlighted how culture tends to affirm and accept the practice of having more than one partner. Leclerc – Madlala (2009) as cited in Swartz, Tyler and Versfeld (2013) concurs to this, she argues that culture supports and appropriates the practice of men having more than one partner concurrently. Although this practice is not assertive, it illustrates possible sexual agendas that men must live by. Hunter(2006) as cited in

Swartz et al., (2013) explains how in the olden days, having more than one partner amongst other factors emerged from men's ability to prove themselves though marriage and being independent heads of their households. Moreover, from the interviews, some of the participants outlined cheating on their partner to make themselves feel good, this in instances where the wife is seen as an instigator to violence. Jewkes and Morell (2010) assert that for a man having multiple partner functions as means to certify the person's worth.

4.6.2 Ideas of Masculinity and femininity linked to IPV

As indicated in one of the themes above, some of the participants were of the view that IPV is a gendered practice manifested through the ideas of masculinity and femininity. The participants expressed that the pervasiveness of IPV often develops from the common underlying ideas of masculinity and how society defines a man. This theme was supported by the key informant when he stated that:

"Men, natural creation has made them to think that they are strong and they are very robust. So there's, this muscular thing on man. You know this thing that says, I am a man..." (Tlaeso)

Conceding to this, Boonzaier and De la Rey (2004), refers to masculinity as associated with; being strong, able to provide for and having control. This acknowledges and highlights the need to deconstruct the construction of gender within the social context. A story of indication is told by some of the participants who stated that in society being a man is having the ability to protect and provide. Thus, when one cannot fulfil that role, he is considered 'useless' and not a 'real men'. This highlights traditional ideas of the appropriate roles of men. The Nguni tribes have a saying that goes "Ubuhle bendoda zinkomo zayo" which translates to "The attraction of a man is his cattle". Although this saying was most relevant in olden days. In today's society it has taken different turn, it highlights transactional sex which highlights the sense of male entitlement and puts women at risk of sexual IPV.

Moreover, this suggests the societal norms and the stereotypical ideas of masculinity associated with the control over women. As the idea of men as protector and provider reinforces the idea of femininity which Jewkes and Morell (2010) argues puts emphasis on obedience and easiness and in instances where a man feels that his partner has failed in achieving this, violence may occur.

Moreover, some of the participants reported on how the ideas of what it means to be a man are not only pervasive and adopted by men, but by women too. Seedat et al (2009) in their

study reported that in society there are gender hierarchies. These are inclusive of behaviour and how it is accepted. Certain behaviours in society have been accepted rather than challenged. This is supported in a contribution made by one of the participants:

"…another one[his ex-girlfriend] *once told me that I'm too calm I don't get angry or anything like that, she doesn't feel like I'm a man, she wants me to at least slap her or something. And I said are you serious? And she said yes…." (Molefi)*

Similar to this, another participant also shared a similar experience:

"….I remembers when I was in grade 10... There was this girl I date in braamfischer. We dated for like two months…. We were fighting, and having an argument. She told me straight that I don't beat her up, why should she be afraid of me…" (Tladi)

Both these accounts suggest that societal norms as well as gender stereotypes contribute to the dominant ideas of what it means to be a man. They also suggest that even women sometimes subscribe to these normative patriarchal ideas of masculinity Furthermore, some of the participants also reported on the ideas of culture and cultural practices that contribute to the marginalization of women in society and turn to exacerbate violence in relationship. Two of the participants also highlighted the cultural stereotypes about certain ethnic groups largely the perpetrators of violence:

"...I mean culturally, the culture is also a problem. You find a men, coming from Kwazulu Natal, they. He will currently in the modern situation. He will still use culture, some of the very strong cultures to the modern life. I'm the man, you can't tell me... I am the man; you can't decide for me, I have to decide for the house…" (Tlaeso)

"…You find Zulus, Zulu guys', most of the times are like you known what, and I am a man here. This is what does gonna happen, the rules are meant to be followed…" (Neo)

This is supported by the widely expressed views about certain ethnic groups compared to others. Although there is not research to support. Cultural rationalization for violence are informed by traditional ideas of roles ascribed by a man and a woman in society. Morrell (1998), as cited in Outwater, Abrahams and Campbell (2005), argue that strong patriarchal societal norms and ideas around gender stereotypes are a representation of the people that live in South Africa. The history of the country and the construction of masculinity and what it embodies.

4.6.3. IPV and Socio-economic status

To some participants there was a connection between intimate partner violence and one's socio-economic circumstance.Tokello narrated his personal experience where, he was unemployed and his wife was the only one employed and supporting the family. He stated that although he would at times assist her, it seemed his wife did not appreciate the little help he offered. He stated that, things at home change, as his wife's behaviour changed. He stated that, she started coming late and going out more, and although he suspected that she was cheating he never found out. Thus as a man, he felt that he was no longer in control of his house hold and he started beating her up.

The findings are supported by the compensation hypothesis of the imbalance theory. This hypothesis argues to widely expressed views by some scholars that violence within a relationship will occur if when the woman is dependent on the man. This hypothesis although it is contextual as focus on marital affairs. It does concede with the notion as expressed by the participant that in instances where, a husband is the one who is dependent on his wife and the power disparities are reversed the husband is more susceptible to using violence to compensate for his failure to fulfil his role in society. (Choi & Ting, 2008). As a result he is more likely to use violence to reinforce his masculinity as he cannot provide

Moreover, poverty and unemployment was perceived by some of the participants as risk factors to IPV. Some of the participants affirmed that some women go into relationships solely as means to make ends meet. Thus, even when violence escalates in those relationships, some would make the decision to stay as often living is not an option.

"...If only one works, and I am the breadwinner. I will see that, this person is vulnerable, even if they decide to leave I will give them two, because I know that hunger will deal with them and they will come back and get slap and go to sleep…."(Tladi)

Conceding to this, the informant of the study stated examples from some of the cases he has worked with where, comparable to what some of the participants in some case especially in instances where the woman is dependent on a man, violence can happen. Building on this argument, he also extended it to poverty and transactional sex.

"….the main cause could be poverty. Where you see young girls, who actually find themselves with older men and at home because a girl doesn't have money, a daddy or mommy doesn't work. So I think poverty is also adding on that. And I am not saying is the main cause but it is

adding on that. That people would take that kind of advantage because now mom and dad cannot afford to give you a lunchbox and I can give you a lunchbox and obviously you would prefer" (Tlaeso)

The key informant's contribution offers suggestive advice for transactional sex. A study conducted by Dunkle et al (2004) found that women who reported experiencing largely sexual intimate partner violence in the past were also more likely to have engaged in transactional sex. This concedes with what the key informant proposed. This is supported by the dependence theory. Choi and Ting (2008) argues that this theory does not see IPV as happening in an isolated but rather in the gender roles of a male as a provider.

Although the theory is very contextual as it focus on marital affairs, it does explain how a woman who is dependent on a men could be exposed to IPV. This hypothesis asserts that when a wife is financially dependent on her husband, she is more susceptible to be a victim of is more likely to experience violence in the relationship. As this takes away the agency for her to make decisions when she pleases (Choi & Ting, 2008). This hypothesis concedes with what the key informant proposed about transactional sex.

Furthermore, these findings are consistent with previous research. In a study conducted by Varga (2003), the findings indicated that, the way ideas of sexuality are defined in South Africa. They reinforce male dominance over decision making. This takes the agency away from the women thus a men is able to buy a woman and a woman sees it as okay.

4.6.4. Childhood exposure to IPV

The participants seemed to believe that childhood experiences also had an effect on one perpetuating intimate partner violence. Childhood exposure to IPV (direct or indirect exposure) was believed to shape one's behaviour as they grew older. This is supported by contribution made by the informant:

"….I have seen two three of them, men that if you were to listen to their story, they would tell you that my father used to abuse me, you know... my mother and father used to fight a lot and we had no place to sleep sometimes. We would sleep outside on a veld because of, the father when he is drunk, he would beat us all including the mommy. So, there's a background of these men on that they are coming somewhere."(Tlaeso)

Furthermore, some of the participants also supported this notion in the contributions they made about childhood exposure to IPV:

"….if a child, whilst growing up, sees his father abusing his mother or a woman abusing the father, the child will see this as a norm. He starts to think of it as something that's fine…" (Tumelo).

"Some children are affected through growing up in an environment where they have witnessed it happening or has experienced it. You find that, when a person sees It happening. They assume it is the right thing. Because when that person was growing up, that was happening therefore he also wants to do it. That's how it affects…" (Thabiso)

This is evident to support the idea that childhood exposure to IPV may influence exposure to IPV as an adult. Carlson (2000) found that, the child's gender may influence how they respond to IPV. This highlights the symptomatic of gender as a moderator where childhood exposure to violence may have different effects on both girls and boys. What this means is, boys as a male child are more likely to identify with a male perpetrator and a girl is more likely to identify with the female victim. the imbalance theory od resources abd power highlights the genedered notion of what it means to be a woman and man. It does not explain why a child would grow up to be abuse.

The Social learning theory as proposed by Bandura(1977) highlights how exposure to childhood experiences can lead to expression of violence by the child. Bandura (1977) proposed that children often observe people's behaviour as they behave in various ways. He stated that . these people that children observe are models. As such as models they provide examples of behaviour that the child will observe and imitate. This in a process of learning. He furthers asserts that, if certain behaviours modelled by the child are not punished but rather reinforced either positively or negatively. The child will internalise and normalise such behaviour. (Bandura, 1977).

Thus for this, many scholars have deliberated intimate partner violence as a learned social behaviour for both men and women ref. Where childhood experiences and witnessing of violence experiences in the home in instances where such behaviour is not punished but reinforced as the father continues to beat the moth, the child will begin to see violence as normal and will accept thus ref. As a child grows older, they will reinforce that behaviour. Studies conducted by a number of scholars have found that boys who grew up in abusive households

are most likely to be perpetrators of violence and girls who grew up in abusive household are most like to be victims of IPV (Ellsberg et al., 1999).

4.6.5. Substance use and abuse

The use of alcohol and drugs was perceived by some of the participants as linked with the increased risk of intimate partner violence. This theme is supported by some of the contributions made by the participants:

"Youth in Munsieville have a sinful nature cos everyone is all about booze, drugs and partying and all that. Leading to fights between a couple and stuff. ..Like for example, if I go out and leave my girlfriend at home. Coming back, I will be drunk and stuff then I make noise for nothing. So, alcohol, I would say, is the main…" (Tladi)

"*alcohol that's the first thing ,the guy gets home drunk, and he's going to cause trouble, when the woman confronts him, he's going to beat the woman…"(Shawn)*

"…when it comes to alcohol, a lot people find themselves in the mess of violence because of things such as alcohol, drugs…we are influenced by things such as alcohol, where our perceptions becomes distorted. We can no longer calculate things accurately, we can no longer see things straight" (Tumelo)

Some of the participants reported that often IPV happens in taverns and at times at home. One of the participants, Oupa made an example about a man who stays with his wife at home and kids. He stated that often he would come back home drunk, only for him to start a fight. From these interviews and other interviews, there is a strong indication by participants that the use of alcohol and being under the influences are linked to IPV in Munsieville. Moreover, literature indicates that alcohol is understood to lessen shyness, cloud judgment, and impair ability to interpret social cues ref. Some researchers have shown that alcohol may aid one with an antisocial behaviour. Thus, men are more probable to act violently when drunk because they do not feel they will be blamed for their behaviour, but rather they will blame the alcohol (Jewkes, 2002). Jewkes (2002) asserts that drugs that can reduce someone's shyness, such as cocaine, will give individual similar reactions to those of alcohol when it comes to IPV. However that, there has not been a lot of research done to prove this hypothesis.

4.7. ROLES MEN CAN PLAY TO HELP FIGHT IPV

4.7.1. Development of programmes to educate men on how they can relate to women

All the participants agreed to the notion that often men are largely the ones that perpetrate IPV and women are largely the victims of IPV. They also agreed that there are roles that as men, they can play to help fight IPV. This theme was captured when the participants commented:

"....So to break that cycle, if we could have things like men's forum, men's team because we don't have them. Maybe that could help, that at least we can reduce it. Even if we can't end it, at least reduce it. Whereby, we will be motivated there, in terms of relationships" (Tebogo) and on to treat our women...."

Other participants conceded to this, they commented that:

"..There is a need for men's programmes in Munsieville, because men are beating our sisters…we do not have them, thus we need to talk..." (Shawn)

"Maybe, maybe we can have a sermon whereby we gather all men and we come together and we discuss these issues and another thing" (Sello)

Recognising the challenges of IPV in their community. The responses from all the participants in the study indicated that, there is a need to develop programmes that will be centred around educating and motivating men on how they can be better partners to their women. Currently such programmes are said to non-existent in the community. However, the informant acknowledged the importance of such programmes centred on men but was sceptical. This was captured when he said:

"I know there's one in Munsieville, men's Programmes that are teaching people …There are a lot of Programmes lately that are in place. There are men forums. There are a lot of men's forums that see men coming together and they discuss issues and they discuss problems. So I am not sure how many. I know there's one in Munsieville, men's Programmes that are teaching people. There is love life they are having nice Programmes. Programmes for youth, they teach them about themselves, teach them to stand for themselves...." (Tlaedi)

: This is in contrary with what the participants conveyed. This may suggest that, there is lack of communication between service providers and those in need of services.

The informant further contributed:

"Also, there is a need to implement programmes in schools to teach young kids about violence and the effects of violence, and more focus should be on a boy child because girls are already being taught about to behave, boys should be taught the same too" (Tlaeso).

This response suggested a need for a curriculum in schools, where leaners will be taught about violence and the effects of violence. This suggestion by the informant concurs to what Peacork and Barker (2014) who proposed that curriculums for schools that are well designed have continually led to the change of attitudes and behaviour linked with violence.

4.7.2. Need for dialogue

Some of the participants highlighted the need for men to have dialogues around their feelings more. It was evident that the participants want to play active roles in alleviating IPV.This theme was supported by some of the comments made by the participants:

"It's a hard thing like talking. Because talking is an important thing that men don't take seriously. Men need to start expressing their feelings. So it will help for guys to understand the importance of this." (Thabiso)

"As long as we don't talk about these things. One thing about thina amajita (us men) is when we seated, we talk girls, we talk alcohol, partying, you know. We don't talk about real stuff. We don't keep it real. We know some of the guys that abuse their girlfriend, so we need to start talking to them and they can listen, especially when it is coming from another man" (Neo).

The recommendations made by some of the participants about the need to engage and stay engaged. This with the belief that if as men they gather and are able to talk about their problems they will be able to solve them.

4.8. CHAPTER SUMMARY

This chapter discussed the findings and themes that emanated from analysing data from the study. This first part of the chapter, presented the participant's demographic information. The second part of the chapter informed by the aim and objectives of the study highlighted the men's understanding of IPV. It highlighted how men view power relations in heterosexual relationships; this was made evident through some of the factors that were perceived by the men to perpetuate violence. Moreover, some of the roles that men suggested could play a role in fighting IPV in their community. The next chapter will present the summary of the main findings, conclusions as well as recommendations based on the findings and literature.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter summarizes the main findings of the study which sought to explore men's perceptions in the community of Munsieville on intimate partner violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships. The findings are summarized according to the objectives; participants' understanding of an intimate partner relationship, participants' understanding of IPV, factors that perpetuate IPV and roles men can play to help fight IPV. All of these will capture all the themes as discussed in chapter four. The study will also present recommendations for practice and future research.

5.2 PARTICIPANTS' UNDERSTANDING OF AN INTIMATE PARTNER RELATIONSHIP

The findings revealed that, men in the Munsieville Multi-purpose centre understood what an intimate partner relationship is. The participants referred to an intimate partner relationship as a relationship that involves two matured people who love each other and have a mutual agreement of being in that relationship. Some of the participants were of the view that being in a relationship further can include IPV. However, participants the importance of relationships, more especially love.

Furthermore, the study revealed that some of participants understood an intimate partner relationship as a type of relationship which involves reciprocity. Romantic dates, buying gifts and sexual intercourse were listed as some of the things that are reciprocated in a relationship. Some of the participants commented that when a man buys a woman something, he expect her to reciprocates that gift by sleeping with him. These findings is in line with previous studies, where a number of scholars proposed that 'love' is one of the dominant factors behind an intimate relationships (Hollway, 1988; Davies, 1999, Rose, 2000; chung, 2002 a cited in Power et al, 2014)

5.3 PARTICIPANTS' UNDERSTANDING OF IPV

Majority of the participants understood what IPV was, except for one participant who admitted to not knowing. However, after the researcher explained to him, he appeared to at least have a

clue. The study found that although IPV can occur to both men and women as victims and perpetrators simultaneously. Some of the participants chose to define IPV in heterosexual relationship as violence that occurs when a man beats up a woman. This notion highlights IPV as a gendered practice manifested through the ideas of masculinity and femininity in society. A number of studies have highlighted the extend of IPV in different context, and in these studies there is evidence that IPV can happen to anyone regardless of their gender, socio-economic status, race and age etc. Everyone can be abused, however, women are more likely to be victims of abuse while men are more likely to be perpetrators

Furthermore, it was also found that some participants thought that a woman disagreeing with her partner was being disrespectful. To some participants this signalled the man's failure to control his woman thus resulting in violence as a strategy to re-gain the lost "control". Gibbs, Sekweyiya and Jewkes (2014), found that when a man's controlling behaviours proved to be ineffective, this prompted the man to use violence as a way of re-create the gender hierarchy. This notion was also supported by the imbalance theory of resources and power. The theory highlights the transgression hypothesis which is embedded on traditional ideas that if a woman fails to fulfil her role; take care of the home, the husband, children, comply and respect the man as the head of the house (Bonnes, 2016;Boonzaeir & De la Rey, 2004).

It was also found from the participants revealed that IPV was a challenge in the community. There were mixed reviews from the participants about the severity of IPV in Munsieville. They reported direct and indirect exposure; stories of indication were shared by some of the participants who reported ever witnessing IPV in the streets, tavern and neighbours. One of the participants shared his experience as a perpetrator. According Stats SA (2016) Demographic and Health survey: IPV in South Africa remains obstinate and prevalent and largely perpetrated by men. This finding was supported by the participants. Machisa et al. (2011) when examining police statistics in South Africa, it was found that the rate that women are being abused is extremely high when compared to other countries. The statistics reported by the SAPS were significantly lower. Machisa et al. (2011), argues the extent of IPV in South Africa is unclear because many cases still go unreported.

5.4 FACTORS THAT PERPETUATE IPV

The findings of the study have revealed that, there are many factors that perpetuate IPV. Some of the participnats found cheating to be one of the factors. Men beat / or harass their partners after finding them cheating or suspecting them of cheating. This finding was made when one

of the twelve shared that in instances where a men suspected his partner of cheating, even if he did not catch him red-handed. The mere idea of suspicion would result in him beating her up. Surprisingly, when is the woman who caught her partner cheating, the woman would still be a victim of IPV. Exposing a man cheating ways is like exposing his indiscretion, and sees many women getting beaten. It evident from this finding that cheating is only right when done by a man; women are not allowed to cheat. This also supports the myth that when a man is in a relationship with a woman, he owns her.

Moreover, the participants revealed the ideas of masculinity and femininity as another factor linked with increasing IPV. Jewkes and Morrell (2010) found that the stereotypes of what constitute a man and women had roles to play in understanding IPV. In the study, the participants reported that a woman must at all times be humble, even in the midst of trouble. Moreover, a woman must always know her place in the relationship; this will help prevent IPV as no man would beat a woman without a valid reason.

Furthermore, the participants reported on the notion of being a 'head of the house'. This idea is associated with a man having 'control' over everything that happens in their household. From the study, it seemed that a man has the responsibility to ensure that his household thrives on the rules he makes. A rebellious behaviour to the rules is equated to challenging his authority and power. It seems that, under the influence of being a 'head of the house', men tend to believe that women have the responsibility of submitting to them.

Some participants thought IPV can be linked to childhood experiences. The participants seemed to believe that when a child grows up in abusive home, they will grow up thinking that violence solves conflicts. Seemingly, in a study conducted by Ellsberg et al. (1999) they found that IPV was linked with the history of violence in either the husband's or the wives' family. Moreover, their study found that, a child with an abusive father was more likely to be the perpetuator of violence, while girl children witnessing the abuse of their mother are more likely to be victims of violence themselves later. Lastly, substance use emerged as one of the themes which is linked with increasing IPV. The use of drugs and uptake of alcohol result in violence. Participants reported witnessing incidences of IPV by couples who were both drunk or one was drunk.

Literature concurs with this finding; in a study conducted by Gass et al. (2001) they found that men who committed IPV were two times more likely to report alcohol abuse prior to the incidence. Abrahams et al. (2006) study also found that South African men who were violent towards their partners were more likely to have been substance abusers.

5.5 ROLES MEN CAN PLAY TO HELP ADDRESS IPV

In the study, the participants made recommendations that there is a need to develop men's centred programmes in communities. This will help lessen IPV. The suggested programmes are to take a form of workshops where men will gather together and share their problems including relationships / or marital problems. As they indicated earlier on that majority of men end up abusing their partners because of lack of communication. The participants thought this can be addressed through open communication which will involve dialogues, to avoid bottling up.

5.6 CONCLUSION

The aim of the study was to explore how men in the community of Munsieville perceived Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships. Overall, the men highlighted their perceptions of IPV. Majority of the participants indicated that IPV was rampant in Munsieville, with some agreeing that this was a serious challenge in the community. Others reported that although they had accounts of IPV incidences in the community, they did not think it was that serious. From the men's perceptions, IPV seemed to be a complex issue. Form some participants although acknowledging that IPV was wrong, they seemed to possess unchallenged powers in relationships and some of the participants attempted to defend IPV. There is a need to challenge the discourses around masculinity, if the fight against gender based violence is to be won, other societal problems such as substance abuse also need to addressed, in particular substance abuse. Majority of IPV cases in South Africa tend to happen when one partner is intoxicated with harmful substances such as alcohol.

5.7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher makes the following recommendations

5.7.1. Recommendations for the prevention of IPV

In South Africa, despite legislations in the areas of domestic violence, violence against women, men and children; awareness campaigns such as the 16 days of activism for no violence against women and children, the #NoExcuse, the People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) walkathons and other programmes , violence predominantly against women remains persistent and prevalent. This is an indication that efforts on violence issues, both on research and interventions have for so long focused on women and neglected men. Thus, to help fight IPV there is a need by organizations such as POWA, victim empowerment, researchers and the government to move beyond crisis management to decreasing the prevalence of violence by engaging with men as largely the perpetrators or potential perpetrators. This is to better understand why violence happens.

There is a need by the government to enforce legislations such as the Domestic Violence Act no.116 of 1998 that seeks to prevent and protect women from abuse. Furthermore, the findings of the study indicated that often childhood exposure to IPV makes one susceptible to IPV. Thus there is a need by Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and the government to work together to develop early childhood intervention programmes in schools that will help educate and do prevention and promotive work to alleviate violence. Furthermore, as a result of the construction of the ideas of patriarchy, masculinity and femininity especially by men who stand to reinforce the idea whenever they feel emasculated. There is A need to develop programmes with the focus on men centred around re-construct men's ideas, attitudes and perceptions of what it means to be a man and what it means to be a woman.

5.7.2. Recommendations for future research

The sample for this study was homogenous in nature; in that the research focused on men only. It might be interesting for future research to focus on women also in the same community, so to get their insights. Consequently, compare men and women perceptions of IPV.

Furthermore, the study employed qualitative interviews to collect the data. It may beneficial for future studies to consider focus group discussions as method of data collection. Focus group wont only allow men to share their views in an open space, but also to learn from the experiences of other men, for example how to best relate to women. This creating platform for engaging. As with the findings of the study, there was consensus from the men that although they were ware that the perpetration of IPV was wrong, but because of societal idea and the power of socialization they tend to turn a blind eye. Furthermore, the study was limited to men who visit the Multi-purpose centre, which is a place where most people access government

provided services. For future studies, it may be interesting to consider focus on other men who do not normally utilize the services offered by the centre. To get diversity of perceptions.

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APPENDIX A: PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET

Good day,

My name is Ayanda Veronica Ntombini and I am currently in my final year, studying Social Work at the University of the Witwatersrand. As part of the requirements for the degree, I am conducting research on men's perception of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Munsieville. It is hoped that the information gathered could assist in understanding the perceptions of IPV and the factors that perpetuate IPV in Munsieville through exploring men's views on power relations in intimate heterosexual relationship.

As a man and a resident in Munsieville, you are likely to contribute to my research. I, therefore wish to invite you to participate in my study. If you accept my invitation, your participation will be voluntary as such you are free to withdraw at any time without any consequences. There are no personal benefits of participating in this study. If you agree to take part, I would like to arrange an interview with you at the Westview Clinic within the multipurpose centre. The interview will last approximately one hour. If you choose to participate, you may refuse to answer any questions that you feel uncomfortable with answering. If you decide to participate, I will ask your permission to tape record the interview. No one, other than the researcher and the supervisor will have access to the tapes. All recorded data will be stored safely in a password protected laptop and only the researcher and supervisor will have access to it. A copy of the interview transcript without identifying information will be stored permanently in a locked cupboard and may be used for future research

Please be assured that your name and personal details will be kept confidential and no identifying information will be included in the final research report. The results of the research may also be used for academic purposes (including books, journals and conference proceedings) and a summary of findings will be made to you on request.

There are no foreseeable benefits or particularly risks associated with participation in this study. However should you experience any emotional distress? You can visit FAMSA at the Munsieville Multipurpose centre, and schedule an appointment with or ideally you can contact Mr Tlale on 082 573 7071.

Please contact me on 074 484 0534 or ayanda.ntombini@gmail.com, or my supervisor, Mr. Mthobisi Ndaba on 073 847 2527 or sompisikandaba@gmail.com if you have any questions regarding my study. We shall answer them to the best of our ability. If you have any concerns and complaints about the study, please contact ***Human Research Ethics Committee (Non-medical):*** Chairperson: Jasper.Knight@wits.ac.za or administrator: Mrs Lucille Mooragan, Tel 011 717 1408 or Lucille. Mooragan@wits.ac.za .

Thank you for taking the time to consider participating in the study.

Yours sincerely,

Ayanda Veronica Ntombini

APPENDIX B: CONSENT FORM

Title: Exploring men's perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships, a case study of Munsieville.

I hereby consent to participate in the research study. The purpose and procedure of the study have been explained to me.

I understand that:

- My participation in this study is voluntary and I may withdraw from the study without being disadvantaged in any way.
- I may choose not to answer any specific questions if I do not wish to do so.
- There are no foreseeable benefits or particularly risks associated with participation in this study.
- My identity will be kept strictly confidential, and any information that may identify me, will be removed from the interview transcript.
- A copy of my interview transcript without identifying information will be stored permanently in a locked cupboard and may be used for future research.
- I understand that my responses will be used in the write up for an honours project and may also be presented in conferences, book chapters, journal articles and books.

Name of Participant: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

APPENDIX C: CONSENT FORM FOR AUDIO-TAPING OF THE INTERVIEW

Title: Exploring men's perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) in heterosexual relationships, a case study of Munsieville.

I hereby consent tape-recording of the interview.

I understand that:

- The recording will be stored in a secure location (a locked cupboard or password – protected computer) with restricted access to the researcher and the research supervisor.
- The recording will be transcribed and any information that could identify me will be removed.
- When the data analysis and write up of the research study is complete, the audio recording of the interview will be kept for two years following any publications or for six years if no publication emanate from the study.
- The transcript with all identifying information directly linked to me removed, will be stored permanently and may be used for future research.
- Direct quotes from my interview, without any information that could identify me may be cited in the research report or other write-ups of the research.

Name: _____

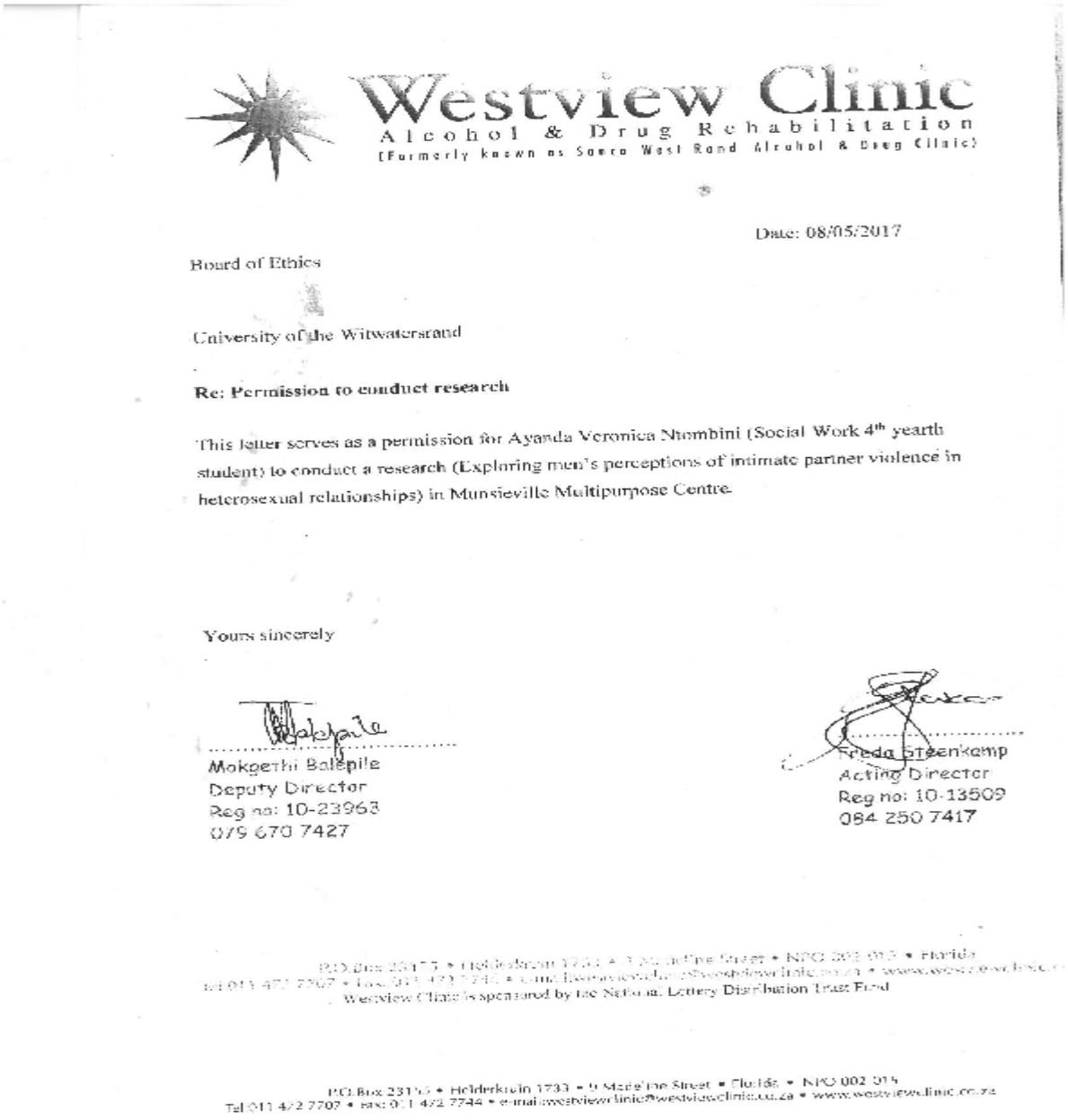
Date: _____

Signature: _____

APPENDIX D: Interview Schedule

1. Please tell me what is your understanding of an intimate partner relationship?
2. What is your understanding of Intimate partner violence (IPV)?
3. How serious do you think the concept of IPV is in your community?
4. What do you think are some of the causes of IPV in your community?
5. What do you think are some of the effects of IPV?
6. What are your views about men being largely the perpetrators of IPV?
7. What at are your views about women being largely the victims of IPV?
8. What do you think are some of the roles that men can play to help fight IPV?

APPENDIX E: LETTER OF PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE STUDY



Westview Clinic
Alcohol & Drug Rehabilitation
(Formerly known as Sanca West Rand Alcohol & Drug Clinic)

Date: 08/05/2017

Board of Ethics

University of the Witwatersrand

Re: Permission to conduct research

This letter serves as a permission for Ayanda Veronica Ntombini (Social Work 4th yearth student) to conduct a research (Exploring men's perceptions of intimate partner violence in heterosexual relationships) in Munsieville Multipurpose Centre.

Yours sincerely

Mokgethi Balepile
Deputy Director
Reg no: 10-23963
079 670 7427

Freda Greenkamp
Acting Director
Reg no: 10-13509
084 250 7417

P.O Box 23153 • Helderkruin 1733 • 9 Margaline Street • Florida • NPO 002 015
Tel 011 472 7707 • Fax 011 472 7744 • e-mail:westviewclinic@westviewclinic.co.za • www.westviewclinic.co.za
Westview Clinic is sponsored by the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund

P.O Box 23153 • Helderkruin 1733 • 9 Margaline Street • Florida • NPO 002 015
Tel 011 472 7707 • Fax 011 472 7744 • e-mail:westviewclinic@westviewclinic.co.za • www.westviewclinic.co.za

APPENDIX F: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

SOCIAL WORK
THE SCHOOL OF HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (SHCD)

DEPARTMENTAL HUMAN RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (SOCIAL WORK) CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

PROTOCOL NUMBER: SW1/17/06/01

PROJECT TITLE: Exploring men's perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence in heterosexual relationships, a case study of Munsieville.

RESEARCHER/S: Ntombini, Ayanda Veronica (900925)

SCHOOL/DEPARTMENT: **SHCD Social Work**

DATE CONSIDERED: **15 June 2017**

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE: **Approved**

EXPIRY DATE: **21 August 2019**

DATE: **20 August 2017**

CHAIRPERSON: Dr. F. Masson

Cc: Supervisor: Mr. Mthobisi Ndaba

DECLARATION OF RESEARCHER(S)

To be completed in **DUPLICATE** and **ONE COPY** returned to the Administrative Assistant, Room 8, Department of Social Work, Umthombo Building Basement.

I/We fully understand the conditions under which I am/we are authorised to carry out the abovementioned research and I/we guarantee to ensure compliance with these conditions. Should any departure to be contemplated from the research procedure as approved I/we undertake to resubmit the protocol to the committee. **For Masters and PhD an annual progress report is required.**

Ntombini
SIGNATURE

24 / 08 / 2017
DATE

PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER ON ALL ENQUIRIES