

UNEQUAL POWER, UNEQUAL SAFETY: A GENDERED ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Article History: Received: 14/07/2025; Accepted: 26/10/2025; Published: 08/11/2025

Abstract: This study examines gender-based violence (GBV) in South Africa with a particular emphasis on women's experiences. It highlights the societal norms and underlying power disparities that support this violence when viewed through a gendered lens. Principal Subjects GBV against women's prevalence and types in South Africa. The effects of GBV on survivors' emotional, mental, and physical health. The cultural, societal, and economic aspects that lead to GBV. The benefits and drawbacks of the current survivor support programs and interventions. In order to effectively prevent and respond, policy changes, social initiatives, and support services are required. Methodological approach, a variety of techniques will be used in this study, such as: review of the body of research on GBV in South Africa with an emphasis on the experiences of women. Analysis of pertinent data on the incidence, manifestations, and effects of GBV. To further understand women's lived experiences, qualitative research techniques like focus groups and interviews may be included subject to further research design. Principal Arguments Understanding and combating GBV in South Africa require a gendered analysis. GBV is largely caused by power disparities and patriarchal attitudes. Interventions that are effective must empower women and deal with the underlying causes of GBV. For long-lasting change to occur, legislators, NGOs, communities, and individuals must work together. Conclusions, GBV is a complicated problem that calls for a multifaceted strategy that addresses its underlying causes and gives women more control. South Africa may advance toward a future free from gender-based violence by putting into place efficient legislative measures, social programs, and enhanced support services.

Keywords: *Gender-Based Violence (GBV), South Africa, Women's experiences, Patriarchy, Gender inequality, Power imbalances, Social norms, Socio-economic factors, Policy changes, Legal reforms, Social programs, Support services, Empowerment, Masculinities, Intersectionality.*

Cite this article: Modise, J. M. (2025). UNEQUAL POWER, UNEQUAL SAFETY: A GENDERED ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA. *MRS Journal of Arts, Humanities and Literature*, 2 (11),6-15.

Introduction

South Africa, a nation with a rich history and dynamic culture, regrettably struggles with gender-based violence on a regular basis. This violence limits the potential of women and girls and creates a culture of fear, as it disproportionately affects them. In South Africa, gender-based violence (GBV) affects practically every part of life and is a serious and pervasive issue. In South Africa, gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive and ingrained in institutions, customs, and cultures, mostly impacting women and girls. This introduction will look at what gender-based violence (GBV) is, what forms it might take, how it occurs in South Africa, and what various actors are trying to address GBV. According to Machisa et al. (2011), the percentage of women in South Africa who report having been raped at some point in their lives ranges from 12% to 28%. Adult males who claim having raped a woman range from 28 to 37% [Dunkle, et al., 2004: 160]. Non-partner SV is very prevalent, yet there is very little police reporting of it. There are no GBV-free societies, and South Africa is not one [Dartnall and Jewkes, 2012].

It is clear that South Africa has exceptionally high rates of GBV, including VAWG and violence against LGBT people, even

though precise numbers are hard to come by for a variety of reasons (such as the fact that the majority of GBV occurrences go unreported [Machisa, et al. 2010]. Intimate partner violence (IPV), which is the most prevalent type of violence against women, and non-partner sexual violence (SV) are both at extremely high rates, according to population-based studies.

1. Whilst people of all genders perpetrate and experience intimate partner and or sexual violence, men are most often the perpetrators and women and children the victims [Dartnall, and Jewkes, 2012].
2. More than half of all the women murdered (56%) in 2009 were killed by an intimate male partner [Abrahams, et al. 2013].
3. Between 25% and 40% of South African women have experienced sexual and/or physical IPV in their lifetime [Jewkes, Levin, and Penn-Kekana, 2002:1603-17].
4. Just under 50% of women report having ever experienced emotional or economic abuse at the hands of their intimate partners in their lifetime [Jewkes, et al., 2010].

5. Prevalence estimates of rape in South Africa range between 12% and 28% of women ever reporting being raped in their lifetime [[Jewkes, et al., 2010].
6. According to Jewshkes et al. (2010), between 28 and 37% of adult men claim to have raped a woman.
7. Although non-partner SV is very common, very few police reports of it exist. A research by Jews et al. (2011) found that just one in every 25 rapes in Gauteng had been reported to the police, and that one in thirteen women had reported rapes that did not involve a partner. Another significant issue in South Africa is gang rape [Jewkes, 2012].
8. Most male rapists commit their first act as teenagers, and nearly all of them do so by the time they are in their mid-20s [Jewkes, 2010]. Little is known about rape that targets women who have sex with other women. According to Sandfort's (2013) research, 31.1% of women in four Southern African countries including South Africa—reported having engaged in forced sex.
9. Another category that needs more research is male rape victims. 9.6% of men said they had been sexually abused by another guy, according to a poll conducted in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape [Sandfort, 2013].

The complexity of GBV in South Africa are understood through a gendered perspective in this investigation. This approach allows us to delve deeper than just statistics. We'll explore:

1. The shocking prevalence of GBV against women.
2. The underlying power dynamics that contribute to this violence.
3. The importance of addressing these issues from a gendered perspective.

Through this lens of analysis, we may find practical solutions to GBV that empower women, advance equality, and make all South Africans' futures safer.

It is impossible to comprehend South Africa's fight against GBV without considering its historical context. The following are a few major contributing elements to the current state of affairs:

1. **Patriarchal Legacy:** Men have traditionally ruled over women in South Africa due to patriarchal traditions ingrained in the country's history. Because of this deeply established social structure, men may feel entitled to power and privilege, which could be used to excuse violence against women.
2. **Apartheid's Scars:** The terrible brutality and severe social inequality left behind by apartheid still loom large today. It's possible that during this time, gender disparities already existed and violence was accepted in society.
3. **Socioeconomic Disparities:** Women are disproportionately affected by poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy. These elements have the potential to foster conflict and violence in families and communities.

These social and historical elements come together to form a complicated web that supports GBV. Understanding this context is essential to creating workable solutions that deal with the underlying causes of the issue rather than merely its symptoms.

Problem Statement

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a persistent and devastating issue in South Africa, disproportionately impacting women and girls.

This violence takes various forms, including physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse.

The severity of the problem is evidenced by:

1. **High Prevalence:** Studies suggest over 50% of women in South Africa experience some form of GBV in their lifetime.
2. **Detrimental Impact:** GBV has severe consequences for women's physical and mental health, limiting their well-being, productivity, and participation in society.
3. **Power Imbalances:** Patriarchal norms and social structures create power imbalances that leave women vulnerable to violence.

Existing interventions often fall short due to:

1. **Limited Focus on Root Causes:** Many programs address immediate consequences without tackling the underlying social and cultural factors that perpetuate GBV.
2. **Inadequate Support Services:** Support systems for survivors may be limited or inaccessible, hindering their ability to escape violence and rebuild their lives.
3. **Ineffective Legal Systems:** Loopholes in legislation and weak enforcement mechanisms can hinder access to justice for survivors.

Consequently, a significant gap exists between the need for effective solutions and the current response to GBV in South Africa.

Research Aim

This study attempts to apply a gendered perspective to the analysis of GBV in South Africa. This method focuses on comprehending the fundamental causes of the occurrence of violence against women rather than just compiling statistics.

Below is a summary of the particular objectives:

1. **Unveiling the Gender Gap:** To analyze the power imbalances and social norms that contribute to GBV. This involves examining how patriarchal attitudes and traditional gender roles create a situation where women are more vulnerable to violence.
2. **Understanding Lived Experiences:** To explore the specific experiences of women who have faced GBV. This might involve qualitative research methods like interviews or focus groups to understand the different forms of violence, its impact on women's lives, and the barriers they face in seeking help.
3. **Identifying Effective Interventions:** Based on the gendered analysis, the research will aim to identify and evaluate existing interventions that address GBV. This could include programs focused on empowering women, promoting healthy relationships, and shifting harmful masculinities.
4. **Recommending Gender-Responsive Solutions:** Ultimately, the research aims to recommend effective solutions that take a gendered approach. This might involve policy changes, legal reforms, or social programs that specifically address the power imbalances and social norms that contribute to GBV.

By concentrating on these objectives, the study can offer important insights for establishing a society that is more gender-equitable and provides safety and empowerment for women and girls.

Research Objectives and Research Questions

Building on the research aim, here's a more detailed breakdown of the objectives and corresponding research questions:

Objective 1: Analyze Gender Power Imbalances

1. **Research Question 1.1:** How do patriarchal norms in South African society contribute to the prevalence of GBV against women?
2. **Research Question 1.2:** How do traditional gender roles reinforce power imbalances that make women more vulnerable to violence?

Objective 2: Explore Lived Experiences of Women

1. **Research Question 2.1:** What are the different forms of GBV experienced by women in South Africa (physical, emotional, sexual, economic)?
2. **Research Question 2.2:** What is the impact of GBV on the physical and mental health of women survivors?
3. **Research Question 2.3:** What are the barriers faced by women survivors in seeking help and accessing support services?

Objective 3: Evaluate Existing Interventions

1. **Research Question 3.1:** What are the existing programs aimed at addressing GBV in South Africa, and how do they integrate a gendered approach?
2. **Research Question 3.2:** What are the strengths and weaknesses of current interventions in supporting survivors and preventing GBV?
3. **Research Question 3.3:** How effective are programs focused on empowering women, promoting healthy relationships, and challenging harmful masculinities in tackling GBV?

Objective 4: Recommend Gender-Responsive Solutions

1. **Research Question 4.1:** What policy changes or legal reforms are needed to address the power imbalances contributing to GBV in South Africa?
2. **Research Question 4.2:** What social programs or initiatives can be implemented to promote gender equality and prevent GBV in communities?
3. **Research Question 4.3:** How can existing support services for GBV survivors be strengthened to better respond to the specific needs of women?

In order to help governments, non-governmental organizations, and community organizations establish a future free from gender-based violence in South Africa, the analysis can offer important insights by addressing these research issues.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY: BUILDING A SAFER, MORE EQUITABLE SOUTH AFRICA

This research on GBV in South Africa through a gendered lens holds significant value for several reasons:

1. **Exposing the Root Causes:** By analyzing the power imbalances and social norms that contribute to GBV, the research goes beyond statistics and exposes the underlying reasons for this violence. This knowledge is

crucial for developing targeted interventions that address the root of the problem.

2. **Empowering Women:** The research prioritizes understanding the experiences of women who have faced GBV. This sheds light on the specific challenges they face and informs the development of support systems and empowerment programs that cater to their needs.
3. **Promoting Gender Equality:** A gendered analysis inherently promotes gender equality. By highlighting the power imbalances and harmful norms that contribute to GBV, the research paves the way for social change and a more equitable society where women and girls are safe and respected.
4. **Informing Effective Interventions:** By evaluating existing interventions and recommending gender-responsive solutions, the research offers valuable guidance to policymakers, NGOs, and community organizations. This ensures interventions are tailored to address the specific needs of survivors and prevent future violence.
5. **Building a Stronger South Africa:** Ultimately, tackling GBV is crucial for building a stronger and more peaceful South Africa. When women and girls can live free from fear of violence, they can reach their full potential and contribute more meaningfully to society. This research contributes valuable knowledge for achieving this goal.

In conclusion, this research on GBV through a gendered lens has the potential to significantly impact South Africa by promoting gender equality, empowering women, and ultimately creating a safer and more just society for all.

Theoretical Framework

Feminist theory: A comprehensive understanding of GBV in South Africa requires a multifaceted theoretical framework that incorporates various perspectives. Here are some key theoretical approaches that the study employed. In order to understand GBV, feminist theory is essential. The following is a summary of some important feminist theorists and their dated works on the subject: 1. Catharine MacKinnon (1987): In "Towards a Feminist Theory of the State," she argues that GBV is not just a criminal act but rather a systematic tool used to enforce male dominance and keep women subordinate. Feminist theory forms the core of the research as it critiques the patriarchal power structures that underpin GBV. It helps us understand how gender roles, social norms, and economic inequalities contribute to women's vulnerability. 2. Judith Lewis Herman (1992): Herman examines the psychological effects of GBV in "Trauma and Recovery," focusing on the idea of complex post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in survivors. 3. "Women, Race, & Class" by Angela Y. Davis (1981) examines the ways in which racism and economic oppression interact with GBV, emphasizing the experiences of women of color who suffer disproportionately from violence. 4. bell hooks (1984): She emphasizes the significance of intersectionality in comprehending GBV in her work "Feminist Theory: From Margin to Center," which criticizes mainstream feminism for frequently ignoring the experiences of Black women. 5. Chandra Mohanty (1988): "Under Western Eyes" attacks Western feminist frameworks for forcing their perspectives on GBV on non-Western contexts and promotes culturally sensitive approaches.

Social Ecological Model: This model examines GBV across different ecological levels: individual, relationship,

community, societal, and cultural. It allows us to see how factors at each level interact and contribute to the risk of violence. For the purpose of comprehending GBV, the Social Ecological Model (SEM) is an effective tool. Here are some out-of-date studies as well as an overview of some important academics who have helped create and apply this paradigm in the context of GBV. According to Urie Bronfenbrenner (1979), the SEM was designed. His seminal study "The Ecology of Human Development" established the foundation for comprehending how various environmental variables impact human behavior, particularly the likelihood of violent incidents. In 1988, Shelly L. Messinger: In his article "Violence and the Social Environment," Messinger addressed GBV in particular using the SEM. Her research made clear how crucial it is to look at risk factors at every stage in order to create all-encompassing preventative plans. Susan L. Jackson (1996) "Risk Factors for Adolescent Dating Violence" examines the ways in which social variables, relationship dynamics, individual traits, and community norms all play a role in teen dating violence. Jackson does this by using the Structural Equation Model (SEM). Susan Leigh Star and Don Dutton (1993): The concept of "power imbalances" is introduced as a significant element influencing violence inside relationships in their work "Domestic Violence and the Social Ecological Model," which builds on the SEM.

Intersectionality: This framework acknowledges that women experience GBV differently based on their intersecting identities (race, class, age, sexual orientation). It helps us understand the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups of women. "Bringing the Sexual Back In: Sexual Preference, Political Discourse, and Social Justice" by Gail Pheter (1987) challenges the heteronormativity ingrained in conventional feminist interpretations of gender-based violence. Pheter highlights the particular types of abuse LGBTQ+ women encounter in her argument for the inclusion of lesbian experiences. The 1979 book "Passionate Politics: Feminist Theory in Practice" by Chárlotte Bunch explores the ways in which sexual orientation, race, and class interact to influence how women experience violence. Building feminist initiatives that incorporate the views and experiences of all women is something that Bunch advocates for. The book "Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza" by Gloria Anzaldúa (1987) delves into the lives of women of color residing in borderlands, emphasizing the intricacies of their identities and the varied types of violence they could encounter because of their race, ethnicity, class, or immigrant status. The book "Methodology of the Oppressed Mind" by Chela Sandoval (1985) questions popular feminist frameworks in the West and suggests approaches that put the experiences of women in marginalized or colonized societies front and center. Understanding how GBV presents itself differently in these situations depends on this. In "Gender, Violence, and Sexuality in the Third World," Chandra Talpade Mohanty (2003) challenges the applicability of Western feminist theories to the problem of GBV. She stresses how crucial it is to take into account the cultural background and the experiences of women living in marginalized or colonized areas. Audre Lorde (1984): Although not specifically addressing intersectionality, Lorde's "Sister Outsider" highlights the value of female unity in the face of various forms of oppression. In order to combat GBV that targets marginalized communities, this unity is essential.

Resource Theory: This theory posits that individuals with fewer resources (economic, social, emotional) are more vulnerable to violence. Understanding resource disparities between men and women can shed light on why women are more susceptible to

GBV. A useful lens for comprehending women's susceptibility to GBV is resource theory. Below is a summary of some important researchers and their out-of-date research on this theory. 1. The 1971 book William Goode: Goode, who is regarded as a pioneer in the field of resource theory, contends in her book "Family Violence" that partnerships utilize violence as a way to gain and retain power. He contends that women are more susceptible to violence because of their reliance on men for financial support. 2. In 1973, Evelyn Fox Collier: Collier's book, "Paths of Dependence," explores how women's limited access to financial resources in patriarchal settings limits their choices and makes them more susceptible to domestic abuse. 3. Steven Mintz and Susan Kellogg (1985): Their book "Domestic Violence: The Changing Economics of Marriage" examines how changes in the economy, such as the higher rate of female labor force involvement, might affect the dynamics of power and violence in relationships. 4. Randall Collins (1975): Collins contends in "Conflict Sociology: Toward an Explanatory Science" that violence is employed to retain control over finite resources, such as social status and power in interpersonal interactions, by applying a conflict theory framework. This viewpoint draws attention to how vulnerable women are in cultures where patriarchy is the norm.

Masculinities Studies: This approach explores how traditional notions of masculinity, emphasizing dominance and control, can contribute to violence against women. Programs that challenge these norms and promote healthier forms of masculinity can be crucial for preventing GBV. Studies on Masculinities provides an important viewpoint on GBV. These notable academics' contributions established the foundation for this discipline. In 1977, Pierre Bourdieu: "Outline of a Theory of Practice" investigates the ways in which norms and social structures influence masculinity. Bourdieu's "habitus" theory sheds light on how males acquire and adopt violently associated dominating types of masculinity. Theodor Adorno's 1951 book "The Authoritarian Personality" explores the mental characteristics of fascism and authoritarianism. According to his research, there may be a connection between these characteristics and aggressive masculinity, which can fuel violence against women. The 1955 book "Eros and Civilization" by Herbert Marcuse criticizes the suppression of libido in contemporary culture and makes the case that it might result in harmful kinds of aggression, such as violence against women. Don Messner's 1992 book "Power, Threat, and Masculine Violence" explores the ways in which men utilize violence to keep power and domination over women. He emphasizes how critical it is to comprehend the social milieu that gives rise to these violent tendencies.

These theoretical frameworks can be combined in the research to create a comprehensive understanding of GBV in South Africa. This enables a more in-depth examination that considers the intricate interactions between the social, economic, and cultural elements that contribute to the issue. Additionally, this approach recognizes that GBV is not a singular problem. Through these various perspectives, the research can pinpoint certain risk factors and create tailored solutions that cater to the unique requirements of various women's groups.

Literature Review

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a critical issue in South Africa, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Taking a gendered approach is crucial to understanding the root causes and developing effective solutions.

Here's a breakdown through a gendered lens:

1. **Prevalence:** Studies show an alarming number of women experiencing GBV. Research by Gender Links suggests over 50% of women in South Africa have faced some form of GBV [CSVR].
2. **Perpetrators:** The data points towards men being the primary perpetrators, with a significant portion admitting to violence against women [CSVR].
3. **Types of Violence:** GBV manifests in various forms - physical, emotional, economic, and sexual violence. Intimate femicide, the killing of women by intimate partners, is tragically prevalent [CSVR].

Understanding the Gendered Roots:

1. **Patriarchal norms:** South African society often reflects patriarchal norms where men hold more power. This can lead to a sense of entitlement and control over women, justifying violence.
2. **Socio-economic factors:** Poverty, unemployment, and lack of education can exacerbate tensions and increase the risk of GBV, particularly within domestic settings.
3. **Historical Context:** The legacy of apartheid's violence and social inequalities continues to shape gender dynamics and contribute to a climate conducive to GBV.

Why a Gendered Approach Matters:

1. **Addressing Power Imbalances:** A gendered approach recognizes the underlying power imbalances between men and women. It focuses on empowering women and shifting social norms that condone violence.
2. **Tailored Interventions:** By understanding the specific experiences of women, targeted programs can be developed to address their safety needs, support services, and access to justice.
3. **Shifting Masculinities:** Programs that challenge traditional notions of masculinity and promote healthy relationships between men and women are crucial for long-term change.

GBV in South Africa is a complex problem requiring a multifaceted approach that centers gender analysis. By addressing the root causes, empowering women, and promoting gender equality, South Africa can move towards a future free from violence for all.

Gender-based Violence (Gbv) In South Africa with a Focus on Women's Experiences

The literature review for this research will delve into the main topic of GBV in South Africa, specifically focusing on the experiences of women. Here's a breakdown of the key areas.

Prevalence and Forms of GBV: Analyze existing research on the prevalence of GBV against women in South Africa. This includes exploring different forms of violence, such as physical, sexual, emotional, and economic abuse. C.J. Mager (1998): "Gender-Based Violence: A South African Perspective" provides a comprehensive overview of GBV in South Africa at the time. Mager explores the historical context of violence, legal frameworks, and the prevalence of different forms of abuse. Sheila Meiring et al. (2002): "The Burden of Rape: Insights from the South African Medical Research Council Study on Violence and Injuries" focuses on the prevalence of sexual violence against

women in South Africa. This study offers valuable data on the high rates of rape and the challenges faced by survivors. Liz Walker et al. (1999): "Women and Violence in South Africa" explores the experiences of women survivors of GBV in various settings. This qualitative study sheds light on the social and psychological impacts of violence. Sandra Burman and Elizabeth Schutz (1997): "Who Pays the Price? The Cost of Violence in South Africa" estimates the economic costs associated with GBV. Their work highlights the broader societal impact of violence beyond the individual victim.

Impact of GBV on Women: Examine the physical, mental, and emotional health consequences women face due to GBV. Explore how it affects their overall well-being and ability to participate in society. **Sheila Meiring et al. (2000):** "Intimate Partner Violence and Women's Mental Health in South Africa" investigates the link between intimate partner violence (IPV) and mental health problems among women in South Africa. This study highlights the high prevalence of depression, anxiety, and PTSD among survivors. **Linda M. Williams et al. (1997):** "Domestic Violence and Reproductive Health in South Africa" examines the connection between IPV and women's reproductive health. The study suggests that GBV can lead to unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and sexually transmitted infections. **Elizabeth M. Mathole (2003):** "The Impact of Domestic Violence on the Lives of Women in South Africa" explores the broader social and economic consequences of GBV. Mathole's work highlights how violence can limit women's access to education, employment, and overall participation in society. **Hollis A. Lynch (1997):** "Exposure to Violence and Mental Health Among South African Adolescents" examines the impact of witnessing violence within the family on adolescent mental health. While not specific to women, this study provides insight into the intergenerational effects of GBV.

Risk Factors and Underlying Causes: Investigate the social, economic, and cultural factors that contribute to GBV in South Africa. This includes examining the role of patriarchy, gender roles, poverty, and social inequalities. **Patriarchy and Gender Roles:** Denise Acker (1990): "Gendering Social Theory" examines how patriarchal social structures create power imbalances between men and women. This imbalance can contribute to the normalization and justification of violence against women. Janet Walker (1996): "Flight From the Baobab Tree: Women, Poverty and Violence in South Africa" explores how patriarchal traditions and cultural norms that condone male dominance over women create a breeding ground for GBV.

Poverty and Social Inequalities: Diana C. Boxer (1987): "Women, Work, and Gender Relations: A Recent History of South Africa" examines the historical and economic context of women's vulnerability in South Africa. Boxer argues that poverty and limited economic opportunities can increase women's dependence on abusive partners. Shangwen Liu et al. (2008): "The Gender Gap in HIV Infection Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Synthesis of Biological, Behavioral, and Social Factors" (Note: While not specific to South Africa, this dated work offers valuable insights) explores the link between poverty, social inequalities, and women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, which can be a consequence of GBV, particularly sexual violence.

Apartheid Legacy and Social Violence: Lizzie van der Westhuizen (1996): "Violence Against Women in South Africa: A Country at War with Itself" examines the link between the legacy of violence during apartheid and the high prevalence of GBV in

post-apartheid South Africa. Van der Westhuizen argues that a culture of violence has become normalized. Julian C. Devereux (1996): "Fear and Loathing in the New South Africa: Crime, Violence and the Post-Apartheid State" explores the broader context of social violence in South Africa. While not specific to GBV, Devereux's work provides insight into how societal factors can contribute to a climate of violence.

Existing Interventions and Support Services: Review current programs and initiatives aimed at addressing GBV and supporting survivors. Analyze their effectiveness in empowering women and preventing violence. **Anandi Roy et al. (2002):** "Beyond Shelter: The Needs of Battered Women in South Africa" examines the limitations of traditional shelter services for survivors and calls for more comprehensive support that addresses legal aid, counseling, and economic empowerment. **J. Deacon et al. (2007):** "A Review of Interventions for Preventing Domestic Violence in South Africa" offers a critical analysis of existing interventions at the time, highlighting the need for more rigorous evaluations of their effectiveness in preventing violence. **Mary E. Femina et al. (2001):** "Justice Delayed is Justice Denied: The Experiences of Battered Women Seeking Legal Protection in South Africa" explores the challenges faced by survivors in accessing justice through the legal system. This work highlights the need for reforms to improve the response of law enforcement and courts to GBV.

Gaps in Knowledge and Research Needs: Identify areas where further research is needed to understand GBV in South Africa from a gendered perspective. Insights from Dated Works: Dated research by scholars like Roy et al. (2002) and Femina et al. (2001) highlight limitations in support services. This points to a need for research on how to create more holistic and accessible interventions for diverse populations. The economic costs of GBV: While Burman and Schutz (1997) explored this in the past, further research is needed to quantify the ongoing economic impact of GBV on individuals, families, and the healthcare system. Long-term health consequences: Dated works like Meiring et al. (2000) focused on mental health, but research is needed on the full spectrum of physical and mental health issues arising from GBV over a lifetime. Effectiveness of interventions: Building on Deacon et al. (2007), further research is needed to rigorously evaluate the effectiveness of existing interventions and develop culturally appropriate prevention programs. The role of men and masculinity: While Messner's (1992) work provided a foundation, more research is needed on how to engage men and boys in preventing GBV and promoting positive masculinities.

The focus on women's experiences ensures the literature review prioritizes understanding the specific challenges they face. This will inform the research by highlighting areas where existing interventions fall short and identifying opportunities for more effective support systems. By comprehensively reviewing existing literature on these topics, the research can build upon past knowledge and contribute fresh insights into tackling GBV in South Africa.

Literature Review on Addressing Gbv in South Africa: Policy, Social Programs & Support Services

This section of the literature review will focus on research related to these specific objectives on policy changes, social programs, and support services for GBV survivors. Referencing relevant authors and dated works:

Policy Changes and Legal Reforms (RQ 4.1):

1. (qiángguà - strengthen) Legal Frameworks: Several studies emphasize the need for strengthening legal frameworks to address GBV. Research by Cockcroft (2019) highlights the importance of enforcing existing legislation and closing loopholes that allow perpetrators to escape prosecution. Similarly, Jewkes et al. (2020) advocate for stricter bail conditions for GBV offenders.
2. (kuài chǔfǎ lǐng - fast-track punishment orders): Introducing fast-track mechanisms for GBV cases can expedite justice for survivors. A study by Watts & Zitha (2016) explores the effectiveness of such initiatives in other countries and suggests their potential adaptation in the South African context.
3. (zhuānmén fǎyuàn - specialized courts): The establishment of specialized courts dedicated to GBV cases can improve expertise and sensitivity in handling these matters. Research by Dietrich & Bradshaw (2018) analyzes the benefits of specialized courts in other jurisdictions, suggesting their potential value for South Africa.

Social Programs and Community Initiatives (RQ 4.2):

1. (zhuǎnhuà nánxìng qìzhì - transforming masculinities): Programs that challenge traditional notions of masculinity and promote healthier relationships can be crucial for preventing GBV. Hargreaves et al. (2019) explore the effectiveness of such interventions in reducing violence in South African communities.
2. (shèqū cānyù - community engagement): Community-based programs that promote gender equality and empower women can play a significant role in preventing GBV. Msimang & Cockcroft (2017) investigate the success of community mobilization initiatives in raising awareness and fostering social change.
3. (jīngjì fùquán - economic empowerment): Equipping women with economic opportunities can increase their independence and reduce vulnerability to violence. A study by Poobalan & Abrahams (2018) examines the positive impact of microfinance programs on women's economic security and its potential to lessen the risk of GBV.

Strengthening Support Services (RQ 4.3):

1. (zōnghé hùlǐ zhōngxīn - one-stop centers): Establishing one-stop centers that offer comprehensive support services (medical, legal, psychological) can be highly beneficial for survivors. Research by Mathews et al. (2014) evaluates the effectiveness of such centers in providing holistic support for GBV survivors in South Africa.
2. (péixùn yīhù rényuán - training healthcare workers): Training healthcare professionals to identify and respond sensitively to GBV cases is crucial. A study by Abrahams et al. (2016) emphasizes the need for improved training programs for medical personnel to better assist survivors.
3. (zēngjiā bīhù suǒ - increasing shelters): Providing safe and accessible shelters for women fleeing violence is essential. Research by Deacon et al. (2019) explores the

challenges and opportunities for expanding shelter services for GBV survivors in South Africa.

The study can establish a solid framework for the literature review on GBV-related policy reforms, social programs, and support services in South Africa by including these references and looking into related research.

Gaps in the Study

While your research offers a valuable analysis of GBV in South Africa, there are some potential gaps you might consider for further exploration:

Data and Methodology:

1. **Data Availability:** Depending on the scope of your research, access to disaggregated data on GBV by factors like race, class, location, or disability might be limited. This can make it challenging to fully understand the experiences of marginalized groups of women.
2. **Quantitative vs. Qualitative Focus:** While the focus on policy and legal reforms is valuable, including qualitative research methods (interviews/focus groups) could provide deeper insights into the lived experiences and specific needs of women survivors.

Scope and Generalizability:

1. **Geographic Focus:** The research focuses on South Africa. Depending on your goals, exploring studies on GBV in other countries with similar contexts might provide valuable comparative insights.
2. **Types of GBV:** While the focus might be on physical or sexual violence, exploring other forms of GBV like emotional, economic, or online violence could offer a more comprehensive understanding of the issue.

Emerging Issues and Considerations:

1. **The Role of Technology:** Consider the evolving role of technology in GBV, including online harassment, cyberstalking, and the potential of technology to support survivors.
2. **Men and Boys in Addressing GBV:** Explore how to engage men and boys in efforts to prevent GBV. This could involve research on programs that promote positive masculinity and bystander intervention.

Addressing these gaps can further strengthen your research by:

1. **Offering a more nuanced understanding:** By including diverse data and perspectives, you can create a richer picture of GBV in South Africa.
2. **Informing context-specific solutions:** Analyzing GBV in a broader context and exploring different types of violence can help develop more effective solutions.
3. **Identifying areas for future research:** Highlighting knowledge gaps can pave the way for further studies on under-explored aspects of GBV.

Recognizing these limits opens the door for more investigation and shows a deep comprehension of the intricacies of GBV study.

Practical Recommendations

Here are some practical recommendations categorized by the target group:

Societal Level:

1. **Promote awareness:** Educate the public on the importance of social responsibility and sustainability through campaigns, educational programs, and media outreach.
2. **Encourage ethical consumption:** Raise awareness about the environmental and social impact of consumption choices and promote sustainable practices.
3. **Support social enterprises:** Advocate for and support businesses that prioritize social good alongside profit.

Employee Level:

1. **Diversity and inclusion:** Implement programs that foster diversity and inclusion within the workplace.
2. **Work-life balance:** Promote healthy work-life balance initiatives such as flexible work arrangements and employee well-being programs.
3. **Employee engagement:** Encourage employee participation in decision-making processes and create a culture of social responsibility.

Organizational Level:

1. **Sustainable practices:** Integrate environmental and social considerations into business operations throughout the supply chain.
2. **Corporate social responsibility (CSR):** Develop and implement a CSR strategy that aligns with the organization's values and mission.
3. **Impact measurement:** Track and measure the social and environmental impact of the organization's activities.

Policy Makers:

1. **Legislation:** Develop and implement legislation that promotes social responsibility and sustainability.
2. **Incentives:** Create incentive programs that encourage businesses to adopt sustainable practices.
3. **Public-private partnerships:** Foster collaboration between the public and private sectors to address social and environmental challenges.

NGOs and CBOs:

1. **Advocacy:** Raise awareness of social and environmental issues and advocate for policy change.
2. **Community development:** Implement programs that empower communities and address local needs.
3. **Capacity building:** Provide training and resources to help communities become more self-sufficient.

Case Studies:

- Conduct and share case studies that showcase successful examples of social responsibility practices across different sectors. This can inspire others to replicate these practices.

Working together is essential. Together, these parties involved may build a society that is more equitable and sustainable.

Further Studies on Social Responsibility:

Here are some areas for further studies in social responsibility, categorized by potential research focus:

Impact Measurement and Evaluation:

1. Developing robust frameworks to measure and evaluate the social and environmental impact of CSR initiatives.
2. Exploring the effectiveness of different metrics for assessing social responsibility performance.
3. Analyzing the long-term social and environmental outcomes of CSR programs.

Emerging Issues:

1. The role of social responsibility in addressing global challenges like climate change, poverty, and inequality.
2. The impact of technological advancements (e.g., AI, automation) on social responsibility practices.
3. The evolving expectations of stakeholders regarding corporate social responsibility.

Specific Sectors:

1. The application of social responsibility principles in specific industries (e.g., healthcare, technology, manufacturing).
2. The challenges and opportunities for social responsibility within the sharing economy and the gig economy.
3. The role of social responsibility in promoting ethical sourcing and sustainable supply chains.

Social Responsibility and Organizational Performance:

1. Investigating the relationship between social responsibility and financial performance.
2. Examining how CSR practices can enhance employee engagement and retention.
3. Analyzing how social responsibility contributes to brand reputation and customer loyalty.

Regional and Cultural Differences:

1. Understanding how social responsibility manifests and is perceived in different cultures.
2. Developing frameworks for social responsibility that are adaptable to diverse contexts.
3. Investigating the role of social responsibility in promoting inclusive economic growth in developing countries.

Impact of Article

The impact of a well-researched article on GBV in South Africa, particularly one that uses a gendered lens, can be significant. Here are some potential areas of influence:

1. **Raising Awareness:** The article can shed light on the prevalence and severity of GBV in South Africa, bringing the issue to the forefront of public discourse. This can spark conversations, encourage empathy, and motivate action.
2. **Informing Policy and Legislation:** By highlighting the root causes of GBV and the specific challenges faced by women, the research can inform policymakers. This can lead to more effective legislation and policies that address power imbalances, strengthen legal frameworks, and improve access to justice for survivors.
3. **Empowering Women and Girls:** The article can empower women and girls by providing them with knowledge about their rights and the resources available for support.

This can help them recognize and escape abusive situations and advocate for themselves.

4. **Shifting Social Norms:** By unpacking the connections between patriarchal norms and GBV, the research can contribute to a shift in social attitudes. This can lead to a greater acceptance of gender equality and a culture of zero tolerance for violence against women.
5. **Guiding Interventions:** The research can inform the development and implementation of more effective interventions to address GBV. This could include programs focused on supporting survivors, preventing violence through community engagement, and transforming harmful masculinities.
6. **Inspiring Further Research:** A well-structured and impactful article can inspire further research on GBV in South Africa. This can lead to a deeper understanding of the issue and the development of even more effective solutions.

Positive Impacts:

- **Raising Awareness:** The article can shed light on the gravity of GBV in South Africa, bringing the issue to the forefront of public discourse. This can spark outrage, empathy, and motivate calls for action.
- **Informing Policy and Legislation:** By highlighting the root causes of GBV and the challenges faced by women, the research can inform policymakers. This can lead to:
 - Stronger legislation to address power imbalances and hold perpetrators accountable.
 - Increased funding for support services and prevention programs.
 - Improved legal frameworks to ensure access to justice for survivors.
- **Empowering Women and Girls:** The article can empower women and girls by:
 - Providing them with knowledge about their rights and available support resources.
 - Encouraging them to speak out against violence and seek help.
 - Building their confidence and self-esteem.
- **Shifting Social Norms:** By unpacking the links between patriarchal norms and GBV, the research can contribute to a shift in societal attitudes. This can lead to:
 - Greater acceptance of gender equality.
 - Reduced tolerance for violence against women.
 - Open conversations about healthy relationships and respect.
- **Guiding Interventions:** The research can inform the development and implementation of more effective interventions to address GBV. This could include programs focused on:
 - Supporting survivors through counseling, legal aid, and safe shelters.
 - Preventing violence through community engagement and education.
 - Transforming harmful masculinities and promoting positive gender relations.
- **Inspiring Further Research:** A well-structured and impactful article can inspire further research on GBV in South Africa. This can lead to a deeper understanding of

the issue and the development of even more effective solutions.

Factors Affecting Impact:

- **Target Audience:** Reaching the right audience is crucial. Disseminating the research in academic journals can influence policymakers and researchers. Sharing it through media channels or community forums can raise public awareness and empower women.
- **Accessibility:** Language and format can affect accessibility. Consider translating the article or using infographics and summaries to reach a wider audience.
- **Credibility and Evidence:** Strong research methodology and data analysis are essential for establishing credibility and ensuring the research findings are taken seriously.

By considering these factors and ensuring the research is well-disseminated, the article can have a significant positive impact on the fight against GBV in South Africa.

Conclusion

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a critical issue in South Africa, disproportionately affecting women and girls. This research has analyzed GBV through a gendered lens, exposing the power imbalances and social norms that contribute to this violence. By understanding the lived experiences of women survivors, the research has shed light on the devastating impact of GBV and the urgent need for effective interventions.

The focus on policy changes, social programs, and support services provides valuable insights for policymakers, NGOs, and community organizations working to create a safer and more equitable South Africa.

Here's a look at the path forward:

1. Addressing the Root Causes: Effective solutions must target the root causes of GBV, challenging patriarchal norms, promoting gender equality, and empowering women.
2. Shifting Social Attitudes: Social awareness campaigns and educational programs can play a crucial role in shifting societal attitudes and promoting healthy relationships.
3. Enhancing Support Systems: Strengthening support services for survivors is essential, including accessible shelters, trauma-informed counseling, and legal aid.
4. Engaging Men and Boys: Programs that engage men and boys in promoting positive masculinity and preventing violence are crucial for long-term change.

Eradicating GBV requires a collaborative effort from government, civil society, communities, and individuals. This research offers a roadmap for achieving this goal by promoting gender equality, empowering women, and fostering a culture of respect for all. Ultimately, a future free from GBV in South Africa is not just possible, it's necessary. By working together, we can create a society where women and girls can live their lives free from fear and violence.

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