

SOUTH AFRICA'S GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: AN EXPLORATION OF A SINGLE SIDED ACCOUNT

Xolani Thusi ✉

*Department of Public Administration
School of Economics and Management
University of Limpopo
University str., Turfloop, Sovenga, Limpopo, South Afric, 0727
xolanithusi@yahoo.com*

Victor H. Mlambo

*School of Public Management, Governance and Public Policy
University of Johannesburg
Auckland Park, South Africa, PO Box 524, 2006*

✉Corresponding author

Abstract

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a global social problem that has received considerable attention from policymakers and researchers. However, when speaking of GVB, significant attention is paid to women who are seen as being at the receiving end of violence. Although statistics do support the notion that women are mostly exposed to GBV, little attention has been paid to GBV against men as often not, it is the man who is seen as the aggressor and the woman painted as the victim. This article investigates reasons Gender-Based Violence (GBV) against men is not being addressed in South Africa. Males are also victims of GBV in South Africa, although the government, media, and police pay little attention to GBV against males. It is critical to remember, that men, regardless of their muscularity, can be mistreated by men or women. Males may be raped, killed, or attacked, and they also deserve government care and protection. In South Africa, the government is especially concerned about The GBV against women and children, and August is recognized as Women's Month, where women's rights and protections are vigorously contested. However, in South Africa, nothing is done to protect men from gender-based violence. This article acknowledges violence against women and children in South Africa; however, it contends that the government has done insufficient to combat violence against males in South Africa, even though the constitution guarantees males' human rights and recognizes that they can also be victims of GBV.

Keywords: gender, government, men, violence, women, support, protect, police, development.

DOI: 10.21303/2504-5571.2023.002734

1. Introduction

According to the South African Criminal Law Amendment Act 32 of 2007, rape has nothing to do with a person's gender. This allows males who have been harmed by GBV, particularly sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), to go to court. Recent South African disaggregated reports, on the other hand, stress children and women as victims of GBV but disregard males. GBV against men is similarly understudied, which is an issue considering how serious the consequences may be [1]. Women's aggressiveness against their male counterpart has been disregarded for several reasons, one of which being the assumption that males are dominant, while women are perceived as submissive, weak, and obedient. Therefore, men are more likely to be victims of domestic violence [2]. Fear of stigmatization, as well as a lack of recognition in the criminal court system and social services for male victims, prevent most victims from seeking help. Gendered stereotypes continue to disguise the abuse of women and girls, as rape is considered a violation of women who are considered the property of men [3]. Thousands of cases of sexual abuse against men have been recorded throughout the years during armed conflict, but these cases are rarely brought to light due to the widespread stigma and shame, associated with such crimes. The physical, emotional, and social well-being of a man or boy can be severely impacted by sexual abuse. Included are bruises, lacerations, fractures, stab wounds, anal and testicular discomfort, genital pain during urination, impotence, and other sexual disorders [4]. Men and boys are reluctant to reveal sexual assault, and quantifying its scope is a challenge. Sexualized violence against men and boys, such as

sexual torture, rape, sexual humiliation, genital mutilation, forced incest, rape, and sexual slavery, endures [5]. There is a major underreport of male maltreatment due to cultural conventions, the long-standing practice of patriarchy, and the proverb that claims, 'Men do not weep'. The South African Constitution seems to place less emphasis on gender-based violence concerns that concentrate on males as victims. To avoid being mocked by major people in the society, such as family members, peers, and police officers, South African male victims of domestic abuse avoid speaking out [2]. Male abuse of men is more widespread in Southern Africa than female abuse of men and carries a greater risk of HIV due to trauma from forced anal intercourse [6]. The Non-Profit Organization (NPO) in South Africa that provides support to victims of GBV says that most victims are male Limpopo men who are being mistreated by their female partners. According to Itani Calvin Nengudza of the Real Man Foundation, more than 75 % of the instances, brought to the attention of the NPO, are those of men seeking assistance against their violent female relationships [7]. According to the South African College of Applied Psychology (SACAP), GBV against both men and women is a breach of human rights and a felony. The current GBV framework in South Africa, on the other hand, is primarily one of abuse against girls and women. Given the enormity of the crisis and the worldwide continuation of gender disparities, which are expressed as women being more vulnerable than men, this is understandable. The problem with this trend is that it significantly reduces the prevalence and breadth of GBV affecting boys and men [1].

With the above, this paper aims to examine the one-sided narrative, reflections, and arguments when it comes to the one-sided narrative concerning GBV in South Africa.

2. Methodology

This article relies heavily on secondary data to achieve its objectives and provide a solution to the underlying problem. A study of relevant contemporary studies was required to determine why the GBV targeting men has received so little attention from the government and other key parties in South Africa. Men and women are both victims of violence in South Africa, but only women and children receive appropriate treatment. The literature was sourced from research databases, such as EBSCO, Emerald Insight Journals; Google Scholar; IBSS and Scopus. The current effort of the South African government to eradicate GBV focuses exclusively on the needs of women and children. This study aims to examine one of the reasons why GBV against men and boys has not received the attention it deserves, even though everyone in South Africa has rights, guaranteed by the South African Constitution.

3. Results

3. 1. South African GBV interventions are concentrated on women and children, while excluding men.

In South Africa, the male victim of physical and emotional abuse by his female spouse or partner is frequently ignored, minimized, or rejected, in part due to a lack of study on this "darker side" of domestic violence [8]. GBV is said to be the most common in South Africa, including rape and domestic abuse. When President Cyril Ramaphosa entered office in 2018, femicide and violence against women and children were on the rise. Local activist organizations marched in support of the #TotalShutdown movement. In response, a Presidential Conference was convened to address ways of combating violence against women and children [9]. Even though the South African government has implemented liberal laws and measures to protect, empower and elevate the standing of women in relation to men, the rates of different types of GBV have not decreased [10]. To ensure the protection of women and girls' rights, the South African government has signed several international and regional treaties and enacted several laws [11]. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) also indicates that the government has signed up to several regional and international frameworks, intended to promote and preserving women's and girls' rights. This requires the South African government to effectively enact and implement domestic laws and policies to ensure compliance with these international obligations [12]. The South African government demonstrated its commitment to combating GBV in all its manifestations by enacting two legisla-

tions. This dedication was reinforced in 2009 with the introduction of the new Ministry of Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities. The goal of this ministry is to improve policies for women, children, and people with disabilities [13]. President Cyril Ramaphosa signed three bills of GBV legislation into law, South African women and children now receive a higher level of protection than before. As a result, it is now more likely, that victims will receive the level of justice they deserve. The three pieces of proposed legislation are the Domestic Violence Amendment Bill, the Amendment Bill (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) and the Amendment Bill for Criminal and Related Matters [14]. The South African government adopted a National Strategic Plan on GBV and Femicide (NSPGBV) in response to gender-based violence and femicide, which focuses on comprehensive and strategic responses to GBVF (including violence against women of all ages, backgrounds, disabilities, sexual orientations, gender identities, and nationalities) and how these serve to educate. In this sense, GBVF is part of a bigger issue of normalization of violence, its impact on all women, and its disproportionate impact on women and children [15]. In May 2017, the issue of GBV was being explored, particularly the most heinous cases of femicide, reported in South African media after the deaths of several young women. Many women were killed, sparking fierce debate on the hashtag. Later, people on social media started to use the hashtag #MenAreTrash to characterize males [12]. For more than a decade, the South African government has invested significant time and money in the fight against gender-based violence, but it has been mainly ineffective. Violence against women is addressed in Chapter 12 of the 2030 National Development Strategy Document. GBV is the subject of “16 Days of Women’s Activism,” a unique event held each year to raise awareness of the issue. To raise awareness of gender-based violence, South Africans observe Women’s Day and Women’s Month. It is troubling and repulsive, that women continue to die at the hands of men, even if these are isolated incidents [16].

3. 2. Stigma prevents men from reporting gender-based violence.

If GBV, especially sexual GBV, is disclosed, it is generally met with societal shame, isolation, scorn, and denial [12]. This issue begins with people and spreads to communal settings, as well as legal and judicial institutions. Furthermore, in cases where GBV is male-on-male, the survivor risks being labelled as a voluntary gay participant. Men who have been abused are afraid to speak out for fear of social shame and other complications that may arise because of reporting abuse. Because women assault with sharp instruments, male victims of abuse also get serious injuries. According to the literature, spouses are assaulted, suffocated, threatened with weapons, such as a gun, and occasionally a knife is used against them. The issue is that males in these circumstances suppress their experiences to avoid scorn in patriarchal countries [17]. Men who admit to being victims face significant difficulty reconciling their gender identities with this reality. For many men, this involves major identity work, in which they must reframe their masculinity in ways that remove them from the victim persona and the shame, associated with it, a trend that is evident regardless of sexual orientation [18]. Males may also be hesitant/unwilling to discuss being victimized because they believe it is incompatible with their masculinity, especially in communities where men are discouraged from discussing their feelings. That is not to say that men are not victims of domestic abuse in their private lives. Domestic abuse among men has always occurred, but it has never received the attention it deserves [2]. The underreporting of male rape to the police may be due to social, cultural, and service-related factors. Reporting rape may be much more difficult for men due to gender conventions. South Africa has a strong macho culture, with a well-integrated patriarchy, which may discourage males from reporting violent abuse. It is not uncommon for male rape myths to prevent police from reporting occurrences. Men may be reluctant to report incidents of sexual assault or rape due to the stigma, attached to such crimes, especially among specific groups of men who hold certain attitudes and concepts in greater regard [19]. Rape is a particularly contentious issue in African patriarchal cultural settings when the victim is male and the offender is female. Due to the power dynamics, associated with rape, this conceptualization forces male rape victims to suffer in silence [20].

3. 3. GBV committed against men is overshadowed by GBV perpetrated by men

The links of men with GBV have been studied by sociologists for a long time, but until very recently, men were largely seen as aggressors in cases of violence against women [18]. Men are the main perpetrators of this violence, which disproportionately targets women and girls. Even though most men would never use or condone violence, the majority of GBV is perpetrated by men. Gender-based violence is almost entirely the result of a patriarchal power imbalance and the aggressive, harmful, and controlling traits of masculinities that result from this imbalance [21]. The president of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, said in the end that gender-based violence is a male-related issue. Rapists are disproportionately guys. Domestic violence is mostly committed by men. Males are the primary offenders of gender-based violence, therefore, men should lead the charge in raising awareness, educating their peers, and developing preventive strategies. Men in South Africa must do more to avoid GBV. Gender-based violence, particularly sexual assault, must be explained to them [22]. Various areas of South African society are governed by an uneven patriarchal structure. GBV is often a patriarchal act. It is committed by men who want power and authority over their victims. These offenders might be family members, romantic partners, friends, strangers, or institutions, among others [23]. GBV in South Africa has been associated with female victims and male perpetrators, but this definition omits any mention of the victim or perpetrator's gender. As a result, it is vital to evaluate the possibilities of male victimization. By shining a light on men as victims, this opens the door to supporting such men and injects crucial depth and subtlety into a sector that may have slammed the door on male victimization [24]. Violence is closely tied to all forms of conflict between the strong and the helpless, the dominant and the subjugated, in our society, including domestic violence, perpetrated by men. On the contrary, male supremacy advocates the use of violence to preserve the dominance of men over women. Gender oppression arose in traditional South African communities in response to the recognition of men as owners and those in positions of authority [25]. In societies where women are seen as less valuable than men or as men's property, men experience less remorse about harming women and believe that their own pleasure is more essential than that of women. In the same way, women in gender-inequality cultures have less influence on their sex lives than they do in more equal societies. Despite laws to combat it, gender inequality is a common reality for women in all demographic categories in South Africa [10].

3. 4. GBV against women is more prevalent in South Africa than GBV against men.

South Africa is dealing with a worldwide first in terms of violence against women and children, which harms national development and impairs the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The issue of violence is damaging the health of the nation, as well as its economic and social growth, with rates of murder, rape, and children, and domestic violence that are much higher than those of similar other nations [26, 27]. In South Africa, 51 % of women have been victims of GBV, while 76 % of men have committed GBV. Every fifth woman, according to a similar study, has been subjected to violence by her partner. More than 2,600 women were killed in South Africa in 2019/2020. According to this, a woman is murdered every three hours. South Africa's femicide rate is five times higher than the global average, and the country has the fourth highest death rate for females in interpersonal violence [28]. South Africa's Demographic and Health Survey found that one in five women aged 18 and older had experienced physical violence at some point in their lives. Among the poorest families, at least one-third of women have experienced physical abuse. Every day, three women are murdered by an intimate partner, according to a study by the Medical Research Council back in 2009. This country has a femicide rate that is five times higher than the global average [29]. More than half (56 %) of the world's murdered women were killed by their male intimate partners in 2009. An estimated 25 to 40 % of South African women have experienced sexual or physical abuse from a romantic relationship. Women who have ever reported being raped range from 12 percent to 28 percent in the prevalence estimates of rape in South Africa [30].

3. 5. Authorities don't take GBV against men seriously in South Africa

According to [31], male victims of domestic violence (DV) are often assaulted both psychologically and physically by their female partners. Most male victims felt they could not commu-

nicate to the police about DV; those who did report were often falsely accused or simply ignored. Several male victims claim that the police were not interested in bringing charges of assault against female attackers. Even if they were unable to speak to the authorities about DV, around 62 % of male victims were able to inform others about their situation. Sadly, males are less likely to report abuse due to the humiliation, involved with reporting abuse. Men who report domestic violence to the authorities are more likely to encounter secondary victimization in the form of refusal of help. This is because of the shame, associated with defending yourself against women. Only a few organizations are in place to help men who have been victims of domestic abuse. Government and non-profit organizations spend millions of dollars each year fighting domestic violence. On the other hand, these millions are used to combat domestic violence against women and children [32]. Although males are also victims of domestic violence, communities and institutions tend to generalize and misunderstand the nature of the abuse men endure [33]. Male victims who reported the crime to the authorities were often ignored by the authorities. However, when they gathered the courage to report it, they were often subjected to discrimination and prejudice. Sadly, only a small percentage of women who committed acts of violence were ever arrested, and even fewer of them were ever prosecuted or convicted of their crimes [34]. Men have long been physically stronger than women. As a result, male victims may be reluctant to disclose occurrences of domestic abuse or seek treatment for fear of being perceived as weak and mocked. Men may feel reluctant to discuss their experiences with domestic abuse because society perceives men to be physically and emotionally stronger than women. Health care providers and society are typically sceptical and prejudiced against men who come out to report incidents of domestic violence [35].

4. Discussion

[36] indicated that, for whatever reason, men's violence is not treated the same as women. Male-on-male violence is mostly unreported in many countries. The court system and society as a whole approach violent crimes differently depending on the gender of the victim and perpetrator. Women are more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence, yet no one bothers to report it to the police if the victim is a man. Only a few people have understood male psychological and emotional abuse, and governments have failed to address the root cause of women's abuse. Domestic abuse must be addressed from all perspectives, without regard for the perpetrator's gender. A man who loves and respects his wife and children will not use violence against them. Domestic violence is caused by a clash between masculine and feminine qualities, not by gender-based aggression. Women have the power to convey their feelings and blackmail, but men react with sheer force [33]. Many countries, such as South Africa, have dismissed reports of male rapes as a joke. According to [37] in South Africa, the Human Rights Commission heard many cases of male rape and abuse, some of which were not hegemonic in court. Male victims of sexual abuse and assault are wary of the legal system because their allegations are not taken seriously. It is wrong to think, that men are less vulnerable to sexual assault and violence. Many African males are scared to come out and report abuse, since it is considered obscenity in most African countries to see a guy weeping after being beaten by a woman. In these cases, the "crying man" would be undervalued due to cultural barriers and shame, associated with it. In other circumstances, people are ashamed to abandon their loved ones, so they remain silent in the face of physical and verbal abuse. Men who have been abused continue to endure recurrences of violence for several reasons. Among these are their children, financial stability, and the pressure of family and friends to keep the union intact [37]. As a result of domestic violence against men, there is a wide range of ways, in which it occurs. Children who are initially incited against their father may take sides with their mother when insults against the guy are leveled at him in front of them. As a result, teenagers can join in assaults on their parents in these situations. After their mother chooses a premeditated or intentional fight with her husband, this can follow. African men are not allowed to scream when abused by women or children; therefore, the quiet male can end up being pounded to death as a result. Although this article reflects on the current one-sided narrative about GBV in South Africa, it

is based on a review of the literature; thus, an empirical study to better understand these dynamics would be recommendable, thus the limitation of this article.

5. Conclusions

In South Africa, there is a high percentage of male violence against children and women, which has led the government to focus only on GBV against women and children. The methods in place in South Africa address primarily GBV against women. South Africans also assume that GBV is only a problem that affects mothers and children. South Africa has a women's day and a women's month, both of which are primarily utilized by the government to campaign for women's rights. This article contends that GBV should not only be seen as a problem affecting women and children, but that males should also be considered, even though they are overshadowed by their muscularity and are often charged with violence against women. GBV against men is so severe that when a man alleges violence, he becomes a laughingstock, and authorities are taken aback. South Africa's government must devise tactics to advocate for domestic abuse across all genders in the nation. GBV against women and children is the greatest in South Africa compared to the rest of the globe; this may be due to the country's disregard for GBV against males. As a result, maltreated and suffering men will abuse the next person, either in the family or in society.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in relation to this paper, as well as the published research results, including the financial aspects of conducting the research, obtaining and using its results, as well as any nonfinancial personal relationships.

Funding

The study was performed without financial support.

Data availability

The manuscript has no associated data.

References

- [1] Durham, S. (2020). Hidden Suffering: Gender Based Violence (GBV) Against Boys and Men. Available at: <https://www.sacap.edu.za/blog/applied-psychology/hidden-suffering-gender-based-violence-gbv-against-boys-and-men/> Last accessed: 01.04.2022
- [2] Thobejane, T. D., Luthada, V. (2019). An investigation into the trend of domestic violence on men: The case of South Africa. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 12 (3), 11–18.
- [3] Dolan, C. (2014). Into the mainstream: Addressing sexual violence against men and boys in conflict. London: Briefing paper prepared for a workshop held at the Overseas Development Institute, 14, 1–12.
- [4] Solangon, S., Patel, P. (2012). Sexual violence against men in countries affected by armed conflict. *Conflict, Security & Development*, 12 (4), 417–442. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14678802.2012.724794>
- [5] Russell, W. (2007). Sexual violence against men and boys. *Forced Migration Review*, 27, 22–23.
- [6] Andersson, N., Cockcroft, A., Shea, B. (2008). Gender-based violence and HIV: relevance for HIV prevention in hyperendemic countries of southern Africa. *AIDS*, 22, S73–S86. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.aids.0000341778.73038.86>
- [7] Mukwevho, N. (2021). More men seeking help for GBV, says NPO. Available at: <https://health-e.org.za/2021/10/04/more-men-seeking-help-for-gbv-says-npo/> Last accessed: 02.05.2022
- [8] Barkhuizen, M. (2015). 'Cowboys don't cry...' - the male victim of domestic violence. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 28 (2), 47–61.
- [9] Dlamini, N. J. (2020). Gender-Based Violence, Twin Pandemic to COVID-19. *Critical Sociology*, 47 (4-5), 583–590. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0896920520975465>
- [10] Graaff, K., Heineken, L. (2017). Masculinities and gender-based violence in South Africa: A study of a masculinities-focused intervention programme. *Development Southern Africa*, 34 (5), 622–634. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835x.2017.1334537>
- [11] Gender-based violence (GBV) in South Africa: a brief review (2016). Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, 24.

- [12] Unpacking the gaps and challenges in addressing genderbased violence in South Africa (2018). South African Human Rights Commission. Johannesburg: Human Rights Commission.
- [13] Mogale, R. S., Burns, K. K., Richter, S. (2012). Violence Against Women in South Africa. *Violence Against Women*, 18 (5), 580–594. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801212453430>
- [14] Mlaba, K. (2022). South Africa Just Adopted New Laws on Gender-Based Violence. Here's What to Know. Available at: <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/south-africa-adopts-three-new-gbv-laws/> Last accessed: 07.05.2022
- [15] National Strategic plan on gender-based violence & femicide (2020). Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Available at: <https://www.justice.gov.za/vg/gbv/NSP-GBVF-FINAL-DOC-04-05.pdf> Last accessed: 19.10.2021
- [16] Yesufu, S. (2022). The scourge of gender-based violence (GBV) on women plaguing South Africa. *EUREKA: Social and Humanities*, 1, 96–100. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21303/2504-5571.2022.002261>
- [17] Othilia, K. M., Abednego, S. M., Prudence, M., Reckson, M. M. (2021). “It is shameful”: Experiences of Physically Abused Men by their Female Partners in a Rural Community of South Africa. *Gender and Behaviour*, 19 (2), 17927–17930.
- [18] Peretz, T., Vidmar, C. M. (2021). Men, masculinities, and gender-based violence: The broadening scope of recent research. *Sociology Compass*, 15 (3). doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/soc4.12861>
- [19] Jina, R., Machisa, M., Labuschagne, G., Vetten, L., Loots, L., Jewkes, R. (2020). Unspoken victims: A national study of male rape incidents and police investigations in South Africa. *South African Medical Journal*, 110 (9), 926–931. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7196/samj.2020.v110i9.14525>
- [20] Ngubane-Mokiwa, S., Sithulisiwe Chisale, S. (2019). Male rape or consensual sex : hidden hegemonic masculinities by Zulu speaking men with disabilities. *Ubuntu : Journal of Conflict and Social Transformation*, 8 (2), 107–124. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31920/2050-4950/2019/sin2a6>
- [21] Minerson, T., Carolo, H., Dinner, T., Jones, C. (2011). Issue Brief Engaging Men and Boys to Reduce and Prevent Gender Based Violence. *Status of Women Canada*.
- [22] Ramaphosa, C. (2021). Gender-based violence is a male problem, so men need to step up and fight South Africa's shameful scourge. Available at: <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2021-11-22-gender-based-violence-is-a-male-problem-so-men-need-to-step-up-and-fight-south-africas-shameful-scourge/> Last accessed: 20.02.2022
- [23] Isaacs, D., Moolman, B., Ndinda, C. (2020). Perpetrators of gender-based violence don't have a specific personality type. Available at: <https://repository.hsrc.ac.za/handle/20.500.11910/15941> Last accessed: 16.05.2021
- [24] Hamilton, R. (2019). ‘Hidden traumas’ – when men are victims of gender-based and sexual violence. Available at: <https://www.justgender.org/hidden-traumas-when-men-are-victims-of-gender-based-and-sexual-violence/> Last accessed: 12.12.2021
- [25] Allen, S. (2018). The importance of an intersectional approach to gender-based violence in South Africa. doi: <https://doi.org/10.15760/honors.531>
- [26] Jewkes, R., Abrahams, N., Mathews, S., Seedat, M., Van Niekerk, A., Suffla, S. et al. (2009). Preventing rape and violence in South Africa: Call for leadership in a new agenda for action. *MRC Policy brief*, 2.
- [27] Gender-Based Violence (2020). *The Mail & Guardian*. Available at: <https://mg.co.za/special-reports/2020-12-04-gender-based-violence/> Last accessed: 19.01.2022
- [28] Sibanda-Moyo, N., Khonje, E., Brobbey, M. K. (2017). Violence against women in South Africa: A country in crisis 2017. Available at: <https://www.africaportal.org/publications/violence-against-women-south-africa-country-crisis-2017/>
- [29] Gender-based violence in South Africa (2022). *Safespaces*. Available at: <https://www.saferspaces.org.za/understand/entry/gender-based-violence-in-south-africa> Last accessed: 05.05.2022
- [30] Carney, M., Buttell, F., Dutton, D. (2007). Women who perpetrate intimate partner violence: A review of the literature with recommendations for treatment. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 12 (1), 108–115. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2006.05.002>
- [31] Male Domestic Violence In South Africa And Nigeria (2018). Centre for African Justice. Available at: <http://centreforafrican-justice.org/male-domestic-violence-in-south-africa-and-nigeria/> Last accessed: 01.05.2022
- [32] Mbandlwa, Z. (2020). Analysis Of A One-Sided Narrative Of Gender-Based Violence In South Africa. *Solid State Technology*, 63 (6), 13227–13240.
- [33] Mngomezulu, T. P. (2018). The prevalence and effects of abuse against men in the three tribal authorities in INgwavuma District in KwaZulu-Natal. University of Zululand.
- [34] Du Plat-Jones, J. (2006). Domestic violence: the role of health professionals. *Nursing Standard*, 21 (14), 44–48. doi: <https://doi.org/10.7748/ns2006.12.21.14.44.c6392>
- [35] Vertommen, T., Kampen, J., Schipper-van Veldhoven, N., Wouters, K., Uzieblo, K., Van Den Eede, F. (2017). Profiling perpetrators of interpersonal violence against children in sport based on a victim survey. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 63, 172–182. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2016.11.029>

- [36] Yu, R., Nevado-Holgado, A. J., Molero, Y., D'Onofrio, B. M., Larsson, H., Howard, L. M., Fazel, S. (2019). Mental disorders and intimate partner violence perpetrated by men towards women: A Swedish population-based longitudinal study. *PLOS Medicine*, 16 (12), e1002995. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002995>
- [37] Thobejane, T. D., Mogorosi, L. D., Luthanda, N. V. (2018). Gender-based Violence against Men: A Muted Reality. *Southern African Journal for Folklore Studies*, 28 (1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.25159/1016-8427/4304>

Received date 07.02.2023

Accepted date 16.03.2023

Published date 31.03.2023

© The Author(s) 2023

*This is an open access article under the
Creative Commons CC BY license*

How to cite: *Thusi, X., Mlambo, V. H. (2023). South Africa's gender-based violence: an exploration of a single sided account. EUREKA: Social and Humanities, 2, 73–80. doi: <http://doi.org/10.21303/2504-5571.2023.002734>*