



Gender Based Violence Against Men

Atupele Kapanda

NBS Bank Limited

ABSTRACT:

In Malawi, gender based violence against men cover the discrimination based on one's sex, imbalance in power in the decision making aspect, labour division without justification; abuse in terms of beating and other forms of violence physically; deprivations in economic terms, humiliation, insults, killings and intimidations. The thesis entitled ` *Gender Based Violence against men and its socioeconomic effects on household in Malawi. Case study of BLANTYRE district NDIRANDE sector`* the general objectives of this work was social-economic effects of gender based violence against men on household in Malawi. From the general objectives, the following specific were formulated: To find out perceptions of men on gender based violence against them in their daily lives, to assess forms of gender based violence against men in their households, to analyses how gender based violence against men affect socioeconomically the household in Malawi and to analyses ways to alleviate and prevent the GVB against men in Malawian family. To achieve those objectives, data was collected from a sample of 97 men selected in NDIRANDE sector. The techniques used in data collection include documentation, focused on group discussions to note narratives of participants and interviews. According to analysis and interpretation of data, it was found that there is gender based violence against men Malawian family as confirmed by majority of respondents. The study found that GVB against men varies in different forms like sexual violence, physical violence, psychological violence and economic violence. Furthermore, sexually transmitted diseases including HIV; death and loss of body parts; poverty and other economic problems; trauma and other psychological problems; Marital dissolutions, family conflict in the family; spousal suicide culture in the community and lack of education for children are social and economic effects GBV in Malawian family. The strategies include to promote gender equality and prevent GVB ; to strengthen understanding of gender and positive norms; mobilise government and media to GVB against men; improve coordination and messaging on GVB against men; provide comprehensive services to GVB victims and improve accountability and eliminate impunity for GVB. All objectives were achieved.

Keywords: Physical Violence; Psychology Violence; Sexual Violence and Social Violence

INTRODUCTION

Gender Based Violence against men comprises of violent acts that are against men exclusively and disproportionately. Men are depicted as perpetrators and victims altogether. Sexual violence against men is perceived variably in any given society from that perpetrated against women, which make it to international law unrecognisable. GVB is a reality that is global and is present in many communities irrespective of culture and class or income among others. It is a two sided issue both in violation of human rights as well as public health aspect. Studies of social attitudes show violence is perceived as more or less serious depending on the gender of victim and perpetrator. *Solange and Moutaahn [2013]*, argue that in contrast to sexual violence against women and children favourable, sexual violence against men has been disregarded. A reason for this variation in focus is that men hold more physical strength than women which make violence against men prone to the condemned due to this gender setup.

RESULT

The conclusions and recommendations drawn were focused on addressing the objective of the study. I also had intended to determine the social and economic effects of GBV against men by women on the development of Malawian family.

Discussions of findings

- Encourage GBV cases reporting whenever they occur;
- Make sure GBV service providers are responsive and effective;
- Develop strategies to prevent GBV focusing on the family and community level;
- Discourage family mediation in cases of sexual violence, involving more specifically rape and other dangerous forms of GBV.
- Assist and support anti-GBV committees and organs
- Encourage campaign on different forms of GBV

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Malawian family should:

- Put interest to understand GBV in general and GBV against men in particular cases
- Engaging children, the youth and parents in the fight against GBV cases in Malawian family.
- To put interest in reporting GBV cases in order to get some assistances (male and women GBV)

Areas for Further Research

The present study focused on GBV against men and its socio-economic effects on the development of Malawian families. Further research / future research will regard to undertake the deeper analysis of GBV in urban and rural areas to find out its comparative causes, effects and strategies to prevent it and also outside the Blantyre District or internationally.

CONCLUSION

The concept of “gender equity” which is a cross cutting issue and important for the development for all, is misunderstood. It is generally taken to mean “women” instead “balanced opportunity” between women and men, girl and boy. So, many awareness raising activities are being undertaken by various stakeholders at the Local and National levels. However, still challenges are in the perception of gender equity which requires many efforts of everyone to eliminate the bad cycle of gender-based violence for a sustainable development.

Age of respondents

Among the demographic variable considered in this study, the age of respondents is of a paramount importance as it gives information on how young or old is the population under study. In this study, I investigated whether GBV is more prevalent among young population than older one.

AGE CATEGORY	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
18-25 YEARS OLD	30	30.9
26-40 YEARS OLD	59	61
41-50 YEARS OLD	6	6.1
ABOVE 50 YEARS	2	2
TOTAL	97	100

Table 1: Shows Age of respondents

LEVEL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
BACHELORS DEGR	17	17.5
DIPLOMA	6	6.1
HUMANITIES	51	63
PRIMARY	23	13.4
TOTAL	97	100

Table 2: Shows educational level of respondents

MARITAL STATUS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
LEGALLY MARRIED	84	86.6
NOT LEGALLY MAR	13	13.4
TOTAL	97	100

Table3: Legal marital status of respondents

STATEMENT	YES	F	%
COUNSELLING ASSISTANCE	97		100
GIVEN LEGAL AID	80		82.4
RECEIVED HEALTH CARE	97		100
RECEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT	76		78.3
DO NOTHING	78		80.4
AVERAGE(ACCEPTANCE LEVEL)	85.6		88.22

Table 4. Services received by men victims of GBV against them.

PROOF OF THEOREM.

I collected the data from selected respondents from the study population due to the reasons of necessary and convenience. To determine the sample size, I adopted the formula of Slovin as follow:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + NE^2}$$

N is the population size; n is the sample size; e is the standard error at 90% Confidence Interval which is equal to 10%=0.1. (Sevilla, Consuelo G. et. al 2007).

$$n = \frac{3763}{1 + 3763 * (0.1)^2}$$

= 97 The sample size of this study is 97 married men in NDIRANDE Sector.

DISCUSSIONS OF FINDINGS

- Encourage GBV cases reporting whenever they occur;
- Make sure GBV service providers are responsive and effective;
- Develop strategies to prevent GBV focusing on the family and community level;
- Assist and support anti-GBV committees and organs
- Encourage campaign on different forms of GBV

RESEARCH DESIGN

I used both quantitative and qualitative description research design where the data collection instruments were considered the views and perceptions of respondents. Here I also used narratives of participants on prepared questions and their perceptions are noted through group discussions.

a) *Population of the study*

Different facts showed the existence of gender-based violence against men by women in rural areas where most of men are deserters of their homes. From this, I chose NDIRANDE Sector in BLANTYRE district to find out the situation in urban areas. BLANTYRE District is one of the districts whose most of its Sectors are urban area and others, sub urban Sectors. Furthermore, NDIRANDE Sector is composed by six cells and 41 villages, habited by 400,414 people approximately.

b) *Sampling procedure*

During this research, I used Purposive sampling technique in order to select the respondents from the target population. Purposive sampling technique was an appropriate method of sampling where the researcher used her judgment to choose respondents and pick only those who best meet the purpose of the study".

c) *Sample size*

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d) *Sampling area*

In this case, to get information easily from participants without interfering with their freedom, I used the methodology which allows male participants to articulate their experiences, perceptions and challenges in their own words.

e) *Sources of Data Collection*

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f) Methods of data collection

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g) Tools for Data Collection

Interview guide

This interview was in the form of focused groups where the questions are set and read to interviewee and along this conversation the answers were noted by interviewer. The purpose is for obtaining the perceptions and experience from the respondents themselves. I took time to ask questions to local authorities of NDIRANDE Sector.

Observation technique

The observations helped to clarify certain types of information such as living standards, health status and other facts that could help in obtaining needed data to analyze and processing interpretations.

Questionnaire

The questionnaires were designed in such a way that respondents give as many as possible by selecting from the answers proposed and would possibly add comments in space reserved for that question.

Documentation

Documentary analysis enabled me to analyse official documents that were provided by the organizations under the study and other relevant institutions and publications related to the study. I used documentation in this study to obtain information on the aspect of gender-based violence and socio-economic development of Malawian families. Books from different libraries, downloaded books, researches done in different universities, research institutions and high learning institutions and other books will be consulted to provide the sufficient information for building the subject under study. Different reports of CEDAW, MHRC, National police and other organizations were also used as empirical documentation to carry out this study.

Data collection instruments

Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data focused on the following instruments; interview guide and observation while secondary data was collected from the internet, books, magazines, bulletins and various reports from many Non-Governmental Organisations namely: CEDAW, NPA and National Police reports.

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TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Normally, data collected was in a row form which is not easy to interpret and analyse for conclusion. Data processing was done to ensure the transformation of respondent's views into meaningful text.

Data editing

In relation to this study, I had to edit all responses which were not related to the accurate results. This helped me in correcting of errors.

Coding

Coding was applied by developing codes using answers from questions asked whereby responses given were therefore grouped based on their comprehensiveness to ensure classification of answers into meaningfully categories in order to bring out their sense.

Tabulation and statistical usage

The tabulation was made by the tables outputted from statistical software; the arrangement of data in tables contained the frequency of responses to each question and computerized tabulation was used to ensure the accuracy and saving time. Statistical method allowed a deep interpretation of quantitative data in the form of simple frequencies and percentages as well as mathematical figures. Excel program used to handle statistical analysis.

Computing

A scientific research needs to be computed, I used different programs of computer to keep information using some programs like Microsoft word, Microsoft excel and this served in putting on sheets the data from documentation after its analysis.

Quality control

During this study, I had to be sure that the data am gathering instrument measured what it was supposed to measure and if it would do this in a consistent manner, there was consideration of validity and reliability of data. This section is concerned with how the researcher performed the quality control.

Validity

During my study, in order to ensure that the instruments used are valid, I considered the important thing that all questions were related to specific objectives. In order to determine quantitatively the validity, all the items were given to experts in literature to see if their contents conformed to the specific objectives.

Reliability

Concerning the reliability, I employed some measures to control if the instrument especially the questionnaire measured what it was sensed to measure. In order to ensure the reliability of the data, the following procedures were used: The questionnaires were primarily designed by the researcher and submitted to the supervisor in order to correct the errors and check the reliability. Before submitting the questionnaires to the respondents, I gave the questionnaires to the classmates, who tried to answer the questions, in order to verify if the questions can be easily understood by someone else.

Data interpretation

In this research after qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, obtained findings were interpreted in logical framework relying on answers from questionnaires, interview and observed facts. Within this section I confronted empirical data and theories relying on the real facts of gender-based violence and its effects on households in Malawi.

Ethical consideration

Ethical standards also require that I was not to put participants in a situation where they might be at risk of harm as a result of their participation. The principle of voluntary participation, secrecy and freedom was applied in this study in order to help protect the privacy of research participants. I guaranteed the participants total confidentiality. I was not giving out the information to the third parties. Ethical issues such as confidentiality consent and anonymity was taken into consideration in this study. It is very crucial to note that, before starting to conduct this research, it must be approved by the DMI - University. In addition, there was a written permission of authorities of where the study was carried out and participants were selected in close collaboration with local authorities who invited them for assembly and answer the questionnaire. The protection of the identifies and interests of all participants, their anonymity was assured and confidentiality of the data maintained throughout the research process; ensuring that all sources of data used and quoted in the report are acknowledged

Limitations of the study.

Regarding limitations, I faced problems and challenges when in carrying out this study such as lack of ability to reach the total population of the study and other problems related to different factors like limited resources, poor roads, and poor attendance of the respondents. The other problem which I had faced during this study was limited time and accessing data since respondents are not available in the same place and at the same time that leads to bias of respondents.

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