

**EXPLORING THE PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON
CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO RAPE IN SELECTED MANKWENG COMMUNITIES**

By

Mamabolo Sekwaila Naum

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Supervisor: Ms K Lekgau

Co-Supervisor: Prof Dr W Maluleke

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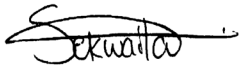
DECLARATION

Name: Sekwaila Naum Mamabolo

Degree: Masters in Criminology and Criminology Justice

Study title: **Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities.**

I declare that the above dissertation is my own work and that all the sources that I have quoted or used have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

..... 

...11 OCTOBER 2021.....

Signature (Ms Mamabolo, SN)

Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the **Almighty Lord** for giving me the strength and courage to complete my project, without Him, I would not have finished this dissertation.
- I would like to acknowledge and appreciate myself for trusting and believing in myself and always having a different perspective of life and wanting to succeed through all trials and tribulations. I thank myself for being a hard worker.
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DEDICATIONS

I would like to dedicate this work to my family and friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my mom, **MELIDAH MAMABOLO** whose words of encouragement pushed me to complete this research. She has been one of the people that supported me emotionally when I really thought I wouldn't pull this through. I thank her for her unconditional love and support she has shown me throughout my Masters Programme. To my siblings; **ANNAH MAMABOLO, REBECCA MAMABOLO, NAKENG MAMABOLO, LETHABO MAMABOLO AND THOMAS MAMABOLO**, and to all my friends, I thank you all for your support. You have been my cheerleaders.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to explore the perceptions of community members on contributing factors of rape in the selected Mankweng communities, namely: Mentz, Ga-Makanye and Ga-Thoka, following a qualitative research approach, with an exploratory research design. The non-probability sampling: Purposive sampling was adopted to sample 30 participants. Three Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs), consisting of 10 individuals formed part of this study and the Thematic Content Analysis (TCA) was used for analysis.

*The consulted seminal studies were reviewed and coupled with the Differential Risk Model as the adopted theoretical framework, in order to identify different categories that would explain the contributing factors of rape in the selected study locations. From the studies on this subject and information gathered from the selected participants; four (04) major contributing factors to rape in the Mankweng selected areas emerged, demarcated as follows; **1) Structural factors** which include men that are raised in families with strong patriarchal structures which are more likely to become violent and force themselves on women because they feel superior to women, **2) Socio-cultural factors** which entail the societies that normalise women being violated and rape because they believe that women are inferior to men and should be submissive, **3) Psychological factors** consist of all the effects that both the victims and the community endure due to the crime committed; and lastly, **4) Economic factors** explain how women are exposed to chances of being raped because of material gains in exchange for sexual favors.*

This study recommends that youth in the selected communities should be trained to become peer educators to learn more about rape, understand the associated effects/impacts on society and potential victims, and programmes should be hosted within these communities to alert residents about the scourge of rape. The study further recommends that the police officials change their attitudes towards the community members and work with them in preventing rape from occurring.

Keywords: Community members, Contributing factors, Exploring, Mankweng communities, Perceptions, Rape.

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ACRONYMS AND DESCRIPTIONS

AIDS - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

CJS - Criminal Justice System

FGDs - Focus Group Discussions

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

LEA - Law Enforcement Agency

LGBTI - Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transgender And Intersex

MDD - Major Depressive Disorder

NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation

PEP - Post Exposure Prophylaxis

PTSD - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

SAPS - South African Police Services

STD - Sexually Transmitted Disease

STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection

TCC - *Thuthuzela* Care Centre

TREC - Turfloop Research Ethics Committee

WHO - World Health Organisation

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

According to the recent studies by Richter, Mabaso, Ramjith and Norris (2015) and De Vries (2014), there is a high rate of sexual assault and rape of young men in South Africa despite reports that girls are the most affected by rape. Rape is the most serious of all the types of sexual assault crime (Mudzana, 2016). Rape victims may at times be forced through force or threats to agree to the terms of the potential offender, [World Health Organisation [WHO] (2002) and Sexual Offences Act (No. 32 of 2007)]. Rape is also defined as a crime whereby a person forces another individual to have sex against his or her own will through the use of force, violence, threats, verbal insistence, deception, cultural expectations or economic circumstances (Oshiname, Ogunwale & Ajuwan, 2013).

Violent crime in South Africa is rife and horrific, but the prevalence of sexual assaults and rape has led to South Africa being dubbed "the rape capital of the world" (De Vries, 2014). There is also a widespread perception of an increasing number of individuals committing sexual offences (Rape) against victims that are the most vulnerable members of society [Women and Children] (Chiremba, 2015). Unfortunately, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is failing rape victims/survivors as few cases are reported, with limited prosecutions and convictions (Mudzana, 2016).

Moreover, this study establishes that the available consulted literature places more attention on factors contributing to rape from Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and victims and Non-Governmental Organisations' (NGOs) perspectives while neglecting community members' opinions. Gluck (2020) describes rape culture as a complex set of beliefs that encourage male sexual aggression and support violence against women. In a rape culture, women perceive a continuum of threatened violence that ranges from sexual remarks to sexual touching to rape itself. A rape culture condones physical and emotional terrorism against women as the norm. In a rape culture, both men and women

assume that sexual violence is a fact of life and inevitable (Sexual Assault Prevention and Awareness Centre, 2020).

Subsequently, the government of South Africa and other NGOs introduced a variety of programmes to provide people with the information and skills necessary to combat the occurrence of rape. These included the induction of many outlets for combating rape to aid the police, hospitals, psychologists counselling centres, 24hour hotline child lines as well as the inception of *Thuthuzela* Care Centers (TCC) that aid victims of sexual offences (Mudzana, 2016).

In schools, sexual intercourse chapters have become part of the South African curriculum and this curriculum outlines what should be taught in each phase of schooling (Mudzana, 2016). This helped improve reporting and combating of rape. Despite the efforts by government and other NGOs in improving the lives of the people, there is a high incidence of rape in South Africa and it is one of the countries with the highest rates of rape when compared to the below-listed countries with several incidents per 100, 000 citizens (De Vries, 2014; and Rape Statistics by Country, 2020).

Table 1: Countries with rape incidents per 100, 000 citizens

Countries	Percentages
South Africa	134.4
Botswana	92.9
Lesotho	82.7
Swaziland	77.5
Bermuda	67.3
Sweden	63.5
Suriname	45.2
Costa Rica	36.7
Nicaragua	31.6

Grenada	30.6
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Source: Rape Statistics by Country (2020)

However, despite the efforts of introducing the subjects such as; life orientation which cover the content of sexual intercourse as part of the South African curriculum, as well as a variety of programmes that provide people with information and necessary skills to combat the occurrence of rape, the rate of rape still shows a sharp increase (Mudzana, 2016). Those that seek out the essential health and support services are also few compared to the number of rape incidents in the country (Health Systems Trust, 2015). Furthermore, Health System Trust (2015) indicates that the rate of non-reported rape cases to the SAPS remains high across all age groups within communities (De Wet, 2019).

There have certainly been a substantial number of articles written on sexual assault and rape (Mudzana, 2016). They, however, have not covered the entire field of possible topics for scholarly investigation as further stated by Mudzana (2016). They have rather, centred their focus on the reactions of the victim towards rape, police and NGOs' interventions, the nature of the offence, treatment of the offender and treatment of the victim (Ghanotakis, Bruis, Peacock, Redpath & Swart, 2007:68). However, not much has been done in the previous studies on perceptions of community members on the contributing factors of rape. A further recommendation was done by Ghanotakis *et al.* (2007:70) to conduct more studies on exploring the nature of rape. This motivated the researcher to conduct this study on exploring the perceptions of communities on the matter because these victims and offenders make up the communities we live in.

1.2. RESEARCH PROBLEM

There have certainly been a substantial number of articles written on sexual assault and rape (Mudzana, 2016). They, however, have not covered the entire field of possible topics

for scholarly investigation as further stated by Mudzana (2016). They have rather centred their focus on the reactions of the victim towards rape, police and NGOs' interventions, the nature of the offence, treatment of the offender and treatment of the victim (Ghanotakis *et al.* 2007:76). However, not much research has been done in the previous studies on perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape. South Africa is among the countries with the highest rape incidents, with a total number of 206144 reported cases over the past 5 years, (Crime Statistics South Africa [Crime Stats SA], 2019), Limpopo Province with a record of 10 087 reported rape cases and Mankweng with a total of 552 reported rape cases for the past five years (Crime Stats SA, 2019).

Table 2: Crime analysis: Rape cases reported from 2014/01/01 to 2019/12/31: Mankweng communities

Statistics	CATEGORY OF CRIME	TOTAL CASES REPORTED	SCENE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF CASES
1	Rape	751	Ga Makanye; Ga Thoka and Mamaakela	184
			Mentz; Malesa and Segoreng	173
			Nobody; Sekgapeng, Ngwanalaka, Matsiokwana, Mafeane, Moshate, Ramathope, Moruleng Ext, Morongoa Park and Nchichane	168
			Nobody Mothapo, Thakgalang, Madikoto and RDP	84
			Viking; Thabakgone, Mahlanhle, Komaneng, Sahara, Mongwaneng, Monywaneng, Thune, Ga Kgole, Mamphaka, Moshate and Kgwara	71
			Mankweng Zone A; B, C	71
TOTAL				751

Source: Mankweng SAPS (2019)

Table 2 illustrates the number of reported rape cases in Mankweng area from the year 2014 to 2019. However, not all areas have been included in this table as other areas are regarded as 'mini rural-areas' although they fall under the Mankweng district.

Table 3: Number of reported cases in Mankweng from 2010 to 2020

Year	Number of cases reported
2010/2011	253
2011/2012	284
2012/2013	283
2013/2014	225
2014/2015	207
2015/2016	211
2016/2017	200
2017/2018	166
2018/2019	186
2019/2020	149

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics (2019/2020)

Table 3 shows a number of reported cases from all areas that fall under the Mankweng area. These include places like; Mankweng Zone D, E, F, G, Mentz Ga-Shiloane and others that have not been mentioned in table 3. From the above table, we can deduce that there has been a slight increase and decrease in each year from the year 2010 to 2020. However, there was a major decrease of the number of reported rape cases in the year 2013 when compared to 2012 and 2017 and that compared to 2018, hence there was also a sharp decrease from the year 2010 to 2020. Note that this decrease in the number of rape cases does not mean that rape does not occur.

1.3. PRELIMINARY LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Rape is a multi-pronged problem that is influenced by the interaction of socio-cultural, personal and situational factors. Freccero, Harris, Carnay and Taylor (2011:9) suggest that the underlying gender, cultural and social norms of a community often make it difficult for a victim to receive support or achieve redress. To be able to address rape and offer appropriate support to victims, the socio-cultural context in which such crimes are perpetrated must be taken into consideration, as well as the profound effect that rape has on the individual and her or his community.

1.3.1 The contributing factors of rape

Based on the study conducted by Kann (2008), many men rape because of the various risky behaviours that some girls display. For instance, going home from night activities (clubs) with boys, accepting gifts from them and dressing in revealing clothing or even drinking alcohol. From the above statements, it appears that there is often an assumption made by the boys that by partaking in these high-risk behaviours like wearing revealing clothing or drinking alcohol the female is consenting to sexual relations with them. Consequently, the boys see the girl's withdrawal before the act as irresponsible. In support of the contributory factors that Kann (2008) outlines, Freccero *et al.* (2011:10), also outlines culture and gender, to mention a few, as contributing factors of rape in many communities. Kann (2008) also emphasises peer pressure and alcohol as being major contributing factors to rape in communities. Centres for Disease and Control Prevention (2019) outline that the individual, relational, community, and societal factors as contributing factors of rape.

These factors include alcohol and drug use, acceptance of violence, a family environment characterised by physical violence and conflict, childhood history of physical and sexual abuse, lack of institutional support from police, general tolerance of sexual violence within

the community and weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators, to name a few (Centers for Disease and Control Prevention, 2019).

Jewkes (2002) states that being a girl/woman, being young, being an alcoholic, and having been previously raped are contributing factors to rape. Women United Nation (2016) outlines having multiple sex partners or engaging in risky behaviour as contributing factors to rape. Socio-cultural factors which include the role and position of women in society, gender norms and the concept of masculinity also influence rape (Frecerro *et al.* 2011:9). Denov (2006), states that the concept of masculinity and superiority that men have over women has now been normalised. The community beliefs that women are subordinate to men; hence, rape is tolerated, is further stated by Denov (2006).

1.3.2 The effects of rape on victims

Rape is one of the most severe traumas, causing multiple, long-term negative outcomes such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, suicidality, repeated sexual victimisation, and chronic physical health problems (Kilpatrick & Acierno, 2003). Other effects of rape include deep feelings of distrust, self-blaming and loathing as well as a fear of others (McGlynn, 2011). However, victims of rape also suffer secondary victimisation from officials in most cases, when reporting the incidence. According to Rubin (2000), women reported intimidation and secondary victimisation in mediation regardless of the abuse: sexual, physical, emotional, psychological, or financial. Further reported in Rubin (2000), the women's mediators did not recognise certain behaviours as abusive. Such experiences highlight the need to address issues for abused women beyond criminal justice (DeKeseredy & Dragiewicz, 2014).

1.3.3 The challenges of rape on victims

The greatest challenge for rape victims is 'the attitude of citizens' and the stigma of being raped which can make survivors feel as if they are being raped all over again (Izzi &

Obinuchi, 2016). The stigma of rape is so ingrained, in most cases; people frequently do not even realise that their comments and reactions humiliate sexual assault victims (Tracy, 2011). Izzi and Obinuchi (2016) support the notion that the victim's greatest challenge is due to a negative stigma and societal attitudes attached to victims of crime.

The other challenge that victims face is financial constraints (Frecerro *et al.* 2011: 10). Furthermore, Frecerro *et al.* (2011: 10) mention that the cost of prosecuting rape cases in court are usually expensive, because the accused has the right to appeal up to the Supreme Court. This may take years, which may even prolong the emotional instability of rape victims (Izzi & Obinuchi, 2016). As a result, victims allow the state to prosecute cases on their behalf, which could lead to incompetent lawyers handling the matter on behalf of the state (Frecerro *et al.* 2011:11). Most times such matters are struck off for lack of diligent prosecution (Izzi & Obinuchi, 2016). The other challenge that rape victims face is re-victimisation if they seek accountability (Harris & Crittenden, 2011). Because of the dishonour associated with rape, rape victims may, to some extent, be abandoned or disowned by their families and communities (Bott, Morrison, Ellsberg, 2005, Duggan, Bailey & Guillerot, 2008, and Frecerro *et al.* 2011: 11).

1.3.4 Introductory comments on the applied theoretical framework

This study adopted a Differential Risk Model that was developed by Ezzat Fattah in 1991. The theory was developed based on the shortcomings of the Lifestyle/exposure Model by Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo (1978), the Routine Activities Theory by Cohen and Felson (1979) and the Opportunity Model by Cohen, Kleugel and Land (1981) (Peacock, 2013). As indicated by Fattah (2000), the Differential Risk Model attempts to integrate different models into a comprehensive system which consists of ten categories which could influence the risk of criminal victimisation. The ten categories include the following: Opportunity, Risk factor, Motivated offenders, Exposure, Associations, Dangerous times and places, Dangerous behaviour, High-Risk activities, Defensive/ Avoidance behaviour, and Structural / Cultural process.

Peacock (2019) states that although this model highlights the categories that could assist in determining why criminal victimisation occurs, it does, however, not specifically focus on the demographics or lifestyle of the victim. It rather combines some of the elements of existing theories in the victimology field (Saponaro, 2013). Walklate (2003) stipulates the fact that the model still reflects the central influence that the model has had on victimology. Unlike the Lifestyle Exposure Model for Personal Victimisation and the Routine Activities Theory, as well as the Opportunity Model, this model correctly encapsulates the most pertinent elements of the mentioned theories (Peacock, 2019). The theory highlights the importance of socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and residential areas as some of its contributing factors.

Furthermore, it reflects the importance of opportunities within particular settings. This implies that criminals/offenders often weigh up opportunities prior to the commission of a crime. In the context of this study, this model was deemed more relevant as it further reflects the importance of associations in a sense that the victim knows the potential offenders or vice versa, whether their relationship is social or professional, that it could put them at a greater risk of victimisation (Peacock, 2019). Importantly, this theory will direct the researcher to the hotspot areas in Mankweng that could place the community members at a greater risk of criminal victimisation, as Fattah (1991) notes, the Differential Risk Model rests on explanations of dangerous times and places. This is to indicate how often crimes occur, whether in the morning, at night, during the day, or on weekends at taverns and clubs, whether on the streets or at recreational areas such as parks.

1.3.5 The process of retrieving consulted seminal studies and the applied theory

According to Daymon and Holloway (2011: 113), Gray (2014) and Punch (2014), in qualitative research the preliminary literature review is done to give structure and direction to the research questions and to approach and identify the gap in existing knowledge. In addition Creswell (2014) states that one of the first tasks for the researcher working with a new topic is to organise the literature. This enables a person to understand how the proposed study adds to, extends, or replicates research already completed. According to

Maxfield and Babbie (2011), Punch (2014), and Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls and Ormston (2014), a literature review is done to prevent a duplication of information. In this research the researcher attempted to find relevant sources and ask the following questions:

- What have others said about the topic?
- What theories address it, and what did they say?
- What research has been done?

To adhere to the questions asked by the researcher, national and international academic books, journals, articles, SAPS and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) documentation, University of Limpopo (UL) library catalogue and Internet sites were perused and visited. Namely:

- <https://www.statssa.gov.za>.
- <https://ulmillen.ul.ac.za/>.
- <https://scholar.google.com/>.
- <https://f1000research.com/>.
- www.google.com.
- <https://www.freefullpdf.com>.
- www.sabinet.co.za.

To peruse the sources of information the topic was divided into relevant concepts. The concepts identified were: rape statistics, population of Mankweng area, possible contributing factors to rape, and effects of rape on victims and communities as a whole. The researcher did not find any literature or publication with the same title. There was,

however, information on general Mankweng rape statistics and the population statistics and literature relevant to the study. The information in these sources did not address the problem regarding the community's perceptions of rape but provided information on the possible factors that contribute to rape. The researcher therefore saw the need to continue with the research to address the identified gap.

1.4. AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study is *'to explore the viewpoints of community members on the contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities.'*

1.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To analyse the community members' perceptions of the nature of rape in selected Mankweng communities.
- To determine factors that contribute to rape in selected Mankweng areas.
- To identify the effects and challenges that rape has on community members in general.

1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study can offer assistance in filling the existing gap in the literature on community perceptions regarding causes, impact and effects, views and challenges of rape. Findings of this study provided a substantial contribution to human knowledge. In addition, findings can be used to amend several existing laws and policies related to sexual offences, where perceptions of community members will be taken into consideration when implementing such laws and policies.

This study can also contribute to preventative measures that seek to alleviate rape within communities. It can further suggest and improve cooperation and relations between the

law enforcement agencies (LEAs) and communities in fighting rape as well as assisting victims of rape. Through cooperation among community members, NGOs, LEAs and other stakeholders, can create proper awareness concerning rape and other matters that concern the community.

1.7. CHAPTER LAYOUT AND PROGRESSIONS

- **Chapter One**

The first chapter of this study, which is the general orientation of the study, consists of the introduction and background of the study, the problem statement of the study, the literature review which covers the scope of the whole study, the research aim and objectives that seek to understand why the researcher is conducting the study and what they hope to achieve, and lastly, the significance of the study, which shows the importance of conducting the study.

- **Chapter Two**

The second chapter consists of the literature review and the theoretical framework of the study. This is where the researcher collected information from academic journals, articles, and books relevant to the topic under investigation to compile the literature review. Furthermore, a theory (Differential Risk Model) was introduced to explain and describe the research problem of the topic under investigation. This theory was also used to explain, predict and understand the phenomena and existing knowledge related to the topic at hand.

- **Chapter Three**

The third chapter, which is the research methodology, explains the techniques and procedures used to identify, select, process and analyse the data collected for the study. This is the section where the researcher allows the reader to critically evaluate the credibility, transferability, trustworthiness and dependability of the study. It seeks to

explain who the participants are, the criteria used to select the participants, what method was used to collect the data, how it was analysed and the ethics considered when working with the participants and conducting the study.

- **Chapter Four**

This chapter focuses on the research results and interpretations. This is where the researcher reports all the data or information collected from the participants and interprets it. The researcher will interpret if the findings confirm the findings of the previous studies discussed in chapter two.

- **Chapter Five**

This chapter, which is the last one of the study, gives a summary of what transpired in the different chapters of the study. It also provides recommendations on the nature, factors that contribute to rape and the effects of rape. Lastly, it provides a conclusion of the whole study.

1.8. SUMMARY

In this chapter, the study was introduced and the background to the study was highlighted. This was done by presenting a general overview of the study, including a justification for the study. This chapter further outlined the nature of the problem under investigation. Preliminary literature reviews and a theoretical framework that underpinned the study were also highlighted. Furthermore, the researcher provided the significance of the study and, lastly, the chapter layout was provided to give the reader a brief explanation of the research chapters. The next chapter provides conceptual limitations as used in this study. The purpose of this chapter is to introduce the reader to the topic under investigation and to demarcate (limit) the key concepts in line with this study, guided by the study's aim and objectives.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON RAPE

2.1. INTRODUCTION

Lawyer, Resnick, Bakanic, Burkett and Kilpatrick (2010) define rape as sexual intercourse by a person with another person who is compelled to submit by force against his/her will or by threat of bodily injury, violence, verbal insistence, deception and other various manipulative measures. Rape refers to a type of sexual assault that usually involves sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual penetration that is carried out against an individual without that person's consent (Blondeel, De Vasconcelos, Garcia-Moreno, Stephenson, Temmermn & Toskin, 2018). On the other hand, the Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act (No. 32 of 2007) defines rape as a physically forced or otherwise coerced sexual penetration, even if it is slight, of the victim's body, including vaginal, vulva, anal, or oral penetration using a penis or other body parts or an object. Brown, Testa, Messman-Moore (2009) mention that rape results when a man having sex with a woman who is unable to consent to or resist sexual intercourse.

According to the studies conducted by Richter, Mabaso, Ramjith and Norris (2015) and De Vries (2014), there is high rate of sexual assault and rape of young men in South Africa despite reports that girls are the most affected by rape. Rape is the most serious type of sexual assault (Mudzana, 2016). Furthermore, Mudzana (2016) states that even though rape is a serious crime, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) seems to be failing rape victims/survivors as few cases are reported, with limited prosecutions and convictions. Rape victims may at times be forced through force or threats to agree to the terms of the potential offender (WHO, 2002; Sexual Offences Act, No. 32 of 2007). Some studies define rape as a crime whereby a person forces another individual to have sex against his or her own will through the use of force, violence, threats, verbal insistence, deception, cultural expectations or economic circumstances (Oshiname et.al, 2013).

Searles and Berger (1987) (in Cowan, 2000) provide that rape refers to a non-consensual sexual penetration of an adult or child obtained by threat, physical force or when the victim is not capable of giving consent due to mental retardation or mental illness, or intoxication. They further state that there are four different types of rape, namely, acquaintance and date rape, stranger rape and spousal rape, however, Cowan (2000) shares that acquaintance rape is the most common type of rape. The sections to be covered herewith include the nature of rape; and the historical, social and economical contexts of rape. That is how the past and current communities perceive rape and also how the monetary value in exchange for sexual pleasure brings about rape and to what extent it has an effect on the victims of rape and the community at large.

2.2. THE NATURE OF RAPE

According to Mills (2010), studies in a global context have shown that the prevalence of rape were high in different countries. On average, between two percent (2%) and twenty percent (20%) of people report the experience of forced penetrative sex over the course of their lifetime in developing countries such as South Africa, Zimbabwe and Rwanda (Richter, Mabaso, Ramjith & Norris: 2015; Mukanangana, Moyo, Zyoushe & Rusinga: 2014; Van Decraen, Michelelsen, Herbots, Van-Rossem & Temmerman: 2012), while in developed countries such as Denmark, Canada and America people continue to have high rates of rape even though it is better when compared to that of developing countries. The abovementioned developed countries have an average of 2-9% rape prevalence rate (Skinner & Taylor, 2009; and Vopni, 2006). Young adults have a higher chance of being victims of sexual assault than women in other age groups (Mudzana, 2016; De Vries, 2014). This indicates that sexual assaults are less common in developed countries than in developing countries. (Davies, Austen & Rogers, 2011). Males are more likely to perpetuate sexual aggression than females (Reyes & Foshee, 2013).

Mills (2010), purports that both in developing and developed countries, two thirds to three quarters of rape are perpetuated by an acquaintance or by a relative while only a third is caused by a stranger. In South Africa most rape cases are perpetuated by someone

known to the victim (Mathews, Abrahams & Jewkes, 2013). Evidence can be derived from the statistics outlined in chapter one of this study that rape is not a rare experience in peoples' lives. It is actually common yet the number of reported rape cases by women in Africa is low (Mudzana, 2016). However, research continues to indicate that rape cases are underreported everywhere in the world and not only in South Africa (Mukanangana *et al.* 2014; Van Decraen *et al.* 2012). In South Africa, the nature and extent of rape can be understood in South Africa's social, economic, political and historical context (Mills, 2009).

2.2.1 Historical context of rape

South Africa before independence, had a substantial male population who were engaged in a military context where black men were absorbed into the liberation struggle (De Vries, 2014). They were, furthermore, taught violent behavior as a legitimate means of resolving conflict, a culture of masculinity as being tough, aggressive, brutal and competitive was also promoted. This is how a culture of violence in men was initiated. The dehumanisation imposed by the apartheid system as well as the levels of force used, on one hand to enforce the policies and, on the other to resist them. (Rape Crisis, 2015) suggest that every person in South Africa, the entire nation, was affected by apartheid in one way or another.

South Africa gained its independence in 1994. Despite a peaceful change from apartheid to the democratic country that it is now, unfortunately Gender-Based Violence (GBV) including rape cases, continues to rise. This is partly attributed to the joint legacies of colonisation and apartheid. These legacies coupled with an intersection of patriarchal traditions based on religious and cultural customs has taught women and children of all races and classes to be subordinate to violence even in sexual relationships (Jewkes, 2002). Although sexual violence has been attributed as a product of South Africa's transition, the popular focus on post-apartheid crime figures is probably misleading. It is likely that the increases in rape cases was due to increased reporting, or better record keeping rather than actual increases in the crime of rape.

2.2.2 The social context of rape

Most men are fixed in gender norms whereby they have traditional perceptions of masculinity which results in gender inequality. Due to this gender inequality in South African societies women have limited power and authority while men impose notions of masculinity, controlling and perceiving that they own women's sexuality. This controlling power of men is also somewhat strengthened by women's economic dependence on men. De Vries (2014) states that a man might be the sole provider of a woman in such that, a woman is forced to have sex with him so that he keeps on providing. Due to a man providing for the woman's basic needs, a woman may have no other way out of the relationship, leading to tolerance and acceptance of rape. This in turn, makes young females more vulnerable to rape because they find it difficult to protect themselves from sexual exploitation (Jewkes & Abrahams, 2002). Thus, the experiences of rape in South African societies at this stage have become a norm (Mudzana, 2016).

The effect of gender inequality is partly illustrated in a study by Jewkes, Dunkle, Nduna and Shai (2010) where the findings indicate that a higher proportion of the women who participated in the study reported that they acquired Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and reported violence as a result of gender inequity. However, the risk of incidence of HIV was not associated with their partners and strangers. According to Mills (2009), there is high tolerance of rape and acceptance of rape myths in South African society. These myths are used to justify coerced sex and are at times accepted in the legal discourse (Mudzana, 2016).

Moreover, McMahon (2010) proposes that rape myths were originally defined by Burt (1980) as "prejudicial, stereotypical, or false beliefs about rape victims and rapists" and later in Lonsway and Fitzgerald (1994) as "attitudes and beliefs that are generally false and yet widely persistently held that serve to deny or justify male sexual aggression against women." These myths seem to still be accepted in South African communities and other countries around the world. While gender has shown to play a significant role in rape, age has also shown to be an emerging factor that contributes to rape. Mallet and Herbe (2011) state that fourteen to nineteen year old boys and girls adhere to a culture

of accepting rape myths. For example, discourse in South African communities is dominated by the myth that a rape is not really a rape unless it involves force and violence. These effects include, but are not limited to, the police who are prone to believing that women can easily lie about rape (Mudzana, 2016). Some claims have suggested that the relation between the rape victim and the perpetrator affects the willingness of the police to investigate the rape case.

The community and police hold the belief that, if a woman has consented to sex before, she is likely to consent again to another sexual act with the same person; if there are no signs of violence, it is unlikely that rape has occurred; the rape victim should be passive; the victim should put up the most resistance because some say no when they actually mean yes to sex, and that rape is acceptable in some situations (Mallet & Herbe, 2011). Young females can accept gifts from men because they cannot afford them, thus some men find it acceptable to have sex with a girl even if it is by force when a girl accepts a gift from them (Mills 2009). However, this is rape and women still remain silent about it.

This is an indication that rape myths influence the way rape cases are dealt with, which may result in the decision of rape victims whether to report or not (Lonsway & Fitzgerald, 1994). This influence is exerted firstly by the community and then by various role players in the criminal justice system, including the trial stage such as the judges, magistrates, prosecutors, medical assistants, police, perpetrators and the victims (Reddi, 2006). Mills (2009) presents evidence that dominant societal values that reinforce gender specific roles are prevalent among adolescents. These gender specific roles have been normalised both in and outside of relationships, for example, to such an extent in communities that adolescents, both males and females do not see some of the sexual acts, like rape, as a crime.

The consulted studies, such as the study of Gravelin, Biernat, Bucher (2019) reveal that most women hold a belief of being raped by a stranger as “real” rape unlike if raped by an acquaintance. Most women do not view acquaintance rape as a crime. Adolescents perceive that rape is only a crime when it is committed by a stranger (Abrahams, Jewkes & Mathews, 2013). According to Jewkes and Abrahams (2002), South African women’s

vulnerability to sexual violence (Including rape), is compounded by secondary traumatising and victim blaming because of the extent to which rape is normalised in the country. Since it is a rape-prone country with women having limited power and authority, men exert their masculinity and they take advantage of the high levels of acceptance of GBV as normal. This results in a continuous cycle of sexual abuse.

It is now more than a decade since democracy, and there is evidence that rape myths are still being upheld in the South African communities. For example; in a study by Abrahams *et al.* (2013), 84,3% of women raped by their intimate partners were found to have high levels of depressive symptoms compared the lower levels of depressive symptoms of women who were raped by strangers. Other concerning issues include the norms and values that girls are taught when they grow up. Women are taught how they should dress, how they should talk and respect men as well as which places to be with a man. Should these set rules by the community be broken, especially by a female adolescent, which might lead to the girl being raped, the community will then pass sinister remarks. These remarks could include, how she enjoyed the rape, questions such as what she was doing at that place and how she deserved it because she broke the rules. However, these comments have an impact on the victim. This is because of the way people were brought up (Anderson, Simpson-Taylor & Herrmann, 2004: 77).

Carrow (1980) states that the stigma of rape is difficult to break especially when it is passed from one generation to another. The literature gathered illustrates that children grow up in homes where rape has somehow been normalised because most women do not report it to the police and the man thinks he is entitled to the woman's body because he is seen as the provider and feels like he is superior to the woman. It furthermore shows that, through associations with people who normalise such behaviour, children tend to think that it is normal to rape. This results in them doing it for fun and no longer seeing it as a crime or breaking the law (Safta, 2018). These incidents still continue in South African communities and are further explained by the traditional definition of rape where the perpetrator who is a stranger is the one who commits rape (Hattingh, 2011). The victim becomes confused in the situation where rape is not committed by a stranger but

an intimate partner. This confuses the victim as to whether to or not to report the incident of rape.

Auster and Leone (2001:141) note that different types of rape are viewed differently in the same community or even family. Van Decraen *et al.* (2012) state that some societal values, such as tolerance of the use of alcohol, forced sex, little open communication on sexual matters between adults and children and between partners, and tolerance of multiple partners, may predispose adolescents to rape. As a result, many adolescents struggle with making sense of whether rape has occurred or not when they apply the narrow societal standards of real rape (Mudzana, 2016). However, despite all these beliefs society holds, some people believe that rape is acceptable in some situations and this accounts for them being the potential offenders of rape.

The Sexual Offences Act (No. 32 of 2007) in South Africa set out new norms for consent that differ from dominant social norms that rely on rape myths and stereotypes. This Act provides a definition of the concept of rape, not only based on the penetration of a woman's vagina by a man's penis, it recognises a number of penetrative acts as well as recognising the definition of consent as an agreement, voluntarily given and un-coerced (Mills, 2009). Although most myths are not accepted by empirical research, they, have the power to influence the attitudes of role players in the reporting of rape such as magistrates and judges in the criminal justice system, prosecutors, complainants and the police. Furthermore, the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) community in South Africa continues to face discrimination and victimisation on a daily basis. Corrective rape perpetrators claim their motivation is to turn the victim into a heterosexual. Rape is now used to punish and oppress those who seem to not conform to societal rules and gender roles which include sexual orientation (Jewkes & Abrahams, 2002).

2.2.3 The economic context of rape

Poverty and unemployment are some of the factors that expose mostly black women to socio-economic vulnerability, such as engaging in transactional sex (Jewkes, 2002). This author further mentions that when people engage in transactional sex, they are likely to be raped and are afraid to seek help. The legacies of colonisation and apartheid have resulted in poverty and unemployment which in turn had, and still have, a great impact on adolescents, particularly black adolescents because they are the most socio-economically vulnerable as their parents are the most likely to be unemployed or in have menial jobs. As such, they cannot afford to live in high security areas where rape is less likely to occur.

Most of the blacks who commit rape or those who are raped live in townships or rural areas where there are not many economic activities to occupied their time and the security is not high as in the suburbs and cities (Pemmegger & Godehart, 2007). This results in black people, mostly females being vulnerable to rape both within relationships and in public areas. However, despite the high rate of rape the country faces, the culture of silence continues in this socio-economically vulnerable group. This is further driven by men claiming ownership of women, because they financially depend on them. Thus, women find it very difficult to protect themselves from sexual exploitation, such as rape and hence they often tolerate abuse (Mudzana, 2016).

2.3. THE PROBABLE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF RAPE

Based on the study conducted by Kann (2008), many men rape due to the various risky behaviours that some girls display. For instance, going home with boys, accepting gifts from them, and dressing in revealing clothing or even drinking alcohol. From the above statements it appears that there is often an assumption made by the boys that by partaking in these high-risk behaviours, like wearing revealing clothing or drinking alcohol, the female is consenting to sexual relations with them. Consequently, the boys see her withdrawal prior to the act as irresponsible. In support of the contributory factors that Kann

(2008) outlined, Freccero *et al.* (2011:9), also outline culture and gender among others, as contributing factors of rape in many communities. Kann (2008) also emphasises peer pressure to consume alcohol as being a major contributing factor to rape in communities.

The Centers for Disease and Control Prevention (2019) outlines the individual, relational, community, and societal contributing factors of rape, which may also not be the direct causes of rape. Understanding the factors could also help in identifying various opportunities for prevention. The Centers for Disease and Control Prevention (2019) states alcohol and drug use, delinquency lack of empathy, general aggressiveness and acceptance of violence, early sexual initiation, coercive sexual fantasies, preference for impersonal sex and sexual-risk taking, exposure to sexually explicit media, hostility towards women, and adherence to traditional gender role norms as the contributing individual risk factors of rape.

Relationship factors include a family environment characterised by physical violence and conflict, a childhood history of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, an emotionally unsupportive family environment, poor parent-child relationships, particularly with fathers, association with sexually aggressive, hyper masculine, and delinquent peers and lastly, the involvement in a violent or abusive intimate relationship. Community factors include poverty, lack of employment opportunities, lack of institutional support from police and judicial system, general tolerance of sexual violence within the community and weak community sanctions against sexual violence perpetrators. In support of this submission, the Centers for Disease and Control Prevention (2019) and Jewkes (2002) confirm that being a girl/woman, being young, being a sex worker; being poor or homeless, being an alcoholic or drug addict, having been previously raped or sexually abused, are major contributing factors to rape.

The Women United Nation (2016) also outlines having multiple sex partners or engaging in risky sexual behavior, being mentally ill or intellectually disabled; and becoming more educated and economically empowered as the contributing factors of rape. A number of socio-cultural factors, including gender norms, the role and position of women in society, and the concept of masculinity, also influence rape (Freccero *et al.* 2011:9) as previously

supported by Jewkes (2002). Denov (2006) in support of Freccero *et al.* (2011:9), further states that, because of the concept of masculinity and the superiority that men have over women, the community believes that women are subordinate to men, hence, rape and sexual violence are tolerated.

2.3.1 Alcoholism

Pilgrim, Ahmed, Gray, Sakasvu, Lutalo, Naligoda, Serwadda and Wawer (2012); and Lawyer, Resnick, Bakanic, Burkett and Kilpatrick (2010) suggest that studies conducted show that there is a relationship between the unreasonable consumption of alcohol and sexual victimisation. According to a study conducted by Van Decraen *et al.* (2012), alcohol has different effects on both girls and boys. He further states that when girls are drunk, they become submissive, weak and less able to resist sex. On the other hand, men are more likely to commit rape when they have consumed excessive alcohol (Jewkes *et al.* 2011). However, research findings by Elwood, Mott, Lohr and Galovski (2011) contradict the above research findings about rape and alcoholism. According to Elwood *et al.* (2011), there is evidence that substance abuse increases woman's risk of sexual victimisation and not alcohol. Equally, Elwood *et al.* (2011) states that alcohol problems do not predict any risk of rape occurrences.

2.3.2 Gender

Gender plays a prominent role in the perpetuation of rape. Regardless of what rape it is, the female gender is at a greater risk and is most likely to be raped by a male. According to Reyes and Foshee (2013); where males are perpetrators, only a negligible rate of rape is perpetrated by females. Rasmussen (2013) purports that children of both genders are affected by child sexual abuse both as a perpetrator and victim. However, early adolescent women are at the greatest risk of being raped (Davies *et al.* 2011). Not to ignore that men may also suffer from rape, but the majority of rapes are mainly of women, hence the focus is mostly on women.

2.3.3 Parental structure

Some of the reviewed studies examined the role that parental structure, gender, religion, attitude and culture have on rape. A study conducted by Pilgrim *et al.* (2012), suggested that in Uganda attitudes of young adults played a vital role, whereby their attitudes were based on parental and gender structure. Males had more positive attitudes towards rape than females. Even married girls and those living in polygamous relationships with a household husband were two times more likely to experience sexual coercion. It furthermore indicated that it was better to live with a single mother because one is protected against sexual coercion rather than living with a stepfather in the same home.

2.3.4 Marital causes

With the findings provided from previous discussions on the patriarchal society that we live in, it is clear that women are supposed to be submissive to men and it is a societal norm that women are inferior while men are known to be superior. As such, it is also clear that societies accept this arrangement and would do anything to ensure that they uphold their respect of men at all times. With acceptance of such norms, it now becomes easier for men to exercise power over women, even if it is rape because he is the “man” and a woman should submit to him (Cherry & Hategekimana, 2013:100).

It is revealed that some women are forced by their partners to have sex with them because they believe that by marrying them, they now become their own ‘chattel property’ (Peacock, 2013). This violent nature of sexual initiation ranges from emotional intimidation, to threats and physical beatings (Cherry & Hategekimana, 2013:113). Moreover, inequality among men and women with men having control and power over women predisposes adolescent women to rape.

2.3.5 Normative acceptance of cultural norms and lack of awareness of what constitutes rape

Peacock (2013) asserts that some studies examined the role of attitudes, parental structure, religion, gender and culture. Aderemi and Lawal (2011) suggest that attitudes of young adults or adolescents towards rape are based on gender and parental structure whereby females have fewer positive attitudes towards rape than males. Likewise, adolescents raised in a monogamous family have a less positive attitude towards rape than those brought up in a polygamous marriage. The positive attitude of the majority towards rape results in rape cases not being reported and rather being resolved behind closed doors (Pilgrim *et al.* 2012).

Oshiname *et al.* (2013) and Van Decraen *et al.* (2012) share that girls are raped because of the normative acceptance of certain cultural norms in the society. Below are the accepted beliefs and cultural norms that contribute to rape:

- when a girl sleeps around with multiple boys she deserves to be raped because she does not value her body, If a girl slept with a boy before, a boy can sleep with the girl again;
- a boy cannot be blamed for his actions when he gets sexually excited and cannot control himself;
- when a girl gets raped when she is under the influence of a substance, it is her fault and lastly,
- when a girl accepts gifts from a boy, a boy can expect sex in return (Mudzana, 2016).

While some members of the communities give in to the cultural norms and beliefs of the society, Van Decraen (2012) adds that most cultures, especially religious beliefs, do not permit girls to have sex before marriage or come into any sexual contact with another

gender and girls are encouraged to preserve their virginity until marriage, therefore men do not take women seriously when they say 'No.'

Often, men feel like girls want to consent to sex but are afraid of the norms or rules of the society; hence, boys believe that girls can say no to sex when they actually want it too. Society promotes the way a girl should dress and how she should cover most of her body while prohibiting wearing revealing or short garments because it is not culturally accepted and because by revealing most parts of one's body, it entices boys and they begin fantasising. So, if a girl dresses in revealing clothes and gets raped, it is believed that she always wanted to get raped because she knew the correct way of dressing (Van Decraen, 2012). The research conducted in Tanzania by Abeid, Muganyizi, Olsson, Darj and Axemo (2014:1) reveals that the majority of young female participants were not aware of what really constitutes rape and who the perpetrators or survivors are. Thus, even if one commits what is categorised as rape legally, some people do not know that rape has occurred.

2.3.6 Drugs

More or less like alcohol, drug use is also considered one of the contributing factors to rape because it has the same effects that alcohol has on people. Family drug problems do present a double risk for individual rape. Family drug use could be highly influential for adolescent rape as parental substance use may be associated with less supervision, exposure to dangerous situations and poor development of social and coping skills. In fact, research shows that reported parental alcoholism and drug use increases the levels of rape (Jewkes, 2002). Furthermore, this can be someone they are dating or with whom they are acquainted or a stranger. On the other hand, individual drug use predisposes a person to rape as the individual might have friends or partners who use drugs, making them vulnerable to rape (Adudans *et al.* 2011). As suggested in Young *et al.* (2012) and Seto *et al.* (2010), after an initial incident of rape, an adolescent's risk of subsequent incidents of rape increases more and more.

2.4. THE EFFECTS OF RAPE

Nilsen (2006:140) notes that, “Humans live in, are shaped by, and in turn shape the environment in which they live”. Therefore, individuals cannot be considered separately from their environment. People’s health and safety related knowledge, attitudes, behaviors, and skills reflect their life experiences and these experiences are determined by broader institutional structures, cultural forces, and social relations within the community, as noted by Nilsen (2006:142). Rape is one of the most severe of all traumas, causing multiple, long-term negative outcomes, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, substance abuse, suicidality, repeated sexual victimisation, and chronic physical health problems (Kilpatrick & Acierno, 2003). Other negative outcomes of rape include deep feelings of distrust, self-blaming and loathing as well as fear of others (McGlynn, 2011). The legal system that victims of rape must work through also places their emotional stability at risk. Rape prosecution is a complex, multistage process, and few cases make it all the way through the CJS (Bouffard, 2000:527).

Rape victims may at times suffer emotionally, they are distraught and overwhelmed, they experience anxiety and embarrassment which may lead to PTSD (Jewkes *et al.* 2012). Rape victims who suffer the abovementioned symptoms, may use minimisation as well as avoidance to cope with their feelings. As a result this will hinder further discussion of the experience of rape and it also heightens the likelihood of further victimisation by the perpetrator (Mathews *et al.* 2013; Smith *et al.* 2010). Victims of rape who are unable to disclose that they have been raped suffer severe consequences such as resorting to the abuse of alcohol substances, more doctor visits and more use of medication (Young *et al.* 2012). Feelings of somatisation, numbness, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) may be suffered by victims if they do not receive proper care post-rape. The rape may also result in pregnancy and a lower satisfaction with social support (Jewkes *et al.* 2010).

The study by Jewkes *et al.* (2010) confirms that owing to the high prevalence rate of HIV in townships, a female adolescent who is raped has a chance that the perpetrator is HIV positive. As a result of being raped by an infected person, the victim might become

infected with HIV if the victim does not report the case to the authorities who care for those who are raped within seventy-two hours of the incident. This early reporting is encouraged so that the victim can be started on a regime of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to minimise the risk of becoming infected with HIV because of rape. Studies reveal that health problems may intensify 2-3 years after rape such as disability that prevents a person from being productive, migraines, premenstrual syndrome, chronic pelvic pain, PTSD, attempted or complete suicide, fear of being alone and depression (Jewkes *et al.* 2012). This is one of the reasons why victims should report to authorities so that they receive the proper psychological counselling and care post-rape.

There are other complications that occur as a result of rape, such as STIs including the Hepatitis B virus, abortion and pregnancy (Mudzana, 2016). Oshiname *et al.* (2013) state that these problems still rank highly among the causes of death among women globally. Victims of rape are advised to report rape so that they receive preventative medication. There is evidence that after rape some women may abuse alcohol, have their first voluntary sexual activity at a young age, have a tendency to use contraception poorly, have a greater number of abortions and pregnancies, and are at a higher risk of contracting STIs. However, there is evidence that if victims use the services provided post-rape, the chances that they will destroy their lives can be minimised (Mudzana, 2016). The other challenge that victims face is the reporting of a rape case. Most victims' first contact will be with a patrol officer, whom will be the one to ask victims to describe the assault (Campbell, 2005). Typically, a detective is assigned the task of investigating and deciding whether the case should be referred to the prosecutor or not (Campbell, 2006). Detectives have considerable discretion in conducting investigations, and what happens during this process can be quite upsetting for victims.

Many victims report that law enforcement personnel actively discouraged them from reporting (Campbell & Raja, 2005). Police may graphically portray the personal costs involved for victims should they pursue prosecution, such as repeated trips to court or humiliating cross-examination (Cambell, 2008). Detectives issue warnings of impending prosecution, not to assailants, but to victims, threatening them that they will be charged if

at some point in the investigation doubt emerges about the accuracy of their claims (Logan, Evans, Stevenson, & Jordan, 2005:591).

Victims are questioned about elements of the crime (e.g. penetrations, use of force, or other control tactics) over and over again to check for consistency in their accounts, which can be emotionally unsettling and, given that trauma can impede concentration and memory (Halligan, Michael, Clark, & Ehlers, 2003), cognitively challenging as well. Many victims, report that this questioning strays into issues such as what they were wearing, their prior sexual history, and whether they responded sexually to the assault (Campbell, 2005, 2006; Campbell & Raja, 2005).

Victims rate these questions as particularly traumatic (Campbell & Raja, 2005), and their legal relevance is minimal at best because all states have rape shield laws that limit information about the victims from being discussed in court, should the case reach that far (Flowe, Ebbesen, & Putcha-Bhagavatula, 2007:159). In addition, victims of rape may also suffer from anxiety, insomnia and low self-esteem (Frecerro *et al.* 2011). Rape also places women at a higher risk of maternal mortality, including gynecological disorders such as pelvic inflammatory disease, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome] (Denov, 2006).

2.4.1 Psychological Impact

2.4.1.1 Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

PSTD as one of the effects that victims encounter, refers to a person that has been exposed to a traumatic event that led to a response of helplessness, intense fear or horror (Burke, 2019). Burke furthermore states that a traumatic event could refer to direct or vicarious exposure to the actual threat, serious injury, death or rape (2019). Most people who have been raped or exposed to sexual violence in any way were found to be significantly associated with PSTD. This could happen when the victim comes into contact with a person who seems to be similar or share similar characteristics with the perpetrator or when the victim comes into contact with the sound that they could hear in the

background when the incident occurred or even when they come into contact with the person who is of the same gender as the offender (American Psychological Association [APA], 2013). Brown, Testa, and Messman-Moore, (2009) indicate that PTSD by rape also includes disruptions to normal interpersonal, cognitive, emotional as well as physical behaviour.

2.4.1.2 Depression

Depression builds from the abovementioned results of PTSD namely; disruptions to normal interpersonal, cognitive, emotional and physical behavior. Depression is currently one of the most common psychiatric diagnoses that has a negative impact on a person's physical, cognitive and emotional behavior or functioning (Burke, 2019). Richard and O'Hara, (2014) define depression, a term which is used inter-exchangeable with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), as a mental disorder that is characterised by at least two weeks of low mood that is present in most situations. It is usually accompanied by loss of interest in most activities the victim used to enjoy, low self-esteem, feelings of pain with no clear cause and low energy. The APA (2013) states that the people affected with depression have false beliefs, hallucinate and are delusional. It further states that depression can negatively affect an individual's educational, work and personal life as well as affect a person's normal sleeping and eating patterns.

The symptoms, amongst others, include boredom or reckless behavior, physical complaints of pain with no clear cause as mentioned above, difficulties in focusing over a long time span, feelings of worthlessness, feelings of guilt with no reason, substance abuse, social isolation, fatigue, loss of energy and a persistent sadness and crying or episodes of outbursts and complaining (Burker, 2019).

2.4.1.3 Suicidality

Suicide is a significant concern for clinicians working with clients experiencing major depressive disorder (MDD) (Cukrowicz & Poindexter, 2014). It refers to the act of intentionally taking one's own life or causing one's own death (Stedman's Medical Dictionary, 2006). According to the APA (2002), the diagnostic criteria for MDD include "recurrent thoughts of death (not fear of dying), recurrent suicidal ideation without a specific plan or a suicide attempt or a specific plan for committing suicide". Previous research conducted indicates that MDD is the diagnosis that is most associated with suicide (Cukrowicz & Poindexter, 2014).

The American Association of Suicidology (2012) suggests that between 2% and 7% of adults affected by depression indeed die by suicide. Nock, Hwang, Sampson and Kessler (2010) suggest that adults diagnosed with depression are 5.1 times more likely to report a lifetime suicide attempt than those that are not diagnosed with depression. The symptoms of suicidality are the same as those of depression where individuals isolate themselves resulting in a lack of a sense of belonging (Cukrowicz & Poindexter, 2014).

2.4.1.4 Anxiety

According to Davison (2008), anxiety refers to an emotion characterised by an unpleasant state of turmoil, often accompanied by nervous behaviour such as pacing back and forth, rumination and somatic complaints. Burke (2019) states that anxiety is also characterised by maladaptive thoughts or cognitions of harm to self or loved ones. According to Seligman, Walker and Rosenhan (2000) survivors of rape have high levels of anxiety. This includes; having panic attacks, feelings of dread, feeling nervous and having an avoidance and/ or escape response.

2.4.2 Chronic physical health problems

There are a numerous effects of rape, including amongst others, experiencing chronic physical health problems. Rape is a traumatic experience that negatively impacts the victim in a psychological, emotionally, physically and social way (Burke, 2019). Even though these effects tend to differentiate among victims, victims do suffer from at least one of the abovementioned categories. The physical impacts of rape include a gynecological impact, pregnancy and STDs.

2.4.2.1 Gynecological impact

The victims may suffer from vaginal or anal bleeding or infection, or Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD), which is a sexual dysfunction that is characterised by a lack or absence of sexual fantasies and desire for sexual activity (Collet, Cordle, Stewart & Jagger, 1998:105). Ortiz (2008) also mentions vaginal inflammation, painful sexual intercourse, chronic pelvic pain, and urinary tract infections as physical impacts of rape that victims could suffer from.

2.4.2.2 Pregnancy

Pregnancy as a result of rape can cause difficulties for both the mother and the unborn child (O'toole & Schiffman, 1997). Clowes (2012) states that there re medical procedures that the victims go through which include tests for pregnancy. The victim is faced with the decision of either keeping the unborn child or aborting the child, which may again have a psychological impact on the victim. Should the victim decide to keep the child, the victim might be filled with feelings of sadness that she is carrying a baby that is a result of rape which might lead to a strong feeling of hatred towards the child. In the case where the victim decides to abort the baby, she might be filled with feelings of guilt that she has killed a baby.

Holmes, Resnick, Klipatrick and Best (1996) in their study of rape in America where over 4000 women were followed for three years. found that the national rape related pregnancy rate was 5.0% per rape among victims aged 12-45 years, producing over 32000 pregnancies nationally among women from rape each year. In 1991, a study in a maternity hospital in Lima found that 90% of mothers aged 12-16 had become pregnant from being raped, and most of them reported that the rape was committed by someone they knew or a close relative (O'toole & Schiffman,1997). A study of young females in Ethiopia found that among those who had reported being raped, 17% became pregnant after the rape (Mulugeta, Kassaye & Berhane, 1998). A study of factors associated with rape in Cape Town, South Africa, found that forced sexual initiation ranked third on the list as a related factor (Jewkes, Vundule, Maforah & Jordaan, 2001).

2.4.2.3 Sexually transmitted diseases

According to Winghood, DiClemente and Raj (2000) women who have been raped are more likely to have had a sexual transmitted disease or live with a sexually transmitted disease (STD). STDs, also known as sexually transmitted infections (STIs), are infections that are commonly spread by sexual activity, especially oral, anal and vaginal sex (Women Health, 2019). This has a negative impact both on the mother and the child. Some STIs may even cause problems with the ability to fall pregnant in the future (WHO, 2019).

2.5. PREVENTATIVE MEASURES TO PREVENT RAPE FROM OCCURRING

This literature will provide preventative measures or strategies for rape avoidance and rape resistance, which are considered by some, particularly in the criminal justice field, to be prevention through reduction of opportunity. The avoidance of rape entails strategies to be used by women to minimise their risk of being sexually assaulted (Daruwalla, Machchhar, Pantvaidya, D'Souza, Gram, Copas & Osrin, 2019). Crowell and Burgess' (1996), suggest these strategies include avoiding attendance of dangerous places,

keeping doors and windows locked, and avoiding going out alone at night. Although these may serve as techniques to reduce women's risk of being sexually assaulted, they however do not give a guarantee that rape will not take place. It furthermore states that these strategies have also been criticised for restricting women's activities. The above-mentioned strategies are for how individuals will prevent being sexually assaulted in a personal capacity. Below will be strategies deployed by the community as a whole to ensure that rape does not occur. Daruwalla *et al.* (2019) state that community intervention can put measures in place to prevent rape from occurring involving two kinds of community outreach (primary intervention), namely:

- Group education and enablement, and individual voluntarism.
- Group education involving women, men, and adolescents.

These would aim to develop awareness and understanding of violence, knowledge of rights and recourse, individual and collective local strategies for primary and secondary prevention, increased confidence and leadership, and a reduction in community tolerance and an increase in bystander action. However, some studies like that of Faull (2011), reveals that all this would be effective if the community has a good relationship with the SAPS, competent, friendly and approachable, well resourced, educated and trained police officers were not corrupt. . Instead, participants from their study reported that police officials are not punctual in responding to calls for assistance. They also went on to report that the police are lazy, hence they do not respond to calls made by the community (Faull, 2011).

Therefore, secondary intervention includes the following;

- Counselling
- Liaison with the police
- Medical attention

- Mental health intervention
- Family interventions, and legal recourse.

Most victims of rape endure trauma after the incident and may experience symptoms that hinder their personal growth. There should be centres with trained counsellors, clinical psychologists, visiting psychiatrists, and lawyers that offer support for victims of rape (Daruwalla *et al.* 2019).

2.6. THE APPLIED THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ON RAPE

According to Joubert (2008), a theory is a collection of linked ideas that intend to explain something. Theories are also regarded as attempts to make sense of the observations. However Merton (2020), emphasises that a theory refers to “logically interconnected sets of propositions from which empirical uniformities can be derived”. Chapter three of this study focuses on the research methodology of the study. It discusses the research design, sampling, data collection and analysis as well as issues of trustworthiness and ethical principles adhered to in the study. In this chapter, the Differential Risk Model (1991) underpins this study and will therefore be discussed.

2.6.1 The Differential Risk Model

This study adopted the Differential Risk Model that was developed by Ezzat Fattah in 1991. The theory was developed based on the shortcomings of the Lifestyle/Exposure Model by Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo (1978), the Routine Activities Theory by Cohen and Felson (1979) and the Opportunity Model by Cohen, Kleugel and Land (1981). Thus, prior to explaining the Differential Risk Model, it is imperative to briefly describe the above-mentioned three theories or models.

The Lifestyle/Exposure Model tries to explain the likelihood that an individual suffer personal victimisation upon the lifestyle of an individual. Davis (2005) posits that people with a high-risk lifestyle, such as drinking, taking drugs and interacting with criminals are at a greater risk of personal victimisation. Although this theory contributes to the Differential Risk Model, Walklate, (2003) postulates that its shortcomings were that theorists did not take into account that some activities are so routine that individuals are not even aware that they are doing them.

The Routine Activities Theory, which also contributes to the Differential Risk Model is explained as a crime that occurs when motivated offenders come into contact with suitable targets in the absence of capable guardianship (Booyens, 2009). Hindelang, Gottfredson and Garofalo (1978) further emphasise that it is worth noting that, in a study of criminal victimisation, the Routine Activity Theory is often regarded as similar to the Lifestyle/Exposure Theory. A critique against this theory is that it shifts the responsibility of preventing crime onto the victim by suggesting that crime can be prevented if the victim changes his or her lifestyle (Walklate, 2003). A further criticism is that the theory does not explain the motivation for crime and that it cannot be used to explain white collar crimes and violent crimes (Davis, 2005).

Just like the Differential Risk Model incorporated different elements from different models, the Opportunity Model also incorporates elements from both the Lifestyle/Exposure Model and the Routine Activities Theory. According to Booyens (2009), this model posits that the risk of criminal victimisation depends largely on people's lifestyles and routine activities that bring them and their property into direct contact with the potential offender in the absence of a guardian. As indicated by Fattah (2000), the Differential Risk Model attempts to integrate different models into a comprehensive system which consists of ten categories which could influence the risk of criminal victimisation. The ten categories include, Opportunity, Risk factor, Motivated offenders, Exposure, Associations, Dangerous times and places, Dangerous behaviour, High-risk activities, Defensive/avoidance behaviour, and Structural/cultural process.

Peacock (2013) states that although the Differential Risk Model highlights the categories that could assist in determining why criminal victimisation occurs, it does, however, not specifically focus on the demographics or lifestyle of the victim. It rather combines some of the elements of existing theories in the victimology field (Saponaro, 2013). Walklate (2003) stipulates that the model still reflects the central influence on victimology. Unlike the Lifestyle/Exposure Model for Personal Victimisation, the Routine Activities Theory, and the Opportunity Model, the Differential Risk Model correctly encapsulates the most pertinent elements of the aforementioned theories (Peacock, 2013).

This theory highlights the importance of socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and residential areas as some of its contributing factors. Furthermore, it reflects the importance of opportunities within particular settings. This implies that criminals/offenders often weigh up opportunities prior to the commission of a crime. In the context of this study, this theory is more relevant as it further reflects the importance of associations in a sense that the victim knows the potential offenders or vice versa, whether their relationship is social or professional, could put them at a greater risk of victimisation (Peacock, 2013). Essentially, this theory will direct the researcher to the hotspot areas in Mankweng that could place the community members at a greater risk of criminal victimisation, as Fattah's (1991) Differential Risk Model takes note of dangerous times and places. This is to indicate how often crimes occur, whether in the morning, at night, during the day, on weekends (taverns and clubs), or whether on the streets or at recreational areas such as parks.

2.6.2 The Ten categories influencing risks of criminal victimisation

The differential model and the ten categories influencing risks of criminal victimisation will be discussed.

2.6.2.1 Opportunities

A large body of scholars have analysed Opportunity as one of the elements that contributes to personal victimisation. According to Fattah (2000), criminal victimisation

does not happen by chance but depends on the availability of the opportunities presented by the victim, and the environment for the perpetrator. Felson (1993) reveals that the offenders' targeting strategy is largely opportunistic, in that potential targets are selected on the basis that they meet certain criteria of attractiveness, but that specific targets are exchangeable. Felson (1993) highlights that sometimes this criminal victimisation may not happen under any premeditation but because an opportunity is presented to the potential perpetrator, and the crime occurs. This category can better be used to explain why rape occurs in selected areas of Mankweng. In order for criminal victimisation to occur, the victim must present an appealing opportunity for personal gain to the potential offender. This may be so because the potential victim is in an open space alone or has gadgets or goods that might be beneficial to the potential offender.

2.6.2.2 Risk factors

To have a better understanding of the risk factors to victimisation, Schreck, Miller and Gibson (2003) mention the Routine Activities Theory and Lifestyle/Exposure Theory. They note that the category of risk factors considers three elements. Firstly, is the proximity and exposure to the criminal offender, secondly, is the degree of self-protection or the presence of guardianship and thirdly, the target's attractiveness. Fattah (2000) (in Peacock, 2013) states that there are a number of factors that increase victim vulnerability. These factors include socio-demographic factors such as the area of residence, the absence of guardianship and location. These are possible risk factors of violent victimisation. However, Brennan, Moore and Shepherd (2010:209) perceive the situational factors such as weapon use and victim intoxication as far more successful than the socio-demographic factors in determining the likelihood of personal victimisation.

2.6.2.3 Motivated offenders

According to Cohen and Land (1987), for criminal victimisation to occur, there needs to be a motivated offender. This is a potential perpetrator that will cause criminal

victimisation. Fattah (2000) states that motivated offenders are most likely to be found in less densely populated areas, in areas where there is a relatively high percentage of middle-aged and older residents. Motivated offenders can also refer to the people that have the intention of raping. This is usually done in rural areas where the potential offenders know that the police station is further away and they will not get caught and if the potential victim decided to call the police, they would take time to respond to the incident.

2.6.2.4 Exposure

Fattah (2000) shares that there is a level and degree of exposure which varies according to socio-demographic variables such as age and gender, which often determine an individual's lifestyle. Fattah (2000) states that the people who attend social activities in public spaces and consume alcohol put themselves at greater exposure to potential offenders because they are in close contact with a large number of unknown, anonymous people. Exposure in this study refers to young women participating in nightlife activities in public places. It also refers to households headed by single mothers, exposing their children to often known perpetrators (Rosenberg, 2006).

2.6.2.5 Associations

Association is one of the models used to explain criminal behaviour whose origin is rooted in Sutherland's theory of the Differential Association Model. According to Sutherland, this category implies that the risk of being victimised is mostly seen in individuals who are in close personal, social or professional contact with potential offenders (Cinini, 2015). The Differential Association Model is as important in victimology as it is in Criminology. Peacock (2013) states that the individuals who are in close contact with other people in a professional, personal or even social settings with potential offenders run a greater risk of being victimised than those that are not in any contact with the potential offenders.

2.6.2.6 Dangerous times and places

According to Peacock (2013), the risk of victimisation is greater at night and in the early hours of the morning, over weekends, in public areas, in streets and is lesser to those that stay in their private spaces at those times.

2.6.2.7 Dangerous behaviour

Dangerous behavior would be explained for both the potential victim and potential offender. Peacock (2013) explains that for potential offenders it is explained by when they are raised in a particularly bad situation and are now at an increased risk for criminal behavior in both their juvenile and adult years should they not get any counselling . For potential victims, it can be explained by people displaying dangerous behaviors like attending social activities late at night, consuming alcohol and interacting with strangers.

2.6.2.8 High-risk activities

According to Peacock (2013), jobs such as being a police official, security guards, bank tellers, doctors and nurses expose people to personal victimisation because these officials are in close contact with different people that they do not know on a daily basis. Peacock (2013) further explains that sex workers are also prone or put themselves at a greater risk of being personally victimised because of their engagement in high-risk activities.

2.6.2.9 Defensive/ avoidance behaviour

Fattah (2000) states that individual attitudes also contribute to their personal victimisation. People who are law abiding would try by any means to avoid trouble and take precautions

in every activity or behavior they engage in, unlike those that like exploring regardless of whether they get into trouble with law officials or not.

2.6.2.10 Structural / cultural process

Fattah (2000) mentions that there is a positive correlation between powerlessness deprivation and the frequency of criminal victimisation. A study by Jewkes *et al* (2016) highlights the effects of gender inequality. In this study it indicates that women are seen as what Struve (1990) terms, “chattel property”, where men have ownership over their wives and parents have ownership over their children. This means that husbands and parents have total ownership and can do or impose whatever they want onto their wives and children.

2.6.3 The brief criticisms and lasting value of Differential Risk Model on rape

Although the Differential Risk Model by Sutherland is one of the important theories that is talked about when learning and talking about the theories of deviance, the other authors thought that it was prone to criticism. One of the criticisms comes from Walklate (2003) who praises the model for its sophistication but emphasises that “the model still reflects the central influence that the concepts stipulated in the model have had on victimology” and that “there has been some kind of inherent flaw that aided in the individual’s victimisation ”. A second critique is that certain types of personal victimisation such as domestic violence, as well as intra-familial victimisation are not explained by this theory (Davis, 2005). One last criticism is from Allen-Brown and Nichols (2004) who state that the theories fail to provide rational standards by which they can justify themselves to be “better” than other theories of knowledge, science and practice.

As much as there are criticisms to this model, it is vital as it provides us with meaning for what we see, thus Costley (2006) provides a statement that this theory clears the idea of what is important to collect and provides a sound basis for every claim or hypothesis a

researcher makes. According to Gary (2007), this theory is a body of knowledge, which may guide or be associated with explaining phenomena. This helps in finding facts about concerning issues like the topic under investigation (Cinini, 2015).

The Differential Risk Model is a criminological theory that seeks to understand why offenders target specific victims and it also helps to reduce the likelihood of personal victimisation (Booyens, 2009). It can furthermore help potential offenders to be aware of the elements present in order for personal victimisation to occur.

2.7. SUMMARY

In this chapter, the literature review and theoretical framework related to the study was fully discussed. This chapter further outlines the nature, and the historical, social and economical factors of rape. Furthermore, the probable contributing factors of rape and lastly, the applied theoretical framework of the topic under investigation, were discussed. The next chapter provides the research design and methodology used in this study. The purpose of Chapter Three is to introduce the reader to the employed research design and methodology which is further expounded on in order to stipulate the research purpose and objectives, as well as the research question posed by this study.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter two of this study focused on the literature review regarding perceptions and contributory factors to rape and the theoretical framework that underpins this study. This chapter will focus on the adopted research design and methodology which refers to the general planning of how this study was conducted. As strategies vary, only those that have been followed in this study will be discussed and the rationale for the chosen methodology is outlined. This chapter discusses the adopted research design and methodology, sampling, data collection and analysis as well as issues of trustworthiness and ethical principles adhered to in the study.

3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study examined the community's perceptions in detail, in their natural setting. This helped the researcher to understand the meaning and the interpretation participants gave about the phenomenon. This meant understanding human behaviour from an insider's point of view (Mcintosh-Scott McIntosh-Scott, Mason-Whitehead & Coyle, 2014). Qualitative research emphasises the individual aspects of human life, the holistic and dynamic nature and it attempts to capture the big picture and see how a multitude of variables work together in the real world within the context of those experiencing them (Mudzana, 2016). The researcher ensured that she established a close relationship between herself and the participants involving mutual trust and respect.

Data collection was conducted through intense contact within the field or real-life setting. This allowed for the extraction of rich in-depth information (Gray, 2009). The proposition mentioned above suited the study's aim of exploring the perceptions and contributory factors of rape whereby the participant described the dimensions, meaning and importance of a phenomena of contributing factors of rape (Polit & Beck 2012).

3.2.1 Advantages of Q-methodology

The Q-methodology is a qualitative method that involves much contact with people in the field. This engages both the researcher and participants. A qualitative study was conducted in order to provide insight on where relatively very little was known about the contributory factors of rape in Mankweng area. Qualitative research is emergent and flexible and the power gap between the researcher and the study population was much smaller because of the relationship between the participants and the researcher (Salkind, 2012). According to Bashatah (2016), Q-methodology gives the researcher an opportunity to listen to diverse voices and foster respect for the participants' viewpoints regarding any topic, rather than imposing one's views, and for participants themselves, regardless of whether they are adults or not.

3.2.2 Disadvantages of Q-methodology

The qualitative approach cannot always be generalised because of the sample taken and the particular nature of the research. This simply means that when a sample is selected it does not always necessarily represent a whole population. When a researcher draws a conclusion it should be carefully considered and analysed, however, Daniel (2016) argued that a qualitative approach does not see the social world changing and developing on how they react to particular situations. He continues to stress the fact that the method used may be a subjective method employed by the researcher according to their own understanding and they might negotiate the situation. Other researchers have also mentioned that the main disadvantages of Q-methodology are reliability and validity (Bashatah, 2016).

3.3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.3.1 Adopted research approach

According to Kara (2015), methodology is a contextual framework for research, a coherent and logical scheme based on views, values and beliefs, which guide the choices that researchers make. Creswell, Kassen, Plano Clark and Smith (2011) define the explorative design as research conducted for a problem under investigation that has not been studied more clearly and intends to establish operational definitions. This design helps determine the best data-collection method, which includes informal qualitative approaches, such as discussions with the participants (Shields & Rangarjan, 2013). As a result, the researcher used the explorative research design for the study as it allowed the researcher to explore the perceptions and opinions of the participants. According to Polit and Beck (2014), a research design is the overall plan for addressing a research question, including specifications for enhancing the study's integrity. Parahoo (2014) suggests that qualitative research is an umbrella term for a number of diverse approaches that seek to understand by means of exploration, human experience, beliefs, perceptions, motivations, intentions and behaviour.

Mcintosh-Scott *et al* (2014) support the above definition by defining qualitative research as a systematic and subjective approach that is used to find out more about the ways in which people interact and make sense of their experiences of the world. Polonsky and Wheeler (2011) proposed that qualitative research methods are techniques that use small number of participants who provide information about their thoughts and ideas from which some conclusions are made. In agreement, Salkind (2012) posits that qualitative research explores the processes that underlie human behaviour using such exploratory techniques as interviews, surveys, case studies and other relatively personal techniques.

According to Rhoades and Brown (2019), the Q-methodology or 'Q' is a unique, flexible methodology for exploring people's opinions, perspectives and attitudes. However, van Exel and de Graaf (2005) state that Q-methodology (also known as Q-sort) is the systematic study of participant's viewpoints. Van Exel and de Graaf (2005) state that Q-methodology is used to investigate the perspectives of participants who represent

different stances on an issue. As a result, the researcher used the Q-methodology design for the study, as this allowed the researcher to investigate the perspectives of community members on the contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng areas.

3.3.2 Description of the study site

Mankweng, also called Sovenga, is a township in the Capricorn District Municipality in the Limpopo province of South Africa (Census, 2011). Mankweng, also known as Turfloop, which is also *te de facto* name for the neighbourhood surrounding Mankweng and UL, is located about 27 kilometers East of Polokwane on the Road 71 to Moria and Tzaneen. Most residents in this area speak Northern Sotho/Sepedi. These areas were selected because they have continued to have high statistics on rape.

Table 4: Population group of Mankweng area.

Population	
Black African	40, 602
White	201
Asian	106
Coloured	277
Other group	109

Source: Census 2011: Main Place

3.3.3 Study population

A population is the entire aggregation of cases in which the researcher is interested. This can be differentiated into accessible population which is the aggregate of cases that

conform to designated criteria and are accessible for a study (Mudzana, 2016). The target population is the aggregate of cases about which the researcher would like to generalise (Polit & Beck, 2012). In this study, the ideal target population were all community members of Mentz, Ga-Makanye and Ga-Thoka in Mankweng area. This population was suitable for the study because they have continued to have high statistics of rape in their communities.

3.3.4 Sampling procedures

According to Polit and Beck (2012), sampling is the process of selecting cases to represent an entire population so that inferences are made. There are two designs for sampling which are probability and non-probability sampling. A probability sampling involves random selection of participant whereas a non-probability sampling approach involves participants being chosen by non-random methods.

A qualitative study entails purposefully selecting participants or sites that will best help the researcher to understand the research problem and answer the research question. Purposive sampling is one of the types of qualitative sampling approaches which was used in this study. The aim of the qualitative study is to uncover multiple realities about the phenomenon, not to generalise to the target population (Polit & Beck, 2012). In this study, the aim was not to generalise the findings to the target population, but it was aimed at discovering meaning, exploring and explaining the possible reasons for rape in Mankweng area. Hence the researcher used purposive sampling to recruit participants.

Only a sample of the population was used in this research because it was almost impractical and impossible to study the whole population. A sample is a subset of population elements, which are the most basic units about which data is collected. In this current study, the researcher used thirty participants. This was in the form of the focus group discussions (FGDs) from 30 community members from the areas under investigation. The advantages of using a sample were that it was cost effective as the researcher did not have the resources to study the entire population (Polit & Beck 2012).

The accessible population for this study were units which fall under the Mankweng area in the Limpopo Province of South Africa.

The researcher proposed to use a sample size of three FGDs consisting of 10 members in each group to generate data. Each group consisted of ten members as proposed by Polit and Beck (2012). Since the researcher used FGDs, non-probability purposive sampling was used to recruit participants. Polit and Beck (2012) described purposive sampling as a strategy that allows researchers to select participants that most benefit the study because they are rich in data. In this study purposive sampling was used because it enabled the researcher to purposefully select participants that most benefited the study.

A sample of participants for the FGDs stemmed from three units, Mentz, Ga-Makanye and Ga-Thoka that fall under the Mankweng area. The researcher asked permission from the councilor of the Mankweng area to visit the three units where the researcher intended to gather information. The researcher also gave the councilor a letter from the institution of Limpopo which allowed the researcher to carry out the study. The aims of the study were briefly discussed with the councilor and prospective participants so that they were informed about the aim of the study. The researcher gave out the consent forms to participants to read and then sign to indicate that they agreed to the study and they gave permission to participate in the study. The participants were asked to sign the consent forms and then return them back to the researcher. Participation in this study was voluntary.

3.3.4.1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Sampling was based on the eligibility criteria of being a Mankweng community member.

3.3.4.2 Inclusion criteria

- The participants should be living in the Mankweng area.

- The participants should have volunteered and signed the consent form to participate in the study.

3.3.4.3 Exclusion criteria

Volunteers with the following characteristics were excluded from the study:

- People that did not reside within the Mankweng residential areas
- Individuals who did not consent to participate in the study.
- Minors were not allowed to participate in the study as they were under the legal age (18 years) of South Africa.
- Victims of sexual violence were excluded because this may cause them to experience stronger psychological impact during the process of providing the researcher with information.

3.3.5 Data collection methods

The basic idea of collecting data in any research study is to gather information to address the questions being asked in the study (Polit & Beck, 2012). In the current study, the progression of the study was closer to a circle than a straight line, because the tasks of sampling, data collection, data analysis and interpretation took place simultaneously (Polit & Beck, 2012). The researcher continued to gather, examine and interpret data, and make decisions about how to proceed based on what was discovered in the FGDs.

3.3.5.1 The data collection process followed: Focus Group Discussions

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative data collection method known as FGDs. The main purpose of using FGDs was to confirm the themes which emerged from group interviews independent of the bias that comes as a result of others' opinions. The FGDs were carried out on scheduled days. According to Polit and Beck (2012), FGD is an interview with a group of individuals assembled to answer questions on a given topic. According to Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005), FGD refers to in-depth group interviews. These are essentially qualitative techniques for collecting information.

3.3.5.2 Characteristics of the Focus Group Discussions

Salkind (2012) and Polonsky and Waller (2011) suggest that the FGDs involve a moderator who listens to a group of targeted participants talk about a particular subject that is of interest. In this study the researcher was the moderator. These groups consisted of a small number of individuals, who were drawn together for the purpose of expressing their opinions or perceptions on a specific set of questions, attitudes, or perceptions about contributory factors of rape. The researcher directed the interaction and inquiry in an unstructured manner taking into consideration the aim of the study.

3.3.5.3 Data collection process

The researcher conducted the FGDs at each community on scheduled days and times. Data collection was done in a private area away from the other community members to maintain the privacy of the participants. Most sessions were done on weekends where all those that were working were also able to be present. However, no one was allowed near the areas where discussions were held to maintain privacy. Every effort was made to ensure that participants were comfortable. During the FGD sessions, participants were encouraged to sit closer to each other in a circle so that everything discussed was heard by every member of the group and to elicit a variety of viewpoints.

The researcher spent the first few minutes establishing rapport, speaking with participants explaining the study's aims, objectives, and ethical issues during and after the data collection period like factors linked to confidentiality, consent, beneficence and non-maleficence. Participants were allowed to ask questions about the study to clear any confusion. Signing of the forms was done immediately before each session started: Consent forms were signed by participants as evidence that they had adequate information about the study, they had comprehended the information and agreed to participate in the study or to voluntarily decline participation.

Confidentiality binding forms were signed as an agreement between the researcher and participants that any information provided by participants would not be publicly reported in a manner that identifies them. The information provided will not be accessible to others not directly linked to this study unless participants give explicit permission to do so. This was done to ensure that participants' privacy was protected at all times. In the same vein, participants were not allowed to divulge information discussed, to anyone (Refer to Appendix A).

In each FGD, the sessions were recorded using an audio recorder, verbally asking for permission from the participants. Notes were taken by hand such as non-verbal behaviour, what the participants were saying, arguments, agreements and disagreements, and what transpired during each session to mention just a few. Participants were encouraged to speak loudly and slowly into the microphone to improve recording of voices and writing of notes. A number of pre-set questions and probes were used to guide the discussion (Refer to Appendix B).

Focus groups allow for the collection of more detailed in-depth responses and provide information that would otherwise be difficult or impossible to obtain through more structured methods of collecting data (Tates, Zwaanswijk, Otten, van Dulmen, Hoogerbrugge, Kamps & Bensing, 2009). These also allow the researcher to be flexible with regard to changing the questions asked and aspects of the study design in response to information. Tates (2009), furthermore illustrates that the spontaneity and stimulation of the group situation motivates a large number of creative responses and creates a group

dialogue and is thus useful for generating new ideas. The FGDs may be more fruitful in the early stages of a study or could be the primary source of data when rich textual data is required (Smithson, 2007). The sharing of opinions by participants can lead to the formation of new ideas amongst the different participants allowing them to reconsider their initial responses (Salkind, 2012).

The disadvantage often associated with the FGD method is that the discussions often inhibit the responses of participants as some were not able to freely express themselves because they were intimidated by the presence of other participants (Salkind, 2012). Rapport with participants was maintained to encourage everyone to express their views freely and participants were asked to keep the confidentiality of the group.

3.4. DATA ANALYSIS METHODS

According to Braun and Clarke (2006) inductive thematic content analysis focuses on the identification and classification of patterns or themes in qualitative data. The researcher used Clarke and Braun's (2014), model of thematic analysis to analyse the qualitative data:

- **Phase 1: Familiarisation with data**

The researcher familiarised herself with the data she collected from the police officers and Mankweng community members. This was achieved through transcribing and going through each script repeatedly to make sense out of them. The researcher gave close attention to non-verbal cues and the tone of the responses when questions were asked.

- **Phase 2: Generating codes**

The researcher initiated codes to identify a feature of the data (Semantic content or latent) that appeared interesting to the analyst, and referred to the most basic segment, or element, of the raw data or information that could be assessed in a meaningful way regarding the phenomenon. Coding allowed the researcher to simplify long and

complicated data and that helped the researcher to determine short yet meaningful segments of the participants' responses. The researcher identified key concepts from all participants to check the commonality of the responses for each question.

- **Phase 3: Identifying themes**

After different codes had been identified across the data set, this phase re-focused on the analysis process on the broader level of themes, rather than codes which involved sorting the different codes into potential themes. The researcher organised themes based on codes from the transcribed data.

- **Phase 4: Reviewing themes**

This phase involves a review of whether identified themes correlated with the codes and the entire collected data. The researcher reviewed the themes to ensure that they were in correspondence with the research aims and objectives.

- **Phase 5: Defining themes**

This phase entails the researcher defining and naming themes. In defining and naming themes, the following can be reported; the first theme was factors contributing to rape and, the second theme established whether there is an association between rape and risky behaviours.

- **Phase 6: Report Writing**

The researcher saw it was necessary to analyse the perspectives of community members on rape and to that end, this report will be produced.

3.5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Research ethics need to be observed whenever humans are used as study participants to ensure that their rights are protected and thus to ensure that their physical and mental integrity is protected (Polit & Beck, 2012). Ethics is concerned with respecting research

participants throughout a conducted study by using agreed standards. In this study, ethical considerations were guided by the Code of Ethics of the UL policies regarding research. The main aspects of ethics observed during data collection were study permissions, informed consent, honesty, privacy, respect for the rights of individuals, confidentiality and anonymity, beneficence and competence.

3.5.1 Study permissions

Permission to conduct the study was granted by the Faculty of Higher Degrees Committee (FHDC) and Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) of the UL.

3.5.2 Informed consent

Krogsrud- Miley, O'Melia and DuBois (2001) state that this ethical principle emphasises that subjects should give their consent to participate only after researchers have fully disclosed the purpose of the research, its entailment, and its potential effects or consequences. Informed consent includes information about the nature, extent, and duration of the participation requested, and the disclosure of the risks and benefits of participation in the research.

Motepe (2006) shares that “obtaining informed consent implies that all possible or adequate information on the goal of the investigation, the procedures that will be followed during the investigation, the possible advantages, disadvantages and dangers to which the participants may be exposed, as well as the credibility of the researcher, be rendered to potential subject or their legal representative”. In this study, the participants had to declare their participation by reading the Consent Form indicating the aim of the study, its objectives, the fact that participation was voluntary, and that the participants could withdraw from the study at any time should they feel the need to do so

3.5.3 Confidentiality and privacy

Because of the sensitivity of the issue of rape, the participants were assured of confidentiality. This was achieved through the storage of audio in a safe place so that no one except for the researcher and supervisor had access to these materials. The documents and data sources used were kept safe and no one except the researcher and supervisor had access to them. All participants were referred to by code names in all correspondence. On the other hand, participants were asked to respect the confidentiality of the study so that no information discussed would be divulged to any person other than the team. All participants were asked to sign the confidentiality binding form.

3.5.4 Harm to the participants

Monette, Sullivan and Jong (1994) indicate that people should never be exposed to situations that might cause serious or lasting harm. Harm to subjects can be physical or emotional, and emotional harm to participants is often more difficult to predict and to determine than physical discomfort (Motepe, 2006). The researcher ensured that the participants were not exposed to any harm. Participants were notified that in case they felt some questions sounded offensive, they could opt not to respond to such questions. The researcher was ready to refer them to a social worker and psychologists for professional intervention should it be found that harm was inflicted on them due to the nature of questions posed.

3.5.5 Confidentiality

Confidentiality refers to the agreement between persons that limit others' access to private information (Mboniswa, 2005). The researcher kept the information that was given by the participants and participants themselves, confidential and would not share with other people except for the supervisors.

3.5.6 Release or publication of the findings

According to Mboniswa (2005), the researcher must ensure that the investigation proceeds properly, and that no one is deceived by the findings. Researchers should be open with their results, allowing disinterested colleagues to vet the research and its implications. Mboniswa (2005) states that findings should be released in such a manner that utilisation by others is encouraged. After all, this is the ultimate goal of research studies. The research results of this study will be made available to the Mankweng community, and the UL through a report, and through the publication of articles, thus allowing the participants access to the final results.

3.5.7 Beneficence

According to Jahn (2011), beneficence is providing benefits in order for people to participate in the study. No one benefited in terms of payment, but participants were assured that their participation would benefit everyone as this study comes with ideas shared by community members themselves on contributory factors of rape. As a result, proper strategies would be devised to combat rape.

3.5.8 Respect for autonomy

According to Jahn (2011), respect for autonomy is a norm that obliges the researcher to respect the decisions of adults who have decision-making capacity. The researcher ensured that she held up to her moral rules and obligations. She told nothing but the truth about the research and what it entailed. The researcher understood why some people did not want to participate in the study and respected their privacy.

3.5.9 Ethical issues related to sampling

Although purposeful sampling was used, the researcher respected the ethical requirement whereby the criterion of sampling was based on the willingness of participants to participate in this study and emphasis was put on voluntary participation.

3.5.10 Questions and concerns

The researcher welcomed any questions and concerns regarding the study.

3.6. METHODS TO ENSURE TRUSTWORTHINESS

This is the degree of confidence that qualitative researchers have in their data which is assessed through the criteria of credibility, transferability, dependability, conformability, and authenticity (Polit & Beck, 2012).

3.6.1 Credibility

This refers to confidence in the truth of the data and the interpretation of it (Mudzana, 2016). Confidence should be in the truth of the findings for the particular participants and the context of the research. The researcher linked the research with the actual reality. The researcher made use of the correct sources that were used in the study. The researcher also ensured that all the information provided by the participants was included in the research.

3.6.2 Dependability

Dependability is the stability or reliability of data over time; this means that the findings of the research could be repeated if replicated with the same participants in the same

context (Polit & Beck, 2012). In the current study, this was achieved by documenting everything that happened during the study. The FGDs were used to collect data. Detailed note taking and audio taping were done. Audio tapes were transcribed, and cross checked with information captured on field notes.

3.6.3 Confirmability

According to Polit and Beck (2012), confirmability refers to objectivity which means the potential for congruence between two or more independent people about the data's accuracy, relevance and meaning. They furthermore state that, it strives to establish that the data represents the information participants provided and the interpretations of that data is not invented by the inquirer.

This was ensured by careful documentation of the research process and a decision trail which will be kept for one year before destroying it and this may be presented as evidence should the need arise. Member checking is done by confirming with participants if the conversations that were captured are what they wanted to report and to check if the tape recorder actually captured the conversation. Debriefing was done by sending the draft copies to the supervisor for comments and inquiry and an audit may also be done by the supervisor.

3.6.4 Transferability

Transferability refers to the extent to which findings can be transferred to or have applicability in other settings (Polit & Beck, 2012). Fouché and De Vos (2011) define transferability as transferring findings of the research from a specific situation or case to another. This was ensured by doing a comprehensive data collection. This was achieved through taking comprehensive field notes in addition to audio taping; ensuring that data saturation was reached throughout the study. Tape recorded information was listened to

and checked for audibility and completeness soon after the discussions were ended by the researcher.

3.7. SUMMARY

In this chapter, the research design, methodology, data analysis, ethical consideration and methods to ensure trustworthiness were discussed. The next chapter provides the research results and interpretations. The purpose of chapter four is to introduce and explain to the reader the findings of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH RESULTS, INTERPRETATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The employed methodology for this study was outlined in chapter three, while chapter two provided a literature review of the study and a theoretical framework relevant to the study and chapter one shared the general orientation of the whole study. This chapter will present the results, and interpret and discuss the collected data from the three FGDs. This study analysed the data using inductive content analysis.

4.2. STUDY RESULTS

This study has focused mainly on exploring the community's perceptions on contributing factors of rape in Mankweng selected areas. The gender distributions of the selected participants are shown in table 5, followed by how the data was transcribed to identify study themes. Furthermore, discussions of these themes were triangulated with the consulted literature studies and empirical findings of this study.

Table 5: Gender distribution of participants

Gender	Females	Males	Total
Mentz (FGDs 1)	5	5	10
Ga-Makanye (FGDs 2)	8	2	10
Ga-Thoka (FGDs 3)	3	7	10
Total	16	14	30

Source: Researcher's illustrations

4.2.1 Process followed for transcribing data

According to De Vos, Delport, Fouché and Strydom (2011), qualitative research is more about experiencing a specific topic or idea instead of finding objective, concrete or specific answers. Qualitative research focuses on culture, groups and individuals. Qualitative research is measured by interviews, FGDs, open-ended questionnaires, and direct and indirect observations. All this can make data more difficult to record and copy compared to quantitative data (Polit & Beck, 2012). The researcher was more focused on exploring the community's perceptions on factors contributing to rape. The researcher conducted and recorded FGDs (Refer to chapter three of this study). The researcher also captured and preserved the resulting data with an audio recording (Smartphone).

The FGDs conducted created important data, however, the data was unstructured and needed to be sorted and organised before the researcher could make sense of it. The researcher transcribed the data, that is, the researcher created a text-based version of the original audios recorded. This was done to help the researcher to make patterns or themes easier to find, and to make the data easier to analyse. It also helped the researcher to preserve the accuracy and integrity of the data and to focus on observation and participants instead of note-taking. After the researcher transcribed the data in a text format, the researcher read through the transcriptions to conceptualise and analyse the data to conduct an inductive analysis. From there, the researcher found it much easier to connect or link the data collected and write it down in the form of a study.

4.3. THE IDENTIFICATION OF STUDY THEMES

Based on the responses by participants of this study, the researcher has identified four themes, which will be discussed. These themes include; structural, psychological, sociocultural and economic factors. Explanations of these themes is in table 6. The researcher believes that the identification of themes is one of the most fundamental tasks in qualitative research. These are the features of participants' characterising community's

perceptions on rape that the researcher saw as relevant to the research aim and questions.

Table 6: Identified study themes

Study aim/objective	Categories	Sub-categories
Nature of rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CJS
Contributing factors to rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural Factors • Socio-Cultural Factors • Economic Factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles • Culture • Mistrust in the police officers • Secondary victimisation • Patriarchal society
Effects of rape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological Factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suicidal thoughts • Depression • Fear of being around men • Isolation

Source: Researcher's illustration (2020-2021)

From table 6, it can be deduced that a number of categories and subcategories arose from the findings to address the study aim and objectives. Rape is a type of sexual assault that usually involves sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual penetration that is carried out against an individual without that person's consent (Blondeel *et al.* 2018). This act is carried out by physical force or having sexual intercourse with someone who is intellectually disabled, unconscious or below the legal age of consent. These findings are from the three FGDs that formed be part of the study. Data was gathered from three one-hour to one-hour thirty minute focus groups conducted in February and March in each of the three selected areas in Mankweng: Mentz, Ga-Makanye and Ga-Thoka. Three FGDs were conducted in each area, with participants drawn from three generic areas in Mankweng:

- A formal township (Ga-Thoka, FGD 1).
- A rural area (Mentz, FGD 2).
- A rural area outside a formal township (Ga-Makanye, FGD 3).

A total of 30 participants took part in this discussion. The participants were recruited by purposive sampling and were approached in their homes and asked to participate in the study. Most were between the ages 19 and 30, and the eldest was in their early forties. A criterion for selecting participants was that they were 18 years and above and a second criterion was that they lived in the specified Mankweng areas as they would be able to relate to whatever is happening in those areas.

Of the 30 that participated, only a few were open to the topic and participated in the discussion on the nature of rape. Some of those that did not participate, reported that they were a bit shy to talk openly about rape but as we moved to the second discussion, they became more comfortable and started to engage. Apart from that, the discussion opened quite well, and the participants welcomed the researcher into their communities. The moderator of the FGDs was the researcher who is from the Mankweng area. Questions were asked in both English and Northern Sotho and the participants were at liberty to respond in whichever language they were comfortable with.

The researcher allowed the discussion to develop naturally, however, some participants dominated more than the others. The researcher received the warmest welcome from all participants from the different areas. The following questions were asked during the FGDs (The motivations for framing these question are given herewith):

- **What is the nature of rape in Mankweng?**

This question was intended to begin discussions on a positive note and get participants to think about rape in general in South Africa

- **What are the contributory factors of rape in Mankweng?**

The intention was for the participants to provide their viewpoints on the factors that they think could contribute to rape in their areas.

- **What effects does rape have on community members as a whole?**

This question was directed to participants to find out from them what effects they endure as direct or indirect victims of rape.

- **Are there current strategies or preventative measures put in place to prevent and effectively respond to rape? (Please elaborate on your answer)**

Strategies and preventative measures provide safety to ensure that rape is prevented from occurring and residents live in harmony away from potential rapists. This question was posed to find out from the residents of the selected Mankweng areas if there were any measures put in place to ensure that rape does not happen.

- **Are there any challenges that the Mankweng community faces in addressing rape in the area? (Please elaborate on your answer)**

Yes or No. This question was for community members to iron out all the challenges they have in addressing rape in their areas.

- **How is the relationship between the community, Community Police Forum and the local South African Police Service in combating rape in Mankweng?**

This question was to find out from the community if they had any relationship with the SAPS or not.

- **Comments you would like to make regarding rape**

This comment was intended to make participants comfortable and give whatever comment they had on the study, or ask any questions.

4.4. THE RESULTING STUDY FINDINGS

In this section, the researcher presents the primary findings (Discussion of the findings is done in a separate section based on the identified study themes in table 6). For the most part, the findings were similar across all FGDs, regardless of the area of residence.

4.4.1 Nature of rape

The researcher started asking the participants to discuss their own understanding of rape, that is the nature of rape. In order of prevalence, the nature of rape was described as follows:

- Unlawful sexual activity.
- Sexual intercourse against the will of the victim.
- Sexual assault involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration carried out against a person's will.

Examples of some of the things said, quoted verbatim:

“Rape is a physical force of penetration onto someone. It is so unlikely in the Mentz community to hear of a rape case. I am not saying it does not happen, but it is very rare to hear of it. I really wonder what reasons of those who have been raped be when they decide to not report the case”. (Ga-Thoka, A formal township, FGD 1)

This expressed views by the participants reads with paragraph 2.1 of chapter two of this study, when Blondeel *et al.* (2018) stated that rape is a type of sexual assault that usually involves sexual intercourse or any other form of sexual penetration that is carried out

against an individual without that person's consent. The penetration is not only limited to the vagina, but the vulva, anus or oral penetration using a penis or an object or other parts of the body. As this was said, one man from the group quickly stepped in to say:

"It does happen, a lot but because of this community people cannot even step up for themselves because of what people would say. We live in area where people are just failing dismally so to support each other. We cannot hold each other's hand and look out for each other. If someone comes forth to say she was rape, we are going to be quick to judge that person instead of giving her the support that she needs. Isn't it so?" **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD 3)**

This created a heated discussion amongst the participants. The participants also agreed amongst themselves that there are always reasons as why a person does not report a case, and not reporting it gives the perpetrator and others the power to do it again because the perpetrator is going unpunished. This expressed view by the participants reads with paragraph 2.2.3 of chapter two of this study, when Jewkes (2002) revealed that there are a number of factors that make women vulnerable or prone to rape. As the researcher asked the participants if they agreed with it, they agreed but further went on to say the following, verbatim:

"It is true that alcohol can contribute to rape, because it influences a lot of people's behavior. People would dance in an appropriate manner here in tavern that stimulate men and that results in them being raped. I do not blame women for being rape and taverns and clubs, but they also contribute to them being raped. If only it was possible, I would go to all ladies and ask them to dance and dress in way that will not result in them being raped". **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD 3)**

This expressed view by the participants reads with paragraph 2.5.2.7 of chapter two of this study, when Peacock (2013) revealed that displays of dangerous behaviors like consuming alcohol and interacting with strangers in public spaces late at night might also explain why individuals are victimised.

4.6.2 Contributing factors of rape

The researcher went on to find out from the participants what kind of challenges they face in addressing rape in their areas. The same number of participants was the same as the discussion moved from the first theme to the second one. Most participants engaged more in the second theme than the first one. The second theme discussed the possible contributing factors, namely: structural, socio-cultural and economic, as discussed below:

4.6.2.1 Structural Factors

In this study, structural factors have shown to be the biggest contributing factor towards rape. The main focus, according to residents of Mentz, Ga-Makanye and Ga-Thoka, was on the CJS. As indicated by the following verbatim expression, some of the selected participants indicated that they do not believe in the CJS as they feel like it is an entire joke to community and the country as a whole.

“How is it possible for a person to be accused of rape and be walking in the same streets with the victim the following day? We can start there before we go any further. How do we trust the system that favors the accused/ perpetrator more than the victim?”. (Mentz, A rural area, FGD 2)

Participants felt like it was not fair for all the attention to be diverted to the accused/ perpetrator instead of the victim. The others went further to mention that the CJS is so inclined to ‘criminals’ and the name says it all ‘The CJS’. They reported that there is almost

no justice for rape victims. One lady from the FGD 1, went on to provide an explanation of what had happened to one of her closest friends, quoted verbatim:

“She went to the police station to report a rape case as she believed that she would get all the help she needs. Instead when she got there, the police officers made a deal with her that when they get to the accused, she should demand a certain amount of money in order for her to not report the case. The two police officers reassured her that they will pressurise and ensure that the accused pays up that amount so that they can split it amongst the three of them (deep sigh). Indeed, she got there and demanded that amount of money and with the threats from the police officers, the accused paid the money. After splitting the money, one of the police officers asked the lady out and that is how they ended up being an item even though he has a family. How many rape cases go unreported because of such things?” (The participant said all this with teary eyes) (Ga-Thoka, A formal township, FGD 1)

While other participants reported how the CJS was a joke, some spoke of how they were victimised a second time when they decided to go and report cases.

Verbatim expression:

“I remember how I got mugged and went straight to the police station in December. When I got to the station, there was a lady with a similar case to mine. I was so amused by how I got a different treatment from hers and kept on myself how that was possible. She got all the attention and they even took her to the back offices in order for her case to be assigned to a specific police officer. I was asked by the other officer, how it is that I got mugged when I was a man, I should fight back and continued having her glass of cold-drink. So, the question is if a case of theft is being handled in that manner how about rape? Should men even bother reporting it?” (Ga-Thoka, A formal township, FGD 1)

These expressed views by the participants read with paragraph 2.1 of chapter two of this study, when Mudzana (2016) revealed that rape is a serious crime, but the CJS seems to be failing rape victims as few cases are reported and only a limited number of prosecutions and convictions are made. The participants repeatedly showed that too often the victims have been the "forgotten person" in the CJS.

4.6.2.2 Socio-cultural Factors

Sexual assault such as rape is a major issue that affects women in the world. It occurs within homes, schools, workplaces and even churches. As chapter two covered the scope or nature of rape, it has also shown that gender and culture play a significant role in our lives and has also shown to be an emerging factor that contributes to rape. It has been embedded within culture that women are lesser than men and viewed as inferior. It has also been normalised that women should bear the responsibility and blame themselves for their assault rather than the attacker.

The participants agreed with each other and said, quoted verbatim:

“Culture has the power to shape us on who we become in the future. If you live in a culture where a man is the only one seen as a superior being who provides for the family and sets rules in the family, it is more likely that female children will grow to give their boyfriends/ husbands power over them and male children are more likely to follow their father’s footsteps. There are greater chances for such families to even be abused and not even be aware of the abuse because they grew in an environment whereby women were required to be submissive to men”. **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD3)**

Paragraph 2.3.2 and 2.3.5 of this study respectively confirm this finding as stated by Oshiname *et al.* (2013) by indicating that rape continues to prevail and yet go unreported because of the cultures that people come from. They further state that it is a problem that

is under-recognised due to the tacit cultural normalisation of sexual coercion in intimate relationships. This is what participants had to say, quoted verbatim example:

“It is sad that women have to settle in relationship where they are sexually abused simply because they do not have any means to provide for their needs, and so they depend on their partners for such. I want to believe that there is a certain percentage of women who get raped daily, and they will not come forth to report it because they are provided by their partners. How will they survive if they send ‘the provider’ to prison? It is an ongoing thing for as long as there is a high rate of unemployment in our country”. **(Mentz, A rural area, FGD 2)**

Paragraph 2.2.3 of chapter two of this study confirms these findings as stated by Jewkes (2002) by indicating that poverty and unemployment makes most black females settle in unwanted relationships because of the money that they are given by their unwanted partners. There are also some cultures that allow a girl-child to be sold to older men for financial benefit against the will of the child.

In support of the given submission, one of the participants went on to say, quoted verbatim:

“I do not think that some women are aware that they experience rape because of how they were brought up. I always knew in my upbringing that there is a saying that goes by “le ge mosadi a kwata, ga a kwate ka mmele’ which is translated to ‘even if a woman gets mad at her husband, her body is still her husband’s’. So we are also brought up in a cultures that allow for such and I think this is also one of the factor that might contribute to rape in deeply rooted cultured societies”. **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD 3)**

These expressed views by the participants also read with paragraph 2.2.2 of chapter two of this study, when Van Decraen *et al.* (2012) reveal that the family would arrange a

marriage for a girl-child because they want the husband to financially support both the girl-child who is the 'wife' and the family. A number of participants reported that because of these socio-cultural factors, some people are not even aware that they are sexually victimised due to how they were raised in their families and societies. Participants strongly felt that they still live in a patriarchal society whereby men still lead and claim all the power in the households.

4.6.2.3 Economical factors

Some participants do think that men sexually abuse men because they believe that after paying the dowry, a man has full ownership of the woman. Women also tend to overlook this because they might be from the rooted cultured families that hold of the same belief. This is what one participant with support of others had to say, quoted verbatim:

“Marriages and relationships are supposed to be a beautiful thing whereby two people come together for the purpose of love. We were taught from a young age that when a man pays dowry (Lobola) for a woman, the man has full ownership over that woman, and I think this is what brings about high rates of rape”. **(A formal township, Ga-Thoka, FGD1)**

According to the participants, economic factors do not differ much from socio-cultural factors because they are mainly based on superiority and chattel property. Paragraph 2.2.2 of chapter two of this study confirms these findings as stated by Pemmegger and Godehart (2007) by indicating that poverty and unemployment are one of the factors amongst others that have been shown to expose females to socio-economic vulnerability, such as engaging in transactional sex. While individuals engaging in transactional sex end up getting raped and are afraid to seek help, others are forced into marriages where the man will be able to support the girl-child and her family as well.

4.6.3 The effects of rape

Rape is a sensitive issue and can happen to anyone. In as much as it can happen to persons of any age, it holds the same effects for everyone. Below are the effects that participants agreed on and discussed:

4.6.3.1 Discussions of psychological factors

The researcher asked participants to outline the effects of rape that they could think of that a victim of rape could endure. The effects mentioned are as follows:

- Suicidal thoughts
- Depression
- Fear of being around men
- Isolation
- Flashbacks
- Anger and guilt
- Eating disorders
- Sleeping disorders

Examples of some of the things said, quoted verbatim:

“Victims of rape would usually socially withdraw themselves and keep themselves in a place where they would be alone or not be seen by other people, they isolate themselves. They distance themselves from almost everything or anything that used to excite them. They would rather lock themselves up in a room where they

would want to process all that transpired on the event of getting raped, and by so doing, some may start blaming themselves asking themselves questions such as ‘Why did I go to that particular place?’ and ‘Why was I even wearing like that?’. This blaming game then turn into guilt and then anger develops. A person would be so mad at themselves and would want to hurt themselves to feel the pain. Others would use razor blades to cut themselves in order to feel that pain. This then leads to a person becoming a danger to herself, where they will later be diagnosed with a mental disorder, such as depression. Sleeping and eating disorders arise for some of the victims. While some people would binge on food, others would starve themselves and while some suffer from proper sleep due to flashbacks some would rather sleep themselves from morning to night”. **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD 3)**

Paragraph 2.4.1.2 of chapter two of this study confirms these findings as stated by Burke (2019) by indicating that victims of rape do experience symptoms such as; feelings of worthlessness, social isolation, resorting to substance abuse and persistent sadness and crying. These expressed views by the participants also read with paragraph 2.4.1.3 of chapter two of this study, when Cukrowicz and Poindexter (2014) reveal that suicide is a significant concern for clients experiencing major depression disorder due to rape. Participants also revealed how it would not be easy to have a normal life after being raped and how the community does not make it any easier for the victim to be in the community.

Here are some of the things that the participants said, quoted verbatim:

“It can never be easy to live a normal life after a rape incident. I do not think it is that simple. There would be some changes like not going out anymore, one would always want to be indoors because of shame and stigmatisation. The community also does not make it easy for victims to live past their incidents”. **(Ga-Thoka, A formal township, FGD 1)**

Paragraph 2.4 of chapter two of this study confirms this finding as stated by Oshiname *et al.* (2013) by indicating that rape is one of the most brutalising physical and social forms of violence against women and is more common in women than in men. They have also revealed in their study that most of the female undergraduates are more prone to date rape. They, furthermore, state that victims are afraid of the stigmatisation if they come out that they were raped. Victims often become the laughing stock of the society and to some certain extent, are blamed for the incident. This brings about shame, embarrassment and feelings of guilt for the victim.

4.6.4 Strategies or preventative measures put in place to prevent and respond to rape

The researcher asked this question to determine if there were any strategies or preventative measures in place to prevent rape. The opening comment from **Mentz, A rural area, FGD 2** was as follows:

“There should be preventative measures in place but we have nothing here. There are no strategies or preventative measures put in tact to prevent rape from occurring. We are not safe at all.” (Mentz. A rural area, FGD 2)

This comment led the participants to share cautiously optimistic support for the view that there were no preventative measures in place to prevent rape from occurring. Paragraph 2.5 of chapter two of this study, points out the preventative measures whereby Daruwalla *et.al* (2019) revealed that in each communities there should at least be group education involving women, men and adolescents that aims to educate people on rape and actions that can be taken to prevent rape from occurring.

The participants agree that there should be measures put in place, as they were ineffective at the time of conducting this study. There are programmes or campaigns

established to even respond to rape. According to the community's viewpoints, the reasons for inefficient measures were demarcated to the following factor:

- Corruption

Corruption being one of the most unwanted behaviours that the country is fighting against, the participants felt like it was being conducted by those in power or occupying higher positions in their communities. Participants reported that they were deprived services that could better their lives for private gains. This is what they had to say, in verbatim:

“To be honest, we vote for these people but after getting our votes, they just do not care about us. The people that occupy higher positions are greedy. There is surely money allocated for installing street lights and have other preventative measures put in place, but no. They will not do those things because they are greedy and want all money to themselves. They are corrupt”. **(Ga-Makanye, A rural area outside a formal township, FGD3)**

Paragraph 2.5 of chapter two of this study confirm these findings as stated by Faull (2011) by indicating that, there would be strong preventative measures and programmes and campaigns that respond to rape only if the police officers had good relationship with the community members, were not rude and were not corrupt either.

4.6.5 The relationship between the community, Community Police Forum and the local South African Police Service in combating rape

When asked if they had any relationship with the SAPS, all groups (FGD1, FGD2 and FGD3) responded ‘No.’ The most prevalent negative perception concerned the service, or lack of service, provided by the police, both the speed and the manner in which police responded to complaints, and how they engaged with people when they arrived. There were negative perceptions regarding the local SAPS members behaviour, namely:

- Police are lazy.
- Police are willing to arrest people in any policing area, but they only assist complainants in their own precinct.
- Police officers are rude and avoid helping clients.
- Police complain of not having vehicles as a way of not responding.
- Police, particularly younger police members, are disrespectful of people and arrogant in their behaviour.
- Complainants often have to follow up their cases and do police work themselves.

Examples of some of the things said, quoted verbatim:

“The police officers want us to beg them for doing their job. They are the ones that need to ensure that we are safe at all times. I am sure that if I as a man calls and report an incident, they will not even come. Instead they will tell me to come to the station. What if I am hurt and cannot walk? No. That needs to come to an end”.

(Ga-Thoka, formal township, FGD 1)

“How does one start reporting a case to someone who is rude and shouting? Some things are private. Cannot I be taken to a separate room and explain my incident and not in front of other officers and other people who are at the station for their own reasons?”. **(Mentz, A rural area, FGD 2)**

These expressed views by the participants read with paragraph 2.5 of chapter two of this study, when Faull (2011) reveals that to have effective measures put in place the community has to have a good relationship with the SAPS, the police officers should be competent, friendly and approachable, well resourced, educated and trained and should not be corrupt and lazy. The participants agree with the above statement, but

unfortunately the police officials are doing otherwise thus resulting in poor or no relationship with the community. This then results in poor or no response to rape in the selected Mankweng areas.

4.6.6 Comments you would like to make regarding rape

This is what participants had to say:

“We are so grateful to be part of this study, as this is one of the topics that unsettles a lot of people and need to be talked about. It is a fascinating topic and we are thankful that this study came to us the community members because victims as well as the perpetrators come from the very same communities”. **(Mentz, A rural area, FGD 2)**

“It is so unlikely that such studies be brought down to community level. There has never, if I can remember correctly, any person who came here and asked us about how we view rape and yet it is something that happens to us and our children. We no longer feel safe even in our very own communities, not to mention churches. We thought those were our safeguards, but surprisingly, pastors also rape in the house of the Lord”. **(Ga-Thoka, A formal township, FGD 1)**

Appendix B of this study, which is the interview schedule guide included that whoever had any comment about the study may feel free to do so. It intended to allow any comments about the study to be brought forth, whether good or bad, as they would encourage the researcher to do better and the next researcher who is interested in a similar study to address them.

Overall, the researcher thanked everyone for being part of the study as they brought forth important information that the researcher needed. The participants were able to respond

to all the questions and enlighten the researcher on some matters that the researcher was not aware of.

4.7. SUMMARY

This chapter has sought to detail the perceptions of community members on rape in their areas. The ordinary citizens who participated in this study revealed that there are factors that they are aware of that may contribute to rape and that in turn has a huge negative impact on them. They also disclosed that there is absolutely no relationship amongst the community members, CPF and SAPS. In some areas the CPF has dissolved because they did not receive any form of support from the SAPS. Participants also agreed amongst themselves that there were are no preventative measure put in place to stop rape from occurring in their communities. The next chapter will provide the summary, recommendations, limitations and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS, LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter five of this study focuses on the results obtained from the data collected and the interpretation of these results with reference to the previous studies conducted. In this chapter, the researcher will summarise the findings obtained and draw a conclusion from these findings. Recommendations and limitations of this study will also be discussed in this chapter.

5.2. STUDY SUMMARY

Research findings have shown that there are a number of factors that contribute to rape in Mankweng. The factors are grouped into themes which are; structural, psychological, socio-cultural and economic factors. These factors are connected to each other. The research findings were presented in the form of a table in the previous chapter and addressed the aim and objectives of the study. The categories and sub-categories also addressed the themes identified by the researcher. The categories identified under the first aim, which is the nature of rape, was violence against women and the subcategory was the CJS.

The first objective, which is the possible contributory factors of rape, was addressed by the following categories and sub-categories respectively: Socio-cultural, structural and economic factors. The other objective, which is the effects of rape, was addressed by the category; psychological factors that also explained the effects that an individual endures. These included suicidal thoughts, depression, fear of being around men and isolation.

5.2.1 Structural factors

Most participants in the study felt that CJS is failing victims of rape by not being able to deliver a justice system that is legal and fair. The participants reported that they had also lost trust in the CJS, hence they no longer had the urge to report cases of rape. They also mentioned that even if they report a rape case, there are greater chances that the accused will not be caught, does not stay long in prison or will not even make it to trial. The communities also reported that they fear that even if they support the victim, the accused can will get out on bail and threaten their lives. The other participants also reported that rape awareness programmes are scarce in their communities. It is only a few people that have knowledge of the procedures they have to undergo after a rape incident. It is now a challenge for those that do not have this knowledge, so they end up not reporting the incident.

5.2.2 Psychological factors

Most of the participants' responses revealed that rape does not only cause physical harm to a person but can also result in emotional distress. Participants' reported that the victims of rape that took the incidence further to get justice, ended up feeling guilty for acting on it because they are stigmatised. They are labelled as "*ba go rapiwa*" translated as "someone who has been raped". Victims end up feeling ashamed, embarrassed and start developing suicidal thoughts.

5.2.3 Socio-cultural factors

From the participants' responses, it was detected that the desire to report a rape incident is largely shaped by the society. These people stay in harmony with community and share certain cultural values. While participants stated the reasons for not reporting rape cases, which included the stigma attached to rape in the communities, others indicated that

victims are discouraged from reporting the incident as this will to drag their name through the mud.

5.2.4 Economic factors

Some have reported that victims also feel discouraged to report a rape incident because the accused is family, which may be a father, uncle, or a relative. Victims are discouraged mostly when the accused is a breadwinner, someone who is able to provide for the family's needs. In some cases, victims are also threatened by family members that, should the victim report the accused, the victim will have to step in and support the whole family.

Some women, who are not able to support themselves financially, are forced to sleep with men in exchange for money. This results in them being vulnerable to rape. Some may want to report such cases, but the police refuse to open cases because they believe that they are doing it just to spite the other person.

5.2.5 The relationship between the community, Community Police Forum and the local South African Police Service in combating rape

One of the fundamental keys to successful law enforcement is to have a good relationship between the community, CPF and SAPS. Participants reported that although their community is one of the nicest places to live in, they are unable to assist in preventing crime because there is no relationship between the community, the CPF and SAPS. They mentioned that this is because of the laziness and rudeness of the police officials. They reported that police complain about not having any cars available at the station and as a result they will not respond to reported incidents or will arrive at the place of the incident hours later. They also complained about the level of disrespect police display which frightens the community members away from coming forth and asking to work with them in combatting crime in their areas.

5.3. STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS ON STUDY AIM AND OBJECTIVES

In analysing the findings of this study, several recommendations addressing the aim and objectives of the study are listed below.

5.3.1 Recommendations on the nature of rape

This study provided a realisation that most of the people living in the selected Mankweng areas were not knowledgeable about rape or were rather ignorant about any information pertaining to rape. They are embarrassed to talk openly about rape and the researcher saw it fit to have the following recommendations to address the nature of rape.

5.3.1.1 Empowerment of women

Government and non-governmental programmes should aim at promoting both the social and economic empowerment of young women such as financing their projects to encourage them to make money for themselves and not depend on anyone for money. Promoting gender equality of women may also be effective in reducing rape.

5.3.1.2 Peer education

Modifying young people's behavior and thoughts can be an early prevention of rape in later years of their lives. Awareness and campaign programmes should be implemented at schools on a regular basis. These campaigns and programmes should educate young people on rape and what constitutes rape. Young people should be taught about the different types of rapes that exist and all the behaviors that constitute sexual harassment. From the findings, the researcher found that a lot of boys in the Mankweng area would force themselves on girls because they think that the girl is playing "hard to get", hence

the researcher recommends that youth should know the type of behavior that constitutes sexual harassment as this could lead to rape.

5.3.2 Recommendations on the possible contributing factors of rape

5.3.2.1 Awareness programmes and campaigns

While conducting this study; the researcher saw that rape is a very difficult topic to address due to the multitude of myths and misinformation in the communities about the topic. Some people believe that women indirectly ask to be raped because of how they behave or dress. The researcher recommends that there be programmes and campaigns put in place and hosted every month to educate the community members on the topic of rape and what it entails. The community members should be enlightened on the possible factors contributing to rape and the effects of rape, both on the individual and the community.

5.4.3 Recommendations of the effects of rape

5.4.3.1 Training professionals that deal with rape

Training should be provided in the field of policing to professionals in the medical field on how to deal with rape victims. Workshops should be provided for these professionals to better understand the spectrum of rape. The workshops should also include reinforcement of behavior, whereby they should consider being non-judgmental, supportive, friendly towards the rape victims and their families, as well as their communities.

5.4.4 Recommendations on preventative measures put in place to prevent and respond to rape

5.4.4.1 Create a culture of understanding rape

It was derived from conducting this study that there are no measures put in place to prevent or even respond to rape in the areas where the data was collected. The researcher recommends that there be a culture of broadening our understanding on rape. This can be done by hosting campaigns and programmes to educate the residents of these selected areas and educating the youth about rape. The CPF should form against all odds and the police officials should avail themselves to work hand-in-hand with the CPF to have effective patrols and protect the communities. The researcher also recommends that in order to respond to rape after it has already happened, counsellors, psychologists and therapists should be allocated to the communities to help the victims of rape.

5.5. STUDY LIMITATIONS

According to Price and Murnan (2004), the limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from your research. The researcher discusses the constraints encountered on generalisability on conducting research below. This includes gathering literature for the study, selecting participants, collecting data, analysing data and compiling a full dissertation. These are basically the unanticipated challenges that emerged during the study.

- **Financial constraints and travelling distances:** The researcher had selected three areas to collect data from. These studies are a few kilometres apart from each other and away from the researcher's home. The researcher had to pay for taxi fare to the selected areas.

- **Geographical demarcation of this study:** Another limitation is that this is a qualitative study and the sample is restricted to people residing in selected Mankweng areas. The study focused on selected Mankweng areas, yet there is a possibility that another same study will yield different results in another township. Thus, the findings of this study are not generalisable to the whole country of South Africa.
- **Lack of previous research studies on the topic:** Although the researcher managed to gather literature relating to the study, there were no studies with the same topic as that of the researcher, hence the researcher had to develop an entirely new research typology. This is one of the constraints that the researcher encountered.
- **Language usage:** A limitation is that the study was limited to participants who had volunteered and spoke English and Northern Sotho only. The researcher chose English because it is the main medium of communication and Northern Sotho because it is the most spoken language in the Mankweng district. Non-English and Non-Northern Sotho speaking people and those that did not volunteer did not have the chance to participate in the study, yet they are capable of providing useful information, different to those who participated.
- **Refusal by some community members to participate in the study:** There were some members of the selected Mankweng areas who refused to participate in the study as they felt the need to be paid for their time. Unfortunately, the researcher has to allow them to exclude themselves as there was no monetary benefits for taking part in the study.
- **Time constraints:** The researcher had to speed up the process of conducting research because of the maximum period of time put in place by the institution to complete the Maters programme.
- **Qualitative study:** Because this was a qualitative study the data was not generalisable as the results are only relevant to a small group of the population.

5.6. STUDY CONCLUSIONS

This study focused on exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities. This was done with a hope to assist in filling the existing gap in the literature on community perceptions regarding the causes, impact and effects, views and challenges of rape. Findings of this study will provide a substantial contribution to human knowledge. In addition, findings can be used to amend several existing laws and policies relating to sexual offences, where perceptions of community members will be taken into consideration when implementing such laws and policies.

Through this study, the CJS can also improve by doing thorough investigations of rape and ensuring that perpetrators face the full force of the law and victims get justice. By this study, the country legislative can also improve and make amendments to laws by strengthening the existing rape laws and policies and also implementing laws and policies that victims can benefit from. This study further recommends the cooperation and relation between LEAs and communities in fighting rape as well as in assisting victims of rape.

Health practitioners and the local SAPS officials can benefit from this study by understanding where the victims come from and understanding the spectrum of rape. By this, they will be able to create an environment of safety and prevent secondary victimisation, such as judging the victim. This study can also contribute to the educational system. The existing curriculum on sexual education can be strengthened from this study to build the knowledge base on rape. Educators can learn more about rape and find a better approach to deal with the learners or students who have been raped.

5.7. FURTHER RESEARCH

There have certainly been sustained research studies conducted on sexual assault and rape. These studies focus solely on victims and offenders. They, however have not covered the investigation of community perceptions on contributing factors of rape. The researcher recommends that further research be done on the community's perceptions

on the contributing factors of rape. The researcher also recommends that the model used in this study be expanded and be related to other topics.

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APPENDIX A: INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Dear Participant

I am Sekwaila Mamabolo, a Master's student from the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Limpopo (UL). In order to complete this degree, I am conducting a research study entitled "Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities".

The main aim of the study is to explore the viewpoints of community members on contributing factors of rape in selected Mankweng communities.

Your co-operation in this study will assist me in reaching my aim. Furthermore, the knowledge and information gained will help me make recommendations about dealing with contributing factors to rape in Mankweng area. It will also help to inform relevant programmes needed in rape prevention at residential premises. To gather the information needed for the research, the researcher would like to analyse perspectives of community members on contributing factors to rape in the Mankweng area.

Please note that:

- Your confidentiality is guaranteed as your input(s) will not be attributed to you in person, but reported only as a population member opinion.
- The discussion may last for about an hour and thirty minutes.
- Any information given by you cannot be used against you, and the collected data will be used for purposes of this research only.
- Data will be stored in secure storage and destroyed after 5 years.
- You have a choice to participate, not participate or stop participating in the research. You will not be penalised for taking such an action.

- Your involvement is purely for academic purposes only and there are no financial benefits involved.
- If you are willing to be interviewed, please indicate (by ticking as applicable) whether or not you are willing to allow the discussion to be recorded by means of the following equipment:

Audio equipment / Voice record (Mark with X)

Willing	Not willing
---------	-------------

I can be contacted at: 076 191 5346 / sekwillanaum7@gmail.com

Should you require further clarity you can contact my supervisor Ms K. Lekgau and co-supervisor Prof Dr W. Maluleke on the following email addresses: khomotjo.lekgau@ul.ac.za or witness.maluleke@ul.ac.za

DECLARATION

I..... (Full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of this study and I consent to participating in this study.

I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire.

SIGNITURE OF PARTICIPANT DATE

.....

APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE GUIDE

1. In your opinion, what is the nature of rape in Mankweng?
2. What are the contributory factors of rape in Mankweng?
3. What effects does rape have on community members as a whole?
4. Are there current strategies or preventative measures put in place to prevent rape from occurring? (Please elaborate on your answer)
5. Are there any preventative measures put in place to effectively respond to rape in Mankweng?
6. Are there any challenges that the Mankweng community faces in addressing rape in the area? (Please elaborate on your answer)
7. How is the relationship between the community, Community Police Forum (CPF) and the local SAPS in combating rape in Mankweng?
8. Are there other comments you would like to make regarding rape in Mankweng area?

SETLALELETŠI B1: HLATHO YA LENANEO POTŠIŠO LA POLEDIŠANO

1. Go ya ka kgopolo ya gago, maemo goba tlhago ya go kata/go phaya thetho ka kgang mo Mankweng a bjwang?
2. Ekaba ke mabaka afe afelago a tliša/ hlola mokgwa wa go kata/go phaya thetho ka kgang mo Makweng?
3. E kaba go phaya thetho ka kgang/ go kata go tliša ditlamorago tša mohuta mang setšhabeng ka kakaretšo?
4. Ekaba gona le maano goba matsapa a thibelo ao a beakantšwego go ka leka go thibela go hlaga ga bosenyi bjwa go phayathetho ka kgang goba go kata? (Hlatholla karabo ya gago ka botlalo / tlaleletša karabo ya gago)
5. Ekaba gona le maano a tšhireletšo ago šoma gabotse ao a beakantšwego ele go leka araba pitšo ya bosenyi bjwa go phaya thetho ka kgang/ go kata?
6. Ekaba gona le ditlhotlo tšeo elego gore setšhaba sa Mankweng se kopana le tšona ge se leka go rarollana le taba ya go kata/ go phaya thetho ka kgang mo nageng ya bona? (Hlatholla karabo ya gago ka botlalo/ tlaleletša karabo ya gago)
7. E kaba kamano/tswalano e bjwang magareng ga setšhaba, lekgotla motse la sephodisa (CPF) le maphodisa a selegae mabapi le go lwantšha taba ya go kata/ go phaya thetho ka kgang?
8. Ekaba gona le seo oka ratago go oketša/tlaleletša ka sona mabapi le taba ya go kata/ phaya thetho ka kgang mo Mankweng?

**APPENDIX C: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE: FACULTY OF HIGHER
DEGREE COMMITTEE**



**University of Limpopo
Faculty of Humanities
Executive Dean**

Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 4895, Fax: (015) 268 3425, Email: Satsope.maoto@ul.ac.za

DATE: 16 October 2020

NAME OF STUDENT: MAMABOLO, SN
STUDENT NUMBER: [201600995]
DEPARTMENT: MA - Criminology
SCHOOL: Social Sciences

Dear Student
FACULTY APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL (PROPOSAL NO. FHDC2020/9/18)

I have pleasure in informing you that your MA proposal served at the Faculty Higher Degrees Meeting on 25 September 2020 and your title was approved as follows:

TITLE: EXPLORING THE PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO RAPE IN SELECTED MANKWENG COMMUNITIES

Note the following:

Ethical Clearance	Tick One
In principle the study requires no ethical clearance, but will need a TREC permission letter before proceeding with the study	
Requires ethical clearance (Human) (TREC) (apply online) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	✓
Requires ethical clearance (Animal) (AREC) Proceed with the study only after receipt of ethical clearance certificate	

Yours faithfully

Prof RS Maoto,
Executive Dean: Faculty of Humanities
Director: Prof SL Sithole
Supervisor: Ms K Lekgau
Co-supervisor: Dr W Maluleke

APPENDIX D: ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE: TURLOOP RESEACRH
ETHICS COMMITTEE



University of Limpopo
Department of Research Administration and Development
Private Bag X1106, Sovenga, 0727, South Africa
Tel: (015) 268 3935, Fax: (015) 268 2306, Email:
makoetja.ramusi@ul.ac.za

TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE
ETHICS CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

MEETING: 17 February 2021

PROJECT NUMBER: TREC/07/2021: PG

PROJECT:

Title: Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities.
Researcher: SN Mamabolo
Supervisor: Ms K Lekgau
Co-Supervisor/s: Dr W Maluleke
School: Social Sciences
Degree: Master of Arts in Criminology

PROF P MASOKO

CHAIRPERSON: TURFLOOP RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

The Turfloop Research Ethics Committee (TREC) is registered with the National Health Research Ethics Council, Registration Number: REC-0310111-031

Note:

- i) This Ethics Clearance Certificate will be valid for one (1) year, as from the abovementioned date. Application for annual renewal (or annual review) need to be received by TREC one month before lapse of this period.
- ii) Should any departure be contemplated from the research procedure as approved, the researcher(s) must re-submit the protocol to the committee, together with the Application for Amendment form.
- iii) PLEASE QUOTE THE PROTOCOL NUMBER IN ALL ENQUIRIES.

Finding solutions for Africa

APPENDIX E: APPROVAL LETTER OF THE SELECTED COMMUNITIES



Office of the Ward Councillor

Enquiries: Skosana K.M

083 2773 833

10 June 2021

To Whom It May Concern

CONFIRMATION LETTER

I, Councillor Skosana K.M of Ward 26, confirm and acknowledge that Mamabolo S.N is a researcher and has been given permission to conduct a research in Mankweng Ward 26. The research title is Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities.

Hoping you find everything in order.

Yours in cooperative governance.

Cllr Skosana K.M

Ward 26 Councillor



Office of the Ward Committee

Enquiries: MABELLA B

081 746 0647

02 June 2021

To Whom It May Concern

CONFIRMATION LETTER

I, Ward committee of Ga-Thoka village, confirm that Mamabolo S.N conduct a research in Mankweng area (Ga- Thoka). The research title is “Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities”.

Hoping you find everything in order.

Yours in cooperative governance.

.....

Ward Committee Mabetla B



Office of the Ward Councillor

Enquiries: Sekgobela R

082 0552 247

31 July 2021

To Whom It May Concern

CONFIRMATION LETTER

I, Councillor Sekgobela R of Ward 28, confirm and acknowledge that Mamabolo S.N is a researcher and has been given permission to conduct a research in Mankweng Ward 28 (Mentz). The research title is Exploring the perceptions of community members on contributing factors to rape in selected Mankweng communities.

Hoping you find everything in order.

Yours in cooperative governance.

.....
Cllr Sekgobela R

Ward 28 Councillor

APPENDIX F: EDITOR'S LETTER

Kim N Smit Editorial Services



Declaration of Professional Editing

4 October 2021

This letter serves to confirm that Mamabolo Sekwaila Naum submitted a dissertation to myself for editing. The dissertation is entitled, '**EXPLORING THE PERCEPTIONS OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS ON CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO RAPE IN SELECTED MANKWENG COMMUNITIES**'.

The following aspects were edited:

- Spelling
- Grammar
- Consistency of layout
- Sentence structure
- Logical sequencing
- References (Reference checking involves proofreading and perhaps some editing with regards to the simple formatting of the references into the referencing style required i.e. changing the order of the elements - author, date, title, series, place, publisher, journal, volume, issue, pagination etc.)

My involvement was restricted to language use and spelling, completeness and consistency, referencing style (in-text), and formatting of headings and captions. I did no structural re-writing of the content and did not influence the academic content in any way. The content and formatting of the final document submitted for examination remains the responsibility of the student.

Should you have any further queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,

Kim Smit

● Tel: +27 (0)78 493 6554

● Email: kimnsmit@gmail.com

Member of the Freelance panel for the University of South Africa

Member of the Freelance panel for the University of Pretoria

Open Rubric

APPENDIX G: TURNITIN REPORT

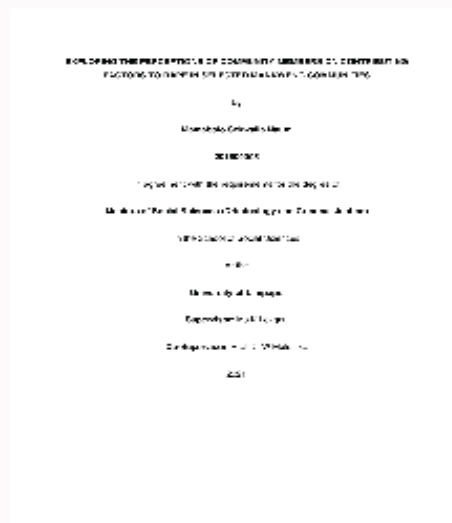


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