Archaeological Thinking to Violence Based on Gender and Domestic Violence During Covid-19

Ezequiel Silver Njirazafa
Universidade Púnguè Extensão De Tete

Abstract:

This article, with the theme archaeological thinking to violence based on gender and domestic violence during covid-19, intends to reflect on the numerous gender and domestic violence women, girls, men and boys encounter in their lives beginning from young to old. However, the research took place in the tree provinces namely: Tete, Manica and Sofala. For the research, we started with the assumptions that women are likely to violence, but in the study, we found out that men are also involved in violence and therefore, we termed as gender and domestic violence. Other researchers to which they did not covered all the aspects in gender and domestic violence; it is at this point we take a continuation of the work. As a method, we used bibliographic review techniques. Results confirm the idea that gender and domestic violence are increasing in Mozambique among women and men.

Keywords: domestic, Equality, gender violence, intimate, socialization

I. INTRODUCTION

A number of factors contributes to gender violation and domestic violations. The two terms remains familiar in afflictions. However, gender violation can happen at any place such as at working place while domestic violation happens at home. Gender refers to both male and female physical outlook. The novelty incoming Covid -19 has brought several psychological constraints such as Stress, murder, suicides, loss of income and isolation all can exacerbate the risk of *violence* at home. Gender-based violence can be in the form of Child marriage, Physical punishment, Honour killings, and female genital mutilation, trafficking for sex or slavery, intimate partner violence, sexual hassment and emotional or psychological violence and forced abortion and forced sterilization. Other cultural factors include gender stereotypes and prejudice, normative expectations of femininity and masculinity, the socialization of gender, an understanding of the family sphere as private and under male authority, and a general acceptance of violence as part of the public sphere (e.g. street sexual harassment. Harmful Gender Norms, Gender stereotypes and are often used to justify violence against women. Hunger, just as empowering women can help eliminate hunger, food scarcity also leads to increased gender-based violence such as War and conflict.

Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and even death. The Special Law on Gender Based Violence (Law 84/VII/11) defines violence against women as a symptom of unequal power relations and a mechanism to control women. Protecting women by improving laws and policies and raising awareness of women's rights; providing redress by strengthening institutional responses to gender-based violence; and raising the cost to men of engaging in gender-based violence by establishing or increasing criminal sanctions and mandating. Gender-based violence (GBV) is violence that is directed at an individual based on his or her biological sex OR gender identity. It includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and psychological abuse, threats, coercion, and economic or educational deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life.

II. THEORICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW

In reality, some or many forms of violence can be present at the same time, particularly in abusive relationships**.** All forms can occur both in the private sphere (in families and intimate relationships) and in the public sphere, committed by (unknown) individuals in public space, or by organizations**,** institutions and states. The Government of Mozambique, the European Union and the United Nations approved the 2020 Annual Work Plan of the EU-funded Spotlight Initiative to end violence and harmful practices against women and girls, amid new challenges brought by COVID-19.

The program was launched in the country in March 2019 and is implemented in Gaza, Nampula and Manica provinces. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Women, Child and Social Action, the Initiative has already helped educate over 320,000 people about gender-based violence (GBV) and the new law prohibiting early unions and marriages. The programme has also improved access to services responding to GBV and promoting sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) for over 139,000 women and girls. To ensure the quality of these services, 446 government staff were trained on integrated GBV services. (UNICEF, 2020)

Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action argues that COVID-19 crisis brought new challenges to women and girls around the world and many countries recorded a surge in domestic violence, resulting from confinement and increased tensions in the household. In Mozambique, economic pressure, loss of livelihoods and disruption in access to health, social and protection services placed an added burden on women and girls. Promoting women's economic empowerment and gender equality is key to end GBV and accelerate the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. To that end, the Minister of Gender, Child and Social Action, Nyeleti Mondlane said, "we must strengthen women's economic empowerment efforts, to contribute to an equal, fair and peaceful society."

The Spotlight Initiative is a global partnership between the European Union (EU) and the United Nations (UN) to end all forms of violence against women and girls. In Mozambique, the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Action leads the Initiative. It is implemented over a four-year period (2019-2022) with a USD 40M commitment by the EU, focusing on the priority areas of ending sexual and gender-based violence, eliminating early marriage and promoting women and girls' sexual and reproductive rights.(Hearn 2012; Jakobsen 2014)

2.1 Physical violence

South Africa is said to have the highest statistics of gender-based violence in the world. These includes rape and domestic violence (Foster, 1999, The Integrated Regional Network [IRIN]. Johannesburg, South Africa, May 25, 2002) Overall, the societal acceptance of domestic violence was higher in South Asia with nearly half the population (47 per cent) justifying it and in Sub-Saharan Africa (38 per cent), compared with Latin America and the Caribbean (12 per cent), Europe and Central Asia (29 per cent)

Wife beating was made illegal in all states of the United States by 1920. Modern attention to domestic violence began in the women's movement of the 1970s, particularly within feminism and women's rights, as concern about wives being beaten by their husbands gained attention. One in three women in the world experience physical or sexual violence at some point in their lives. This affects all countries, and Mozambique is no exception. In the country, an estimated one in four women suffers this type of violence and that one in two girls marries before the age of 18. (Groes-Green 2012; Oduro, Swartz and Arnot 2012)

Burr 1995; Davies and Harre 1999, point out that proportion of ever-partnered women aged 18-49 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 18-49 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months. (Ministry of Health- MISAU, National Institute of Statistics) Physical violence is essentially triggered by the inherent subjugation of women and has become embedded in our society. We look at domestic violence as a disease and Mozambique as a terminally ill patient. Indeed, domestic violence is a social disease, but it is time for Mozambique to be cured from it.

2.2 Sexual violence

Violence against women, including female sex workers, is a public health concern worldwide. This is the first study in Mozambique to estimate the prevalence of and factors associated with physical and sexual violence against female sex workers. (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2006). Such violence has been associated with patriarchal gender norms, in which women are expected to submit to male domination, for example, have revealed higher rates of forced sex against girls in urban than rural areas (National Institute of Statistics, 2002; Ministry of Health 2010; Anderson et al. 2012). These studies pose a challenge to progress narratives in which economic development that is changing gender norms and increasing sexual freedoms for women. This has led to reductions in gender violence. Many studies have shown how young women in poor

communities may be compelled into sex with older men for survival, subsistence or to pay school fees, and have demonstrated how young women have little negotiating power within such encounters (Luke and Kurtz 2002; Madise, Zulu and Ciera 2007; Hattori and De Rose 2008).

According to Bennett, J. 2010, argues that sexual violence was more commonly reported by girls in Mozambique, who were more likely than girls in Malawi or Zambia to admit to having experienced forced sex, sex for grades, peeping and unwanted touching of breasts, buttocks or private parts. However, an alternative explanation is that more rigid gender norms and taboos in speaking about sex were inhibiting girls in more remote communities from speaking out. Girls in towns, with greater access to media and support services, may have felt more confident in talking about sex and violence. However, Peeping (in toilets, mirrors, under desk), Touching/ pinching breasts, buttocks, or private parts, Sexual comments, Forced/ unwanted sex and Forced/coerced sex in exchange for food, gifts, grades, or money. In sex violence, teachers are also involved in exchange of grades (sex grades) of which a student graduate without knowledge gained from the studies.

Studies in Ghana show that (Pryor 2005; Akyeampong et al 2006; Akyeampong 2009; Garter Amirah and Adu-Yeboah 2009) and Kenya (Elway and Schaech 2004) have criticized the ways that gender norms, sexual relationships and sexual violence are develop in an analytic framing that can generate insights into the relationship between sexual violence and social context. Lending some support to this views are studies that have found higher prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) in poorer regions (World Health Organization 2013) and in traditional rural communities.

These studies pose a challenge to progress narratives in which economic development, the growth of rights discourses, changing gender norms and increasing sexual freedoms for women are assumed to lead to reductions in gender violence. Such assumptions have been critiqued from a number of perspectives. There is a persuasive body of work arguing that economic development has not led to reductions in violence, and that modernization has increased inequalities and gender violence (Merry 2009; Wallaby 2013)

2.3 Socio-economic violence

American Encyclopedia defines economic violence is a type of violence committed by individuals or groups preying on economically disadvantaged individuals. In some circumstances, the individuals may be service workers such as undocumented workers and food service workers. In others they may be spouses, socio-economic violence include taking away the earnings of the victim, not allowing them to have a separate income (giving them housewife status, or making them work in a family business without a salary), or making the victim unfit for work through targeted physical abuse.

Exposure to violence transcends age and SES, affecting all levels of income, education and occupation. Although exposure to violence affects all SES groups, youth from lower SES backgrounds tend to have increased exposure and likelihood of suffering from detrimental future outcomes. Economic violence can take the form of, for example, property damage, restricting access to financial resources, education or the labour market, or not complying with economic responsibilities, such as alimony. Social and economic factors, such as income, education, employment, community safety, and social supports can significantly affect how well and how long we live. For example, employment provides income that shapes choices about housing, education, childcare, food and medical care.

Mozambique Watch Dog argues that violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the most pervasive human rights violations occurring in the world. It happens in every country, not only in situations of conflict or crisis, but in contexts others call peaceful, and in both public and private spaces.

In 2013, the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW57) noted the economic and social harm caused by such violence. However, urged all governments to carry out continued multidisciplinary research and analysis on the structural and underlying causes of cost and risk factors for, violence against women and girls and its types and prevalence, in order to inform the development and revision of laws and their implementation, policies and strategies, and make such information public to support awareness-raising efforts.

2.4   Verbal violence

Marshall, M., & Marshall, S. (2010) stresses that verbal abuse is a specific type of psychological or emotional abuse. Verbal abuse is the use of derogatory, negative language to harm another person. Verbal abuse harbors hidden aggression and is manipulative, often through insults disguised as caring comments. Verbal abuse can be overt or covert, but it is always related to controlling and manipulating the victim. Victims are blamed for the abuser's behavior. Verbal abuse can be communicated by silence, damaging gossip, and other passive-aggressive behaviors. Verbal abuse may consist of shouting, insulting, intimidating, threatening, shaming, demeaning, or name-calling.

Evans, P. (2012) states that verbal abuse, like other forms of abuse, occurs in cycles. There are three phases in the cycle of violence: Phase I - Tension building phase, Phase II – Violence phase, and Phase III - Honeymoon phase. Over time the cycle of violence may change as the honeymoon phase shortens, and the tension and violence phases increase. A decision to leave an abusive situation takes time and even repeated episodes of abuse before victims leave. The amount of time depends on a victim's insecurities and concerns for others in the immediate environment who may feel the repercussions of a victim. Verbal abuse, like emotional abuse, can result in physical ailments like frequent headaches and back, leg, and stomach problems. Lane, T. (2003) observed that Psychological issues like depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder, difficulties in interpersonal relationships, and borderline, narcissistic, paranoid, or schizophrenic symptoms might be present in adolescence and early adulthood. Sadly, verbal abuse continues the cycle of abuse, because many abused individuals become abusers themselves.

2.5   Psychological violence

However, psychological violence is one of the dimensions of IPV that has received relatively less attention. Furthermore, very little is known about the state of female-to-male psychological violence, as most studies on the subject have focused on female victims. This study seeks to understand recent trends and prevalence of psychological violence in male-to-female and female-to-male relationships. Studies have also shown that victims of psychological abuse often experience depression, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), suicidal ideation, low self-esteem, and difficulty trusting others (Barros-Gomes et al., 2016; NCADV; 2015; Pico-Alfonso et al., 2006; Street & Arias, 2001). A study by O'Leary and Mairuo (2001) reveals that subtle psychological abuse is more harmful than either overt psychological abuse or direct aggression. For Johnson (1995), intimate terrorism refers to the will or compulsion of the aggressor to exert general control or domination over his or her partner, in which physical aggression and psychological abuse are embedded in a general pattern of abusive behavior (Jonson, 1995). He also defines situational couple violence as the forms of violence that erupt from conflicts or specific arguments that get out of control (Johnson, 1995).

3.   METHODS

Our choice of methodology for this study is qualitative research. Qualitative research is a generic term that refers to groups of methods and ways of collecting and analyzing data that are distinctly different from quantitative methods due to lack of quantification and statistical analysis (Smith et al, 2011). It seems too obvious that 'the choice of the research method ought to be determined by the nature of the research problem' (Heyink & Tymstra, 1993). In practice, Heyink and Tymstra (1993) argue, there is little consensus about which method is appropriate and when. Morse & Richard (2002) in Smith et al (2011) explain that qualitative methods are ideal for exploring topics where little is known to make sense of complex situations, gain insights into phenomena, construct themes to explain phenomena, and consequently foster a deep understanding of the phenomena. Yin (1984) in Kaplan & Duchon (1988) informs that qualitative methods are characterized by involvement of the researcher in the natural setting in which the study will occur and attempt to avoid prior commitments.

In this study, questionnaire, documentary method and telephone services such as Facebook, Whatsapp and messaging services were the main sole used in procedures. The study was conducted in the three provinces

namely, Tete, Manica and Sofala. However, provincial Police Head Quarters (Commando Provincial) Departments of Gender Women and Children, questionnaire were sent to be answered by the Departments responsible for three Provincial Hospitals through emails and phones for clarification. The following tables were compiled showing the first trimester report on Gender Violence.

4. DATA COLLECTION

Table 1 First Trimester violence in Tete

Province	Violence Type	Female	Male	FM
Tete	Physical	23	2	25
	Sexual	28	5	33
	Socioeconomic	30	7	37
	Verbal	31	4	35
	Psychological	25	3	28
Total		137	21	158

Table 2 First Trimester violence in Manica

Province	Violence Type	Female	Male	FM
Manica	Physical	21	2	23
	Sexual	21	1	22
	Socioeconomic	30	5	30
	Verbal	25	2	27
	Psychological	18	1	19
Total		115	11	126

Table 3 First Trimester violence in Sofala

Province	Violence Type	Female	Male	FM
Sofala	Physical	20	5	25
	Sexual	27	6	33
	Socioeconomic	34	2	36
	Verbal	18	7	25
	Psychological	13	9	22
Total		110	31	141

Source: Provincial Police Head Quarters (Commando Provinciais)

5. ANALYSIS

Several methods can be used to analyze data in qualitative research. The choice of which method to use is not straightforward. Miles (1979) in Bryman (2008) describes qualitative data as an "attractive nuisance" because of the attractiveness of its richness but the difficulty of finding analytic paths through that richness. Methods of qualitative data analysis include analytic induction, grounded theory, narrative analysis, thematic analysis, and content analysis. Bryman (2008) explains analytic induction as an approach to analysis of data in which the researcher seeks universal explanations of phenomena by pursuing the collection of data until no cases that are inconsistent with a hypothetical explanation of a phenomenon.

Based on the documents obtained from the three Provincial Police Head Quarters and registry from Provincial Hospitals of Tete, Manica and Sofala. Table1 shows that the first trimester 2019 increased cases on both violence compared to table 2 and 3. Tete had a number of increased cases for both female and male (137 +21=158) while in Manica table 2, had a decrease in the number of cases in male on both violence which resulted in decrease in the first trimester 2019, that is, (115+11=126 cases) compared to the other two Provinces Tete and Sofala. In table 3 Sofala, had numbers of female cases decreased compared to those of Tete and Manica had increased number in male cases compared to Manica. (110+31=141cases). As the cases increases and decreases in some cases, it had been noted with a grand total of (T 158, M126 and S141 total 425 cases). If 425 cases are reported in every trimester in three provinces out of the 11 provinces, therefore,

(if 3p=425, 11p=1,558) in a semester. (P stands for province) in a year 12 months divide by 3= 4×425=6232 cases per annum.

It is clear noted in the tables that males are less involved in all the violence compared to females. In table 1, Physical violence 23 female versus 2 male, Verbal 31female versus 4male and Psychological 25 female versus 3 male. In table 2, Sexual violence 21 female versus 1 male while Psychological violence 18 female and versus 1 male. In table 3, socioeconomic violence 34 female versus 2 male. In the same hand, Physical, Sexual and Socioeconomic violence seem to be minimal in males compared to females. In simple calculations, 87% of female are involved in gender and domestic violence in Mozambique however, 13% male per annum are involved different violence.

6.   CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In this article, it was noted that gender and domestic violence is a complex and unfinished issue in many communities in the world and Mozambique in general. However, the under researched provinces shown in the tables above indicate that female violence are at high rate (87%) in relation to male violence. Similarly, the five violence, according to their category some are characterized in increase to females than males. The results evidenced in the tables review that women are more likely to gender and domestic violence as the numbers in the tables highlighted.

6.1   RECOMMENDATION

Several ways can help end GBV and help women and girls realize their full potential. However, educate them on issues pertaining to their rights and others about GBV. The first line of prevention is education. Use their voices on social media to bring awareness to GBV. Sponsor a woman survivor of conflict and war. "Educating a girl child is to educate the nation." Through education, whether from primary to higher education children are supposed to maintain sensibilized through civic education on the dangers of gender or domestic violence. However, there is a need to introduce programs and fan Clubs in communities, radio and Television stations. Government through parliament has to introduce laws to be applied to those who commit and stiff punishment to serve as an example to others.

In the same hand, awareness on abuse and violence campaigns can help communities to shun from violence. Religious leaders, Political parties' leaders, Civil Society and non-Governmental Organizations may also help in curbing malpractices on human rights. Promoting human rights on women and girls on education, health, economic and political. This means that women and girls need to be given chances for better education hence encouraging women and girls to venture into tertiary education and technical schools, healthcare by having health centers network that is, short distances from one health center to another, economic independent by having opportunities for employment and doing business without barriers. Given opportunity of been elected to decision positions such as Presidents, Members of Parliament and Ministers.

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