

Do not drink and attack: An exploration into how management can address alcohol abuse as a catalyst to gender-based violence and femicide attacks in institutions of higher learning

Kagiso Nicholas Tlou ¹, Debra Claire Pheiffer ²

^{1,2} Department of Law, Safety and Security Management, Soshanguve South Campus,
Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa.

Corresponding author: PheifferDC@tut.ac.za

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Abstract: Violent attacks are not something that is foreign in South Africa, this country has experienced so much violence and loss of life under the unjust rule of the apartheid regime. After a lot of bloodshed and sacrifices done by the oppressed, fighting with the oppressors for an unjust and liberated South Africa. South Africa became a democratic country in 1994. The first black president of South Africa, President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela. Spoke highly towards the idea of the use of education as a weapon that can be used to change the world. Education serves as one of the mechanisms that an individual can use to better their lives in South Africa. This practice starts from the primary schooling level that hosts young learners, usually from grade R to grade 7; high schooling level usually hosts teenage learners, usually from grade 8 to grade 12 and then the apex being the tertiary schooling level that usually hosts adults, this is the education level that produces graduates.

The tertiary school level has much freedom and the need for students to find and fend for themselves towards their schooling journey. It is where students can easily access alcohol or have the limitless ability to go have fun without worrying about coming home to angry parents or guardians. It is also where irresponsible drinking, can lead to perpetration or victimisation of Gender Based Violent and Femicide attacks in institution of higher learning that they are studying at. This paper aims to explore how alcohol contributes to Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBV) attacks in institutions of higher learning and to develop initiatives that can be used by management in these institutions to address this phenomenon. The research methodology used in this paper was qualitative in approach, with samples comprising that of 12 gender-based violence stakeholders from Tshwane University of Technology (TUT).

The data collected was primary and secondary – primary data being the interviewing of the stakeholders and secondary data being the literature that was reviewed. Ethical clearance was provided from TUT for the researchers to conduct this study. The findings include a clear need for more information about how alcohol abuse can influence GBV and Femicide attacks; the dangers posed by alcohol related gender-based violence attacks on the victim and perpetrator; and managements and government's role in restricting alcohol consumption in institutions of higher learning. The discussion and recommendations represent initiatives that can be used to address the scourge, that is gender-based violence.

Keywords: Alcohol abuse, Campus community members, Gender-Based Violence and Femicide, Institutions of Higher Learning, Management.

Introduction

Gender related attacks that even amount to femicide is not a recent occurrence but have been occurring in South Africa (SA) over decades. According to Enaifoghe, Dlelana, Abosedo, and Dlamini (2021), Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) attacks are not a recent experienced crime but a crime that has been in existence for a long time in South Africa and the world at large. The experience of GBVF attacks date as far back

as the 1990s. Hence, Chauke and Obadire (2019) deduce how South Africans use a campaign strategy against GBVF attacks those dates as far back as 1999, which is called the Global 16 days of activism for no violence against women and children campaign. The sole purpose of this campaign is to call for an end to GBVF. Thirty years later, the country heavy experiences increasing cases of GBVF related reported cases. GBVF attacks have no limitation nor boundaries, these attacks can take place in public or even private settings. This means an individual can be violated or violate another at a workplace, public park, hospital and even at an Institution of Higher Learning (IHL).

This paper investigates the GBVF issue in the IHL setting and it is withing the following report that GBVF cases should be addressed proactively by management in institutions of higher learning. Chauke and Obadire (2019) report of numerous protests around SA that were on the issue of GBVF at IHL. The protests got the media, as well as the government, the IHL and the general South African public's attention. Just to highlight why the mentioned organs' attention was draw by the media reports, on the 3rd of September 2019 SA experienced a national strike against GBVF that erupted in many capital cities. Hundreds of members of different movements and groups that are against GBVF and students took part in the protests. This cry echoed throughout SA following the violent deaths of Uyinene Mrwetyana, Jess Hess, Leighandre Jegels and many more. These protest for the IHL specifically hinted the need to have strategies in place to address GBVF cases on campuses.

According to Moylan and Javorka (2020), students in many universities face the possibility of being sexually harassed and even raped at the campuses that they study at, by people who are known or unknown to them. Ramaano (2020) stipulates that many institutions of higher learning lack the necessary support structures to address and respond to cases of GBVF, and/ or lack clear reporting mechanisms for survivors. Consequences of the gaps in policies and structures to prevent and respond to GBVF are that first, fewer victims or survivors report their victimisation and seek assistance; and there will be an increased likelihood of perpetration of GBVF with impunity. It is therefore important to have directives that management can use to address GBVF cases on campuses assessed and the effectiveness thereof determined and if need be, updated to address the perceived cases of GBVF at campuses. There are several alarming factors that are associated with GBVF attacks, and alcohol is one of the leading factors that influences GBVF (De Wet-Billings & Godongwana, 2021).

It is also vital to indicate that management of the IHL have a role to play in reducing the chances of campus community members (CCMs) committing GBVF related attacks after consuming alcohol which this paper attempts to highlight.

Literature review

Alcohol influence on GBVF

The link between alcohol and GBVF attacks is discussed in detail by the following authors. Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) mention that alcohol is linked with an increased risk of all forms of interpersonal violence, including GBVF. Substance abuse has been positively linked to GBVF in many studies. Boonzaier, Carr and Matutu (2019), Chitsamatanga and Rembe (2020) and Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) also found that 67% of men had consumed alcohol before abusing their partners. The deduced notion by the authors of alcohol being used by men as a reason why they attack the less vulnerable is unacceptable, but most GBVF perpetrators, attack their victims only after when they are intoxicated. Chitsamatanga and Rembe (2020), and Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) highlight that rigid gender norms encourage men to equate the use of violence with manhood and to engage in risk-taking behaviours such as heavy alcohol use.

Once intoxicated, some male CCMs start behaving violently towards their partners. They often use alcohol as an excuse not to be held accountable for their abusive behaviour (Chitsamatanga & Rembe, 2020). Female CCMs also find themselves trapped in the cycle of violence and even justify their partners' violent behaviours (Kanjiri & Nomngcoyiya, 2021). The cycle of violence continues as a result. Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) suggest that women who live with men who drink heavily are five times more likely to be assaulted by their partners than those who live with non-drinking partners. This is a worrisome fact, especially given the fact that some IHL are situated close to places where liquor is sold. Making it easy and accessible for CCMs to gain access to alcohol and later attacking vulnerable CCMs.

According to Peckham (2022), alcohol misuse or abuse is the excessive consumption of alcohol. Alcohol abuse affects families and communities across the world and the risks associated with them are endless. The scourge of alcohol and substance abuse knows no bounds and cuts across race, class and social barriers. They contribute to violent crimes, gender-based violence and femicide, breakdown of families as well as life threatening health problems (Sebasa, 2024). Alcohol is in most cases taken by male and female figures who take in this substance

where it is sold and come back together to their home, which is usually at a campus residential area or an off-campus venue, and in such a case, Murphy, Ellsberg, Balogun and Moreno (2021), and Dryding and Mpako (2021) mention that the level of violence increases if both partners are drinking. They further highlight that alcohol abuse impacts negatively on communication between partners and increases the occurrence of arguments. Dryding and Mpako (2021) opine that in relationships like these, men are more likely to accuse their partner of disrespect or infidelity, depending on the circumstances in which the woman is drinking.

The chances of CCMs being violated on campus are extremely increased if there is alcohol usage involved (Boyle, 2019). As such, measure to reduce access to alcohol must be realised. The mentioned alcohol influences are common in IHL because alcohol is something that is consumed by a lot of CCMs, which makes such institutions prone to GBVF related attacks. Above discussions are further substantiated by studies by Dessalegn, Ayele, Hailu, Addisu, Abebe, Solomon, Mogess and Stulz (2020), and Finchilescu and Dugard (2021), which consistently shown that high levels of alcohol use are linked to increased levels of GBVF attacks against women in IHL. Alcohol abuse refers to regular or occasional extreme consumption of alcohol causing harm to oneself and others. Notwithstanding race and gender differences in patterns of alcohol use, South Africa is named as having the highest level of adult per capita alcohol consumption in Africa (Kanjiri & Nomngcoyiya, 2021:137).

Belay, Liyeh, Tassew, Ayalew, Goshu and Mihretie (2021) suggest that removing disproportionate alcohol drinking in IHL could significantly reduce GBVF attacks and increase safety for students. Such a practice can be best performed by institutions of higher learning managers, who are responsible for the protection of all CCMs.

Link between inequality and GBVF

Gender-based violence can be seen to be perpetrated by individuals who have a high, mighty and troubled mind that does not want to be challenged. Sabri and Young (2021) note that women's economic empowerment may be an abuse risk factor for women in relationships. For example, since 1994, many South African women, particularly black women, have become educated and have entered the labour market. For some men, this represents a loss of power and authority. Culturally, men have generally been ascribed the roles of head of household, protector and provider (Manik & Tarisayi, 2021).

Ogbe, Harmon, Van den Bergh and Olivier (2020) state that lack of economic independence among women is a key driver of GBVF. Men in such relations would ensure that they do everything in their power to ensure that their partners fail, so that their women can depend on them. The will to depend on an abusing partner is mentioned by Abaver and Cishe (2018), who explain that it is hard for women who are economically dependent on their male partners to leave abusive relationships. Even though Abaver and Cishe (2018:66) and Ogbe et al. (2020) confirm that there is a strong link between poverty and GBVF. The contrary is experienced with independent women. Buiten and Naidoo (2020) and Boyle (2019) have found that educated, economically independent women are less likely to be abused. This is because they are more confident about leaving such relationships or reporting the abuse to relevant authorities. They also mention that in other instances, independent women may be abused by their insecure partners, especially those that earn less than their partners.

The issue with females that depend on men is not universal. Oparinde and Matsha (2021) and Yamile (2020) opine that unemployment in South Africa is high, many young people, particularly men do not work, and some are wholly dependent on their partners for survival. Some men feel that women have usurped the roles that were previously allocated to men, resulting in uncertainty, insecurity, and anxiety and they end up attacking the very same partners they depend on (Oparinde & Matsha, 2021; Dryding & Mpako, 2021). In this context, GBVF becomes a prominent mechanism through which to reinforce male power and authority. Furthermore, the male identity, violence is sometimes used as a tool to try to maintain patriarchal power. Some men become frustrated and angry when they can no longer live up to traditional forms of masculinity, such as providing materially and financially, which often leads them to reacting violently towards their economically independent female partners (Dryding & Mpako, 2021; Yamile, 2020). It is important that men are engaged in various interventions to deal with the problem of GBVF. This research discovered that effectively engaging men in gender-equality work can have benefits for women and the men themselves, especially in places of teaching and learning.

Economic challenges that influence GBVF attacks include items that are perpetuated by the government. According to Oparinde and Matsha (2021), understanding and addressing GBVF demands an understanding of its complex socioeconomic and demographic correlates. From a socioeconomic perspective, lack of affordable housing and lower income potential among women perpetuate GBVF, as risk of inadequate housing or homelessness is a leading barrier to women escaping violence (Manik & Tarisayi, 2021). Indeed, existing literature suggests that homelessness

is both a leading outcome and cause of GBVF (Manik & Tarisayi, 2021; Gill, 2018). For women concerned for their own safety, and often that of their children, the need to escape escalating GBVF is a leading pathway into homelessness (Ogbe et al., 2020).

Housing instability and homelessness among women in and of itself is associated with poorer mental and physical health outcomes, higher mortality rates, and reduced access to health and social care (Oparinde & Matsha, 2021). In addition, Yamile (2020) highlights that woman experiencing homelessness are more likely to experience GBVF; literature describes trajectories of homeless women that are characterised by violence and abuse that often begin in childhood, decreased resilience, and increased vulnerability to both violence and homelessness (Sabri & Young, 2021). This practice is also experienced in IHL in stances when the female CCM lives with an individual because they cannot afford to pay for their own home, and they end up enduring the abuse.

Campus spaces

This paper has already mentioned how GBVF attacks can occur in private or public spaces. The possibility of the occurrence of these attacks is fuelled by alcohol, and this problem becomes exacerbated once CCMs can easily walk out of campus, cross the street and gain access to alcohol. Because once intoxicated, most perpetrators of this violence, aim to attack those vulnerable. Sabri and Young (2021) assert that the nature of campus spaces is an important institutional risk factor for GBVF. This relates to the environmental design of institutions and where incidents more frequently occur. As such, campuses should not be situated where there are places where liquor is sold close to them. In terms of the location of GBVF attacks on campus, Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) specify that incidents of GBVF can occur on campus grounds, in campus buildings (e.g. lecture venues, tutorial rooms), in residences, while students and staff are moving to and from campus, including in the immediate vicinity of the campuses; as well as during off-campus site visits. A stricter access, that is supported by a zero-tolerance approach on the campus can limit chances of GBVF attacks occurring.

IHL have unfairly witnessed violent attacks that take place in campus accommodation. Curley and Lister (2020) confirm that GBVF attacks often happen in campus residences. Curley and Lister's view is supported by Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) who suggest that campus residences are the most affected by GBVF attacks because that is where students reside, and this space can allow the violation of a person, especially when there is no security to monitor this section.

Materials and methods

This study consists of data that comes from the complete thesis that centered around Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) in which both researchers contributed in. The material and method selected from this paper relates to those that were used in the thesis. As such, for the purpose of properly investigating the research topic at hand. A qualitative research approach was used. This method is mentioned by Mehta (2023), as a research methodology that makes use of specific procedures or techniques to identify, select, process, and analyse information about a topic. It refers to the systematic and scientific approach employed to collect, analyse, and interpret data for the purpose of answering research questions. Hence, the researchers opted to use this method to collect and make use of both primary (interviews) and secondary (literature review) data.

The qualitative population used in this paper refers to selected TUT employees (managers) who are responsible for addressing perceived reported cases of GBV on campuses in the five provinces, which are Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Limpopo and Mpumalanga. The targeted population as profiled can help the university to respond much better to reported GBV cases on campuses. The samples consisted of the following TUT portfolios: campus residential administrators because they are the first respondents to any acts of violence that get committed at campus residences; Directorate of Health and Wellness (DHW) because that is where victims go to get treatment, Student Judicial Directorate (SJD) because they are responsible for helping students that need extra assistance to complete their qualifications; Campus rectors because they are responsible for safeguarding campuses and Campus Protection Services (CPS) because they offer security services on campuses. The 12 managers were sourced from six TUT campuses in the five provinces. Purposive sampling was used as the preferred non-probability method. Johnson and Rasulova (2020) propose that purposive sampling, as the name suggest, is a process where study participants or the sites of research are chosen for a specific purpose.

Participants were available and have the required knowledge on the research topic. The interviewees were chosen because they could supply the necessary information needed for this research. Also, a qualitative study of an exploratory nature requires that the participants have a clue on the concept of GBVF to create meaning of the phenomenon under study. Therefore, it was essential for participants to be able to articulate their thoughts and in so

doing illuminate useful insights about the research topic. The logic and power of purposive sampling lie in the fact that it selects information-rich cases for in-depth study. These are cases from which one can learn a great deal about issues that are of central importance to the research purpose (Babbie, 2021).

Data collection

According to Sanscartier (2020), data collection refers to the way research data is collected, and which instruments are to be used. Babbie (2021) defines data collection as a process of collecting information from all the relevant sources to find answers to the research problem, test the objectives and evaluate the outcomes. Male and female managers were interviewed, with work experience that ranges from seven to twenty-five years of employment at TUT. A request was sent for interviews to 28 TUT employees in various sections dealing with GBV interventions, but only 12 managers agreed to be interviewed.

The time per interview ranged between 50 to 90 minutes. Given that anonymity was something that could not be compromised, the participants were not given pseudonyms but were identified as numbers, their genders and years of experiences where the only identified qualities of the interviewees. The interviews were semi-structured interviews. According to Babbie (2021), semi-structured interviews ensure quality of the data are obtained and it increase the response rate. English was used as the medium language during interviews. The interviews took place at the campuses where the interviewees worked, and some were done online. The questions in the semi-structured interviews were open-ended in nature and covered data that is related to this study. By using open-ended questions in the semi-structured interviews, rich and detailed responses were obtained. Through permission from the participants, a digital recording system were used to record the interviews and later transcribed the interviews.

Data analysis

Noyes, Booth and Moore (2020) deduce data analysis as a process of inspecting, transforming and modelling data with the intention of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions and using that data to support decision making. According to Leedy, Ormrod and Johnson (2019), data analysis also relates to the type of research strategy that is chosen for the research within a chosen research methodology approach. De Vos, Strydom, Fouche, and Roestenburg (2021) believe that the chosen method can simplify and reduce large amounts of data into organised segments. The collected data in this research was analysed by using Nvivo 10. According to Paley (2020), this is a useful data analysis and management software package for dealing with masses of text, audio and video data. The data analysis procedure is based on three levels of meaning-making, as employed in this study, which include:

- **Level 1:** Deals with developing a good understanding of the development experience of each story. This was done by re-reading each interview and listening to audio recordings.
- Such a process allowed for the identification of markers of the stories and answering the question about each interview.
- **Level 2:** This was achieved through classifying responses from participants into meaningful categories; and
- **Level 3:** The content of the gathered narrative accounts was analysed and identified themes using quotes based on consistencies across participant stories.

This paper only made use of information that relates to the topic as guided by the procedures mentioned in this section. The data from the participants that was accumulated from the interviews of the managers as specified above, was substantiated by the data that was collected in the literature to only feed into this research topic. As such, the findings show how alcohol influence on GBVF cases in this IHL impedes in the safety of CCMs; how managers are aware and working on addressing this problem by identifying initiatives on how this challenge can be addressed by managers of institutions of higher learning.

Findings and discussion

This research results are presented in the following themes,

Theme1: Alcohol as a catalyst to GBVF cases

Alcohol's influence towards the actualisation of GBVF attacks in the IHL could not be shunned from the data that was received and analysed. The feedback from the participants indicate that alcohol does play a huge role in the reported GBVF cases in institutions of higher learning. The interviewees first highlighted the existence of factors that indeed contribute to the commission of GBVF attacks on campuses and most of them mentioned alcohol as the major contributor. Their answers show that the campus security and design also play a crucial role. The easy access to campus by carrying alcohol that was bought close the campus is also mentioned as a catalytic factor to GBVF

cases. The comments show a pattern of identifiable factors that are universal, this means these elements are not unique to IHL but are also major contributors to GBVF attacks in public and private spaces. The participants are of the view that, masculinity, and other social related factors contribute to GBVF. This perspective is supported by Curley and Lister (2020), who mention that GBVF is deeply rooted in discriminatory cultural beliefs and attitudes that perpetuate inequality and powerlessness, of women and girls. Ogbe et al. (2020) and Boyle (2019) also state that various other factors, such as poverty, lack of education and livelihood opportunities, and impunity for crime and abuse, also tend to contribute to and reinforce a culture of violence and discrimination based on gender.

Alcohol abuse is tipped by almost all participants as the major contributor to GBVF cases on campuses, it is even said to be sold near where the universities are stationed. Also of much concern, alcohol is said to be smuggled into campuses. This is a worrying factor that can see an escalation, rather than a decrease of GBVF attacks on varsities. The responses by the participants are supported by Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021), who mention that alcohol abuse is linked with an increased risk of all forms of interpersonal violence, including GBVF. Substance abuse has been positively linked to GBVF in many studies. They also found that 67% of men had consumed alcohol before abusing their partners. The idea of alcohol being a catalyst used by men to attack the less vulnerable is unacceptable, but it is usually referred to by perpetrators. Chitsamatanga and Rembe (2020) and Kanjiri and Nomngcoyiya (2021) in their deliberations highlight that rigid gender norms encourage men to equate the use of violence with manhood and to engage in risk-taking behaviours such as heavy alcohol use. Studies by Dessalegn et al. (2020) and Finchilescu and Dugard (2021) have consistently shown that high levels of alcohol use are linked to increased levels of GBVF attacks against women in IHL. Belay et al. (2021) suggest that removing excessive alcohol drinking in institutions of higher learning could significantly reduce GBVF attacks and increase safety for students.

Theme 2: Management's approach to alcohol influence on GBVF attacks

Managers of IHL are tasked with one of the most crucial roles of ensuring that CCMs are safe in and around the institution. The findings indicate that it is important for managers to identify factors that contribute to GBVF on campuses and duly develop strategies to address them. Such an approach will limit the intended impact of such factors and IHL will be a safe place for the CCMs. Some of the participants went further to provide examples that can be used to limit factors, such as alcohol that contribute to GBVF. They mentioned that by creating campaign awareness that talk directly to addressing each factor or parts and having regular communication that speak against having alcohol being brought and consumed in institutions of higher learning.

The responses from the participants of having a proactive managerial approach to problems by IHL's managers are supported by Gravelin, Biernat and Bucher (2019) who explain that by means of identifying the likely factors that open the space for GBVF attacks, places of learning can be able to directly address these attacks, even proactively. Another way is that the university could address identified and targeted factors that can contribute to GBVF attacks on campuses through limiting the spaces where these attacks can occur. Many interviewees pointed out that campus spaces are not that secure. This statement by the participants is supported by Chauke and Obadire (2019) who assert that the nature of campus spaces is an important institutional risk factor for GBVF. This relates to the environmental design of institutions and where incidents more frequently occur. Having campus residential areas that house both male and female students close to each other alone needs proper security that will ensure that alcohol does not enter through the residential area doors.

Sub-theme: Effects of alcohol

The literature review findings disclosed that the effect of alcohol is identified as a catalyst to GBVF in IHL. Dranzoa (2018) strongly believes that most violent perpetrator of GBVF in South Africa and a continued hindrance to addressing GBVF is alcohol abuse. Alcohol is understood to often have a physiological and psychological effect on the dependent users. Excessive alcohol is also seen as a gateway to other drugs, which can lead one to be a substance abuser. It is crucial to note that alcohol and substances have detrimental effects on first, users, then partners, families, and the entire community. The abuse can result in several psychological, social and economic ills. Both substance abuse and GBVF have been historically analysed to show how the former influences the latter globally, although not contextualised to South African cases in point.

This paper advances the argument that both alcohol and substance abuse and GBVF should be interlinked as possible grave contributors to GBVF attacks in IHL. Mahabeer (2021) notes that it is reported that 70% of domestic violence cases are associated with alcohol abuse. The further findings reveal that the ongoing physical assaults by men on women are often triggered by the abuse of alcohol which is common in South Africa. Marine and Nicolazzo

(2020) mention that it is argued strongly that students that are under alcoholic influence become less capable of self-control and are more likely to cause harm to other students or anyone to an implausible extent including brutal killing. The correlation between alcoholic students and sexual violence towards their partners are high, as women who are dating men who drink alcohol excessively are more vulnerable to GBVF attacks on campuses than those who are dating men who do not drink alcohol. Worse of all, these victims at times do not wish to report their violent partners.

Theme 3: Management's response to GBVF cases

This research indicate that most participants are of the view that alcohol does contribute to GBVF cases and there is a need for this contributing factor to GBVF cases in IHL to be addressed, because if it is not addressed, these cases will increase, and that will lead to many lives being badly affected in and around institutions of higher learning. Ultimately, this would lead to many CCMs choosing not to study or work at the IHL that does not have a direct plan to address this contributing factor to GBVF. The interviewees view on the impact of not addressing alcohol and substance abuse as a contributing factor of GBVF, are supported by Dranzoa (2018), who outline that intoxication may make the perpetrator to see the actions of the victim as ambiguous. Which means that an intoxicated person may mistake a cry for help of the victim as role-play for their quest to satisfy themselves in the most horrific manner.

Alcohol impairs cognitive systems and in a state of intoxication the aggressor may not pay attention to alternative cues and act to resolve what appears to be an ambiguous situation to them, by resorting to violence (Kanjiri & Nomngcoyiya, 2021). Through mentioned explanations, managers can note that the aggressor may thus act in defence and against the perceived threat (from the victim). Findings show that most participants mentioned that if factors are not addressed, GBVF cases on campuses will increase, this is also supported by Chauke and Obadire (2019) who argues that violence against young women continues to rise because of the power relationship between men and women that are fuelled by measurable and manageable catalyst such as alcohol. Alcohol as a catalyst to GBVF attacks in IHL settings can be managed accordingly by managers of these institutions.

Conclusion

Measures put towards achieving a certain goal in IHL do not have to be complex to be effective. For instance, to ensure that there is no clash of CCMs when it comes to classes where lessons are made. There are timetables to guide the affected parties on when to come to class for those lessons. This paper has outlined how alcohol serves as a catalyst for the occurrence of GBVF attacks in IHL settings, how such attacks can affect CCMs and how management is empowered to address these cases. Additionally, it provides suggestions that can further the agender of managers of IHL when addressing alcohol as a contributing factor to GBVF cases on campuses. The following recommendations are not only limited to TUT where data were collected from participants but can also be used by the entire setting of IHL.

Recommendations

- Managers of IHL should work together with law enforcement agencies towards ensuring that there are no liquor outlets that operate nearby their institution. This initiative could be substantiated by the South African Liquor Act 27 of 1989 – Section 40 (cc) of this act stipulate that if the premises are situated in the vicinity of a place of worship or school or in a residential area, the business will be carried on in a manner that would not disturb the proceedings in that place of worship or school or prejudice the residents of that residential area. Although the current Liquor Act 59 of 2003 does not directly speak to the sale of liquor near schools, it does not mean there is nothing that can be done. Because it is without doubt that taverns that operate near IHL have a negative impact towards CCMs, and as such. Managers must have a conversation with law enforcement government agencies, rehabilitation institutions and other role-players to clamp down on taverns and clubs that operate near their institutions.
- Managers of IHL must ensure that they carry out a zero approach towards alcohol entering premises by means of an alcohol restriction directive, stricter security, alcohol detector technology etc. to prevent GBVF attacks. Such approaches should be supported by a suspension and expulsion from the IHL for those found guilty of offenses.
- Access into the IHL must be limited only to CCMs, and visitors should have a valid reason for their visit and produce paperwork that can lead to them being traced should there be a need.
- Workshops and training that can form part of the curriculum for all modules that speak to alcohol abuse and GBVF – and should be made available to the entire CCMs. These coaching can be in a form of a short

learning program that can be used to inform CCMs on the dangers that factors such as alcohol can pose on both the victims and perpetrators and the work that is done by IHL's managers to ensure that their campuses are free from or have minimal GBVF reported cases.

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