

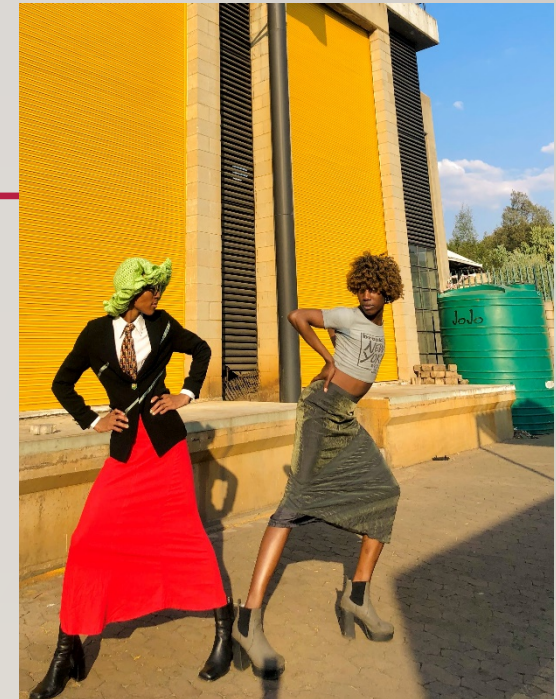
**“ANGISAFUNI UKUBA INDODA, AN ETHNOGRAPHIC  
EXPLORATION OF MASCULINITIES: THE CASE OF  
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE, RAPE, MEN’S SUICIDE AND  
DEPRESSION IN SOUTH AFRICAN MASCULINITIES,  
JOHANNESBURG..**

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INDODA?

MODELS: SIPHO MACKENZIE AND SBUSISO MOKOENA

“FASHION IS ONE WAY OF ASSIGNING AND REASSIGNING GENDER.

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# ANTHROPOLOGY OF MASCULINITIES.

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- Social roles, behaviors, and meanings expected of men (Mfecane, 2008)
  - meaning social practices- gender roles distinguished from women's (Connell, 2000)
  - Significance in relations between masculinities and femininities- defined differently (Gutmann, 1997).
  - Eg? Strength among other traits, consumption (Consuer, 2004)
- Men's roles in culture; reproduction, provider, protector.
  - Therefore, image important-presentation.





# INTRODUCTION

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- Men's roles as providers and protectors constructed an image
- Expression in South African masculinities under strength based masculine norm (Bateman, 2021)
  - "Indoda ayikhali iyaqinisela" 'strength'
  - Violence and Aggression as expression.
- Reveals: Construction is not a defect within masculinities but how gender is constructed.
  - Fashion through dresses, cropped tops and skirts- challenge constructed image of men.
- **Note!!**



# SOUTH AFRICAN MASCULINITIES.

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- Heterogenous than homogenous (Mfecane, 2018)
  - 11 official languages, define manhood differently.
  - For example: ulwaluko in Xhosa culture.
  - So Global North economizing masculinities may not apply (paid labour) (Mfecane, 2018).
  - LIMITATION?

But influence of colonialism and capitalism may not be disregarded:

- Colonialism modified/impact Africa's gender and sexuality norms (Broqua and Doquet, 2013).
- Ancient Greek 480-750 blibical times (Porter, 2022)
- During colonial era, men had to go to work (Gutmann, 1997)
- Therefore, 'The Suit' by Breward (2016)- Fashion. 17<sup>th</sup> cent.





# EXPRESSION IN SA MASCULINITIES.

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- Hegemonic masculinity as lens: debated (Christensen and Jensen (2014)
  - Masculinity: male bodies but not male biology (Connell, 2000) Privileges.
  - Paradox of image.
- Demeaning of other sexual orientation and its own:
  - Corrective rape by heterosexual males to all homosexuals including lesbian women (Lake, 2017).
  - Violence and aggression as expression.
- 969 women were killed, 15 000 were assaulted, 1 485 were attempted murders, and 1 512 were raped in the first three months of 2023 (Cruywagen, 2023).



# CONT.

- limitation to hegemonic masculinity with diverse masculinities (Broqua and Doquet, 2013) not sufficient (Indian, Black, and White)
- Depression expression (Bateman, 2021)
  - Public stigma
  - Would rather?  
Signal? Construction and government solutions?
- Victims and perpetrators





CONT.  
IN THE CASE OF....

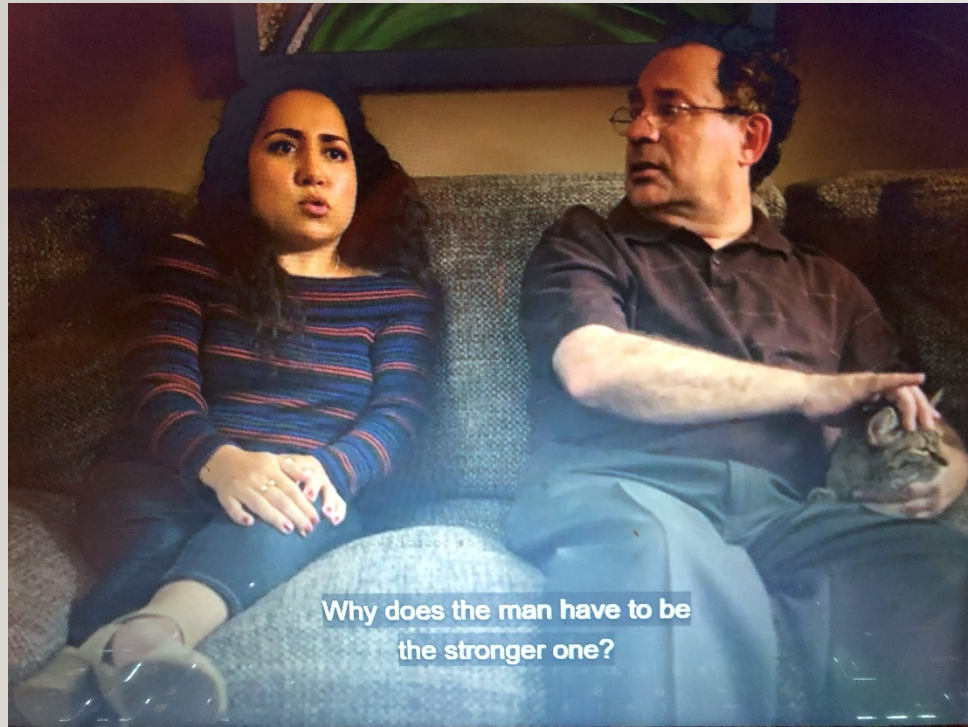
- When looking at gender-based violence...(Thusi and Mlambo, 2023)



- Not gendered
- Men get beaten up too but expression.
- “ushayiwe intombazane?”
- Reluctancy







# THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

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- **Queer conceptions:**
  - Question pervasiveness of heteronormativity as unitary and challenge its privileges (McCormick, 2013).
  - Resist 'normal' regimes' and normality (McCormick, 2013).
- **Post-apartheid South African Queer reconstructors of gender and sexualities.**
  - Post-apartheid reforms (White masculinity)
  - Gender and sexuality are not fixated (Giseking, 2008) relations?
  - Gender constructed to achieve a societal goal (goal (Calafell and Nakayama, 2016).
- **Meditated masculinities through drag (Lee-Prince, 2019)**
  - Masculine identifying drag
  - What I received?..... Masculinities are not self-constructed
  - This why....anxiety and tension when establishing own (Van de Walt, 2007).
  - Paradox of image

