

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Domestic violence can refer more narrowly to an intimate partner, or more broadly to any member of a family. Intimate partner violence refers to violence between intimate partners of any sex. Domestic violence is exertion of physical force into brutality an expression of anger, violent temper, and fury intending to cause disorder and disturbance of all kinds to a particular or the community of people.

"Violence or abuse is the deliberate use of humiliation/ threat/ coercion/ forced to enhance one's personal status/ power at someone else expense and/ or constraint the behavior of others and / or get one's need and wants met at others cost" (Kelly, 1991).

Nepal is a male dominated society. During childhood girls are socialized to be Sweet, soft spoken and submissive while boys are socialized to be aggressive, bold and dominant. First priority is always given to men in the family and society as well. In Nepali society a daughter's decision is made by her father, a wife's by her husband and a mother's by her son. Woman's identity is connected with her male kin e.g. father, husband or son. There's a high value of virginity and purity in Nepal. Society looks down on a woman with double-and suspicion who live without her male kin's protection.

Since the Vedic period women will be worshipping their husbands though Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati and Sita were goddesses and worshipped by both men and women. In some parts of our society women are believed to be the human form of goddesses i.e. Kumari in Newari culture (Tulahdar ,1995).

Almost fifty percent of the total population of Nepal is women who get subordinate position to men, according to census 2011 - 100 females /99.89 males. According to Nepalese law if a daughter remains unmarried after the age of 35, she is entitled to equal share of parental property as her male Siblings. Most women do household

work, which is a tedious job and they are considered economically inactive (Gurung, 2016).

The health status of women is not satisfactory. Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low nutrient diet. Nutritious and delicious food is served to male family members. So, women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies. Most of women live in village and they have to attend traditional birth attendants. In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants (Sudenis) because of various reasons, e.g.: illiteracy, poverty etc. on the occasion of the women year 2000 was organized by united Nation with the slogan of gender equality of 21<sup>st</sup> century for and development. Mr. Annan secretary general at that time told 'Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human right-violence its known boundaries of geography, culture or wealth we cannot aim making real process towards equality development and peace" (Wies & Hillary, 2015).

Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (UN General Assembly Resolution 1993, pp. 48–104); defines violence against women as major issues basically in third world countries in this world. Global community rights, Women violence in general terms can be defined as any act of gender-based violence that might result in mental or physical harm occurring to any women either in public or in private life (UN General Assembly Resolution 1993, pp. 48–104). In a same report, women violence generally occurs due to gender or expectations of her role in the society or culture. There are various evidences to support this fact. On average two women are murdered in a day in Guatemala, India experiences 8093 cases of dowry related deaths in 2007 and unknown number of murders were labeled as suicide cases and accidents, in countries such as Australia, USA, Canada, Israel and South Africa, 40-70 percent of female victims were murders done by their intimate partners. Likely, in countries such as Chihuahau and Mexico, 66 percent of the murders were committed by their husbands, boyfriends or close ones (UN Women Report, 2012). For the first time in 2011, a domestic violence module was included in the NDHS, recognizing the seriousness of the problem of gender-based violence, is defined in Nepal (Wies & Hillary, 2015)..

Global attention to violence against women has grown exponentially over the past three decades, as it was understood as an issue that affects not just individual women, but communities and nations. United Nations international women's rights conferences supported the growth of national women's rights movements in countries around the world, and the international human rights treaties and laws that governments have signed, sometimes under political pressure, supporting women's rights have spawned national laws. The discourse used to promote an urgency to action includes framing violence against women as affecting society in various ways, including: as a human rights and social justice issues, as public health imperative. as a major driver of HIV and, as an economic issue with direct costs (health, legal, justice system), as well as indirect costs to national development (Wies, Jennifer , 2011).

On the whole, globalization presents a number of challenges of feminist political philosopher who seek to develop conceptions of justice and responsibility capable of responding to the lived realities of both men and women. As globalization will most certainly continue, these challenges are likely to increase in the coming decades. As we have outlined above, feminist political philosophers have already made great strides towards understanding this complex phenomenon. Yet the challenge of how to make globalization fairer remains for feminist philosophers, as well as all others who survive to equality and justice.

In general term women are violated physically, mentally, sociologically, religiously and legally also. The violence not only done by the external social factor but also the internal i.e. domestic factors (family member) women becomes victims by the male who are husband of the man under whose protection they are living most of the domestic violence is observed of beating and by force sexual relation in the contest of Nepal women themselves. Therefore domestic violence against women becomes the serious problem.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Violence is a universal problem. It is prevalence in all races, nationalities, social classes, castes, religious groups, sexes and ages. Nepal is a male dominated society. Man is the head of the family and decision maker of the house. It is customary in most ethnic groups in Nepal to behave and act like that.

There is high fertility rate i.e. 5.6/1000 live births. It could be due to early marriage because the average age of marriage among females is 17. According to Saathi reported 34 percent of males and females get married before the age of 15 (Saathi, 1998).

Most women's job is tedious household work and agricultural work. Only 8.9 percent of women are engaged in non-agricultural work while 90.5 percent of women are engaged in agricultural and forestry work they don't earn cash money, and therefore their work is considered economically non-productive which isn't - fair. Most women have to depend economically on their husbands. This is also one of the leading causes of domestic violence (Gurung, 2016).

There are many reasons of violence against women and all are more or less concerned with economic or social and psychological causes. More over apart from the individual suffering, violence against women is a major obstacle to social development. Many studies have mentioned that Nepali women and girls are vulnerable to both domestic and public violence and the challenges experienced by women in Nepal are especially brutal.

Focused of the study is to women, particularly widows and the women from marginalized communities, are subjected for discrimination and physical, sexual and psychological abuse. There are various reasons for this unequal relationship between men and women. Nepal is a backward society where there are interests of the powerful groups, especially men who are in majority to make laws and make their own interests. Further our society is governed by superstitions rather than scientific ideas. Where women are denied the right to education the problem is vast and the solution is playful. Thus poverty, illiteracy lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading causes of domestic violence. On top of these problems, men tend to entertain themselves with alcohol, drugs and gambling and aggravate the problem of domestic violence. Such problems are prevalent in slum areas.

On the whole, there are number of challenges for married women in the study area for justice and responsibility. There is great challenges for equality, freedom frequently women are suffer from domestic violence which is great challenges in the current

arena. Many studies have mentioned that Nepali women and girls are vulnerable to both domestic and public violence and the challenges experienced by women in Nepal are especially brutal.

Beijing platform for Action encourage government and non government organizations to eliminate violence and to promote research on the nature and cause of C. Minesota Advocates for Human rights. Also this study attempts to answer the following research questions:

- ) What is the socio-economic status of respondents?
- ) What are the different types of domestic violence and their causes?
- ) What are the causes of domestic violence in the study area?

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

General objective of the study is to analyze the domestic violence against women. The Specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ) To analyze socio-economic status of respondents.
- ) To find out the different types of domestic violence and their causes.
- ) Causes of domestic violence in the study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Without eliminating violence against women there is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper bringing up of children who are the future backbone of the national. It is impossible for economic growth of a family without a harmonious family relationship. If there is dispute and quarrel between husband and wife children's mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in jeopardy. Domestic violence is a woman's health issue too. There is an acute had of harmonious family life for a healthy family, community and nation as well.

The present study is based on field research. The report helps students of the similar fields to start another project like this. The students of Rural Development and Health might find the report useful. It is expected that this study might generate useful

information for the project planners, policy makers, administrators, implementers, NGOs/INGOs and other organization in relation to the introduction and formulation of planning for development considering gender issue mainly forms as women. It tries to reflect the actual scenario of gender inequality situation and domestic violence against women.

### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of literature. Chapter three presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling procedure tools and techniques of data collection and method of analysis. The fourth has related with data analysis and presentation. Chapter five has related with summary and conclusion. This report also consists of a reference and appendices.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

There are a lots of researches in violence against women which has published by different organization and scholar in this field. Traditional gender specific rules religious fundamentalism custom the increased violence and corruption in the electoral process and inequitable distribution of resources remain the major obstacles to women's equal participation and meaning full repairs representation at all level of decision making.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

Gender inequalities involve the equal distribution of power between man and private spheres. The study tries to review the literature that are fairly and recent are. Worldwide violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees.

#### **2.1 Definition of Violence**

Violence is defined that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and in human behaviour which may be either physical or psychological violence reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social, gender discrimination.

Gurung (2016) stated that any act of commission or commission by individuals or the stated in private or public life, which beings harm, suffering or there at to girls and women and reflect systematic discrimination, including harmful traditional practices and denial of human right because of gender.

Domestic violence means physical psychological abuses which is done by own family member. In our society male domination are every where. So, such form of violence are accrued by male against women. But these forms of domestic violence are against of human rights and women rights.

According to WHO 1998. Around the world at least one women in every three will be beaten coerced in to sex or otherwise abased in her life time. Even in small matter, women are given punished physically and sexually. Here in Nepal, wife beating is one

of the pivotal issue of domestic violence. Due to the male dominated society, women are like second class citizen. So husband can beat his wife even in minor matter. It is very common in rural area and uneducated society women are also beaten through they are in pregnancy period. Due to that hardship number of women are compelled to give birth of deep child. Some of their pregnancy miscarries by beaten, hit and wounds.

In this context a survey of UNFPA 2001, stated that at least one is every five of the worlds' females population will be physically or sexually abused at sometime. A husband or boy friend for the purpose of concerning intimidating a women into submission defines domestic violence as force or threats of violence can take the from of pushing, hitting, chocking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabing (Minnesota: 1998). Underlining their power relations is patriarchy the social structured that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social political institutions put in place by men and which there by ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To over come the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 1997).

Most domestic violence is gender violence, which means violence directed by men at women or girls women who are the main victims because they have lower status and less power in the society that men (Women Health Exchange, 1998). The security of the environment for women inside and out side the home as basic human right. However, in tradition patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society (Ahuja Rama, 1998). Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture is and main, physical psychological, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001). Violence against women is not only a violence of women's human rights but a major public health problem and major important cause of women's ill health. Researches are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the context and consequence of violence against women (UNDP/UNFPA/WHO. 1998).

Due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantage complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed their family member blamed then and wanted to avoid then and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to us enforcing was found to be law as can be expected. Only 22 percent had ever attempt to report the castes. The remaining was carrying one with their normal family lives, just as before the incidence (SAATHI, 2001).

The form "violence against women" means any act of gender based violence that result in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such as act coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (UNB Declaration, 1993).

Violence not only harms, women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women (SAATHI, 2001). Likewise gender based violence has a negative effect as a women's ability to achieve and thus serves as an obstacle in the path of socio-economic development and the empowerment of women (SAATHI, 2001).

While research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it. After referred to us "wife beating "battering" or "domestic violence", intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behaviour and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps, kick and beating, psychological abuse such as constraint belihling, intimidation and humiliation and coercieve sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviors her movements and restricting her access to resources.

## **2.2 Types of Violence**

Violence against women and girl includes physical, psychological. Sexual and economic abuse women are victimized from various kinds of violence. According to who 1998 there are four types of violence. They are as follows:-

- a) Physical violence

- b) Sexual violence
- c) Psychological violence
- d) Involving deprivation or neglect.

Different research shows that different form of violence:-

**a) Physical Violence**

- (i) Physical violence may be single, manual act or a series of different act or a combination of assaults with use of weapons (SAATHI, 1997).
- (ii) When someone hurts another person's body (Women's health exchange, 1998).
- (iii) Physical violence in the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm. Physical violence includes but is not limited to: Scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shocking, poking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person and the use of a weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

**b) Sexual Violence**

When someone makes another person do sexual things against he will, this is sexual abuse (Women Health Exchange, 1998).

**c) Psychological or Emotional Violence**

- (i) This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun on other lethal weapon. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate, prolonged silence, after arguments, withdrawal of affecting, siding with, sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to have an abortion (Rana-Deuba: 1997).
- (ii) When someone threatens insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person, this is emotional abuse (Women's Health Exchange, 1998).

(iii) Psychological abuse is defined as any act or omission that damages the self esteem identity or development of individual. It includes but is not limited to humiliation, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about repeated yelling or degradation, including fear through intimidating words or gesture, controlling behaviour and the destruction of possession (UNFPA, 2003).

**d) Economic Abuse**

Economic abuse is usually denial or withdrawal of financial support, prohibiting wife from handling money, controlling wife's own earnings, having, total control over conjugal financial resources, using household money for drinking, gambling or drugs (Rana-Deuba, 1997).

**(e) Traditional Abuse**

It includes Reuki and Badicustom, Jariboned labour polygamy, dowry related violence and untouchability (Saathi, 1997).

Other types of prevalent domestic violence are:

- ) Incest
- ) Sibling abuse
- ) Child abuse
- ) Abuse of elderly family members of the family.
- ) Abuse of lesbian and homosexual members
- ) Abuse of inlaws
- ) Abuse of domestic helpers
- ) Abuse of adopted / foster childrens
- ) Homicide and murder (Rana-Deuba: 1997)

**2.4 Religious and Historical Basis**

In Nepal many people are Hindu, so this study try to analyze the Hindu custom and values. It is says that Hindu is oldest religion. The society is guided by its life nature

like "Manusmriti" Puran Mahabharat, Ramayan etc. These all Grantha says men are supreme of the society .

The old and authorities "Manu Smriti" and later "Smritis" pictured women in a subordinate position to man. In this era, it was preached that even vicious husbands must worship but a bad wife may at any time be superseded (by another wife). It was clarified that "a barren wife may be superseded in the eighth year, she whose children (all), die in the tenth, she who bears only daughters, in the eleventh year but she who is quarrel some without delay. A wife who being superseded in anger depart from her husbands, house, must either be instantly confined as cast off in the presence of the family. Further for committing faults, Smriti, prescribed that she may be beaten with rope or split bamboo. It wife was howing no right to free herself from the dutches of a vicious and even from a dangerous type of husband because "neither by sale nor by repudication is a wife released from the husband."

In this age religious in junction was strictly caste on widows to remain faithful to their husband's memory but there was no corresponding duly caste on the part of the husband was allowed to marry again and again by kindling the (sacrificial) fire. Later, Vishnu Smriti (100 A.D.) was more unkind toward widows and recommended that "widow can go the way of departed soul by deying after clim and Angiras also supported this proposal. It is perhaps from this age the evil custom of "Sati" became more and more frequent and developed into pernicious popular custom and continued in society. Veda, Puran etc. encourage early marriage. The early marriage early marriage created great problems for female children as it without any education qualification only turned them into childbearing machines that to at an early age. They remained isolated in a corner of the house with out any chance of minging with others and deprived of knowing about the further development and new outlooks of the world. Early marriage and early maternity affected her health and she remained like a hopeless and helpless creature under the pressure of social and religious customs inside for corners of her husbands house.

"Sati is another had custom in the pass. Sati is the customary practice of burning the widow together with the dead of her husband on the funeral pyre. It may either be self sacrifice due to religious blind belief or a forceive murder of a widow. In many

instances, it was seen women were burnt against their will even in the state of intoxication under the religious cover (Tripathy, 1998, Crime Against working women New Delhi: Aph Publishing Cooperation).

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

The South Asia, is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in South Asia have lower social status and less value than boys who are preferred and invested upon (UNICEF, 2001).

Srilanka shows a complex case as statistics shows good situation for women and children. Chosen examination reveals many hidden disparities. A serious human right issue in Srilanka concerns violence of the rights of displaced persons. 60 percent of women interviewed in a simple survey responded that they had been subject to done violence during pregnancy. Violence against politically involved women is increasing both against women candidate and women who are supporting men candidates. There is evidence of increasing rape and incest particularly of girls from families where the men go for middle east to seek job. There is force conscription of children and youth including girls by rebel groups (Violence against Women in South Asia, UNICEF, 2000).

The many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as 'Gender based violence' or simply 'gender violence.' It is a worldwide problem but one that fairly new for open discursion in South Asia (UNICEF, 2000).

Women and girls in South Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular, in having to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

Selling sex is very common for the Badi and Deuki. According to some estimates there are about 5000 badi sex workers in Nepal (UNICEF, 1993).It is reported that 35 to 40 percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001).

Azami (2013) has studied from India (GOI 2007; Human Rights Watch 2013), Pakistan (Hyder and Malik 2007), and Afghanistan (Slugget, 2003) found that the revelation of child sexual abuse for girls and boys is practically non-existent. It is mainly due to the shame and stigma attached to such base. Proposes over the last couple of years the reporting of child abuse has increased.

Studies show that rape survivors have high rates of persistent of post-traumatic stress, disorder and make up the largest single group diagnosed with the disorder. Rape victims are nine times likelier than non-victims to attempt suicide and to suffer major depression. Further more 50 to 60 percent of the victims experience sexual dysfunction, including feat of sex and problems with arousal (UNFPA, 2001).

CWIN, a NGO working against child labor records the incidences of rape and incest surveying the national daily and weekly newspapers published from Kathmandu. It has recorded the incidence from over last then years continuously. These records of rape cases over the last five years, around 60 percent of victims are young girls and minors the ages ranging from 22 months to 14 years (CWIN, 2001). There are numbers of brutal rape below 10 years. In 2000, even a girl of one are half year in age was raped. Many victims are brutally, killed after being raped. Gangs are involved in the incident. The involvement of rapist in the incidences is general people but also minister, juvenile delinquencies, polices, politicians, lecturers, teachers and such responsible persons in the society (Pradhan, et al. 2001).

### **2.3 Research Gap**

None of them (previous research) have, however, attempted to research about Domestic Violence Against Women (A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality-5, Panga) . These are few studies focusing on to analyze socio-economic status of respondents, to find out the different types of domestic violence and their causes and causes of domestic violence in the study area. This is one of the principal reasons that prompted the selection of the problem on hand.

## **CHAPTER - THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This part reveals the way and methods used to conduct this study. Any empirical work requires sound methodology. Natural sciences have their own method based on objectivity and practical research. Since present study is also an empirical research on Domestic Violence Against Women (A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality-5, Panga). It requires a scientific method for the study. Therefore for conducting the present research principles and methods of science has adopted. As for traditions in sociological research field-work based scientific method has been adopted.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Design of the study refers to the overall strategy that the researcher selects to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way. It is a logical sequence in which the study is carried out, and constitutes the blue print for collection, measuring and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004). Descriptive as well as explorative research design has followed in order to achieve the main objectives of the study. Descriptive research design has used in order to describe the socio-economic condition of the respondents and explorative research design has used in order to perceive the knowledge about causes and effects of domestic violence.

#### **3.2 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area**

In the process of urbanization, city of Kirtipur Municipality-5 is growing rapidly. The flow of in migration to the city is increasing tremendously. Thus the squatter settlements are growing as a component part of the city since last two decades. Present study has intended towards prevalence of domestic violence among slum dwellers Kirtipur Municipality-5. Therefore out of total slum area of Kirtipur Municipality-5, some selected area has chosen on the basis of purposive method.

### **3.3 Nature and Source of Data**

This study has based on both primary and secondary source of data. Primary data has collected from the respondents by using formal as well as informal interviews with the help of interviewers. For in-depth information, semi-structured, in addition to get relevant data interviews has conducted with key informants, i.e. local mother's group. Women and child cell under district-police, a few lawyers, chairpersons of concerned NGOs who are interested in a servicty the women of Kirtipur Municipality-5 few doctors who work in emergency department of hospital and one psychiatrist who also works in hospital has included among the information. Thus, the study is totally based upon primary and qualitative data obtain first hand from the field work. In secondary source of data universe and different published or unpublished books, journal, and dissertation has used. Nature of data has both quantitative and qualitative data.

### **3.4 Population, Sample and Sampling Procedure**

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desire information of the study. To acquire authentic data from the field the entire households has numbered serially by the investigator. All together there are 300 household in Panga area (Samacha Tole and Pragati Tole). Out of these households every alternative household has taken as a sample household. Thus out of 300 household 80 households has taken as sample size (more than 25%). Households has selected on the basis of Simple Random Sampling. In this way more than 25 percent of the total number of households has included in sample size for the collection of relevant information.

Married women of all ages and in case of joining family only daughters-in-law living in the slum area of the Kirtipur Municipality-5 city has included in the study population. Which consist of 80 family in Panga . Thus, the married women of age living in sample household of Kirtipur Municipality-5 city area considered as the population of present study.

### **3.6 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection**

For the reliability and validity of the interview questionnaire the researcher consulted with colleagues and experts. The questionnaire has pre-tested and few respondents in

nearby the study area and a few modifications has made in the question before conducting real interviews in the study area. Thus in order to collect necessary data and information for proposed research, the researcher has used following tools and techniques for data collection.

**(a) House Hold Survey**

Interview schedules were designed for the interview. The interview questionnaire has filled in the field with the help of some assistants visiting door to door in the study area. The interview has taken with one married women of each family.

**(b) Interview with Key Informants**

Formed interview has taken with some key informants using semi-structured and unstructured questionnaire. The key informants were mother's group of local slum area, women police and child cell under district police, lawyers, NGOs, doctors from emergency and psychiatric department of district hospital, Kirtipur Municipality-5.

**(c) Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group discussion has also main tools of data collection for the present study. It has used to collect the information related to domestic violence against women and so on. Ward members, social workers, women group, women activities, head master of high schools have involved in the focus group discussion

### **3.8 Data Processing and Analysis**

The process of data analysis will be started after the collection of raw data from class observation and interview. Data analysis is a process, which involves editing, coding, classification, and tabulation of the collected data (Kothari, 2004). The collected data has checked daily and was kept in order for editing. Literature review was continued through out this period. Computer was used for data tallying and analysis. With classification, categorized edited information was distributed to different groups and relevant heading was given to each group according to the objectives of the study. Presentation of collected data was done through tables.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

#### 4.1 Caste / Ethnic Composition

It is found that there are heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic composition in the study area. There are Newar, Brahmin/Chhetri and Tamang. The caste and ethnic composition of the study area is illustrated by the table no.4.1

**Table 4.1: Caste / Ethnic Composition of the Respondents**

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Newar	75	93.75
Brahimin/ Chhetri	2	2.5
Tamang	3	3.75
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The table shows 73 percent are belong to Newar family which is followed by Tamang (3.75 percent) and Brahmin and Chhetri (2.5 percent). Newar are majority in the Panga areas of Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

#### 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Religion

**Table 4.2: Religious of the Respondents**

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	67	83.75
Buddhist	12	15
Christian	1	1.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

It is found that the majority of respondents are Hindus 83.75% Buddhist 15% and Christian 1.25 % in the study area. Above data are shown by table 4.2. The majority of the respondents are Hindus which is followed by Buddhist.

### 4.3 Types of Families

It is found that in study area squatter settlement (Panga area of Kirtipur Municipality). Every person live with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband wife their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only.

**Table 4.3: Types of Families**

S.N.	Number of Houses	Percentage
Nuclear Family	42	52.5
Joint Family	38	47.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table no 4.3 shows that majority of respondents live in nuclear families and minority of the respondents live in joint families i.e. 52.5% and 47.5% respectively.

### 4.4 Origin of Respondents

Majorities of the respondents were grown up in the town village where as only few are grown up in village.

**Table 4.4: Origin of Respondents in Different Places**

S.N.	Location	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Village	8	10
2.	Town	72	90
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.4 shows that majorities of the respondents were raised in the town i.e. 90% and minorities of the respondents were raised in the village i.e. 10%

#### **4.5 Educational Status of the People in the Study Area.**

There are schools as well as campus and Tribhuvan university in the Kirtipur so almost all the school age children go to the school. But children are not seems to go for higher studies beyond class twelve. It may be due to family tension, economic problem and the environmental factors.

**Table 4.6: Educational Composition of the Respondents**

Level of education	Response	
	Freq.	Percentage
Illiterate	2	2.5
Literate	78	97.5
Primary	26	32.5
Lower Secondary	17	21.25
Secondary	15	18.75
SLC	12	15
Intermediate	6	7.5
Bachelor and Above	2	2.5
Total	80	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table no.5.6 shows majority of the respondents are literate i.e. 97.5% and 32.5% have passed primary, 21.25 % have passed lower secondary level, 18.75 % have passed secondary level, 15 % have passed SLC, 7.5 have passed Intermediate and 2.5 % have passed bachelor level.

## 4.7 Occupational Structure

**Table 4.7: Occupational Structure of the Study Area**

Occupational groups	Response	
	Frequent	Percent
Own Agriculture	15	18.75
Agriculture Labour	4	5
Service	5	6.25
Business	24	30
House Wife	31	38.75
Student	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.7 shows majority of the respondents are housewives i.e. 38.75, secondly business i.e. 30 percent thirdly own agriculture i.e. 18.75 and the minority of the respondents do agriculture labour, i.e. 5 percent, service i.e. 6.25.

## 4.8. Monthly Income Distribution of the Households

Most of the household members are economically good. They have own business as well as agriculture and service.

**Table 4.8: Monthly Income Distribution of Households**

Income status	Frequency	Percentage
Insufficient	20	25
Sufficient	34	42.5
Possible to save	20	25
Economically Self- Sufficient	6	7.5
Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4.8 shows 25 percent respondents have insufficient income, 38.66 respondents income are sufficient or just maintain, 25 percent respondent incomes are possible to save and 7.5 percent respondents income are economically self- sufficient.

#### **4.9 Domestic Violence against Women**

The topics deal with domestic violence, against women which is related to their husband and other family members of the household. It is also deals with causes of domestic violence, knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and solution of domestic violence against women.

#### **5.10 Dispute in the Family**

There are different types of dispute from husband and other family members of the house but this study based on physical and psychological dispute only. According to field survey of squatter settlement, majority of the respondents dispute with any family members than husband, which shown in table 4.9.

**Table4. 9: Number of Respondents According to Dispute in the Family**

Dispute in the family	Frequency	Percentage
No dispute	50	62.5
Dispute	30	37.5
Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table above elucidate some of the families have dispute in the family, i.e. 37.5 percent and only 62.5 percent families have no dispute in the family.

According to the key informants there are prevalence of domestic violence in the study area. The researcher also observed some of the cases of verbal abuse (Psychological violence) and few case of physical, assaults (Physical violence), noticing, blue marks on the victim body. I also provide evidences of domestic violence in the study area.

#### **4.11 Respondents According to the Dispute with Family Members**

All respondents are affected by the their husbands. The reason might be due to nuclear family system. In the study area where there are more people live in nuclear family.

#### **4.12 Condition of Abuses during Violence Act**

Most of the abuses respondent husbands were under the influence of alcohol, Peer economic circumstance and loosing after the gambling makes person irritate due to loss of money so it leads to violent act in their family.

**Table 4.10 : Cause of Violent Behaviour**

Cause of violent	Frequency	Percentage
After taking alcohol	6	20
After gambling	4	13.33
Poor economic circumstance	20	66.66
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table shows that majority of the abuse were Poor economic circumstance, i.e. 66.66 percent and violent after taking alcohol i.e. 20 percent and loosing from gambling, i.e. 13.33 percent. According to the key informants, local mother's group doctors and lady police most of this abusers were found under the influence of alcohol during violent act.

#### 4.13 Types of Violence

The abuses showed mostly psychological violence than physical violence. Tradition violence like dowry. Related violence was not reported in the study area.

**Table 4.10: Types of Violence Shown by the Abusers**

Types of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Physical violence (Beating)	5	16.66
Psychological violence (Verbal assault)	25	83.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.10 shows that psychological violence is more common than physical violence which are 83.33 percent and 16.66 percent respectively. Most of the people shows their violent behaviour by verbal assault (Psychological violence) than by

physical assault (Physical violence). The key informants including medicate personnel, law years, police (lady police department from women and child call under district police) local mother's group also have seen more victims of physical violence them victims of psychological violence. It might be due to under reporting of psychological violence in comparison with physical violence.

#### **4.14 Frequencies of Violent Act Shown by the Abusers**

Most of the people work as a daily wages basis in the study area. Respondent's husbands (abuser) get drunk daily but they get more drunk during weekend. Thus most of the abuses get violent and show violent acts in weekends, because some drivers service holders and some of the coolies also lake day off is weekends.

**Table 4.11: Frequency of Violent Act Shown by Respondents**

#### **Husbands**

Frequency of violent act	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	8	26.66
Weekly	16	53.33
Monthly	6	7.5
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.11 shows that most of the respondents husbands shows violent act weekly i.e. 53.33 percent daily i.e. 26.66 percent and monthly 7.5 percent.

#### **4.15 Woman Beaten by Their Husband during Pregnancy**

Some men beat their wives during pregnancy. The causes of beating wife might be due to laziness, irritability and ugly figure of body resulting from physiological and harmonal changes taking place inside the women's body during pregnancy also women are beater unwanted pregnancies.

**Table 4.12: Woman Beaten by Their Husband during Pregnancy**

Respondents beaten	Frequency	Percentage
Women beaten	3	10
Women not beaten	27	90
Total	30	10

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table 4.12 shows majority of women not beaten during pregnancy i.e. 90 percent and minority of the respondents beaten during pregnancy were 10%.

#### **4.16 Medical Treatment Needed After Domestic Violence during Pregnancy**

**Table 4.13: Medical Treatment Needed After Domestic Violence during Pregnancy**

Women	Frequency	Percentage
Medical treatment needed	1	33.33
Medical treatment not needed	2	66.66
Total	3	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.13 shows most of the respondents did not need medical treatment after domestic violence during pregnancy i.e. 66.66 percent. And the minority of pregnant women needed medical treatment after domestic violence (beating) by their husbands during pregnancy i.e. 33.33 percent.

#### 4.17 Causes of Domestic Violence

**Table 4.14: Causes of Domestic Violence According to the Opinions of Respondents**

Causes of domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol abuse	12	15
Unemployment/economic problem	49	30.01
Marital problems	6	7.5
Gambling	13	16.25
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above table 4.14 shows that main causes of domestic violence is unemployment/economic problem 30.01 percent. Second cause gambling i.e. 16.25percent. The third cause of domestic violence is alcohol abuse i.e. 15 percent and marital problem i.e. 7.5 percent. According to the key informants the causes of domestic violence are mainly alcohol abuse, then drug abuse gambling, marital problems, illiteracy, economic problems, male dominance and dowry.

#### 4.18 Respondents Seeking Help with Different People After Domestic Violence

Majority of the women (Respondents) keeps their domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige. Some victims ask help with friends and the minority of the victims ask help with relatives.

**Table 4.15: Distribution of Women (Victims) Seeking Help with Different People After Violence Incidence**

Victim asking help with	Frequency	Percentage
Asking help with friends	2	6.66
Asking help with relatives	5	16.66
Policies	3	10
Political leader	2	6.66
Social worker	2	6.66
Victims keeping domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige	16	53.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Tables above 4.15 shows majority of victims keep their violent incidents secret for the sake of prestige i.e. 53.33 percent secondly asking help with relatives 16.66 percent, social worker needed for victims 6.66 percent and victims ask help with policies 10 percent. People are more open to their friends than their relatives.

#### **4.19 Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence**

Most of the respondents stated that reporting about psychologist violence is very important and only few respondents stated that. It is not important to report psychological violence."

**Table 4.16: Respondents with Different Opinion on Importance on Reporting Physical Violence**

Respondents with different opinion on reporting of psychological violence	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	5	16.66
Important	15	50
Non important	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.16 shows majority of respondents stated very important to report physical violence are 16.66 percent and respondents stating not important is 33.33 %. Only few key informants had seen the cause of psychological violence. E.g. local mothers and lawyers.

#### **4.20 Knowledge to Legal Protection**

Only few respondents have some knowledge about legal protection for victims of domestic violence.

**Table 4.17: Distribution of Respondents According to the Knowledge of Legal Protection for Victims of Domestic Violence**

Respondents with the knowledge of legal protection for victims of domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge of legal protection against polygamy	30	100
Without knowledge of legal protections	-	
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.17 shows the all of respondents have knowledge on legal protection against domestic violence i.e. 100 percent. According to the key informants layers most of the women have knowledge about legal protection for domestic violence against women.

#### **4.21 Different Types of Helps Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence**

Most of the respondents expressed to help counseling is needed to help victims of domestic violence and the minority of the respondents expressed need of medical facilities for protection and help to the victims of domestic violence.

**Table 4.18: Different Types of Protection and Help Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence (Multiple Responses)**

Different protection and help needed for the victims of D.V.	Frequency	Percentage
Counseling	26	86.66
Family mediation	23	76.66
Economic help/Job opportunities	26	86.66
Free legal service	28	76.66
Facilities for medical treatment	8	26.66

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.18 shows that majority of the respondents expressed opinion on Counseling to help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 86.66 percent and economic help/Job opportunities help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 86.66 percent. followed by free legal service and Family mediation i.e. 76.66 percent.

## 4.22 Solution to Prevent/Eliminate Domestic Violence

Majority of the respondents stated the alcohol should be stopped/controlled in order to prevent or eliminate domestic violence and the minority of the respondents expressed need of stopping ganja, alcohol make people excited and prove to be violent.

**Table 4.19: Respondents with Different Solutions to Prevent/Eliminate Domestic Violence (Multiple Responses)**

Respondents with different solutions to prevent/eliminate	Frequency	Percentage
Stop / control alcohol	16	53.33
Providing jobs opportunities	24	80
Stop ganja	4	13.33
Stop gambling	5	16.66
Faithful to each other (husband and wife)	2	6.66
Make people literate	18	60

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Above Table 4.19 shows that majority of the respondents stated. That slopping / controlling alcohol will help in prevention and elimination of domestic violence i.e. 53.33 percent, 80 percent express providing jobs opportunities and minority of respondents expressed stopping ganja will help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence i.e. 16.66 percent.

According to the key informants solutions of prevent or eliminate domestic violence are stop/control alcohol through motivation and sensitizing the people, stop ganja, gambling, adult literacy classes, income generating programme will help to eliminate domestic violence.

## **4.23 Finding of the Key Informants Interview and Focused Group Discussion**

Medical personnel who work in emergency unit of Phect hospital Kirtipur, NGOs, lady police personnel who work in children and women cell under district police, lawyers, local mother's group were identified as key informants as they are most likely to come into frequent contact with victims of domestic violence. Different interview schedules were used for different categories of key informants. The information provided by the key informants are according to their perception, understanding knowledge, observations and experiences on domestic violence against women focusing the study areas.

### **A. Medical Personnel**

Two physicians; one gynecologist/abstrician, one psychiatrist was interviewed to get relevant information. Most of the medical personnel reported encountering small injures to poison cases. 75 percent of the doctors reported that victims of domestic will tell the truth type of domestic violence most of the respondents reported that mostly will tell the truth. Type of domestic violence, most of the respondents reported that mostly they had seen the cases of physical violence secondary psychological violence (verbal assault). Fortunately here in Kirtipur rarely seen the cases of traditional violence i.e. Dowry related violence (according to FGD).

### **Causes of Domestic Violence against Women**

According to the medical personnel information the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, poverty, illiteracy and marital problems are the main causes of domestic violence. 75 percent of medical personnel expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violence. 50 percent of the medical personnel expressed that they had experienced political pressure while handing the cases of domestic violence.

## **B. Lawyers**

25 percent of the lawyers seen the cases of domestic violence from the squatter settlement of Kirtipur. Because they are mostly illiterate and they do not have economic access to see the lawyers. 100 percent of the respondents stated that they give free legal service to the poor clients.

75 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of physical violence and psychological violence only 25 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of traditional violence. Causes of domestic violence all the domestic violence all the respondents reported that the main causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, illiteracy, drug abuse, and marital problems.

## **C. Women Police Personnel who Worked in Child as Women Cell Under District Police**

- ) They had seen few cases of domestic violence from slum areas of Kirtipur.
- ) If police personnel (lady police) are called in a place where women has been assaulting.
- ) The respondents will remove the abuse from the place of incidence and take the abuser to the police station for further inquiry.
- ) First the respondents mediate the case out of court by counseling they take help of local mother's group too.
- ) Police personnel have seen cases of physical violence.
- ) Causes of domestic violence according to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse and polygamy.
- ) The respondents expressed they had training on "Investigation of crime against women and children."
- ) The respondents expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violent.

## **D. Non-Governmental Organizations**

Some NGO's namely CWIN (Children Worker in Nepal Concern Center) INSFC (Informal Sector Service Center). Children Welfare Society, services for socially under privileged sector).

- ) Most of the NGO's stated that domestic violence is prevalent in all social to classes.
- ) The causes of domestic violence as expressed.
- ) The causes of domestic violence as expressed by NGO chairpersons were alcohol abuse, illiteracy, male dominance and Dowry.
- ) The concern of general publication the issue of domestic violence is negligible because the general public think that domestic violence is a private family matter.
- ) Kinds of support provided by NGOs are adult literacy classes and awareness programme.

#### **E. Local Mother's Group**

- ) There are prevalence of domestic violence in their area.
- ) According to the respondents there are physical and psychological violence.
- ) The main causes of domestic violence according to the respondents are alcohol abuse ganja abuse, gambling, marital problems and economic problems.
- ) Kind of help needed for victims of domestic violence.
- ) Most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediating will help to solve and help the victim of domestic violence.
- ) Solutions for prevention of domestic violence against women.

According to the respondents the solution for prevention and elimination of domestic violence are stop or control alcohol and stop gambling (According to FGD).

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

Domestic violence against women (A Case Study of Kirtipur Municipality-5, Panga) is the title of the study. Main thrust of the present study is to analyze socio-economic status of respondents, to find out the different types of domestic violence and their causes, causes of domestic violence in the study area and to examine the effects of domestic violence against women.

Descriptive as well as explorative research design has followed in order to achieve the main objectives of the study. This study has based on both primary and secondary source of data. Primary data has collected from the respondents by using formal as well as informal interviews with the help of interviewers. For in-depth information, semi-structured, in addition to get relevant data interviews has conducted with key informants, i.e. local mother's group. Women and child cell under district-police, a few lawyers, chairpersons of concerned NGOs who are interested in a servant the women of Kirtipur Municipality-5 few doctors who work in emergency department of hospital and one psychiatrist who also works in hospital has included among the information. Thus, the study is totally based upon primary and qualitative data obtain first hand from the field work. In secondary source of data universe and different published or unpublished books, journal, and dissertation has used. Nature of data has both quantitative and qualitative data.

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desire information of the study. To acquire authentic data from the field the entire households has numbered serially by the investigator. All together there are 300 household in Panga area. Out of these households every alternative household has taken as a sample household. Thus out of 300 households 80 households has taken as sample size. Households has selected on the basis of Simple Random Sampling. In this way more than 25 percent of the total number of households has included in sample size for the collection of relevant information.

Married women of all ages and in case of joining family only daughters-in-law living in the slum area of the Kirtipur Municipality-5 city has included in the study population. Which consist of 150 family in Panga . Thus, the married women of age living in sample household of Kirtipur Municipality-5 city area considered as the population of present study. Questionnaire and key informant interview are the main tools of data collection.

Nepal, a small federal, inclusive secularism with full diversity of culture and traditions is a patriarchal society where women are looked secondary citizens and are systematically denied their basic, fundamental right to be free from the violence. As it is a male dominated, the privileges and power granted by the societies complex set values, customs, morale, habit and belief that force women to bear the man's brutality. Violence inflicted by a mass on women who lives in an intimate relationship could be termed as domestic violence. The violence against women is still a very much serious and hidden problem in Nepalese society.

In the study area population below 14 and population above 59 years were 49-9 percent which is considered as economically dependent population. The economically active age group (above 14 to 59 years) are 54.1 percent among economically active age group most of the women are only house wives and some men are jobless. Most of the man work as daily wages thus sometimes, they becomes jobless too. It indicates large percentage of dependent population. 73 percent are belong to Newar family which is followed by Tamang (3.75 percent) and Brahmin and Chhetri (2.5 percent). Newar are majority in the Panga areas of Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

It is found that the majority of respondents are Hindus 83.75% Buddhist 15% and Christian 1.25 % in the study area. Above data are shown by table 4.2. The majority of the respondents are Hindus which is followed by Buddhist. Majority of respondents live in nuclear families and minority of the respondents live in joint families i.e. 52.5% and 47.5% respectively.

Majorities of the respondents were raised in the town i.e. 90% and minorities of the respondents were raised in the village i.e. 10%. Majority of the respondents are literate i.e. 97.5% and 32.5% have passed primary, 21.25 % have passed lower

secondary level, 18.75 % have passed secondary level, 15 % have passed SLC, 7.5 have passed Intermediate and 2.5 % have passed bachelor level.

Majority of the respondents are housewives i.e. 38.75, secondly business i.e. 30 percent thirdly own agriculture i.e. 18.75 and the minority of the respondents do agriculture labour, i.e. 5 percent, service i.e. 6.25. 25 percent respondents have insufficient income, 38.66 respondents income are sufficient or just maintain, 25 percent respondent incomes are possible to save and 7.5 percent respondents income are economically self- sufficient.

Some of the families have dispute in the family, i.e. 37.5 percent and only 62.5 percent families have no dispute in the family. According to the key informants there are prevalence of domestic violence in the study area. The researcher also observed some of the cases of verbal abuse (Psychological violence) and few case of physical, assaults (Physical violence), noticing, blue marks on the victim body. I also provide evidences of domestic violence in the study area.

Majority of the abuse were Poor economic circumstance, i.e. 66.66 percent and violent after taking alcohol i.e. 20 percent and loosing from gambling, i.e. 13.33 percent. According to the key informants, local mother's group doctors and lady police most of this abusers were found under the influence of alcohol during violent act. Psychological violence is more common than physical violence which are 83.33 percent and 16.66 percent respectively. Most of the people shows their violent behaviour by verbal assault (Psychological violence) than by physical assault (Physical violence). The key informants including medicate personnel, law years, police (lady police department from women and child call under district police) local mother's group also have seen more victims of physical violence them victims of psychological violence. It might be due to under reporting of psychological violence in comparison with physical violence.

Most of the respondents husbands shows violent act weekly i.e. 53.33 percent daily i.e. 26.66 percent and monthly 7.5 percent.

Majority of women not beaten during pregnancy i.e. 90 percent and minority of the respondents beaten during pregnancy were 10%. Most of the respondents did not

need medical treatment after domestic violence during pregnancy i.e. 66.66 percent. And the minority of pregnant women needed medical treatment after domestic violence (beating) by their husbands during pregnancy i.e. 33.33 percent.

Main cause of domestic violence is unemployment/economic problem 30.01 percent. Second cause gambling i.e. 16.25percent. The third cause of domestic violence is alcohol abuse i.e. 15 percent and marital problem i.e. 7.5 percent. According to the key informants the causes of domestic violence are mainly alcohol abuse, then drug abuse gambling, marital problems, illiteracy, economic problems, male dominance and dowry. Majority of victims keep their violent incidents secret for the sake of prestige i.e. 53.33 percent secondly asking help with relatives 16.66 percent, social worker needed for victims 6.66 percent and victims ask help with policies 10 percent. People are more open to their friends than their relatives.

Majority of respondents stated very important to report physical violence are 16.66 percent and respondents stating not important is 33.33 %. Only few key informants had seen the cause of psychological violence. E.g. local mothers and lawyers. All of respondents have knowledge on legal protection against domestic violence i.e. 100 percent. According to the key informants layers most of the women have knowledge about legal protection for domestic violence against women.

Majority of the respondents expressed opinion on Counseling to help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 86.66 percent and economic help/Job opportunities help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 86.66 percent followed by free legal service and Family mediation i.e. 76.66 percent. Majority of the respondents stated. That slopping / controlling alcohol will help in prevention and elimination of domestic violence i.e. 53.33 percent, 80 percent express providing jobs opportunities and minority of respondents expressed stopping ganja will help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence i.e. 16.66 percent. According to the key informants solutions of prevent or eliminate domestic violence are stop/control alcohol through motivation and sensitizing the people, stop ganja, gambling, adult literacy classes, income generating programme will help to eliminate domestic violence.

## 5.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has a very long history. This study deals only with the domestic violence in squatter settlement. The area of domestic violence is so wide but I have chosen one squatter settlement in Panga of Kirtipur City for purpose. These study was selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers have taken 80 respondents for purpose. On solutions to prevent/control domestic violence against women are stop or controlling alcohol, stopping ganja providing job opportunities, to be faithful between husband and wife, to made people literate.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups religious groups and all nationalities. As a conceptual definition domestic violence is defined as physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, genital mutation, other traditional practices harmful to women non squasal violence, violence related to exploitation. Types of domestic violence, are physical abuse, economic abuse and traditional violence.

The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological and traditional violence again women. The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological violence occurring in the family to the women by husband or other family member usually mother-in-law.

Beating women by her husband or other family members, psychological violence is defined as scolding, mocking mocking and using faul words to the women which hurts her (Operational definitions). Traditional violence Darwy related violence is considered as traditional violence.

The main objective of the study are: to trace out the socio-demographic profile of slum area of Panga area of Kirtipur, to identify the cause of domestic violence, to collect the solution to eliminate the domestic violence against women, to identity causes of domestic violence, to collect solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence against women.

To recommend policy makers government and interested fencies to take necessary intervention to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The descriptive/ qualitative research design was applied to meet objective of the study. Necessary information were collected through interview with women, observations, case studies and interview with key informants. Among 300 house hold only 80 were (women) the study area. The households were selected by systematic sampling method. The results were descriptively analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage was used.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The problems of domestic and other problems were present in the study area. It helps us to make source recommendations to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The recommendations are as follows:

- ) The population growth should be checked trough implementation of more effective extension education and family planning programmes including motivating and counseling to the women.
- ) Adult literacy classes and awareness programmes should be conducted to make people aware and awareness about domestic violence and its elimination.
- ) Taking alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role-play, drama and songs. The vocal government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence.
- ) Itarmonious marital relationship should be maintained through counseling and arousal of awareness about importance of harmonious family life. The interested social workers can serve effectively in such matters.
- ) The people of the study area need motivation on kitchen garden in essential. A kitchen garden may help to reduce anemia and malnutrition in some extends.

- ) Mass media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence.
- ) Local mothers group, NGOS lady polices from child and women cell under district police can be mobilized to prevent or eliminate domestic violence in the study area.
- ) Through sensitizing women and men domestic violence can be prevented and eliminated.
- ) There is an acute need of a mobile clinic for ailments in the study area.
- ) There must be free legal service to the victims of domestic violence.
- ) Needs of income generating programmes in the study area.
- ) There is a need of supporting institution to help the victims of domestic violence as well as far the prevention and elimination purpose too.
- ) Orientation and training programme for key persons should be conducted by government or interested NGOS.

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## Questionnaire

### Violence against women

Date:

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sex:            Male: ( )    Female:( )
4. Caste: \_\_\_\_\_                      Religion:\_\_\_\_\_
5. Marital status: Married ( )Unmarried( )Divorced( )
6. Occupation:
  - a. Husband:\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Wife:\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where did you grow up?                      Village( ) Town( )
8. Type of family:                                      Joint ( )    Nuclear( )
9. Family-Size:\_\_\_\_\_
10. Education:\_\_\_\_\_  
Husband:\_\_\_\_\_
- Wife:\_\_\_\_\_
11. Economic Status(per month)
  - a. Sufficient ( )                      b. Insufficient( )
  - c. Possible to save( )                      d. Economically self sufficient( )
12. Pressure on giving birth to child?
  - a. Yes                      b. No
13. Family Planning:  
Temporary    Method:\_\_\_\_\_
- Permanent    Wife/Husband:\_\_\_\_\_
14. Do you ever have dispute with any of the family members other than your husband that creates relationship problems?

Yes ( ) No( )

If yes, with whom?

---

15. When does the person show violent behaviour?

---

16. How often does he show?

Daily( ) Weekly( )

Monthly( ) Others( ) How does the person show his violent behaviour?

a. Verbally( )

b. Beating( )

c. Others (please specify)

---

17. Did you ever treatment after violent acts?

Yes( ) No( )

18. In your opinion, what are the causes of violence?

a. Low income ( )

b. Physical weakness( )

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

19. Does your husband ever show violent behaviour against you?

Yes ( ) No( )

20. When does he get violent against you?

a. After taking alcohol.( )

b. After taking drugs.( )

- c. After gambling.( )
- d. Other (place specify)( )

21. How often does he show violent behaviour?

- a. Physical (beating)( )
- b. Verbal (scolding)( )

22. How does often does he show violent behaviour?

- a. Daily( )
- b. Weekly( )
- c. Monthly( )
- d. Others (places specify)\_\_\_\_\_

23. Did you ever need medical treatment after violent incident?

Yes ( ) No( ) Did your husband ever beat you were pregnant?

Yes ( ) No( )

24. Did you ever have to skip work after such violent incident?

Yes ( ) No( )

25. What do you think are the reasons behind such violent act of your husband?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Who do you ask for help in case of such domestic violence against you?

a. Keep the incidence secret. Yes ( )No( )

b. If you keep it secret, why? Please specify:

\_\_\_\_\_

- c. Relatives ( )
- d. Police( )
- e. Friends( )
- f. Political leaders( )

27. In opinion do you think physical violence of any kind should be reported to the authorities?

- a. Yes ( )                      b. No ( )                      c. Not idea( )

28. In your opinion do you think psychological violence should be reported to the authorities is important?

- a. Very important ( )   b. Important( )  
c. Not important ( )   d. No idea( )

29. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victims of violence?

- a. Counselling ( )                      b. Family mediation ( )  
c. Legal advice ( )                      d. Free legal service ( )  
e. Hotline telephone service ( )                      f. Facility for medical treatment ( )  
g. Provision of safe house ( )   h. Victim support program ( )  
i. Financial support/help ( )   j. Improvement in laws. ( )

Do you know that there are provision for legal and other protection for the items of domestic violence?

- Yes ( )                      No ( )

If yes, please specify

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30. Do you know about any organization that help women victims of domestic violence?

- Yes ( )   No ( )

If yes, please specify organizations that you know of

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31. Do you know any provision of safe house for victims of violence?

- Yes ( )   No ( )

If yes, where and which organization

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32. In your opinion do you think media would help to reduce domestic violence?

Yes ( )      No ( )

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33. What do you think are the possible solution to stop domestic violence against women?

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## Questionnaire for Key Informant Interview

1. What are the different types of domestic violence?

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2. Causes of domestic violence?

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3. What are the effects of domestic violence against women?

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.....  
.....

4. What are the possible solutions of domestic violence?

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.....  
.....

5. Any comments and suggestions about the domestic violence?

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.....  
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## **Guidelines FGD**

1. Causes of domestic violence?
2. What are the effects of domestic violence against women in the society?
3. What are the possible solutions of domestic violence against women?
4. Any comments and suggestions about the domestic violence?