

**PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG
MARRIED WOMEN**

“A Sociological Study of Krishna Tole of Pokhara Metropolitan City-Ward 9”

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Submitted by:

Anjana Poudel

Campus Roll No: 60/072

Symbol No.:480363

T.U. Regd. No.: 6-3-48-2517-2015

Tribhuvan University

Department of Sociology and Rural Development

Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by **MrsAnjanaPoudel** entitled "**Prevalence of domestic violence among married women: A sociological study of Krishna Tole of Pokhara Metropolitan City-Ward 9**" has been prepared under my supervisor requirement for the degree of Master of Arts (MA) in Sociology, therefore this is recommended for the final evaluation and approval.

.....

Mr. Mukundalamsal

Thesis Supervisor

Department of Sociology and Rural Development

Prithvi Narayan Campus,

Pokhara, Nepal

Date: 2079/04/06

APPROVAL LETTER

The Thesis Writing presented by Mrs. **Anjana Poudel** titled "**Prevalence of domestic violence among married women: A sociological study of Krishna Tole of Pokhara Metropolitan City-Ward 9**" has been approved by the Thesis Evaluation Committee under the Department of Sociology, Prithivi Narayan Campus, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirements for the completion of Masters of Arts in Sociology.

Evaluation Committee:

.....

Mr. Mukunda Lamsal

Thesis Supervisor

.....

Mr. Laxman Sharma

External Examiner

.....

Mr. Shiva Bahadur Thapa

Head of the Department of Sociology and Rural Development

Date: 2079/04/12

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
DAIP	:	Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GON	:	Government of Nepal
IPV	:	Intimate Partner Violence
NDHs	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
PNDT	:	Prenatal Sex Determination Test
VAW	:	Violence against Women
VDCs	:	Village Development Committee
WHO	:	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is the most prevalent form of Gender Based Violence (GBV) worldwide, but also in Nepal. Experiencing intimate partner violence is considered a chronic and stressful life event. Traditional values, socio-cultural and social contexts influence the ways in which women cope with intimate partner violence.

In this study mainly physical sexual and emotional violence are discussed. This study helps to find out the scenario of domestic violence among married women and the outcome can be the baseline for the formulation of the policies and new laws regarding domestic violence. The objective of the study was to assess prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence by intimate partner in women aged 20-50 years in Krishna Tole of Kaski District. A cross-sectional, population based household survey was carried out among 80 married women in selected areas in Krishna Tole in Kaski District, Nepal during the period September-November, 2019.

The percentage of alcohol intake by wife was found just 13.8% and by husband was found 63.8%. Physical violence related with spitting behavior was found 10% and similarly pulling hairs was found 28.8%. Similarly kicking, chocking and threatening was found 21.2%, 11.2% and 5% respectively. The average prevalence of physical violence was found 19.1%. Emotional violence relating to isolation, family restriction, complete monitoring, ignoring habit and disrespectful attitude towards women were found 22.5%, 13.8%, 43.8%, 13.8% and 10% respectively. The average prevalence of emotional violence was found 19.5%. The average prevalence of sexual violence to wife was found 24.7%. In comparison to physical emotional and sexual violence the more percentage of violence was seen in sexual basis.

However, lack of shelter for the victims of partner violence, social-cultural norm and values, lack of aware of their right and existing law against violence and services women did not seek help. Understanding their coping strategies and expectation may give insight into how to further support to the women to minimize the violence in the society.