

CHAPTER: ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Violence is the use of physical force so as to injure, abuse, damage or destroy. According to WHO, Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual against oneself, another person or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation. Violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and mental health and social functioning and can slow economic and social development. (David,2019)

The world health organization divides violence into three broad categories.

i) Self -directed Violence

Self-directed violence is subdivided into suicidal behavior and self- abuse. The former includes suicidal thoughts attempted suicides also called Para suicide or deliberate self -injury in some countries. Self -abuse in contrast includes acts such as self-mutilation.

ii) Collective Violence

Unlike the other two broad categories, the subcategories of collective violence suggest possible motives for violence committed by larger groups of individuals or by states. Collective violence that is committed to advance a particular social agenda includes, for example, crimes of hate committed by organized groups, terrorist acts and mob violence. Political violence includes war and related violent conflicts, state violence and similar acts carried out by larger groups. Economic violence includes attacks by larger groups motivated by economic gain such as attacks carried out with the purpose of disrupting economic activity, denying access to essential services, or creating economic division and fragmentation. Clearly, acts committed by larger groups can have multiple motives.

iii) Interpersonal Violence

Interpersonal violence is divided into two subcategories: Family and intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence largely takes place between family members. Community violence is the violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home. The former group includes forms of violence such as child abuse, intimate partner violence and abuse of the elderly. The latter includes youth violence, random acts of violence, rape or sexual assault by strangers, and violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes. When interpersonal violence occurs in families, its psychological consequences can affect parents, children, and their relationship in the short- and long-terms. (Bates, 2005)

Violence against women is a major violation of women's human rights and a public health problem affecting millions of women and girls. Women and children experience short and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health consequences of such violence. Globally, Domestic Violence is the most prevalent form of gender-based violence (Heise, 2002). Global rates vary widely due to differing definitions, as well as varying approaches to data collection and research (Garcia-Moreno, 2002). Although violence occurs in different forms and settings including workplace, school and community, even in the medical and social institutions set up to care for people and violence at home "domestic violence" is considered the most pervasive form (Etienne G, 2002). World Bank Discussion Paper revealed that wide spread prevalence of domestic violence including range of physical, sexual and psychological acts perpetrated by intimate partners. The 35 different countries have shown that one quarter to half of the women reported having been physically abused by their present or former partner (Heise, 1994).

A comparative analysis of Demographic Health Survey (DHS) data from 12 Latin American and Caribbean countries reported that the majority (61-93%) of women who reported physical Intimate Partner Violence in the past 12 months also reported experiencing emotional abuse (Bott, 2012). Similarly, a WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women in 10 developing countries found that 13 % of women in Japan to 61 % of women in Peru had experienced physical violence in their lifetime. Furthermore, in majority of the countries 10 % to 50 % of women around the world reported being sexually abused (Ellsberg, 2005). A

recent paper published on 2011 International Conference on Social Science and Humanity on “Combating Domestic Violence against Women” reported that Violence against women is a serious problem in India. Overall one third of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence and about 1 in 10 have experienced sexual violence (Rajani, 2011). A study conducted in Bangladesh reported that 67 % of women reported experiencing domestic violence in their life times and slightly more than one third of women reported experience violence in the past year (Bates,2005).

Though the volume of evidence has been increasing globally, very few studies have been carried out in Nepal to assess the prevalence of violence and how women are coping with violence in different settings and populations. A recent study conducted by the Government of Nepal (2012) in five selected districts, the study carried out in household-level quantitative survey of 900 women aged 25-59 years shows that almost half of women (48%) reported that they had experienced violence at some time in their lives, and 28% had experienced violence in the past 12 months: emotional violence (23.9%), physical violence (10.6%), sexual violence (6.7%) and economic abuse/ violence (2.4%). (GON, 2012)

A study conducted among young married women in rural Nepal, a cross-sectional survey of 1,296 married woman aged 15 to 24 years with two-stage systematic random sampling technique, carried out in four districts in 2009 reported that more than half of young married women (51.9%) reported having ever experienced some type of violence from their husbands. Nearly half (46.2%) reported sexual violence and one-fourth (25.3%) reported physical violence (Lamichhane, 2011). Likewise, a cross-sectional study with inclusion of health seeking 185 married women in Nepal reported that 32 % of women experienced emotional violence, 17.3 % women reported physical violence and 16.8 % women reported sexual violence (Rishal, 2010).

A qualitative study conducted among two major ethnic groups in Nepal revealed that sexual violence within marriage was common and the nature of the violence varied from verbal abuse to intimidation, beating for coercive sex (Puri, 2008). A “Situation Analysis of Violence against Woman and Girls in Nepal” among 1250 respondents, reported that nearly 58 % of women were suffer from domestic violence everyday by member of the family at night. Furthermore, from the same study most of the

respondents (93%) reported suffering from mental and emotional abuse, 82 percent suffering from physical abuse and 30% from rape (Rana-Deuba,1997).

Various studies have shown several coping strategies adopted by women which includes “trying to convince husbands”, “sleeping in a separate room,” visiting maternal home“, waking up the children and using pretexts such as being ill or menstruating“, to avoid sexual violence within marriage (Puri, 2011). The report stated that almost every woman experiencing sexual violence within marriage were socially isolated and did not turn to institution, relatives or friends for advice and support.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Domestic Violence is a global health and social problem that leads to health, social and economic disadvantages for women and their children. . A WHO study on women’s health and domestic violence confirmed significant associations between lifetime experiences of partner violence and self-reported poor health (Ellsberg, 2005). The substantial mental and physical health consequences of domestic violence for women should be of great concern to health care providers, health promoters, and policy makers.

The Nepal Human Development Report 2004 also reinforces domestic violence to be a grave and unaddressed problem. Most perpetrators of domestic violence escape persecution under the Nepali criminal system. A study conducted by Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights revealed that in Nepal violence against women frequently takes the form of verbal harassment and emotional abuse in addition to physical violence. A situation of violence against women and girls in South East Asia by Hayward and Finney in 2000 has presented gender based violence as a violation of women's rights. (Joshi,2008)

Domestic violence against women by its nature may not be seen in isolation in Nepalese society where the neglect and abuse of females is the routine of the day in almost all families and communities. Recognizing the need of awareness about it women rights activist organizations are bringing this issues in the forefront by initiating advocacy work against domestic violence. Nepalese culture, social and religious patterns, which enforce the lower status of women in family and society, may possibly act as a catalyst for violence. In Nepal, patriarchal family structure is

prevalent. Women in Nepal lack decision-making power in matters related to sexuality, contraceptive use and family size (Puri, 2008). The key structural factor that exacerbates women's vulnerability is economic dependency on men, primarily fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons

In Nepal only limited studies were undertaken on violence against women in the context of domestic violence and women responses and coping strategies. Similarly present picture of women's situation is lacking and literature on the related field is also insufficient as well. Domestic Violence becomes increasingly recognized and discussed; important questions are being raised concerning its magnitude in different setting and its cause, consequences and related risk factors. Women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanism often go unrecognized.. Therefore the purpose of the study was to assess the prevalence of domestic and investigate various factors associated with domestic violence.

For the fulfillment of the research objectives following research questions were set as below:

- What is the prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence against married women?
- What are the behavioral habits of the respondent's husband?
- How can the depression be minimized from individual level?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions the objectives set were as below

- To examine the prevalence of domestic violence and behavioral habit of the spouse.
- To minimize the mechanism of domestic violence from individual level.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Domestic Violence study is important in Nepali context. New political system wants to involve women in all level of state governance. Different studies and international conferences were identified that without women's empowerment nation won't move forward. At the juncture of rapid growth of women violence it is urgent need to generate information to identify women knowledge, abilities and coping strategy. This study helps to find out the scenario of domestic violence among married women (20-

50) years. This study could be the baseline for the formulation of the policies and new laws regarding the domestic violence in Nepal.

1.5 Limitations of Study

The proposed study was community study where only the married women of specific age (20-50) were taken as a requirement in my study. This study was only limited with the members of Krishna tole of Pokhara Metropolitan city ward number 9. There was no any limitation on the basis of caste and class in this study. The results obtained from this study weren't generalized to the entire women of Kaski district. Every type of social interaction weren't measured.

CHAPTER: TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Domestic violence refers to all forms of violence which physically and emotionally create harm to women. Domestic violence has become the burning problem in Nepalese community. The impact of domestic violence is seen on social, economic as well as on cultural aspect.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Domestic Violence against Women

Domestic violence is defined as all kinds of abusive behaviors between spouses or relatives living in the same house. Domestic violence is most commonly directed towards women and children. Violence against women is a major violation of women's human rights and a public and sociological health problem affecting millions of women and girls. Women and children experience short and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health consequences of such violence. (Lawson, 2012)

Domestic violence is violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. It may be termed intimate partner violence when committed by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner, and can take place in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, or between former spouses or partners. Domestic violence can also involve violence against children, parents, or the elderly. It takes a number of forms including physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive, and sexual abuse, which can range from subtle, coercive forms to marital rape and to violent physical abuse such as choking, beating, female genital mutilation, and acid throwing that results in disfigurement or death. Domestic murders include stoning bride burning, honor killings and dowry deaths.

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly women, and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence (Grodin, 2013). They are also likelier than men to use intimate partner violence in self-defense (Swan et al.,2008). In

some countries, domestic violence is often seen as justified, particularly in cases of actual or suspected infidelity on the part of the woman, and is legally permitted. Research has established that there exists a direct and significant correlation between a country's level of gender equality and rates of domestic violence, where countries with less gender equality experience higher rates of domestic violence (Esquivel, 2013). Domestic violence is among the most underreported crimes worldwide for both men and women. Due to social stigmas regarding male victimization, men who are victims of domestic violence face an increased likelihood of being overlooked by healthcare providers.

Family violence researches suggest that socio-demographic indicators of structural inequality influence propensities for domestic assaults. Feminist scholars argue that domestic violence is rooted in gender and power and represent men's active attempts to maintain dominance and control over women (Anderson, 1997).

Sociological theories of domestic violence against women by spouse seek to explain violent behavior as a function of social structures rather than individual pathology. This examines the major theories used by sociologists to understand intimate partner violence, categorizing them by their respective views regarding the role of gender in intimate partner violence. Family violence theories (including systems theory, ecological theory, exchange/social control theory, resource theory, and the subculture-of-violence theory) view intimate partner violence as an expression of conflict within the family that can best be understood through examination of social structures contributing to the use of violence. Feminist theory sees intimate partner violence as an expression of gender-based domination of women by men. Feminist theory discusses some integrative theories that seek to bridge the polarized views of the traditional perspectives in relation to gender (Lawson, 2012).

Feminist Theory on Domestic Violence

The feminist model is grounded in the principle that intimate partner violence is the result of male oppression of women within a patriarchal system in which men are the primary perpetrators of violence and women the primary victims (Dobash, 1979). According to the model, male violence within intimate relationships results from historic and current power differentials that keep women subordinate, primarily through the use of control, including physical, sexual, economic, and psychological

abuse, comprising tactics of intimidation and isolation (Domestic Abuse Intervention Project [DAIP]). Male entitlement, and the violence used to sustain it, is often attributed to male socialization (Miedzian, 1991) with the implicit understanding that what is learned can be unlearned. The feminist model challenges male entitlement and privilege as well as the traditional notion that domestic violence is a private family matter. Thus, feminists demand public solutions, including the establishment of programs and services for women who are battered, treatment for their male partners, and the involvement of the criminal justice system to hold men accountable for their violence. Feminists believe that many of the problems faced by women, including violence, are caused by social, cultural, and political forces requiring action at the policy level. This belief is encapsulated in the feminist mantra, “the personal is political.” This orientation decries earlier attempts to craft private solutions for the collective problem of violence against women. The feminist model also acknowledges the strength, resilience, and agency of women and strives toward the goals of female empowerment and self-determination.

Feminism in Nepal is primarily concerned with equity and equality of opportunity. Nepali society is traditionally highly patriarchal . It was not until 2007 that women under 35 could apply for passports without their father's or husband's permission. Feminists in Nepal seek to redress this situation. Most women in Nepal are considered to be beneath their husbands and fathers in a patriarchal society.

Much like western world women in the past, in Nepal, women are treated poorly in every aspect of their society, whether it is social, political, or economic; they have been avoided or mistreated.

Statistics from Violence against Women a website dedicated to raising awareness as well as finding solutions to present day issues highlight these inequalities:

-) 77 percent of the episodes of violence against women are reported as being from within the family.
-) 22 percent of women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15.
-) 43 percent of women have experienced sexual harassment in the workplace.

J Between 5,000 and 12,000 girls and women are trafficked every year. 75 percent of them are below 18 years of age and the majority are sold into forced prostitution.

Feminism has played a major role in affecting the social changes in the Western society and this has resulted to giving it more attention. Some people see feminism as an acceptable form of fighting for women rights while others look at it as a destroying factor of traditional gender roles in the society in which some feminists say that these roles are used to oppress and silence women. The femininity and masculinity of human beings has been challenged by radical feminists as mutually exclusive and biologically determined categories. Radical feminists seek to eradicate femininity and masculinity characteristics restricting women's competences and reinforcing male dominance. "While sex differences are linked to biological differences between male and female, gender differences are imposed socially or even politically by constructed contrasting stereotypes of masculinity and femininity" (Beauvoir, 1970).

Radical feminists such as (Brownmiller , 1975), (Griffin et al., 1971); argue that the greatest capacity for male violence against women is linked to the origin and nature of patriarchy and that violence is a something that men use to control and maintain their dominance. (Brownmiller, 1975) and (Mitchell, 1971) believe that for men to act violently there is an existence of dissimilar level of physical strength between sexes. On the other hand, (Millett et al., 1971) denote that there is a difference on how the two opposite sexes use violence which is influenced by culture and current technological developments. It has been assumed that all men are capable of being violent and that all women are submissive. The aim of Radical feminists has been to determine individual identity; free language and culture from the masculinity seize, and re-organize the power of politics, determine the significance of human behaviour and challenge what is valuable to individuals.

(Mandell, 1995) argues that radical feminists believe that unless the notion of sexuality is reformed and rebuilt, women's image and representation will always be subordinate to men. According to (Heywood, 2003) "Women are subordinated as a sex that is subject to pervasive oppression and not as individuals who happen to be denied rights or opportunities" . Radical feminists have raised the shortcomings of individualism as the basis of gender politics and this has resulted to ignoring the structural role that patriarchy plays. They have received criticisms from Marxist

feminists for completely ignoring the basis of patriarchy which happens to be historical, materialistic and economic. At the same time, (Alison Jaggar, 1971) in ,“Feminist Politics and Human Nature” states that social organizations determine gender differences in the society and so women should be in control of their lives. Jaggar,1971) critiques radical feminists for not recognizing reasons that brought about patriarchy and its structures.

Theory of Marxist Feminism

Marxist Feminism is a philosophical variant of feminism that incorporates and extends Marxist theory. Marxist feminism analyzes the ways in which women are exploited through capitalism and the individual ownership of private property. According to Marxist feminists, women's liberation can only be achieved by dismantling the capitalist systems in which they contend much of women's labor is uncompensated. Marxist feminists extend traditional Marxist analysis by applying it to unpaid domestic labor and sex relations.

Marxist theory explains that the capitalist system is based on a hierarchal structure that relies on the oppression of certain groups, primarily women, to avoid collapse (Jaggar, 1988). From a feminist perspective, it may not be capitalism in and of itself to blame for women’s victimization but rather how the capitalist economy presents unique status dilemmas for women (because of their patriarchal devaluation) that lead to violent victimization. Women are said to be more vulnerable to violent victimization as a result of the social instability inherent in capitalist societies (Schwendinger, 1983). For instance, despite the increases in median yearly pay to women during the last two decades, women (particularly young, less-educated women) still hold the majority of low-wage jobs (59%) in the United States (Kim, 2000). These low wages are likely responsible for the “feminization of poverty.”

Marxist Feminists argue the main cause of women’s oppression is capitalism. The disadvantaged position of women is seen to be a consequence of the emergence of private property and their lack of ownership of the means of production

Theory on Radical Feminism

Radical Feminists see society and its institutions as patriarchal most of which are dominated and ruled by men – men are the ruling class and women the subject class.

Gender inequalities are the result of the oppression of women by men, and it is primarily men who have benefited from the subordination of women. Women are ‘an oppressed group.

Against Liberal Feminists they argue that paid work has not been ‘liberating’. Instead women have acquired the ‘dual burden’ of paid work and unpaid housework and the family remains patriarchal – men benefit from women’s paid earnings and their domestic labour. Some Radical Feminists go further arguing that women suffer from the ‘**triple shift**’ where they have to do paid work, domestic work and ‘**emotion work**’ – being expected to take on the emotional burden of caring for children.

Rape, violence and pornography are also methods through which men have secured and maintained their power over women. (Andrea, 1981). For evidence of this, Radical Feminists point to the ‘**dark side of family life**’ – According to the British Crime Survey domestic violence accounts for a sixth of all violent crime and nearly 1 in 4 women will experience domestic violence at some point in their lifetime and women are much more likely to experience this than men.

Nepal: General Situation

Nepal is a small landlocked country nestled in the foothills of the Himalayas. The Peoples Republic of China borders Nepal in the north and India borders in the east, south and west with population 26.6 million (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2012). Topographically, Nepal is divided into three distinct ecological zones: mountain, hill and terai. The administrative divisions of Nepal are sub national administrative units of Nepal. The first level of country subdivisions of Nepal are the Provinces. Each province is further divided into districts. Districts are further divided into smaller units, called Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities. The VDCs are rural areas, whereas municipalities are urban. Currently, there are 3,915 VDCs and 58 municipalities. Each VDC is composed of 9 wards, and the number of wards in each municipality ranges from 9 to 35. Kathmandu is the capital city as well as the principal urban center of Nepal (Central Bureau of Statistics, NDHS, 2012). The distribution of poverty and access depends on both geography and social differentiation.

Nepal has a diversity of cultures, climates, traditions and languages. The majority of the population (86%) lives in rural areas, with limited or no access to basic

infrastructure or services Hinduism is the main religion of Nepal (81% of the population) (Pradhan, 2009). According to the 2011 census there are 125 diverse ethnic/caste groups, each with its own distinct language and dialects and culture. Nepali is the official language of the country and is the mother tongue of about half of the population. However, it is used and understood by most people in the country. The major groups of Nepal are: Chhetri (16.6%), Brahmins (12.2%), Magar (7.1%), Tharu (6.6%), Tamang (5.8%, and Newar (5.0%) (NDHS, 2012). According to the hierarchic classification, the people of Nepal are divided into four castes, namely Brahmin, Chhetri, Baishya and Chudra. On the other hand, the ethnic groups are divided based on their origin and the languages they speak; Indo-Aryan and Tibeto-Burman. This leads to more serious problems for the double discriminated groups like women, children, madhesis and dalits, who are the lowest in the social hierarchy (Pradhan et al., 2005)

The Status of Woman in Nepal

Nepalese culture, social and religious patterns, which enforce the lower status of women in family and society, may possibly act as a catalyst for violence. Social practices of early marriage limit the education and development of women (Pradhananga & Shrestha, 2010). In Nepal, patriarchal family structure is prevalent. Most of the women having little or no say about whom and when they marry, whether or not to bear children or when and how many children to have. Women are expected to be subordinate. Women in Nepal lack decision-making power in matters related to sexuality, contraceptive use and family size (Puri, 2008). The key structural factor that exacerbates women's vulnerability is economic dependency on men, primarily fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons (GON, 2012).

Law on Marital Rape in Nepal

The Government of Nepal passed a comprehensive law on gender-based violence in 2009 that made it a criminal offence for a husband to force his wife to have sex. The new law has a provision that includes fines and imprisonment for three to six months depending on the type of violence (GON, 2009). In practice, however, this law is not strictly enforced.

In Nepal discriminatory practices are known to exist in the sites and rituals practiced at birth to death. Son preference is prevalent in many countries & Nepal is not an

exception of this preference. For instance; many communities and societies pray & perform rituals for the birth of a male child. Women are forced to bear children repeatedly until the male child born. The male children are favored because boys are perceived capable of earning and adding to family wealth & carrying on the family name and supporting. Prenatal Sex Determination Test (PNDT) is carried out many clinics. The birth of girl child is taken as burden from the beginning of the life. There is also difference in the quality, quantity of post natal care provided to the mother who gives birth to male and female child. Differences exist in the provision in the weaning type, quality and quantity of food and health care services. Low status and low decision making power of women, lack of access to resources and information reflected in the poor health and social indicators women in the country (Pradhananga & Shrestha, 2010).

For Instance, the 2011 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), was conducted among 12,674 women and 4,121 men aged. 15-49 were interviewed. According to report from NDHS 2011, Educational attainment in Nepal is very low among women, who are much more disadvantaged than men. Forty percent of women do not have any formal education, as compared with 14 percent of men who have no education. However, the percentage of women and men at least some secondary education or higher has increased by 48 percent and 26 percent, respectively, in the last five years. Two-thirds of women in Nepal (67 percent) are literate, which represents an increase from the 2006 figure of 55 percent whereas, men are more likely to be literate than women. Eighty-seven percent of Nepalese men age 15-49 are literate, an increase from 81 percent in 2006. Likewise, thirty-three percent of women and 20 percent of men are not exposed to any media source and sixty percent of women were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey, with the majority (75 percent) employed in the agricultural sector. Furthermore the majority (61 percent) of working women are not paid for their work. In contrast, most men (76 percent) earn cash or cash and in-kind payments. Also men from urban areas have higher levels of educational attainment than their rural counterparts.

In Nepal, there is clear evidence of a rising age at marriage among women and men. The percentage of women married by age 15 declines from 24 percent among the cohort who are now at ages 45-49 to 5 % among those ages 15-19. The median age at first marriage among women is 17.5 years, and the median age among men is 21.6

years (NDHS, 2011). The women of Nepal generally initiate sexual intercourse in the time of their first marriage. In contrast, men initiate intercourse a year earlier than their first marriage. The fertility rate has decreased from 4.6 births per women in 1996 to 2.6 births per woman in 2011, a two-child decline in the past 15 years. Childbearing begins early in Nepal, with almost one quarter of women giving birth by age 18 and nearly half by age 20. More than half of currently married employed women who earn cash make independent decisions about how to send their earnings. Only 46 % of currently married women participate in decisions pertaining to their health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives (NDHS, 2012). The position of the women in the society also differs among the different ethnic groups and different areas. Despite a declining trend in gender inequality, women participations in political, economic and professional spheres remained lower than that of men.

Domestic violence is of many forms which are discussed below.

i. Physical Violence

Physical abuse is that involving contact intended to cause fear, pain, injury, other physical suffering or bodily harm. In the context of coercive control, physical abuse is to control the victim (Evans, 2007). The dynamics of physical abuse in a relationship are often complex. Physical violence can be the culmination of other abusive behavior, such as threats, intimidation, and restriction of victim self-determination through isolation, manipulation and other limitations of personal freedom. Denying medical care, sleep deprivation, and forced drug or alcohol use, are also forms of physical abuse (Emerson, 2012). It can also include inflicting physical injury onto other targets, such as children or pets, in order to cause emotional harm to the victim. Homicide as a result of domestic violence makes up a greater proportion of female homicides than it does male homicides. Bride burning or dowry killing is a form of domestic violence in which a newly married woman is killed at home by her husband or husband's family due to their dissatisfaction over the dowry provided by her family. The act is often a result of demands for more or prolonged dowry after the marriage. Dowry violence is most common in South Asia, especially in India and terai region of Nepal.

ii. Sexual Violence

Sexual abuse, is defined by World Health Organization as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion. It also includes obligatory inspections for virginity and female genital mutilation. Aside from initiation of the sexual act through physical force, sexual abuse occurs if a person is verbally pressured into consenting, unable to understand the nature or condition of the act, unable to decline participation, or unable to communicate unwillingness to engage in the sexual act (Number & Dates, 1902). This could be because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or due to pressure (Kappler, karolin, Eva, 2012). Feminists have worked systematically since the 1960s to criminalize marital rape internationally.

In many cultures, victims of rape are considered to have brought 'dishonor' or 'disgrace' to their families and face severe familial violence, including honor killings. This is especially the case if the victim becomes pregnant.

iii. Emotional Violence

Emotional abuse is a pattern of behavior that threatens, intimidates, dehumanizes or systematically undermines self-worth (Follingstad, DR & Dehart, 2000). According to the Istanbul Convention, psychological violence is "the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats".

Emotional abuse includes minimizing, threats, isolation, public humiliation, unrelenting criticism and constant personal devaluation.

2.1.1 Empirical Review

Domestic violence is also called intimate partner violence which occurs between people in an intimate relationship. Domestic violence can take many forms, including emotional, sexual and physical abuse and threats of abuse. Men are sometimes abused by partners, but domestic violence is most often directed toward women. Domestic violence can happen in heterosexual or same-sex relationships. Abusive relationships always involve an imbalance of power and control. An abuser uses intimidating, hurtful words and behaviors to control his or her partner.

(Yllo, & Bograd, 1988). Feminist perspectives on wife abuse showed that the dimensions common to a variety of feminist perspectives will be outlined and clarified through brief critical analysis of mainstream approaches to wife abuse. But feminist perspectives do not have simply theoretical ramifications; they pose complicated and difficult questions about the very process of research. Lastly, feminists are committed to social action. Balancing the competing and sometimes conflicting demands of research, academic inquiry, and political activism is a difficult and necessary task.

Another feminist perspective on domestic violence written by (Bograd , 1999) discussed that Current family therapy theories and practices of domestic violence place an important emphasis on gender. Employing the notion of intersectionality, this article demonstrates how the relevance and applicability of contemporary theories and practices may be enhanced through the inclusion of primary dimensions of social life, including but not limited to race, class, and sexual orientation. Theoretical in nature, this article suggests future directions for theory construction and clinical practice, drawing on literature not easily accessible to most marital and family therapists.

(Anderson, K. L. 1997) in his article “Gender, status, and domestic violence” integrates both approach by proposing that elements of structural inequality influence violence behavior differently for women and men. Using self and partner reported data from wave of the National survey of families and households this study examines the relationship among socio-demographic characteristics, gender, status and domestic assaults. The incompatibilities in income and educational status are differentially associated with domestic violence perpetrated by women and men. Discrepancies between self and partner-reported violence are examined to determine correlates of reporting differences.

World Health Organization mentioned that many evidence suggests that most abused women are not passive – victims- they often adopt strategies to maximize their safety and that of their children (WHO, 2012). According to report on “Ending Violence against Women” by Heise and colleagues argues that what might be interpreted as a woman’s inaction may in fact be the result of calculated assessment about how to protect herself and her children (Heise et al., 1999). They go on citing evidence of various reasons why women may stay in violent relationships, including:

-) Fear of retaliation;
-) Lack of alternative means of economic support;
-) Concern for their children;
-) Lack of support from family and friends;
-) Stigma or fear of losing custody of children associated with divorce; and
-) Love and the hope that the partner will change

Despite these barriers, many abused women eventually do leave their partners, often after multiple attempts and years of violence. Likewise, 19–51% of women who had ever been physically abused by their partner had left home for at least one night, and 8–21% had left two to five times. Factors associated with a woman leaving an abusive partner permanently appear to include an escalation in violence severity; a realization that her partner will not change; and the recognition that the violence is affecting her children (WHO, 2005).

(Paudel, 2007) has entitled a research article "Domestic violence against women in Nepal. Gender, Technology and Development", showed that One-third (35 percent) of women in Nepal experience gender based violence at home, although most violence is unreported and unrecorded in informal or formal institutions. Psychological violence was found to be high, followed by physical, economic and sexual violence. The main reasons for perpetuating violence against women were the low educational status of women, bringing less dowry at the time of marriage, no control over resources by women and low educational status of the perpetrators.

(Abbott, Johnson, Koziol-McLain, & Lowenstein, 1995)has written a thesis entitled "Domestic violence against women: incidence and prevalence in an emergency department population" in Denver Colo . This study showed that Women exposed to acute or prior domestic violence were more likely than unexposed women to have made suicide attempts (26% vs 8%; $P<.001$) and to report excessive ethanol use (24% vs 13%; $P=.001$).

(Flood, & Pease, 2009) in this research article" Factors influencing attitudes to violence against women. Trauma, violence, & abuse," was designed to overlook the factors influencing attitude to violence against women which showed that attitudes

toward men's violence against women shape both the perpetration of violence against women and responses to this violence by the victim and others around her. Two clusters of factors, associated with gender and culture, have an influence at multiple levels of the social order on attitudes regarding violence. It concludes with recommendations regarding efforts to improve attitudes toward violence against women.

(Alhabib, Nur, & Jones, R., 2010) in their systematic review on " Domestic violence against women found that there was considerable heterogeneity both between and within geographical locations, health care settings, and study quality The prevalence of lifetime domestic violence varies from 1.9% in Washington, US, to 70% in Hispanic Latinas in Southeast US. Results of this review emphasize that violence against women has reached epidemic proportions in many societies and accurate measurement of the prevalence of domestic violence remains problematic.

(Babu & Kar 2009) entitled a research article " Domestic violence against women in eastern India: a population-based study on prevalence and related issues found that the prevalence of domestic violence in Eastern India was relatively high compared to majority of information available from India and confirms that domestic violence is a universal phenomenon. The primary healthcare institutions in India should institutionalize the routine screening and treatment for violence related injuries and trauma. Also, these results provide vital information to assess the situation to develop public health interventions, and to sensitize the concerned agencies to implement the laws related to violence against women.

(Diop-Sidibé, Campbell, & Becker, 2006) in their research article "Domestic violence against women in Egypt wife beating and health outcomes showed that higher frequency of beating was associated with non-use of a female contraceptive method, while ante-natal care (ANC) by a health professional for the most recent baby born in the past year was less likely among ever-beaten women (OR=0.17, $p<0.05$).It concludes that wife beating is related to various negative health outcomes.

(Namrata Sharma, 2020) " Gender based violence has become a shadow pandemic to COVID-19" was conducted in Nepal. The figures were collected by the gender rights group WOREC (Women's Rehabilitation center) from data provided by social counselors, the women Human Rights Defenders Network and other partners. The type of violence during the lockdown period were social violence, rape, attempted

rape, murder, attempted murder, suicide, attempted suicide, sexual misconduct and cybercrime. Most of the victims of violence were in the 17-25 age group, followed by women and girls aged between 26-35.

(News and press Release, 2020) “Response to gender based violence in the COVID-19 context in Nepal, showed that crises and times of unrest have been linked to increased incidence of violence against women and children and the COVID-19 pandemic is not an exception. In a pandemic women and girls may be at higher risk of intimate partner violence and other form of domestic violence and also face increased risk of other form of gender based violence including sexual exploitation and abuse.

Globally, the victims of domestic violence are overwhelmingly women, and women tend to experience more severe forms of violence (Grodin & Annas, 2013). They are also likelier than men to use intimate partner violence in self-defense (Swan, & Gambane, 2008). In some countries, domestic violence is often seen as justified, particularly in cases of actual or suspected infidelity on the part of the woman, and is legally permitted. Research has established that there exists a direct and significant correlation between a country's level of gender equality and rates of domestic violence, where countries with less gender equality experience higher rates of domestic violence (Esquivel, & Lambert, 2013). Domestic violence is among the most underreported crimes worldwide for both men and women. Due to social stigmas regarding male victimization, men who are victims of domestic violence face an increased likelihood of being overlooked by healthcare providers.

Family violence researches suggest that socio-demographic indicators of structural inequality influence propensities for domestic assaults. Feminist scholars argue that domestic violence is rooted in gender and power and represent men's active attempts to maintain dominance and control over women (Anderson, 1997).

Research Gap

Most of the previous researches were conducted in various parts of world including Nepal that tried to see the domestic violence among married women. My study tends to find out the prevalence of domestic violence in Pokhara Metropolitan city of slum area only.

2.1.2 Research Variables

Research variable include both dependent and independent variable

2.2 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework shows the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The conceptual framework of this study demonstrates the relationship of domestic Violence to demographic, socio-economic, socio-cultural and behavioral factors

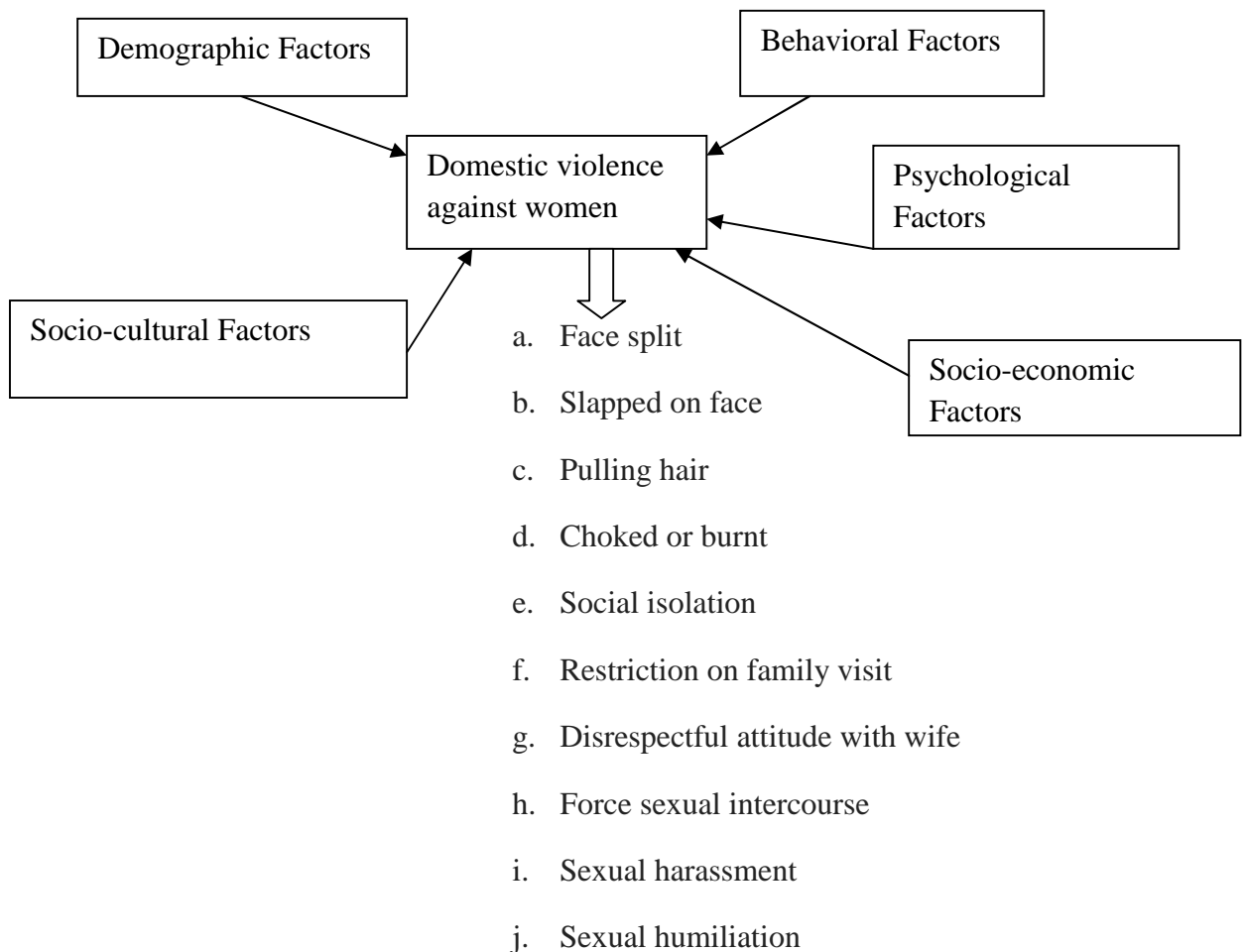


Fig 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Domestic violence among women is dependent upon different demographic factors such as age, sex, marital status, education status, occupation and so on. Similarly different behavioral factors were alcohol intake by both sex and socio-economic factors include employment status and type of occupations. Different physical forms of violence include spitting habit, beating, chocking, throwing objects, burning and so

on. Similarly emotional forms of violence included ignoring, lack of care, objections on doing things and so on. Sexual forms of violence included forced sex and degrading sexual activities.

CHAPTER:THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

There have been very limited researches carried out in Nepal in the area of women violence. Those limited researches were conducted either in main urban area, mainly in the capital or far remote area of Nepal. In this research, a field study was conducted in Pokhara Metropolitan City Ward No -9, which covered an urban area and a slums area in and around central bus station in Kaski District, Nepal. This area represented major ethnic groups, different level of socio-economic level and cultural diversity of the country.

According to Ward No 9 profile, The total population of "Krishna Tole" is 973 where 516 are male, 457 are female in 194 individual household. (Krishna Tole bikas Sastha ,report 2075)

3.2 Research Design

The study followed the descriptive research design. Descriptive research design enables us to make observation in a completely natural environment. It is very useful in providing fact needed information for planning social actions programme. It is even more useful for planning and creating awareness. It is one that aims at describing accurately the characteristics of a group, community or people. A researcher may be interested in studying the people of a community, their age composition, caste wise population distribution and occupational distribution. Descriptive research design help to provide answers to the questions of what, who when where and how associated with a particular research problem.

3.3 Population and Sampling Procedure

All the married women of age 20 to 50 years of " Krishna Tole" of ward 9 of Pokhara Metropolitan city were the study population. Total women of age 20-50 years were 129. Similarly total married women of age (20-50) years were 100. (Household report of Krishna tole Bikash Sastha, 2075).According to the table followed from Krejcie and Morgan based on P value of 0.05 the population size estimation n was 80

So the required sample size was 80 (**Krejcie & Morgan based on p value 0.05**)

3.4 Sampling Method

Probability simple random sampling method was used in my study. The basic probability sampling method is the simple random sampling. It is the simplest of all the probability sampling methods. It is used when the population is homogenous. Applying lottery method of simple random sampling 80 units were selected as sample size.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Technique

i. Interview Schedule

Structured schedule was asked. Interview was taken to respondent from developed questionnaire. Information were collected by using pre tested questionnaire. Schedule was developed according to study variables and study objectives. It was also based on findings from others study. The questionnaires were drafted in English. Pen was used to fill the questionnaire. The questionnaire is attached in annex I

a. Interview Technique

As an investigator, I visited study areas every day except festival days during the period. As mentioned in the protocol, meetings with the head of the family member were carried out with full introduction of research team as mentioned in the beginning of consent form and prepared a short list of eligible couple. In the case of non-availability of eligible respondents, interview was terminated after completing the short screening of household questionnaire. In households with more than one eligible respondent, one respondent was randomly selected for interview. This was done to protect the confidentiality of the interview.

In every interview, a very good rapport was established between the investigator and respondents; asking less personal question even it took longer time. After that, all participants involved in the study were fully informed about the nature of the study, research objectives, confidentiality of the data and risks and benefits. The consent form was then read aloud, they were asked if they understood clearly about what participation in the study would entail and if they had further queries. Any misunderstanding was clarified. Each participants consent was obtained regarding their participation in the study after assuring confidentiality at a convenient location

for the respondents such as private room, outside home. During the data collection, I felt that respondents interviewed outside the home were more open to talk and share the violence information more easily. Therefore, most of the interview in slum areas were taken outside home, especially at counseling room of local health clinic ran by local NGOs. To reduce selection bias, women who work outside the home was interviewed at morning or evening or weekends.

b. Case Study

Case study was one of the technique of data collection in my study. Different cases relating to different forms of violence were collected. Altogether 4 cases were collected in my study giving different names to the respondents to maintain confidentiality.

c. Key Informant Interview

It is a qualitative in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in community. Few selected personnel of ward "the president of ward " was taken as a help to find out the exact scenario of the community. With his help I got to know the women leader of that community "Amma samuha" and through her I got to know the family background which help me during interview.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

All analysis for the interview data was performed using SPSS version 22.0. Data were entered according to their type (numeric, ordinal and nominal). Data were first screened and cleaned according to the SPSS survival manual version 12 (Pallant, 2006). Data were first explored to observe descriptive features in terms of mean, minimum and maximum values, frequency, range, percentage etc. Each variables of interest was explored according to their type. All missing data were carefully checked. Most of the analyses were presented in the form of descriptive statistics like proportion of women who were abused and characteristics of abuse and their 95% confidence intervals. "P" value of equal or less than 0.05 level was considered as statistically significant.

CHAPTER:FOUR

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The study was conducted among 80 married women of Pokhara Metropolitan city. This chapter describes socio-demographic information of the married women, behavioral habits of husband and wife .This also describes the prevalence of different degrees of physical emotional and sexual violence.Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents such as age,ethnicity, religion, education,family type, occupation, age at marriage and marriage types were described and showed.

4.1 Age of Husband and Wife

Age is the demographic composition that generally reflects the experience of people throughout their life.It is the major factor for affecting the domestic violence among women. Age also play a significance role in violence. The age status of the respondent is presented in Table no. 4.1 and 4.2 respectively.

Table 4.1: Age Wise Distribution of the Respondent

Age (n=80) exclusive criteria	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	3	3.75
20-25	15	18.75
25-30	18	22.5
30-35	17	21.25
35-40	5	6.25
40-45	12	15
45-50	10	12.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Data presented in table no, 4.1 showed the women of age between 20-50 years where the total sample was 80. The maximum percentage (n=18) 22.5% were from the women of age group (25-30). The women of age group 25-30 were found highest

frequency as the study area is a slum area and mostly women get married at early age. Moreover maximum number of women of middle age group were found unemployed and they were available at the time of interview. There is half of number difference between highest age group (25-30) and lowest frequency age group (45-50).The age group of 25-30 years was found highest in comparison to other age group because our study population was married women of age group 20-50 years and women between this age group got married in more number.

Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Husband

Age (Exclusive criteria)	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	16	20
25-30	11	13.75
30-35	8	10
35-40	13	16.25
40-45	8	10
45-50	14	17.5
50-55	6	7.5
55-60	2	2.5
60-65	2	2.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no. 4.2 showed that husband age was also taken as important variable for domestic violence in this study. Husband's age was also responsible for causing violence in this study. Table no,4.2 demonstrated the different age of husband. The highest percentage 20% were of age group (20-25) followed by 13.75 % of age group 25-30 and lowest (2.5%) were of age group (55-60) and (60-65) respectively. There percentage of age group 20-25 years was found high in comparison to age of women .This showed that there is age gap between husband and wife. Moreover age group 45-50 years were also found 17.5% and this age group is economically less productive group.

4.2 Caste /Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to the cultural practices and outlooks of a given community of people that set them apart from others. Nepalese society was ethnically diverse and complex in the early 1990s, ranging in phenotype and cultural form from the Indian to the Tibetan. The caste and ethnicity of the spouse is presented in table no. 4.3

Table 4.3: Caste Wise Distribution of the Respondent

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
Dalit	56	70
Disadvantaged janajati	7	8.8
Religious minorities	5	6.2
Advantage janajati	4	5
Upper caste	8	10
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

This study area is a slum area of pokhara that is Krishna Tole. Table no. 4.3 presented that dalit (70%) were being lived in that area for a long time. Comparison to other caste group, dalit were highly inhabitants caste group and coincidentally highest percentage of dalit were found in my study. The lowest was the religious minorities group comprising the 6.2% of total study population. Our community was a slum community due to that mostly dalit caste people lived there.

4.3 Religion

As our country is a multi religious country where people follow different religions. There is no any objection and compulsion in following any religion. Its own choice and popularly our country is a Hindu country where most of the people are Hindu by religion. The different religion pattern of the respondent is shown in table no 4.4

Table 4.4: Religion Wise Distribution of the Respondent

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	70	87.5
Buddhist	2	2.5
Christian	6	7.5
Muslim	2	2.5
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 4.4 showed that 87.5% of the total population were hindu followed by Christian 7.5%, Buddhist 2.5% and muslim 2.5 % respectively. So it was found that there was disparity in religion basis too. As we think that slum community is a unstable community and religion can be changed as per their benefit. In this study Hindu religion was found highest and from this we can understand that being a slum community their religious belief hadn't changed with change in time.

4.4 Family

A family is a smaller unit of society and it's a social group made of parents and their children. A family is a place where we can live in peace and harmony and share our problems. Our Nepalese society is mainly composed of two types of family. Those families are single and joint. The family pattern of the study was demonstrated in table no. 4.5

Table 4.5: Family Wise Distribution of the Respondent

Family	Frequency	Percentage
Single family	40	50.0
Joint family	40	50.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Ssurvey, 2077

The data presented in table no 4.5 showed the distribution pattern of family composition. The distribution of both family was 50%. As this study was conducted in slum community and as per our perception single family could be found more than joint family but coincidently both family compromised the same number.

4.5 Education

Education is the important demographic component. Education plays an important role in violence. A socialized family rarely create violence and for proper manner good education is very essential. Education is backbone for social development. There is a saying that if a man is educated than that education is limited to himself but if women is educated than that education is shared to all people. So educating women is essential for positive change in society. The education status of the study area is presented in table no 4.6 and 4.7 respectively.

Table 4.6: Education Wise Distribution of Respondent

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Literate	67	83.3
Illiterate	13	16.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no. 4.6 presented that the literate percentage was found 83.3% and illiterate as 16.2%. Most of the population was found literate as most of the respondents were from age group 25-30 years and those age group are considered physically active group. This study area was a urbanized area and due to that, literacy rate was also found higher. So urbanization played a role in education.

Table 4.7: Education Wise Distribution of the Husband

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Literate	75	93.8
Illiterate	5	6.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

The education status of the husband was found good. Most of the husbands were found literate and few were found illiterate. Table no 4.7 showed that maximum percentage (93.8%) was found literate and only 6.2% were found illiterate. Majority of the husbands were found literate which could be a good indicator for not having domestic violence.

4.6 Occupation

An occupation is an activity, often regular and often performed in exchange for payment. Many people have multiple jobs. For example a person could earn income through housewife, businessman, wage labor, service work and so on. The occupation pattern of the respondent was shown in table no. 4.8 and 4.9 respectively.

Table 4.8: Occupation Wise Distribution of Respondent

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Housewife	53	66.2
Business	13	16.2
Service	4	5.0
Wage labor	10	12.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077.

Table no. 4.8 showed that housewife were 66.2% of total study population followed by business (16.2%), wage labor (12.5%) and service (5.0%) respectively. Only few percentages of women were engaged in service work (5%). Other women were engaged in business and wage labor. It is difficult for women to be benefited from employment opportunities and become economically dependent on men thereby causing men to have sole control and superiority over household income.

Table 4.9: Occupation Wise Distribution of the Husband

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Wage	28	35.0
Driver	15	18.8
Service	15	18.8
Business	19	23.8
Unemployment	3	3.8
Total	80	100%

Source : Field Survey, 2077

Occupation of the husband determine the family source of income. Table no 4.9 showed that maximum percentage of the total study population were engaged in

wages (35%) followed by business(23.8%), driver(18.8%), service (18.8%) and unemployment(3.8%) respectively. This study was based on slum community and people of slum community got mainly engaged in wage labour and this could be their daily source of income to earn their livelihood.

4.7 Age at Marriage

Marriageable age is the general age, as legal age or as the minimum age subjected to parental, religious or other forms of social approval, at which a person is legitimately allowed for marriage. Age at marriage determined the age when ones get married. Age at marriage pattern of the respondent could be shown in table no. 4.10

Table 4.10: Age at Marriage Distribution of Respondent

Age at marriage	Frequency	Percentage
10-15	4	5
15-20	63	78.75
20-25	10	12.5
25-30	1	1.25
30-35	2	4
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Age at marriage determines the age when one get married. Table no 4.10 demonstrated that 63 number of the women (78.75%) age group (15-20) were married at early age followed by age group (20-25)yrs (10%), (10-15)yrs (4%), (30-35)yrs (2%) , (25-30) yrs 1% and viceversa. Early age at marriage can create family conflict and disputes.In this study age at marriage of age group 15-20 was found more. So from this fact we can conclude that child marriage was prevalent in that society in their marriage period.The early marriage of girls without basic education prevents them from having an efficient profession.

4.8 Marriage Type of the Respondents

In the Nepali context, society views marriage as the union of two souls, and it is believed that unions are created in heaven. Traditionally arranged marriage is found

popular in Nepalese society and now due to modernization love marriage is also prevalent. Marriage type of respondents is demonstrated in table no.4.11

Table 4.11: Marriage Type of the Respondent

Marriage Type	Frequency	Percentage
Arranged marriage	42	52.5
Love marriage	38	47.4
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

The type functions and characteristics of marriage vary from culture and can change over time. Typically two types of marriage were included in my study. Table no. 4.11 showed that arranged marriage (52.5%) was found followed by love marriage (47.4%) respectively. As our society is culturally and socially based upon traditional norms so due that majority of the respondents practiced arranged marriage.

4.9 Behavioral Habits of Respondent and Husband

Behavioral habit is also one of the factors for domestic violence. In today's society alcohol is consumed by both male as well as female. Behavioral habit of respondent was shown in table no 4.12 and 4.13 respectively. As our society is a patriarchal society and it is easy for man to drink alcohol and a bit difficult for women to drink alcohol inside the society premises.

Table 4.12: Alcohol Intake by Respondent

Alcohol intake by wife (n=80)	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol intake	11	13.8
No alcohol intake	69	86.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 4.12 presented that (13.8%) of the women were found to consume alcohol and remaining (86.2%) weren't found to consume alcohol. As I have already mentioned that study site is a slum area where both male and female practices drinking alcohol. The working nature of wife also influenced the drinking habit.

Table 4.13: Alcohol intake by husband

Alcohol intake husband (n=80)	Frequency	Percentage
Alcohol intake	51	63.8
No alcohol intake	29	36.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 4.13 showed that majority of the husband (63.8%) consumed alcohol and only (36.2%) didn't consume alcohol. What implications can be drawn from these relatively simple analysis is the gender differences in alcohol consumption which remain universal, although the size of gender differences vary.

4.10 Alcohol Intake by Respondent and Husband

Alcohol consumption had been practiced by both husband and wife in this study. Alcohol intake habit determined the behavioral habit of respondent and husband. Domestic violence was also found to be associated with alcohol consumption habit in many studies. The frequency of alcohol intake by respondent and husband can be shown in table no. 4.14 and 4.15 respectively.

Table 4.14: Duration of alcohol intake by wife

Duration of alcohol intake by wife	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	2	2.5
Nearly everyday	1	1.2
Once or twice a week	1	1.2
Occasionally	10	12.5
Non of above	66	82.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 4.14 illustrated the duration of alcohol intake by wife. Few percentages were found to consume alcohol, only (12.5%) were found drunk occasionally. Maximum percentage of women (82.5%) denied to drink. Different socio cultural theories play a crucial role in practicing alcohol intake by wife. Cultural differences and historical changes have entirely erased these differences.

Table 4.15: Duration of alcohol intake by husband

Duration of alcohol intake by husband	Frequency	Percentage
Everyday	16	20.0
nearly everyday	4	5.0
Once or twice a week	9	11.2
1-3 times a month	7	8.8
Occasionally	15	18.8
non of above	29	36.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 4.15 illustrated that (20%) of total population were found to drink on everyday basis. Similarly (18.8%) were found to drink occasionally, (11.2%) were found on weekly basis and (8.8%) were found on monthly basis. This could be more clarified from this case study 1.

A 38-year-old woman of Majheripatan kaski named durga (name changed) who asked her name to be withheld for privacy reasons, works odd jobs from crushing pebbles at construction sites. "My husband used to work in India but he returned when the pandemic hit," she said. "Earlier I only had to worry about getting work and feeding my children but now I also have to endure physical and mental torture in the hands of my husband. He returned home an alcoholic and there's no stopping him." According to her, she lodged complaints against her husband for domestic violence with the local police several times but not a single case has been filed so far. "I dread going home at night. My husband can attack us anytime," she said. "My younger daughter went to India in search of work because she couldn't take her father's violence anymore. No one has come forward to help us. The police ask me to settle the matter at home since its family matter. They don't understand how dangerous may husband can get when he is drunk and angry with us."

CHAPTER : FIVE

PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

5.1 Prevalence of Physical Violence

Physical violence involves hurting or trying to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, burning, grabbing, pinching, shoving, slapping, hair pulling, betting, spilling and so on. Physical violence gives physical pain to the women.

5.1.1 Spitting on Wife Face

Spitting on wife face means throwing saliva over the wife face by scolding her and making her feel bad. Physical violence like spitting is shown in table no. 5.1

Table 5.1: Spitting behavior of husband

Spitting nature	Frequency	Percentage
Spitted on wife	8	10.0
Not spitted on wife	72	90.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Giving physical torture and physical pain results in domestic violence. As shown in table 5.1 (10%) of the total sample population were spilled on face by their husband and remaining (90%) weren't found spilled on face. This results in gender based violence which shows patriarchal social order pushing women into a secondary position against men.

5.1.2 Slapped and throwing nature of husband

It includes slapping on face and throwing the object like utensils, or nearby objects that could hurt the wife. It can cause bleeding and many injuries. This behavior is demonstrated in table no.5.2

Table 5.2: Slapping and throwing object to wife

Slapping and throwing object to wife	Frequency	Percentage
Slapped and thrown object	28	35.0
Not slapped and thrown object	52	65.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Physical violence includes physical misbehave like slapping , throwing something that could hurt and so on. Table no 5.2 showed that (35.0%) were slapped by their husband and other (65%) weren't slapped and hurt physically. Slapping and throwing objects to wife could result in domestic violence.

5.1.3 Pushed orPulled hairs of the Wife

It includes pushing forcefully to women for no reasons. Pulling wife hair means giving pain to hair by pulling and giving pain to her. This was also one of the form of physical violence where more women werewictimised. This pushing and pulling behavior is shown in table no 5.3

Table 5.3: Pushed or pulled hairs of the wife

Pushing and pulling nature	Frequency	Percentage
Pushed head and pulled hair	23	28.8
Not pushed head and pulled hair	57	71.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.3 demonstrated that this study (28.8%) of the total sample population were pushed and pulled hairs by their husband and (71.2%) weren't pushed and pulled hair by their husband respectively.This could be due to male dominancy nature to female.Physically pushing wife head and pulling hair forcefully give pain to her on the head and in the body. In our male dominated society women are dominated and they are physically tortured.

5.1.4 Hit with Husband Fist to Wife

Hitting with fist to wife can result from minor to major injuries. It shows disrespect to wife by showing fist and dragging her to floor or ground. This is shown in table no. 5.4.

Table 5.4: Hit with husband fist to wife

Hit with husband fist	Frequency	Percentage
Hit with fist	18	22.5
No hit with fist	62	77.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.4 presented that (22.5%) of the total respondents were hit with fist by their husband and remaining (77.5%) weren't hit with fist and weren't hurt. Using fist resembles the low down behavior of the husband. It shows the disrespectful behavior of the husband towards his wife.

5.1.5 Kicked dragged or beaten to Wife

Kicking and dragging to wife means forcing someone to enter into or do something when he or she doesn't want to do. This also results in giving unnecessary physical punishment. This kicking and dragging nature is shown in table no 5.5

Table 5.5: Kicked dragged or beaten to wife

kicked dragged and beaten	Frequency	Percentage
Kicked and dragged	17	21.2
Not kicked and dragged	63	78.8
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.5 showed that (21.2%) of the total respondents were kicked, dragged and beaten by their husband in past year. The other remaining (78.8%) hadn't done these things. Due to the acceptance of violence as a combination of male superiority and masculinity in patriarchal society different physical torture have to be beared by women. Kicking dragging and beaten all these resembles the physical violence. This showed that there is no respect for wife.

5.1.6 Chocked or burnt on purpose to wife

The simplest definition of burn out is when one becomes simultaneously depleted emotionally, spiritually and physically. Chocking or burning on purpose to wife can cause domestic violence. This was found more prevalent in terai belt of our country where women were burnt in the name of dowry. This chocking and burning nature is shown in table no 5.6

Table 5.6: Chocked or burnt on purpose to wife

Chocked or burnt on purpose	Frequency	Percentage
Chocked and burnt	9	11.2
Not chocked and burnt	71	88.8
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.6 showed that only (11.2%) of the respondents were chocked or burnt on purpose by their husband and rest (88.8%) weren't chocked or burnt on purpose. Chocking and burning is more prevalent in terai region of our country due to fewer dowries. Many women's were burnt and chocked on this purpose. This could be more understood from case study 2.

A woman named Ranju (name change) from Pumdicot barely survived when her husband, under the influence of alcohol, attempted to burn her to death a few months ago. She sustained major burn injuries in the incident. She still faces repeated violence from her husband, which is causing her mental distress, she told. "My husband beats me up almost every day and asks me to leave the house. Where will I go with my three children?" said the woman, who also asked to remain anonymous. "My mother-in-law also beats me up. I went to the police but they sent me away asking me to settle the dispute at home. There is no one to understand the pain and sufferings of women like me"

5.1.7 Threatening with a gun, Knife Weapon

The use of firearms in intimate partner violence is widely recognized as an important public health threat. However risk of firearm access on intimate partner violence outcomes is limited. This threatening nature is discussed in table no. 5.7

Table 5.7: Threatened to use gun knife to wife

Threatened to use gun, knife	Frequency	Percentage
Threatened by gun	4	5.0
Not threatened by gun, knife	76	95.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table 5.7 demonstrated that (5%) of the respondents were threatened to use a gun, knife and weapon and remaining (95%) weren't threatened by gun, knife by their husbands. This could be due to the urbanization and fear of getting complain as police station is also near to the slum area. Threatening and using a gun, knife shows the physical violence. Using gun, knife can cause hurt both accidentally and intentionally. Threatening with these things could result in accident.

5.2 Prevalence of Emotional Violence

Emotional violence includes undermining a person's sense of self-worth through constant criticism. It includes using verbal abuse, giving mental and emotional torture to women. It also includes women not letting her to see her birth family, friends and children.

5.2.1 Social isolation

Loneliness is a subjective state of mind in which people desire more social contact but feel disconnected or isolated from other people. Social isolation is illustrated in table no. 5.8

Table 5.8: Isolation of spouse socially

Isolation of spouse socially	Frequency	Percentage
Isolated	18	22.5
Not isolated	62	77.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.8 demonstrated that (22.5%) of the wives were isolated socially and (77.5%) weren't isolated. Though our study is based on slum community still social

isolation is seen in few percentages of women. This could be due to higher literacy rate.

5.2.2 Restriction on family visitation of birth

Restriction on family visitation of birth means provided restriction to wife to visit her birth home. This could also be one of the emotional violence where women are emotionally obstructed to visit her birth home. This is clearly presented in data form in table no 5.9

Table 5.9: Restriction on family visitation of birth home

Restriction on family visitation of birth home	Frequency	Percentage
Family visit restriction	11	13.8
No restriction on family visit	69	86.2
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

In this study only fewer percentages (13.8%) of the husband restricted on visitation of his wife birth home and remaining 86.2% didn't restrict wife to visit birth home. This could be due to empowerment of both men and women and social awareness among people. For women, birth home where she was grown up is so precious. After marriage birth home become more importance for her where she got reared cared and loved. If a women get married to a man who is not understandable it will be difficult for her in many ways.

5.2.3 Complete Monitoring

Continuous monitoring to wife means looking after in every activities. This could be irritating when doing all the time to wife and she won't feel secured doing all this by her husband. This complete monitoring habit is shown in table no 5.10

Table 5.10: Complete monitoring on every time to respondent

Complete monitoring on every time	Frequency	Percentage
Complete monitoring	35	43.8
No complete monitoring	45	56.2
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.10 illustrated that total population 43.8% of the women were monitored all the time by husband and rest 56.2% weren't monitored. Complete inspection by husband on every time creates uncomfortable for a wife. This can cause violence where she is emotionally controlled and has been created barrier.

5.2.4 Ignored to respondent

Ignoring someone mean not giving value or importance to him /her. Every individual felt bad and broken when one is ignored. A wife is broken if she is totally ignored by her husband. The ignoring nature is clearly illustrated in table no 5.11

Table 5.11: Ignored to Respondent

Ignored to respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Ignored to respondent	11	13.8
Not ignored to respondent	69	86.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Love affection is very important for every wife. Every wife wants to be loved and cared by her beloved. Table no 5.11 presented that(13.8%) were found ignored by their husband and rest 86.2% weren't found ignored. The rate of ignoring was found less due to good level of awareness among community people and high rate of male literacy.

5.2.5 Disrespectful attitude with wife

Disrespectful behavior can range from blatant rudeness to just not acting impressed. This is all about not showing respect. If someone is disrespectful then there is no way of showing respect. The disrespectful attitude is shown in table no 5.12.

Table 5.12: Disrespectful attitude with wife

Disrespectful attitude with wife	Frequency	Percentage
Disrespectful attitude with wife	8	10
No disrespectful attitude with wife	72	90
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Disrespectful attitude is one of the emotional factors for domestic violence. Table no 5.12 included only (10%) of the total sample population who were disrespected emotionally and rest (90%) weren't disrespected. Only 10 % of the population were shown disrespectful attitude and other were behaved normal. This could be due to good understanding among husband and wife. Higher the understanding label lower the rate of disrespectful attitude with wife.

5.2.6 Doubtful behavior with Wife

A husband doubting his wife even though she is in good track. This could take her to depression due to his behavior. So unnecessary doubting to wife shouldn't be done which can mislead to relationship breakage. This behavior is identified from table no 5.13

Table 5.13: Doubtful behavior with wife

Doubtful behavior	Frequency	Percentage
Doubtful behavior with wife	15	18.8
No doubtful behavior with wife	65	81.2
Total	80	100%

Source: FieldSurvey, 2077

If there is doubtful behavior between husband and wife then there can occur dispute and can breakdown the relationship. Likewise table no 5.13 showed that (18.8%) were doubtfully behaved by their husband and other 81.2% weren't doubtfully behaved. More women weren't doubtfully behaved and this could be due to social awareness about different forms of violence to women.

5.2.7 Taking Permission

Taking permission all the time from husband can create misunderstanding dispute in marriage relation. So permission taking all the time to wife shouldn't be made mandatory. This is discussed in table no 5.14.

Table 5.14: Made wife to take permission

Taking permission	Frequency	Percentage
Made wife to take permission	44	55.0
Don't make to take permission	36	45.0
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Majority of the husband in our society expects their wives to get their permission on everything. This is the result of patriarchal society. Table no 5.14 showed that (55.5%) of the women were made to take their husband permission and remaining (45.0%) weren't made to take husband permission.

5.2.8 Blaming and talking bad on maternal home

For a wife her expectation after marriage will be equal treatment to both maternal and in-laws home by her husband. If she found misbehave and bad words to her birth home she would feel bad. This is demonstrated in table no 5.15

Table 5.15: Blaming and talking bad on maternal home

Blaming on maternal home	Frequency	Percentage
Blamed on maternal health	4	5.0
Not blaming on maternal health	76	95.0
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no. 5.15 showed that (5%) were found talking bad on maternal home and maximum (95%) didn't talk bad on maternal home. The maximum percentage (95%) of husband was found not blaming which could be due to high literacy rate and good level of understanding.

5.2.9 Lack of Care on Wife

Lack of care on wife resembles the ignoring nature of husband to wife. Some husband showed arrogant nature and some behaved in a proper manner. The attitude and the husband manner also displayed the characteristics of husband. This is clearly figured out in table no 5.16

Table 5.16: Lack of care on wife

Lack of care on wife	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of care on wife	12	15.0
No lack of care on wife	68	85.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.16 demonstrated that only (15%) were found not cared by their husband and maximum (85.0%) were found cared by their husband. This showed that there is good marital relationship. Lower the percentage of lacking care to wife the good is the marital relationship and it also showed that there is level of respect between them.

5.2.10 Use of abusive language for Wife

Use of abusive language for wife means using disrespectful words for wife and scolding her in front of outsiders. This is figured out in table no.5.17

Table 5.17: Use of abusive language for wife

Abusive language	Frequency	Percentage
Use of abusive language for wife	24	30.0
Not used abusive language	56	70.0
Total	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2077

In this study (30%) were found used abusive language by their husband and rest (70.0%) weren't found to use abusive language. Few men feel proud using abusive language for their wife. They didn't think that they are reflecting their behavior and bad image in front of their wife. Using abusive language showed that there is disrespect between husband and wife.

5.2.11 Humiliation of Wife in front of Outsiders

Humiliation is the action of humiliating someone or the state of being humiliated. In our patriarchal society female are being dominated in many working sectors. If a wife gets humiliated then she is emotionally harassed. This is discussed in table no 5.18

Table 5.18: Humiliation of wife in front of outsiders

Humiliation of wife	Frequency	Percentage
Humiliation of wife in front of outsider	8	10.0
No humiliation of wife	72	90.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.18 showed that (10%) were found humiliated by their husband and other(90%) were treated well by their husband. This showed that there is good level of understanding between spouses. Good the marital relationship the prevalence of domestic violence would also be less.

5.2.12 Fear of intimacy to wife

Fear of intimacy is a condition where wife feel unsecure with the marital relationship. This is found when there is no good relationship with husband and wife. This is clearly discussed in table no. 5.19

Table 5.19: Fear of intimacy to wife

Fear of intimacy	Frequency	Percentage
Fear of intimacy to wife	9	11.2
No fear of intimacy to wife	71	88.8
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Scare or intimate on purpose is another emotional cause for violence. Table no.5.19 showed that (11.2%) were found scared by their husband and remaining 88.8% weren't scared. The lower value of fear of intimacy in this study setting showed that there is low degree of emotional violence among married women.

5.2.13 Threatening on any purpose for Wife

Threatening is expressing or suggesting a threat to harm and indicating the approach of possible trouble or danger that can happen. This is figured out in table no 5.20.

Table 5.20: Threatening on any purpose for wife

Threatening on any purpose for wife	Frequency	Percentage
Threatening on any purpose to wife	10	12.5
Not threatening on any purpose to wife	70	87.5
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Always threatening on any purpose for wife isn't good. This can create marital dispute. Table 5.20 showed that (12.5%) of the wives were threatened by their husband and remaining (87.5%) weren't threatened. The remaining 87.5% weren't threatened and this could be due to community awareness and good literacy level of husband.

5.2.14 Lack of Health Monetary Support

Health monetary support means the fund that is required for medical check up and not all wife get support from husband, only those wife got support who have good marital relationship and good understanding with the husband. This is clearly illustrated in table no 5.20

Table 5.21: Lack of health monetary support to wife

Lack of health monetary support	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of health monetary support	17	21.2
No lack of health monetary support	63	78.8
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table 5.20 showed that (78.8%) were provided health monetary support and remaining (21.2%) weren't provided health monetary support. As we know health is the first most important thing to be prioritized. Good health can spread good spiritual vibes. As this study is a slum area and most of the women were dependent upon husband for everything.

5.2.15 Blaming as Unfaithful Wife

Blaming spouse for the actions assumes no responsibility for behavior and made betrayed spouse to remain stuck in their pain. This is identified from table no 5.21

Table 5.22: Blaming as unfaithful wife

Blaming as unfaithful wife	Frequency	Percentage
Blaming as unfaithful wife	8	10.0
Not blaming as unfaithful wife	72	90.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

When a person gets blamed as unfaithful then we can know that something bad incident had taken place. Table no 5.21 illustrated that (10.0%) were blamed as unfaithful wife and rest (90.0%) weren't blamed as unfaithful wife. This could be due to good mutual understanding among spouse.

5.3 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is any sexual act attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other directed against a person's sexuality using coercion , by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim in any setting. It includes rape defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with penis

5.3.1 Force Sexual Intercourse

Good marital relationship can bring good sexual relationship. In every marital relationship sex should be accepted by both spouses. It shouldn't be done forcefully against each other's interest. In our patriarchal society it is mostly found that male force women for sexual intercourse. Majority of the husband goes against the interest of wife. This is clearly figured out in table no 5.22

Table 5.23: Force sexual intercourse to wife

Force sexual intercourse	Frequency	Percentage
Force sexual intercourse	21	26.2
No force sexual intercourse	59	73.8
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.22 demonstrated that (26.2%) were forced for sexual intercourse by their husband and rest (73.8%) weren't forced. From the given data it showed that there is

prevalence of sexual violence. This could be due to male dominance over the body of female.

5.3.2 Sexual harassment and physical torture

Most of the wives in our society got ready for sex because of fear of physical pain and torture. In our male dominated society sexual harassment can be found more. Many women are forcefully remaining silence and they aren't giving right to express their sexual problem. This is illustrated in table no 5.23

Table 5.24: Sexual harassment and physical torture to wife

Sexual harassment and torture to wife	Frequency	Percentage
Sexual harassment and torture	31	38.8
No sexual harassment and torture	49	61.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.23 presented that (38.8%) were found sexually harassed and remaining (61.2%) weren't sexually harassed. Higher the degree of sexual violence higher is the domestic violence among married women. Comparing to other forms of violence sexual violence was seen high. This could be due to male dominance over female in sexual decision making. This could be clearly understood from this case study 3,

18 years old married women named Krishna kumari(name change) of Krishna tole community had become the victim of sexual abuse by her husband. "One night I was just sitting on my bed and my husband started to insert a pencil into my vagina. I fought with him and threw it away. Then later that night he tried to insert a torch and then a toothbrush. When I fought with him and threw it away, he beat me and forcibly had sex with me. I became unconscious for some time, and when I regained consciousness I found that he was still having sex. He let me go only when I started to bleed..."I was helpless at that time. I was in problem and I had no idea to confess my pain. I shared by condition to one of the "Adakshya" of Amma samuha. She listened my things and she told me to to wait for few days if he repeats the same things again. My husband again tried to abuse me physically and sexually and I had no option rather than to complain. I again went to her and she took me to the nearby police station. I complained about my husband behavior to the police and few women of my

community took my husband to the station. The police personnel calmly settle the dispute and we both were confessing the problems. My husband told not to repeat the same things again with me and the day pass he sometime quarrel with me, he beat me but he stops to give me sexual torture and pain. So I requested every woman not to stay as a victim and we should raise voice for our justice."

5.3.3 Degradation and humiliating sexual habit

Porn movies promote women as sexual objects. This means that after watching humiliating porn, men felt superior to women. There is a history of humiliating female in sexual activities. This is presented in table no 5.24

Table 5.25: Degradation and humiliating sexual habit

Degradation sexual habit	Frequency	Percentage
Degrading and humiliating sexual habit	8	10.0
No degrading and humiliating sexual habit	72	90.0
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Table no 5.24 showed that (10%) were found sexually humiliated by their husband and remaining (90%) weren't sexually humiliated. This could be due to respectful behavior of husband to wife. Moreover this area is near to district police and its urban area which cause less degrading behavior.

5.3.4 Sex Ggainst Will

Sex against will means sex that is forcefully done with wife. Nowadays forceful sex is seen in much relationship. Good and understanding marital relationship doesn't have forceful sex.

Table 5.26: Sex against will of women

Sex against will of respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Sex against will of wife	19	23.8
No sex against will of wife	61	76.2
Total	80	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2077

Sex against will is one of the sexual causes for domestic violence. Table no 5.25 demonstrated that (23.8%) had sex against will of women and sex on will was found (76.2%). Majority of the women didn't have sex against will and this could be due to respectful nature of husband to wife.

CHAPTER : SIX

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

In this chapter, the overall summary was discussed. All the information relating to domestic violence, study population, research design was presented. Similarly all the results relating to different degree of prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual violence was also presented.

6.1 Findings

The study was conducted in Kaski district ward -9. It studies the prevalence of physical, emotional and sexual violence towards married women of age 20-50 years. Probability simple random sampling was used in my study where only one women was selected from individual house. The data collection was done in 2077 BS which was started in September to November 2019. The major findings of the study were,

-) The respondents of our study 22.5% belonged to age group (25-30)years , similarly 21.25% to age group (30-35), (18.75%) to age group (20-25)years, 15% to age group (40-45) years and minimum percentage were from age group (15-20) respectively.
-) The caste wise distribution of the respondent showed that maximum 70% belonged to dalit caste followed by upper caste (10%) ,disadvantaged janajati (8.8%) religious minorities (6.2%) and advantaged janajati (5%) respectively.
-) The religion wise distribution of the respondent showed that maximum (87.5%) belonged to Hindu religion followed by Christian (7.5%), Buddhist (2.5%), Muslim (2.5%) respectively.
-) Family wise distribution showed that both family single as well as joint family belonged to 50% coverage.
-) Education wise distribution of wife showed that maximum 83.3% were literate, followed by 16.2% illiterate respectively.
-) Occupation wise distribution of the respondent showed that maximum (66.2%) belonged to housewife followed by business (16.2%), wage labour 12.5% and service (5.0%) respectively.

- J Distribution of respondent by age at marriage showed that maximum (78.75%) got married at age group (15-20) years followed by (12.5%) at age group (20-25) years, (5%) at (10-15) years, (4%) at (30-35) years and (1.25%) at (25-30) years respectively.
- J Distribution of respondent by type of marriage showed that (52.5%) did arrange marriage followed by (46.2%) love marriage, and (1.2%) inter caste marriage respectively.
- J Age wise distribution of husband showed that (20%) belonged to (20-25) years followed by (17.5%) belonged to (45-50) years, (16.25%) belonged to (35-40) years, (10%) to (40-45) years, (30-35) years, (7.5%) to (50-55) years and (2.5%) to 60-65 years respectively.
- J Education wise distribution of husband showed that maximum (93.8%) were literate followed by (6.2%) illiterate.
- J Occupation wise distribution of respondent showed that maximum (35.0%) belonged to wage followed by (23.8%) to business, (18.8%) to service and driver and the last (3.8%) belonged to unemployment respectively.
- J The behavioral habit of wife showed that (86.2%) didn't take alcohol and (13.8%) took alcohol for purpose. Similarly alcohol intake by husband showed that maximum (63.8%) took alcohol and remaining (36.2%) didn't take.
- J Prevalence of physical violence showed that spitting on face by husband had seen in (10%) women followed by slapping habit (35.0%), pushing, shoving (28.8%), hitting with fist (22.5%), kicking, dragging (21.2%), choking or burning (11.2%) and threatening with gun , knife (5.0%) respectively.
- J Prevalence of emotional violence showed that isolation of spouse socially had seen in (22.5%) women followed by family restriction (13.8%), complete observation (43.8%), ignoring habit (13.8%), disrespectful attitude (10%), and doubtful behavior with wife (18.8%) respectively.
- J Similarly other forms of emotional violence showed that forcing to take permission had seen in (55.0%) women followed by talking bad of her maternal home (5.0%), poor caring habit of husband (15.0%), use of abusive language (30.0%), humiliating behavior (10.0%), fear of intimacy (11.2%), threatening on any reason to wife (12.5%), no monetary support (21.2%) and blaming wife being unfaithful (10.0%) respectively.

-) Prevalence of Sexual violence showed that forcing for sexual intercourse was seen in (26.2%) women followed by sexual harassment (38.8%), degrading sexual habit (10.0%) and sex against interest (23.8%) respectively.

6.2 Conclusions

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. Despite myriad of adverse outcome, only limited studies have been undertaken in the context of intimate partner violence and women responses to the violence. So far until now, no studies have addressed expectations of battered women. 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, 2018. Different feminist view regarding women assault was also discussed. The status of women in Nepal and laws regarding marital rape in Nepal was presented.

In conclusion, there is a great need for the commitment of all people including social workers, organizations, and political institutions to bring the end to all forms of violence against woman. Having brought the criminal to the attention of the people, the authorities should be pressured to enforce strict legal measures.

Nepalese women have faced much problems related exploitation as well as victimization of domestic violence. So this research is designed to bring out the real scenario of women of slum area. The strategy should be to raise awareness through formal and informal education. Preference should be given to the programs that develop gender awareness so that the negative attitude towards women can be

changed. Such violence against woman could be mitigated. Domestic violence against women is basically due to unequal distribution of power between male and female. So, effective policy should be formulated and program should be implemented for the participation of female in decision making level. Women should be economically independent and should be self-reliant. Similarly, local authority should be strengthened through devolution and make responsible changes for the prevention against violence.

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.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Sample of Consent Form

Individual Informed Consent Form

ID no.

Hello, I am Anjana Poudel a Master student of Prithvi Narayan Campus in Pokhara. I am a sociology student by background and doing research on various health issues faced by women in this "Krishna Tole" and also her experiences in life. You are chosen as one of the participants in this study. All the information will provide you kept private and confidential. Your name will not be entered and published any form. This questionnaire might have some difficult and sensitive questions. The answer that you provide will not be judged right or wrong or penalized if you disagree to participate. I have felt that some women feel better if they are given a chance to talk about their problem. You are allowed to stop me or skip the question if you do not want to answer.

Your participation is voluntary. Your experience might help to change the lives of other women in the country as well as uplift the quality of health service. The information gathered from this research would be only used for research purpose and not be used for personal purpose.

Do you want to ask anything before we proceed?

This interview will take 30 minutes to complete and will be taken in a private room. Do you agree to be interviewed?

Agreed to participate () Did not agree to participate ()

To be signed by the interviewee

I agree that I have read this consent procedure to the participant.

Signature/Date

THANK YOU

101	District Name:
102	Name of Municipality
103	Ward No.:
104	Household No.
105	Sex of head of the household: 1. Male 2. Female

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

S.N	QUESTIONS	Coding categories	Coding	Skip
301	How old were you at your last birthday?	Age in completed years..... Don't know No response	88 99	
302	Caste/ethnicity Specify caste..... ..	Dalit Disadvantaged janajati Disadvantaged non-dalit Religious minorities Advantaged janajati Upper caste	1 2 3 4 5 6	
303	What is your religion?	Hindu..... Buddhist..... Christian..... Muslim..... Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5	
304	What is your type of family	Single family Joint family	1 2	
305	Education	Literate..... Illiterate.....	1 2	
306	If Literate,	Formal..... Informal.....	1 2	

307	If formal what is your educational status?	Primary (1-5 class)	1	
		Lower Secondary (6-8)	2	
		Secondary or SLC	3	
		Intermediate Level	4	
		Bachelor Level Master	5	
		Level & Above	6	
308	What is your occupation?	Housewife	1	
		Business Service	2	
		Wage labor Others (specify).....	3	
			4	

Husband Background

309	What is the age of your husband?	Completed age in years - -----	
310	Education	Literate	1
		Illiterate	2
311	If Literate,	Formal	1
		Informal	2
312	If, formal what is your educational status?	Primary (1-5 class)	1
		Lower Secondary (6-8)	2
		Secondary or SLC	3
		Intermediate Level	4
		Bachelor Level	5
		Master Level & Above	6
313	What is the occupation of your husband?	Agriculture Daily wages	1
		Teacher	2
		Service	3
			4

		Business	5
		Student	6
		Religious	7
		Unemployment	8
314	What is the main source of your family income?	Business	1
		Service	2
		Agriculture	3
		Wage labor	4
		Pension	5
315	For how many months the earnings from the main source of income is sufficient for your family?	Less than 6 months	1
		6- less than 12 months	2
		Only for 12 months	3
		More than 12 months	4
316	How old were you when you got (first) married?	Age.....	
317	Was your marriage (first) arranged or was it a love marriage or inter-caste marriage?	Arranged marriage	1
		Love marriage	2
		Inter-caste marriage.....	3
318	How many living children do you have?	No. of sons.....	
		No. of daughters...	
Behavioral Factors			
401	Do you consume alcohol?	Yes	1
		No	2
402	How often do you drink alcohol?	Every day	1
		Nearly every day	2
	Would you say every day or nearly every day, once or twice a week, 1-3 times a month, occasionally less than once a month?	Once or twice a week	3
		1-3 times a month	4

		Occasionally	5
		less than once a month	6
403	Do you think that your husband drinks alcohol?	Yes	1
		No	2
404	If yes How often does (did) he drink alcohol? Would you say Every day, Nearly every day, Once or twice a week, 1-3 times a month, Occasionally, less than once a month, Never	Every day	1
		Nearly every day	2
		Once or twice a week	3
			4
		1-3 times a month	5
		Occasionally	6
		less than once a month	7
		Never	8
		Don't know	

Socio-cultural Beliefs

501. Questions	Coding	Code	
In your opinion.....	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
1. Household work should only be done by women?	1	2	8
2. Family planning is only women's issue?	1	2	8
3. Should a wife obey her husband even if she disagrees?	1	2	8
4. If a man wants to have sex and a woman doesn't then does she need to have sex to please him?	1	2	8
5. Is it ok if others	1	2	8

outside of the family intervene when a man mistreats his wife?				
6. Is a man's opinion more important than woman's in important decision making in a relationship?		1	2	8
7. If a man and woman are arguing, is it important for her to give in so that they stop arguing?		1	2	8
502 .Do you think that male sex is superior to the female? Complementary or inferior?		1	2	
503. Before taking any important decision, do you think about what the society will say?		1	2	
504	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if:	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
a)She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction		1	2	8
b)She disobeys him		1	2	8
c)She neglects the children		1	2	8
d) She refuses to have sexual relations with him		1	2	8
e) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends		1	2	8
f) He suspects that she is unfaithful				
505	In your opinion, can	Agree	Disagree	Don't know

	a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:			
a)She doesn't want to	1	2	8	
b)He is drunk	1	2	8	
c)She is sick	1	2	8	
d)He mistreats her	1	2	8	
e) She knows that her husband has sex with another woman	1	2	8	

Emotional Violence

604	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your (current or most recent) husband, would you say it is generally true that he:	Yes	No	Don't know
Tries to keep you from seeing your friends		1	2	8

Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth	1	2	8
Insists on knowing where you are at all times	1	2	8
Ignores you	1	2	8
Treats you indifferently/doesn't treat you like wife	1	2	8
Gets angry if you speak with another man	1	2	8
Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	1	2	8
Talks ill her maternal home/keep her away	1	2	8
Does not care about what you eat	1	2	8

605	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current husband may have done to you. Has your current husband ever....	Yes	No
	Insulted you or use abusive language, made you feel bad about yourself?	1	2
	Humiliated you in front of other people?	1	2
	Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?	1	2
	Threatened to hurt you? Harm you physically, tells you to leave home	1	2
	Dose not give money/permission to seek healthcare	1	2
	Accusses you as a unfaithful wife	1	2

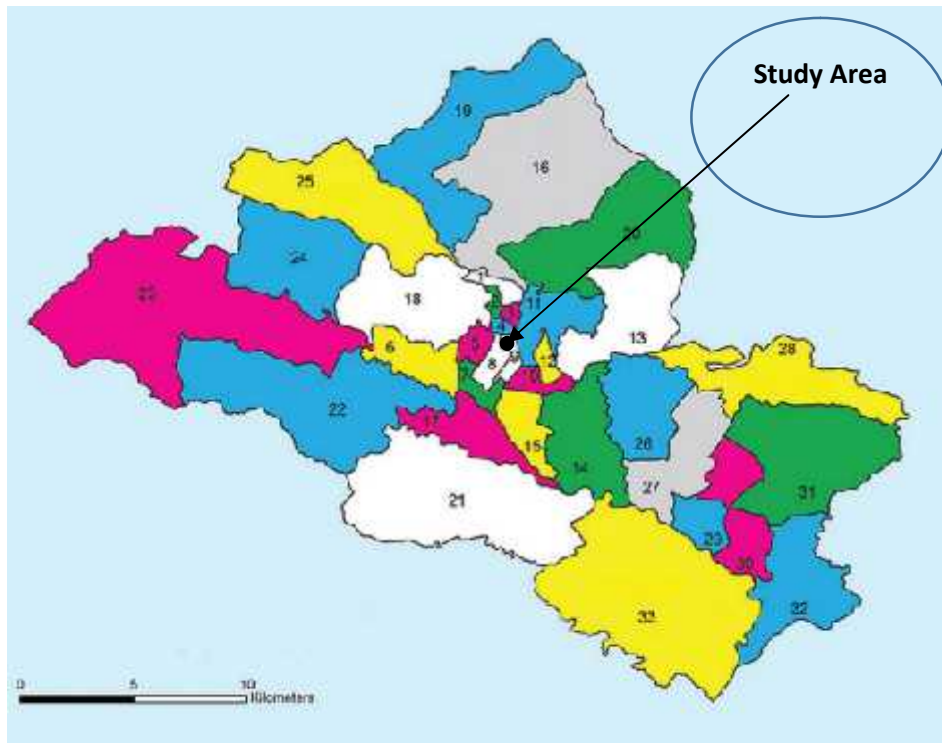
Physical Violence

Has he ever....	Yes	No
Spitted on the face	1	2
Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1	2
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	12	
Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you? Or thrown any object around the house?	12	
Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	12	
Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2
Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2

Sexual Violence

	Yes	NO
1. Did your husband ever physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	1	2
2. Did you ever have force sexual intercourse when you were afraid to say "no" for sex because of fear that he would something.	1	2
3. Did your husband ever forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	1	2
4. Has your husband ever had sex with you against your will?	1	2

Map of Pokhara Metropolitan City showing Ward No. 9 Krishnatole



Some Pictures of Field Visit



