

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Domestic violence is known as the threatening behavior or actual harm inflicted upon a person by a member of her or his own household. It is commonly thought of as being inflicted by men upon their female partners (hence the term “wife battering”). However, the more neglected problem of violence by women towards their male partners and violence within same sex relationship are gradually receiving more attention (Jane, 2006).

The term violence against women refers to any types of harmful behavior directed towards women and girls. Violence is a traumatic experience for any men or women, but gender based violence is preponderantly inflicted by men on women and comprises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victim (UNFPA, 2003).

Generally the word violence refers to the negative connotations. Literally violence signifies treating or having in vigorous way. In its sharp meaning, dominate more, extremely to kill. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, misconduct, ill-treatment in the level of family and more generally, in the level of society (Wagle, 2007).

Domestic violence against women refers to the harmful behavior directed toward women and girls. It refers to variety of the forms of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment and abuse in various sectors. Such violence is deeply embedded and rooted in a cultural and psychological, political and sociological base on our society. Women are caught in vicious circle of economic dependence. Fear of their children's level as well as their own separated pregnancies, ignorance of their right and social pressure, fear of harming husband's carrier and apprehension about the attitude of the police also prevent women from reporting crimes of domestic violence (Wagle, 2007).

Domestic violence is behavior-emotional, psychological, physical, or sexual abuse that one person in an intimate relationship uses in order to control the other. It takes different forms and includes behaviors such as threats, name-calling isolation, withholding of money, actual or threatened physical harm and sexual assault. Most domestic violence is committed against women by their male partners. It also occurs

in lesbian and gay relationships and it is common in teenager dating relationship. In a small number of cases, men are abused by female partners but 90 to 95 percent of all adult domestic violence assaults are perpetrated by men against their female partners. In any case every victim of domestic violence, whether female or male, gay or heterosexual, has the right to legal relief.

Today, violence against women is still universally tolerated and often unpublished crime, however, this is generally down paid by the public as well as by policy makers. Violence that is tolerated in times of peace often intimacies during times of armed conflict, political instability and even during peace process. The breakdown of law and orders and displacement of people are often manifested in increased violence against women, particularly in those vulnerable situations, such as young women refugees, displaced and internally displaced women, women with disabilities and women migrant workers (UN, 2007).

Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspect. They are still treated as second class citizen. We have seen all these realities in religion, culture and society and political systems. Out of the total population, 51% are the women in the country, who are also depressed by the hierarchical system which generate caste and untouchables system in the society. In every society of Nepal, domestic violence against women and girls is common. Only its degree and form may differ.

In terms of the rural community, women are back-warded in every aspect in which lies economically exploited, educationally deprived and socially untouchables. Having been deprived of all sources and means, women's condition is more painful. Women are discriminated due to male dominated social structure and they are limited to traditional roles and they are exploited by triple burden in society. The male is considered as breadwinner and final decision maker in every household in the society. The various forms of violence directed towards women from a family to state level include not only the physical violence but all the effects which must be faced by women are due to the discrimination behaviors. The definition of Violence Against Women according to United Nations declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women is as

“Any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts

coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”.

The various kinds of abuses directed towards women are categorized into the different forms of violence as Physical violence, Psychological /Emotional violence, Economic violence, Sexual violence.

According to Maiti Nepal domestic violence rate is gradually increasing. In 1993, one domestic violence event was recorded but in 2008 there are 605 domestic violent events were recorded. It shows that the violence rate is increasing day by day.

This study has applied Domestic violence against women in Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district to study the causes and consequences of Domestic Violence. Both victim and non victim women were taken as the respondents for this study. Domestic violence is a serious matter of research and inquiry. We can explicitly observe the incidence in which women's ways of progress and prosperity are hindered. We know that husbands are life companions of wives but our evaluation and expectation is just opposite. Unfortunately, women are even neglected by their husbands. Husbands habit of alcohol, their feeling of superiority seem to be the responsible factors which make women victims of the society which is true reflective example of domestic violence against women in Nepal. Sexual monopoly of husband, unbearable duties of household activities of women, pregnancy of each year, polygamy, deprivation of various needs are also the forms of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive background and feudal environment which is caused by patriarchal value system, unequal power relation and socio- religious cultural norms and traditions. Therefore, women are rendered as powerless asset. Likewise, women are largely denied from educational, legal and civic economic and individual rights and from their own identity.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in households. In the name of dowry, many women have to listen to their mother in-laws and relative's insulting words and even some of them are murdered. Beating and burning can also result from the issues of dowry (SAATHI, 1997).

In Nepal, it is believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or

free from time of birth until the date of marriage. After marriage she becomes property of her husband. So he deserved right to decided about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son or children. Such a situation is established in our society, which is the great discrimination towards women. Women are not even considered as full human being and said that she is subjected to be suppressed like animals and drums to make work in the way men think or want. Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and psychological violence against their rights, women are frequently victimized by physical violence such as physical hurt, rape, insufficient food allocation and so forth. In totality all such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country. Violence against women is not random, accidental or a private matter but structural. It is both manifestations of the power imbalance between men and women and a social mechanism, which force women in continuing subordination. Patriarchy or male domination is the underlying social structure in most cultures around the world. That's why violence against women is universal and consisted across racial ethnic and cultural boundaries.

The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janjati and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereotype of roles and economic dependence, low decision making women perceive such behavior as normal then violence, therefore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (HDR, 2004).

In Nepalese context, women and girls especially in minorities group, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. Now they get the property right but it is not practiced uniformly in society so it creates economic dependency of women and marginalization of women that affects overall empowerment of women. In the name of so called cultural, religious and traditional values and norms, they are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. This situation is a challenging issue for bringing women into the main stream of development and empowerment. In this context to study the status of women and girls among ethnic groups and analyze the causes and consequences of domestic violence against women, this study has been chosen.

1.3 Research Questions

The status of women in Nepalese society especially in Dailt and janjati seems miserable and violence against women these groups is still prevailing. Thus violence against women in ethnic, Janajati groups seems to be more occurring but not much studied. In such a context, violence against women in Magar communities appropriate for the research. However this research is based upon these research questions.

1. What is the level of knowledge and awareness about the domestic violence against Magar women?
2. What are the responsible factors (causes) behind the domestic violence against women?
3. What are the major consequences of domestic violence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to identify overall scenario of the domestic violence against women in Magar community of Devchuli Municipality. This study is aimed at bringing out the following specific objectives.

1. To assess the awareness and forms of Domestic Violence among Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district.
2. To assess major factor/causes of Domestic Violence.
3. To analyze the consequences of Domestic Violence.

1.5 Significance of the Study

There are reasons why this subject concerning “Domestic Violence against Women” is of interest as a topic of academic research. Domestic violence against women has been a burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more miserable in ethnic and minorities groups. Thousands of women have been suffering from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture of different kinds. Few studies have been conducted in this issue. Without elimination of domestic violence against women there is no possibility for achieving gender equity, healthy family in the community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper raring of children who are the future backbone and building blocks of the nation. If there is dispute between husband and wife, children’s mental and emotional health and physical health will be automatically affected.

There are some researches done about the violence against women in different areas but there is hardly any study conducted regarding Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence Against Women Among Magar Community of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district therefore this study is chosen.

This study would be beneficial for the researchers, academic scholars, development workers NGOs/INGOs, female activists, policy makers and students etc. who are interested to study in this particular field. This study has highlighted the situation of domestic violence against women among the Magar communities of in Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district, keeping Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence against Women in Magar Community in focus.

Chapter Two

Review of the Literature

2.1 Introduction

Literature review is one of the insights of the research that provides a guide line for the researcher. Science cannot be produced alone without thoughtful research that is why previous study is necessary for the continuation research in similar subject matter. In this chapter, the focus has been made on the review of the literatures relevant to the domestic violence against the women. This chapter helps in gaining adequate knowledge to broaden the related information and to form the base of the study. Therefore, this chapter has its own significance in this research like other studies. This chapter has been reviewed with the help of related books, reports and theses available in the limited frame of time. In this chapter, the researcher has tried to bring forward the relevant facts of the previous research on factors leading to the domestic violence against women.

2.2 Review of Theories

Theoretical review is one of the most important factors for a researcher because it helps the researcher by giving the basic knowledge about related subject matter. The theoretical review also provides a guideline for a researcher from where a researcher gains the knowledge about different aspect of a related topic.

In this research, gender aspects have been discussed. In our society, women's position is very miserable especially in the rural areas. They do not have major role in decision making in family and social matter. They are mainly dominated by male counterparts. Not only male, in some cases female are dominate from female and in some cases male are dominated by female. In the context of Nepal, women are living like second citizen with limited responsibility mainly in housekeeping.

According to Hindu methodology; Manu, who is considered half man and half god, is considered as a founder of social norms and morals order. Men came out of one half of his being and women the other half. However, lots of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu, women must consider her husband as god.

Violence, as defined in Oxford Dictionary, is an unlawful exercise of physical force.

Domestic violence, one of the more serious forms of violence against women can be caused by alcoholism, economic stress, patriarchal attitude and unequal power relationship between men and women. In Nepal women of all ages, class and ethnic groups are subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Examples of domestic violence in Nepal are seen mostly in the form of child abuse, wife battering, child marriage, polygamy and physical and mental torture. Due to the existing social value and norms, fear, ignorance as well as lack of protection from family members, the majority of women do not want to disclose the violence they suffer, until the violence become the very severe. The victim does not report case to the appropriate authority.

The physical as well as psychological or emotional abuse of women by the husband or the life partner with holding in and withdraw of affection and financial support. Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relation between men and women, which has led to domination and discrimination against women by men and prevention of advancement for the women.

Violence/Violent behavior or aggressive behavior is that act where the actor or perpetrator uses his or her own body as an object including weapons to impose relatively serious injury or discomfort upon an individual. Violence has been defined in a broader sense to include behavior by people or against people liable to cause physical or psychological harm (WOREC, 2006).

2.3 Violence in the Family

This includes battering by intimate partners, sexual abuse female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation and other traditional practices those have direct/indirect or harmful impact to the women. Abuse of domestic workers including involuntary confinement, physical brutality and slavery like condition and sexual assault can also be considered in this category (Bhattraï, 2006, Devkota, 2012, Katuwal, 2014).

2.4 Violence against Women in Community

This includes rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and assaults at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking, forced prostitution and forced labors also fall into this category, which also covers rape and other abuses by armed

groups (Jane, 2006, SAATHI, 1997, Wagle, 2007).

2.5 Gender Based Violence

Violence against women and girls take in several forms. It includes domestic violence rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor dowry related violence, female infanticides feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practice (UNICEF, 2001).

Although both men and women can be victim as well as perpetrator of violence, the characteristics of violence must be commonly committed against women. The women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by some they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescent or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different movement in their lives (WHO/PATH, 2005).

In a study, out of the 1861 respondents, 958 confessed that their members had beaten them. The study shows that children, adolescents and youth are twice as likely to be beaten by family member compared to non family member. It was found that battering at home is not necessarily mild. Among the 958 respondents who reported to have received such beating, mostly said that they had at least once felt very angry or very hurt. Some said that they were beaten many times, and some had sustained injuries from such beating (WOREC, 2003).

Domestic violence is a reality of the patriarchal Nepali society and culture. Women are mainly engaged in internal household work though recently they have started engaging themselves in other type of works mainly in the cities. Domestic violence is wide spread and its systematic institutionalized nature can be clearly seen in all the districts where documentations took place. Lack of awareness, infrastructure and legal protection and support mechanisms have lead to an increase in domestic violence. Home is hardly a safe place for many women, yet women have no other choice than to stay at home with their male perpetrator in a way or the other. Without protection, women remained silent, thus suppressed by the act of violence and impunity. In order to break the barriers of silence, it is necessary to build a safe shelter countrywide, which can provide temporary shelters to women who have been victims of violence. Such shelters can provide women with a safe space, a sense of

solidarity and perhaps even the will to fight.

Domestic violence is widespread and its systematic and institutionalized nature can be clearly seen in all the districts. Out of the 203 cases documented, 72 cases were of domestic violence (35.6 percentage) perpetrated by husband or other family members and women that suffered were forced to continue living within the same family. The documenters while interacting with women survivors found that the survivors were looking some temporary shelters where they can seek refuge temporarily. However in the long run, wives want to continue living with their husbands and in-laws (WOREC, 2006).

2.6 Review of the Previous Theses

Thesis review is the most important component of the previous research from which the researcher gains the other's experiences. Also, it helps to gain insight on particular research issues which assists in formulating the research problem and acknowledge the previous efforts made by the scholars and researches. It can be a strong bridge between the previous and the present efforts to carry out the fundamental assumption without which a research can never be rational. Similarly, thesis review on violence against women has been reviewed on various grounds.

This present study has focused on causes and consequences of domestic violence against women of Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 of Nawalparasi district. The study has revealed that how the women suffer from the domestic violence? What is the present condition of the Magar women? What is the knowledge about domestic violence in Magar women in Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasidistrict ? The study has tried to find out the prevailing situation of domestic violence against Magar women and socio-economic impact on it.

Bhattarai (2006) shows the real situation of women. Most of the women worked at home. Only male members of the family were engaged in the outside works. Women were bounded by various roles and responsibilities. Not only that, they could not be able to control their own body and ideas independently. This study found out various causes of domestic violence. The major causes being alcohol, low income/unemployment and the suspicious behavior of both husband and wife. The study showed that majority of the respondents was aware of the various types of

violence that were happened in the domestic arena. The majority of the respondents mentioned about wife beating and physical violence as the major violence they have been seen. Some respondents mentioned about the mental torture as the domestic violence and some have mentioned about economic violence and sexual violence.

Hamal (2004) indicates that women and adolescent girls had ever heard and known incidence of domestic violence against women in their neighborhood. In addition of substantial portion of women included in the survey were ever victimized of violence. Forms of violence experienced at household of the community level can be categorized as physical violence, psychological violence, economic violence, socio-cultural violence.

Devkota, (2012) conducted a research on “Domestic Violence Against Women” registered cases in woman service centre of district police office Kaski. The main objective of the study was to analyze the causes of the domestic violence descriptive type of research design with purposive sampling method was used 60 victims were selected and major findings was 62.5 respondents they first reported their domestic violence to the police office. And 65 percent perceived physical violence and 35 percent reported mental violence. It seems that the forms of physical domestic violence against women is slightly higher than psychological.

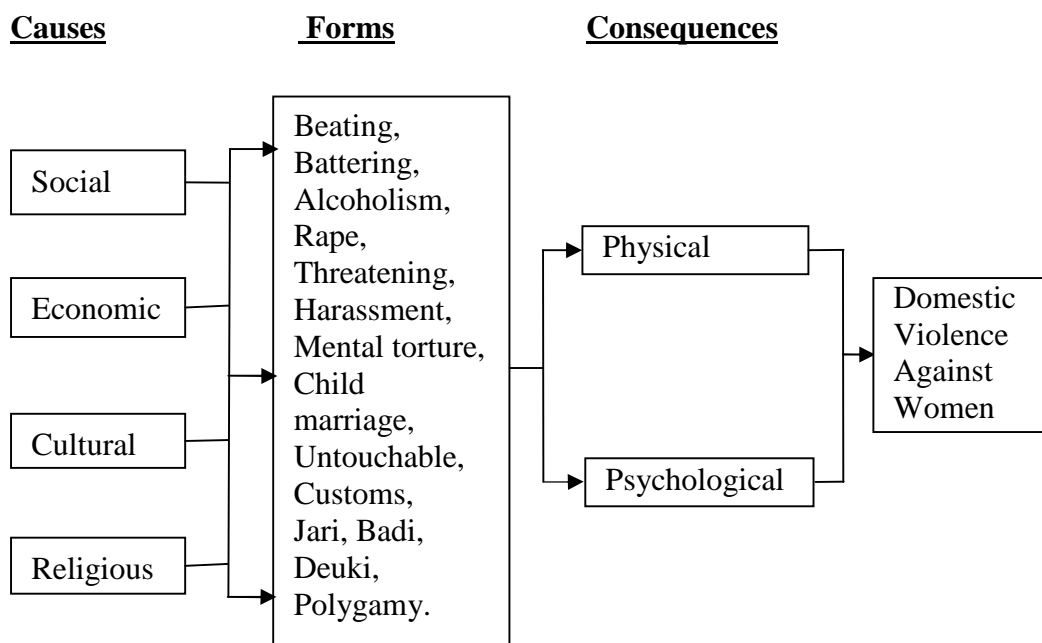
Khanal (2006), clearly shows that domestic violence/abuse has no boundaries. It occurs among well known community members, the rich, the poor and the well educated and uneducated all cultures, racial and religious groups. The women are less literate than men and they were more dependent on men from family matter to social issues. The female have double responsibilities at work, as they must bear and rear the children. They have very less ownership in property. In social decision making, women’s participation was very low. Women were badly treated by their family members, husband could also torture physically and mentally. But if they are asked closely, they have felt the violence against them but they had taken it as one of the cultural fate.

Katuwal (2014) found that 80 percent of Badi women reported that they were suffering from domestic violence, he further says, in the past Badi women were breadwinner and respected however slowly they suffered from domestic violence. He found that, due to alcohol Badi male started to physically attack their wives. Main cause of domestic violence was alcoholism according to the study.

Wagle (2007), states that in the ethnic community women were more suffered from

domestic violence. Being a patriarchal value based society; women were compelled to be victimized by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstitions and customs women's lives were directed towards being a second citizen but except that there was no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women were limited inside household work like cooking, washing, cutting grass, take caring the children etc. They do not have any opportunities for involving in any income generating work and outside household work. Due to this, there was no access on various services like health education, entertainment, even in the fields of development. Lack of education and ignorance, socio-cultural power relation, lack of awareness, alcoholic addiction, poverty and economic problem and childlessness were viewed as the reason for the domestic violence, despite legal rejection, under reporting and keeping secret the incidence of the domestic violence against was seen as a major problem.

2.7 Conceptual of the Framework



Causes and forms of Domestic violence against women, but the present study was mainly focused on social and economic causes of domestic violence against women. Where different forms of violence, instead that beating, alcoholism and mental torture were focused. This study was conducted on the basis of gender inequality approach within feminist approach. There are different forms of domestic violence; however,

my study has focused only cause of domestic violence. There are different causes of domestic violence such as religious, social, economic and cultural; however, I have focused my study in social and cultural cause of domestic violence. Basically, there are two types of violence; private and public however, this research is focused on causes and consequences of domestic violence against Magar women.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

Nawalparasi is one of the districts of western development region where we can find ethnic groups like as Newar, Tamang, Limbu, Rai, Magar, Tharu and so on. Many researchers have undergone researches on the various ethnic communities but Magar community is least choice for the most of them. Keeping in mind this fact, I have decided to study on Magar community and find out the causes and consequences of domestic violence against women in the Magar community. The Magar women of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 (Kumsot and Rambas village) Nawalparasi district were purposively selected in this research for the various reasons.

It is not possible to select large area for the primary data collection for this research. The researcher is more familiar with the site so it can be more effective and valuable to find out the result of the research. Above defined areas are the core areas of the Magar communities. The marginalized women in those communities are more affected.

3.2 Research Design

This research is descriptive in nature. Descriptive research design concentrates to find out their (respondent's) knowledge, belief, type of domestic violence, forms of domestic violence, their psychological and physical condition and their educational status, social condition, family size and economic status. This research is based on both qualitative and quantitative approach. Few analyses are made based on the observation while rest relies on the facts produced from the data collected.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Data were collected from the primary sources by using different data collection techniques as well as from the secondary sources. The primary data were gathered from field survey interviews with the individual respondents and simple observation. The secondary data were obtained from various published and unpublished information sources like relevant literatures, library study, research reports and annual

reports, published articles and journals of different organizations as well as other reports.

3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure

This study was carried out in the Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district. The data collection was based on through the purposive sampling. According to the municipality profile, the total Magar households in Devchuli municipality ward no 7 is 2500 and the total populations is 7000. In this study only 80 respondents were chosen for the purposive sampling in the area to reach the proportionate number of married, victim and adolescent girls from the households. It is assumed that this sample group of Magar women would represent the domestic violence against women and its causes and consequence in the whole universe.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

In this present research, there were mainly two types of data collection; Primary and secondary; which were qualitative and quantitative. Various techniques were used to get the facts and figures which represented causes and consequences of violence against women in the Magar communities. The primary data were collected from the set of interview schedule which consisted of close ended, open ended and a numerical scale indicating a degree of agreement to degree of disagreement. Some references were taken from informal interviews and observations too. But major emphasis was given to the interview schedule.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

This technique was used to collect primary data for the research study from sample respondents using structured and unstructured questionnaire. It was useful to provide information about the domestic violence, to generalize the causes and consequences, and the situation they were facing with the domestic violence. So the interview schedule was filled through the interview with the Magar women. The additional qualitative data and information were gathered from the informal interview techniques.

3.5.2 Key informant interview

The key informant interviewees were the head of the households and the head of the families. To collect and check the information researcher has taken the key informant interview. First of all, researcher started rapport building with key informant to generate the required information. The information was important for research in evaluating the status of violence.

3.6 Definition and Measurement of the Selected Variables

The methodology along with the definition of selected variables, their measurements adopted in calculating causes and consequences of domestic violence against women in the Magar communities for this study is illustrated below. Information for this study was collected from the Magar women of the communities covering the variables such as family, marriage, patriarchy, education etc.

3.6.1 Violence

The use of physical forces to injury somebody or damage something.

3.6.2 Domestic violence

Verbal assault and physical attack within a family is a domestic violence. So all domestic violence is violence but all violence is not domestic.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

After the completion of the collection of data, the data were collected and the information was processed manually and analyzed in a descriptive and explorative way to fulfill the objectives of this study. In this process both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed which were categorized, tabulated and analyzed using simple statistical tool, mainly percentage. The presentation of the data has been made in tables, graphs, pie charts and bar diagrams after examining its appropriateness in the presentation.

3.8 Limitations of the Study

Due to the various constraints, the present study has certain limitations. This study

was focused only on the women of Magar communities of Devchuli municipality ward no 7 Nawalparasi district. Only selected respondents of the Magar women were included in the study rather than survey of the Magars. The researcher being a student of a learning step, it may not produce an expertise. So the results might be simple and generalized. Only the limited area of the municipality and few respondents were covered. Besides these limitations, efforts were made to successfully complete the study.

Chapter Four

Awareness and Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the findings of the study area, mainly on the awareness level of domestic violence in the community and forms of domestic violence against women in Magar communities of Devchuli municipality in Nawalparasi district. In this study, only 80 respondents including adult girls, women and widow women have been included for the study that would approximately cover 25 percent of the magar women in the community. The finding has been derived from primary data, field observation and schedule interview etc. In this chapter, Awareness and Forms of Domestic Violence against Women has been discussed.

4.2 Age Composition

Highest proportion of the respondent women is selected from economically active group. This group is most likely to be engaged in household and other activities and is prone to violence. But to see the effects of violence in all age groups of women, whole age composition is taken into consideration. Only 4 respondents were from the older age group i.e. 71-80 and 6 were from the under 21 age group. The composition of the age groups of the respondents is given below in the table.

Table No. 1: Age Composition

S.N.	Age Composition	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<21	6	07.50
2	21-30	25	31.25
3	31-40	16	20.00
4	41-50	14	17.50
5	51-60	12	15.00
6	61-70	3	03.75
7	71-80	4	05.00
	Total	80	100.00

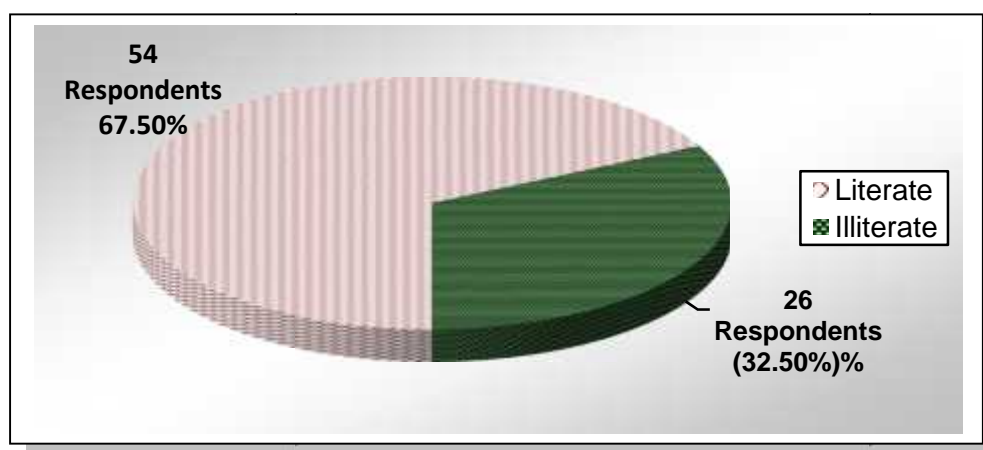
Source: Field Survey 2016

Age composition is an important factor. Based on random sampling within this age group 18 respondents suffered from domestic violence. Respondents from all age groups were sufferers but as assumed, sufferers were more in the economically active groups who were more responsible in the family. Among them 21-30 age group respondents suffered more from domestic violence. This was because this group was in the early exposure, but in later stages, the women were more strong and dominant with experience, maturity and responsibility. Through this survey, it is found that there was no age boundary for violence.

4.3 Literacy and Education

Education plays an important role in determining social and economical aspects of the people in the society. About 54 percent of the respondents reported that they could read and write and they were categorized as literate.

Chart 1: Literacy and Education



Source: Field Survey 2016

Though not represented in the table above it was found that in the case of literate respondents, they suffered less from domestic violence because they were economically strong, independent and also aware of it. Other 26 respondents were illiterate. Most of the illiterate respondents were involved in agricultural works. They suffered because they were ignorant to violence and accepted it as their routine life and destiny. This was also because they considered binding to family life as an inevitable act to run the society.

4.4 Knowledge of Domestic Violence Against Women(DVAW)

Through the survey report, respondents presented the knowledge about domestic

violence against women. They knew about domestic violence in general but they had no ideas on what actually this subject is about.

Table 2: Knowledge of DVAW

S.N.	Knowledge on DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	68	85.00
2	No	12	15.00
	Total	80	100.00

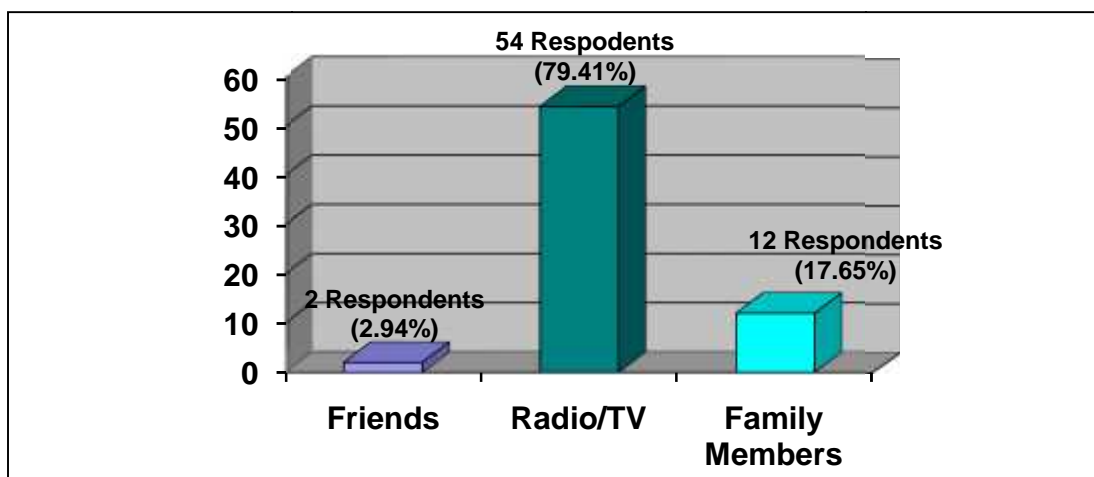
Source: Field Survey 2016

It has been found that through Media and local interaction many respondents knew about DVAW in survey areas. Most of them had access of radio and television. Through these media they easily got information. But 15 percent respondents were unknown about domestic violence in the study area and they were all among the illiterate respondents.

4.5 Source of Information of DVAW

The Respondents, who had heard about the DVAW, were asked about the source of the knowledge. The result obtained is shown in the chart below.

Chart 2: Source of Information of DVAW



Source: Field Survey 2016

As shown in the chart above, among the 68 respondents who had the knowledge on DVAW, majority of the respondents had got the information from the radio and television. They were 79.41 percent respondents. In the study area, most of the respondents had radio and television. So they got information from these Media. This is the easy way to get information. Other two respondents had got the information by

their friends. Similarly, 17.65 percent respondents were informed by their family members. This shows that people are now aware through media and interaction with the family member or friends.

4.6 Knowledge on Different Forms of DVAW

Domestic violence is not exposed in the society due to different social values and being a family matter which is also personal. But the respondents were at least aware of what form of violence they are facing in their daily life. According to their view following response was obtained.

Table 3: Knowledge on Different Forms of DVAW

S.N.	Forms of DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Verbal and Physical attack	37	46.25
2	Only physical attack	10	12.50
3	Dowry related violence	8	10.00
4	Unequal pay for equal work	5	06.25
5	Violence due to alcoholism	20	25.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

The majority of respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack are domestic violence because they had seen these types of assault and attack easily in their communities. This had also impact in their daily life as the effect was both physical and mental. Who suffered from physical and verbal assault they couldn't hide their pain. The table shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence. 46.25percent respondents thought that verbal assault and physical attack is violence. Most of the respondents answered that violence means verbal and physical attack. Other 12.5 percent respondents thought that violence means only physical attack. They did not consider normal discussions between husband and wife as violence because according to them it was a normal process in family life. Some respondents told only physical attack is domestic violence. Similarly, 10 percentage respondents gave their view on dowry related violence. Other 6.25 percent respondents though that due to unequal pays for equal work, there raised violence. Rest of 25 percent respondents took the violence act due to alcoholism. This is because, due to alcoholic habit, more misunderstanding was created in the family and this led mainly to dispute and even battering.

4.7 Prevalence of DVAW at Friends /Neighbors

Through the survey report, 81.25 percentage respondents had seen or heard the prevalence of domestic violence against women in their friends and neighbors. Other 18.75 percent had not seen and heard. Majority of them had seen the incident because the case is prevalent in every society.

Table No. 4: Prevalence of Domestic Violence against Women at Friends/Neighbors

S.N.	Prevalence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	65	81.25
2	No	15	18.75
	Total	80	100.00

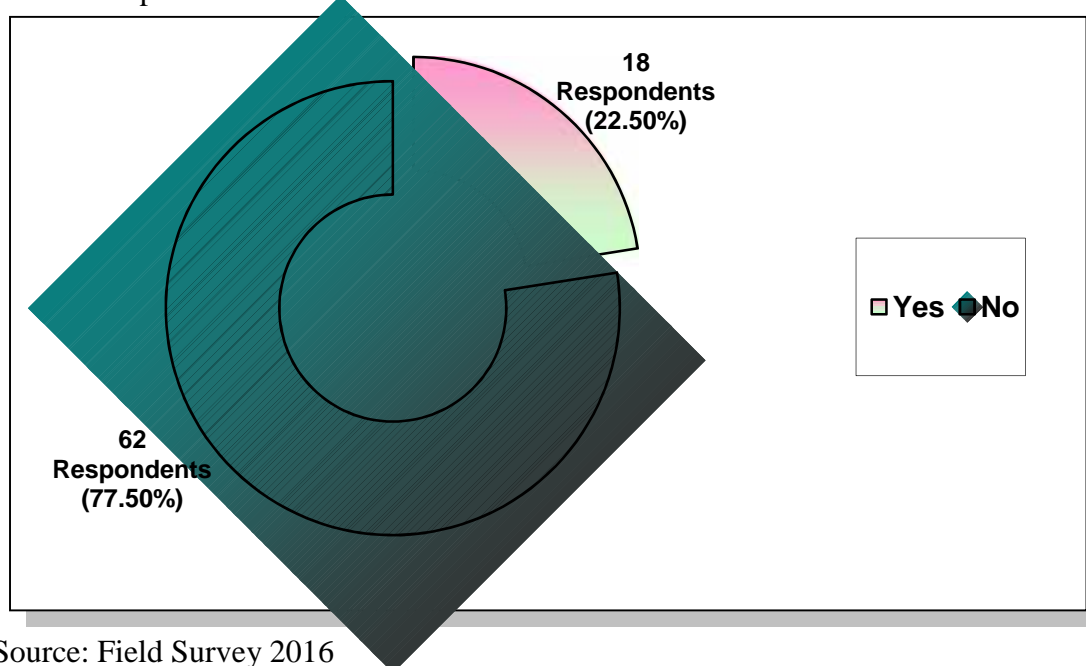
Source: Field Survey 2016

It shows that many people are known about domestic violence against women. They had seen violence act in their friends and neighbors but they were not comfortable in describing the likely causes of violence, thinking it is not good to mention or interfere in personal family matters. Nepali society is based on the traditional rules and regulations which mainly dominated to female as the society is patriarchal. The incident occurs because every family is suffering from one to other form of problems. Also people were not interested in reporting or sharing of such incidents so occurrence was taken as normal and victims repressed the casue.

4.8 Experience of Violence

Out of the total 80 respondents, 18 women suffered from domestic violence. Though they were not educated and involved in income generation works, the community had better understanding within the family. So their status was better in their society. So, very few numbers of women had experienced the domestic violence there. It indicated that respondents' social status was little bit high than other women.

Chart 3: Experience of Violence



Source: Field Survey 2016

Through the survey, it was found that out of the 22.50 percent suffered respondents, 66.67 percent suffered from their own husband and rest of other 33.33 percent suffered from father/ mother-in-laws. This is mainly because our social construct is patriarchal. Also male feels superior to his female counterpart and female easily accepts the violence done by male. Because of this, other members also dominate the female. In many families, there is no good relation between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law because of the tradition.

Case study 1 Alcoholism as cause of domestic violence

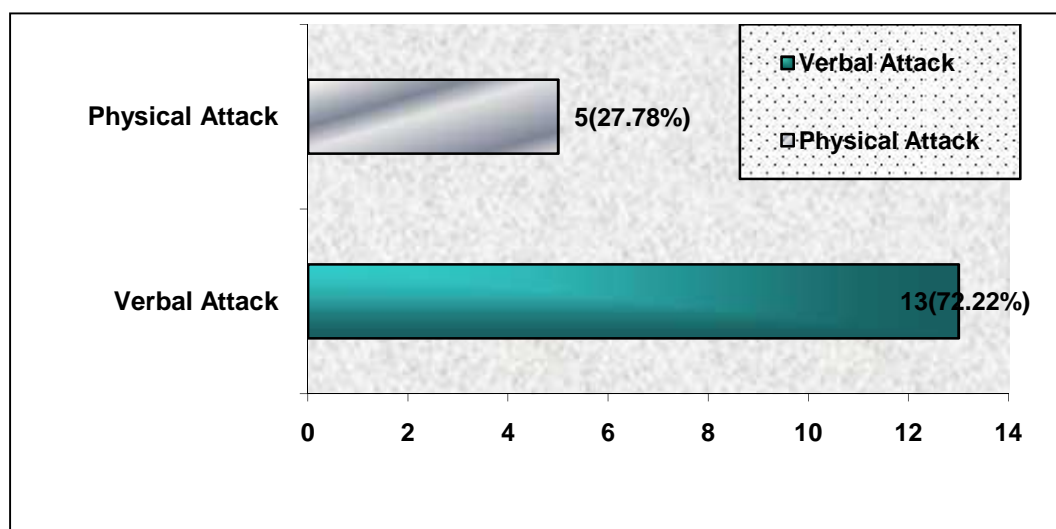
Rama Magar (Name changed) Nawalparasi, she said in daytime we work together after finishing our work I have to prepare food for my family members but my husband goes to drink alcohol and comes at midnight and starts beating. I tolerated it as my result of previous birth period fault because if I were able to bit him he won't do so but I am weaker than him so it is not new. She told if her husband does not drink, her family would be a beautiful and they can make their happy life but it is impossible.

4.9 Experience of Different Forms of DVAW

Before some years, violence used to indicate only physical attack. But today there

comes change in the meaning of violence. Now, violence indicates both physical and verbal assault. Women are experiencing both forms of violence.

Chart 4: Experience of Different Forms of DVAW



Source: Field Survey 2016

Through survey reports, Out of the total 80 respondents 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Victim women suffered from different form of violence. 13 respondents suffered from verbal assault and other 5 respondents were physically assaulted. Rate of physical violence is less because it occurs in extreme case only. Also physical assault is reported to the government authority. Respondents accepted that with the media and local NGO's increasing these days rate of physical violence has been reduced. But day to day violence takes place in the form of disputes due to misunderstanding and alcoholism so no. of sufferers of verbal assault were more.

4.10 Victim's Sexual Relationship

Out of 18 victims only 14 reported that they suffered from sexual assault. Sex in the rural areas are normal because they are free and most of the time together, so it is also an important factor.

Table 5: Victim's Sexual Relationship

S.N.	Sexual Relationship	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sometime forceful	11	78.57
2	Most of the time forceful	3	21.42
	Total	14	100.00

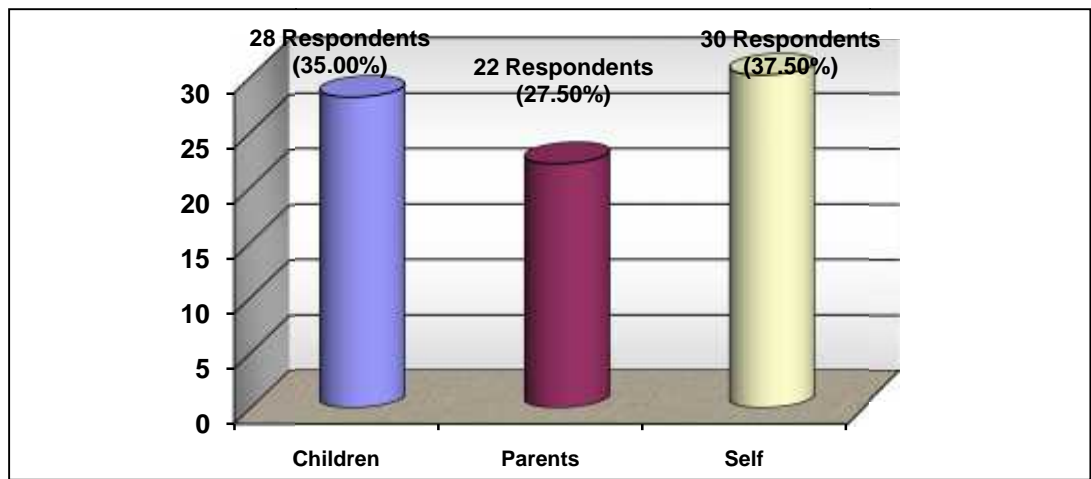
Source: Field Survey 2016

Those victims i.e. 78.57 percent respondents whose sexual relationship was sometime forceful they were suffering from verbal assault because they were literate and involved in outside work. But other 21.42 percent victim women were involved in household and agricultural works. They were always with their husband. So their sexual relationship was most of the time forceful. This difference is because male wanted to keep the relation but female who were mostly engaged in household act and relatively busier than male, they refused to have sex. So this is also taking a form of violence.

4.11 Household Activities Helper

It is clear that female are victim of domestic violence. Even when they are suffering they have to continue the house hold works. Because of patriarchal society, male do not help their female counterpart. It was seen that the helper were either children, parents or they had to do the daily work. They had no alternative.

Chart 5: Household Activities Helper



Source: Field Survey 2016

A question was asked to respondents, 'Who does household work when you fall sick?' 28 respondents answered their children helped them. Other 22 answered their parents helped in their household work when they fall sick. But 30 answered that they do themselves because male were not supposed to do the household duties. Because of gender, here we find the division of work in society. Generally people think that household works are directly related with the female. If the male did that work people comment him as a *joitringre*. In the present context, here comes little change. Some educated male support their wife in their household works.

Chapter Five

Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence Against Women

5.1 Introduction

This chapter explains about the causes and consequences of Domestic Violence against Women. In the survey area, most of the Magar women had knowledge about domestic violence but few no. of women suffered from domestic violence. In Nepalese patriarchal context, male are the head of the family. The entire family members obey and respect him. But, in Magar communities, even females play role in decision making process in family. So their decision and control is accepted by other family members. It shows that in Magar communities, female's status is somewhat better. Even then Magar women were suffering from domestic violence.

5.2 Responsible Factors for Domestic Violence

The respondents perceived knowledge about the responsible factors for DVAW, which is shown in the table below. In the study, it was found that, 22 respondents perceived lack of awareness or education as a major responsible factor for Domestic Violence against Women. 20 respondents answered alcoholism or drug abuse as responsible factor for domestic violence. Similarly, 17 respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor for domestic violence against women. 3 respondents had given their views on failure of legislative system. Rest of 18 respondents viewed that all above factors were responsible.

Table 6: Responsible Factor for Domestic Violence

S.N.	Responsible Factors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Lack of Education and less Awareness of Women	22	27.50
2	Failure of legislative system	3	03.75
3	Economic dependency	17	21.25
4	Alcoholism/drug abuse	20	25.00
5	All	18	22.50
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

It is clear from the table that illiteracy is main cause of violence in society. This is because family members have less understanding among the members when illiterate and due to male supremacy they consider female as the labors in the family. Also alcoholism is second major cause because when male is drunk, he is irresponsible and due to effect of alcohol, he loses temper and acts violently. Also it is seen that when people are economically active, they get family support and they don't suffer from domestic violence. Besides these reasons, other reasons responsible for domestic violence were observed as follows.

5.2.1 Desire of having son

Males accused female for not having son because of ignorance. Because of family pressure to maintain rituals after death and to maintain the descendents birth of son was must. Because of this women were given mental pressure. Some of the respondents mentioned that *ChhorapayeKhasi*, *chhoripayePharsi* in doing so also physical attack also occurred.

5.2.2 Gambling habit and bad company of male members

Respondents reported that gambling habit also cause the domestic violence. Case of losing in gambling would result in either quarreling or beating because in most of the cases the males would drink.

5.2.3 Discriminatory behaviors of head of the family

Due to discriminatory behavior which is the patriarchal, respondents reported that daughter suffered from violence often, even if son does anything wrong effects goes to daughter.

5.2.4. Lack of understanding in the family

The family who were interacting with members and helped one another, they had no incidents of violence because they respected each other and took problem of one as the problem of other.

5.3 Access to Basic Needs

The Survey report shows the access of basic needs i.e. food, cloth and health facilities

of respondents. Through these basic needs, we can find the domestic violence ratio and situation. The family which is economically good and availability of basic needs is sufficient, rate of violence was low. Few factors are taken into considerations and these are directly related to economic aspects. In common the family who had better access they has less problems and happier and violence was not prevalent.

5.3.1 Food

Out of the 80 respondents, only 3 respondents told that food is sufficient for them. Other 25 answered quite enough. Similarly, 52 respondents answered not enough. According to survey data, those who were facing food problem, they were suffering from domestic violence.

Table 7: Access of Food

S.N.	Access of Food	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	3	3.75
2	Quiet enough	25	31.25
3	Not enough	52	65.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2016

Those whosuffered from domestic violence had less access to food. Due to lack of food, many respondents were unhealthy and they did not work hard. So they could not be able to manage enough food for themselves.As a result, their family could not run smoothly. So, who were facing food problem, there we found high ratio of domestic violence.This clearly shows that domestic violence occurs in poor family.

5.3.2 Cloth

In the survey area, people belonged to lower class and middle class so economic status was average. Only 2 respondents had better access to clothes while 74 managed to fulfill their needs with difficulty and 4 had problem in fulfilling their needs.

Table 8: Access of Cloth

S.N.	Access of Cloth	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	2	02.50
2	Quiet enough	74	92.50
3	Not enough	4	05.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2016

Those respondents who did not have enough access to cloth suffered from domestic violence. This is because they would make demands but male were unable to fulfill the demands and it resulted in stress which ultimately led to violence. It seems that those who were poorer were more suffered. This shows that there is association between poverty and domestic violence.

5.3.3 Health Facilities

There were health facility in the village but due to lack of money they were either ignorant towards using the facilities or they were not able to afford. Only few of the respondents had sufficient access to health facilities.

Table 9: Access of Health Facilities

S.N.	Access of Health Facilities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	3	03.75
2	Quiet enough	53	66.25
3	Not enough	24	30.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2016

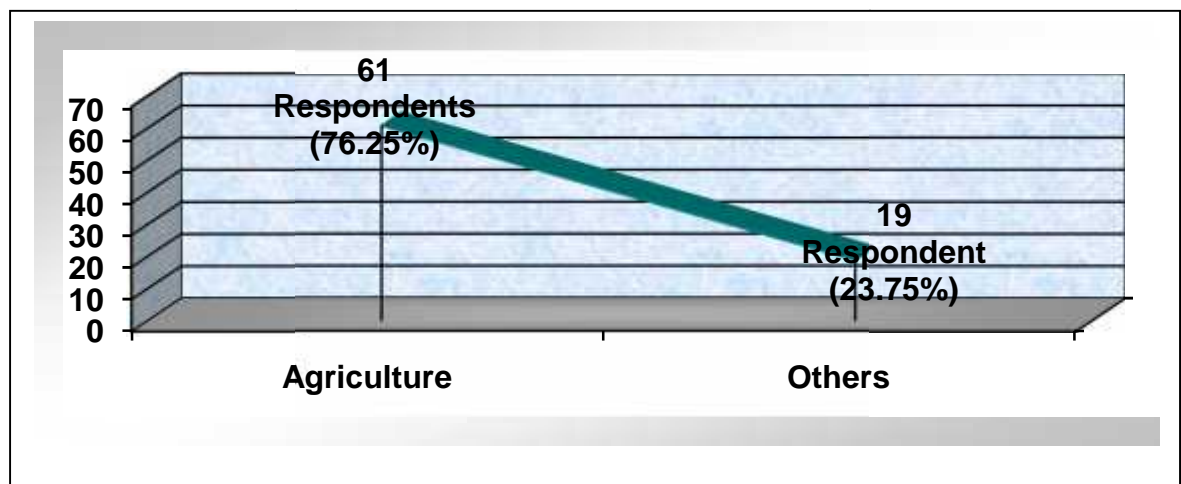
During the observation, the families with better economy were healthy and they had no cause of undergoing domestic violence. But in poorer family they had health related problems as in the case of food and clothes. This reflect the impact of economy in violence.

5.4 Occupation and its Effect on Domestic Violence

In the study area, most of the people were engaged in agriculture. About 61 respondents were engaged in their own agricultural activities. Occupation is one of the most important factors which affect the women's status. It is generally believed

that women, who work outside the home have high decision making power, low fertility, forward and self confident than the women who are engaged in the household works, more or less inside home.

Chart 6: Occupation



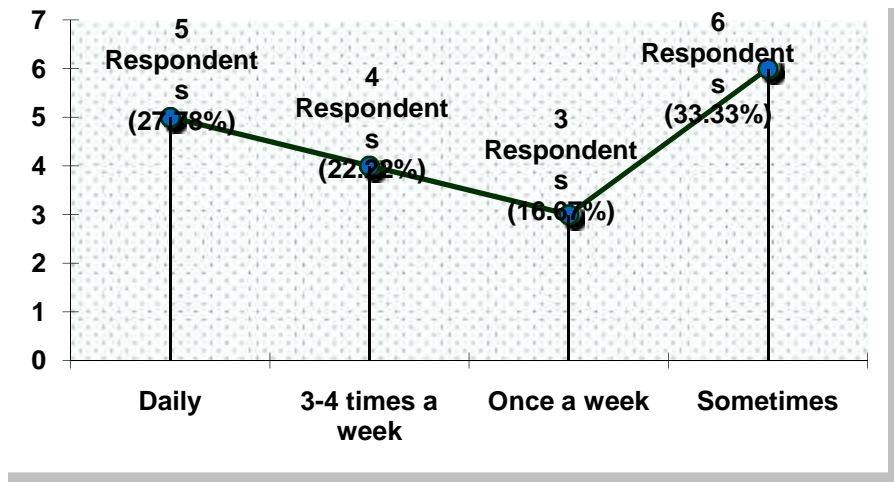
Source: Field Survey 2016

It shows that women engaged in agriculture laboring are at high risk of domestic violence in comparison to those engaged in other activities. Because most of time they worked together they had more problems and the violence ratio was increased. But who involved in other occupation they suffered less from domestic violence. Through the other occupation, women got money so their status was bit high in family. So, nature of occupation determines the ratio of domestic violence. Also agriculture was sustaining and it would not yield money so they had more problems.

5.5 Frequency of Domestic Violence Against Women

Among the women experiencing the violence, 18 said that they were victimized, 6 respondents told that violence occurred sometimes and they suffered from physical attack. Other 4 respondents faced such violent act 3-4 times a week. These types of victim suffered from physical and verbal assault. Similarly 5 respondents said that they were compelled to face such act daily. These types of victims suffered from verbal assault. Other 3 respondents said that violence occurred once a week.

Chart 7: Frequency of Domestic Violence Against women



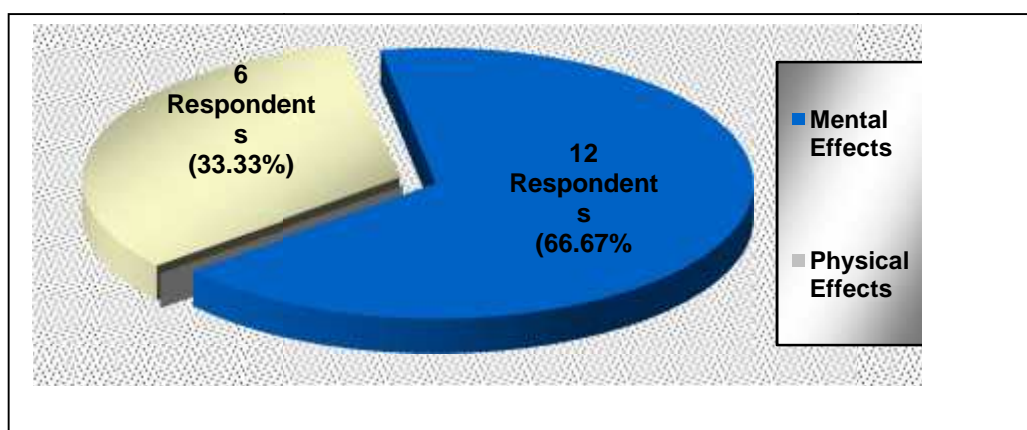
Source: Field Survey 2016

It shows daily occurring violence is related with verbal assault and if there was time gap, most of violence act related with physical attack and in some cases there occurred verbal and physical attacks. So all these things depend on dominator's nature. If the dominator were drunkard, victims suffered from both types violence. But in other cases victims suffered from physical attack and verbal assault only. Education and economy determined the frequency of domestic violence ratio. The frequency of violence differed those verbal violence occurred in daily however physical attack was in time series on week. And all respondents reported that they have suffered from domestic violence, some reported that daily because those who are victimized were also weak.

5.6 Effects of Domestic Violence

Even a simple event disturbs human life. Similarly when female suffer from domestic violence, it affects her physically and mentally. Survey shows the respondent's knowledge about the effect of domestic violence. 12 respondents suffered from mental effect. Other 6 respondents suffered from both physical and mental effects.

Chart 8: Effects of Domestic Violence



Source: Field Survey 2016

It seems mental effects are more from violence than physical effect. As observed in the community, cases of physical violence were less and even if the women were beaten, it was not severe so ratio of physical effect is less. But the violence affected the daily life of the women, this affected the overall growth of children which led to mental effect in the women.

5.7 Domestic Violence against Women by Relatives

Survey report shows that majority (12) respondents were victimized by their husbands, followed by 5 respondents who were victimised by father/mother-in-laws. Similarly, one respondent was victimized by her Phupu and Phuphaju (Uncle and Aunti). Respondents reported that they suffered more from their husband. Due to patriarchal social structure, male have perception that they are the superior and they have taken their wife as their property.

Table 10: Domestic Violence against Women by Relatives

S.N.	Relation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Husband	12	66.67
2	Parents/father/Mother-in-law	5	27.78
3	Brother/Sister	-	00.00
4	Step father/mother	-	00.00
5	Other relatives	1	05.55
	Total	18	100.00

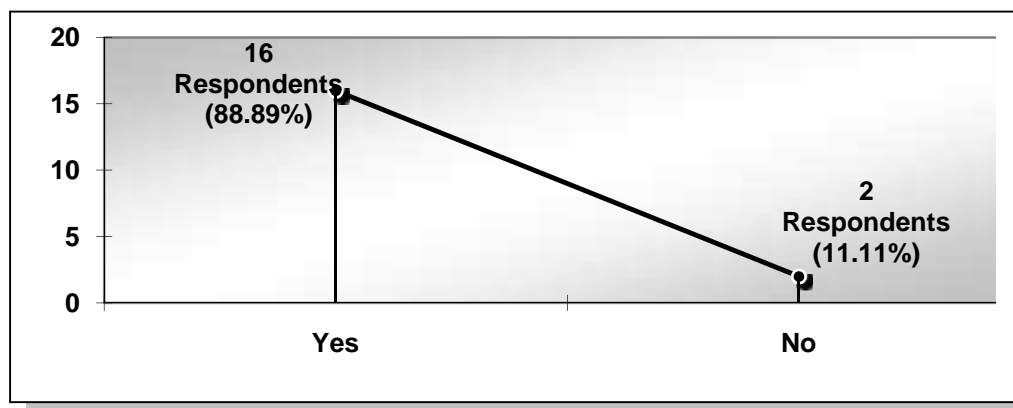
Source: Field Survey 2016

In some cases, women were victimized by women. So in every time, we can't say those females were dominated by male. In our society one saying is there "Mahilakosatrumahilanaihun." (Women's are the women's enemies). Most of the victim's suffered from their own husband because husband was always with wife. Women need to fulfill all wills of husband. According to Hindu culture, women need to worship her husband as a god so that men felt brave than women and they did violence act against women. Where most of the couple were involved in agriculture work, there high number of women were victimized by husband. After the husband women were victimize by other relatives and other person.

5.8 Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence against Women

Data shows that 16 respondents' life was disturbed due to domestic violence. Other 2 respondent's life wasn't disturbed by domestic violence. Even though the women mentioned they were not disturbed, in fact the researcher observed that family condition of such family were not good.

Chart 9: Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence against Women



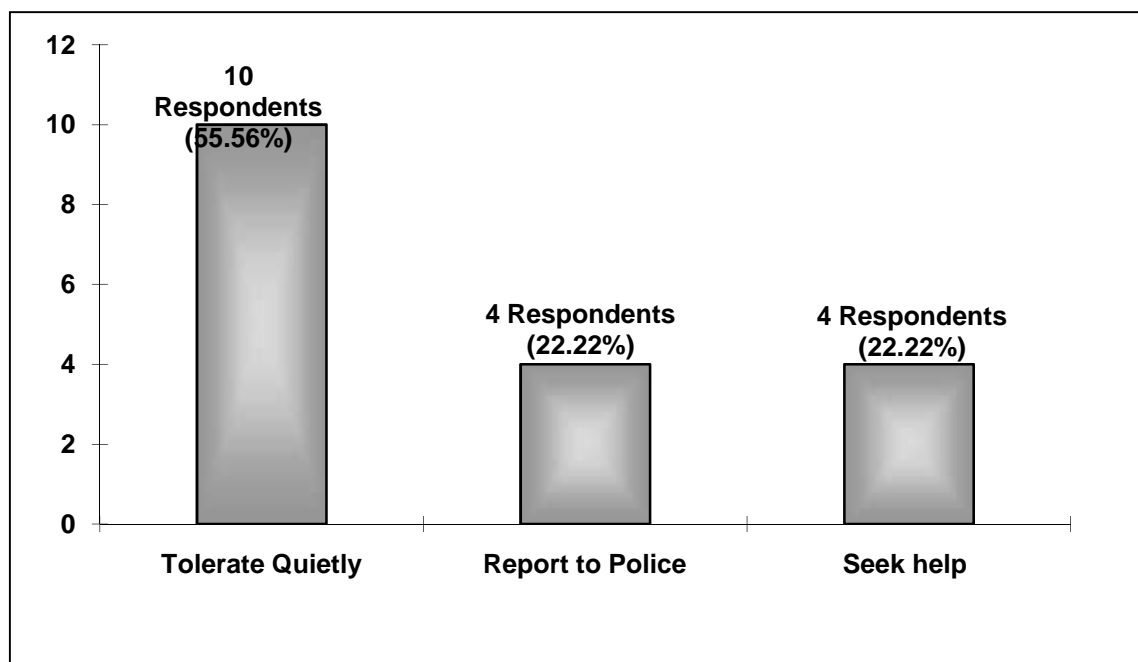
Source: Field Survey 2016

Because of domestic violence, victim's life was disturbed physically and mentally. Who were physically disturbed, they couldn't able to do hard labor. So they were facing economic problem. Some victims were psychologically disturbed. They were always unhappy and angry with family members. It is seen, the family where the violence occurred were less responsible toward their daily works and children. They were illiterate and careless even at hygiene and sanitation, as a result their health condition was also not good and they involved in drinking, and quarreling quite often.

5.9 Action Against Domestic Violence Against Women

The Chart below shows that only 8 victim respondents wanted to take action against the violence which they experienced but other 10 respondents didn't want to take action against violence. In which, after the incidence of violence, 10 respondents tolerate it quietly for their prestige. Likewise, 4 respondents reported to the police and other 4 respondents seek help from neighbors/relatives.

Chart 10: Action against Domestic Violence Against Women



Source: Field Survey 2016

Most of the illiterate, economically, backward women tolerated violence quietly because they were dominated by male. Because of social structure many victimized women tolerated violence quietly for their husband's prestige. They told that “Arulaibhanyobhaneijjatpanijanchhaanigharaka manias le panijhannaramrobyabahargaradachhan”. Again, they told that “chup chap char aana bole athaaana”. So in our society many women are suffered from domestic violence. But they have no courage to speak against their family and husband. But some educated women report to police about violence.

5.10 Overload of Work

In our society, household work is unpaid work. So they thought that house work was not a work. In survey time, respondents told that household work was that type of

work which was unseen but they were busy from morning to night. Most of the respondents felt overloaded of work. Out of the 80 respondents, 47 respondents answered they felt overloaded of work at home. Other 33 respondents answered that they didn't feel overloaded of work.

Table 11: Overload of Work

S.N.	Overload of Work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	47	58.75
2	No	33	41.25
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

Through the survey report it is seen that who felt in overloaded of works they suffered from domestic violence. They couldn't give time to their own works. So they were back warded from all sectors e.g. social, economic etc because they had no time to participate in such activities and they were often engaged in agricultural and household works.

5.11 Objection of Meeting to the Relatives by Victims

Generally, victim women suffered from different problems. Their family members controlled them. They weren't able to meet their relatives when they want. This kept the victims under mental pressure.

Table 12: Objection of meeting to the relatives by victims

S.N.	Objection of Meeting	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	16.66
2	No	15	83.33
	Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

But survey area's Magar women were little bit free. Out of total 18 victim women, 15 were meeting their friends and relatives. Only 3 victims couldn't meet their friends and relatives. Mostly, who were physically suffered, they couldn't meet their friends. Their husbands highly controlled them. If they meet their relatives, they shared violence activities to them. So their husbands controlled victims.

5.12 Reaction to Violent Activity

Because of social structure and male dominance, the women ignored such activities and hesitated to share with others. It seems that women accepted the incident as normal family activities. In cases they were afraid of family prestige.

Table 13: Reaction to Violent Activity

S.N.	Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ignore	44	55.00
2	Convince	36	45.00
	Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

Majority of respondents (44) answered the ignorance to those respondents who have shared with them about the violence incidence. Other 36 respondents convinced for not to do such act again. The respondents tried to convince the dominator but he is not convinced.

5.13 View to Control Domestic Violence Against Women

The Table given below shows the view of respondents to control Domestic Violence against Women. Among 80 respondents, 28 have the views on understanding, followed by the self dependency of 9 respondents. 29 respondents viewed on education and awareness of women. Other 6 respondents had views on strict rules. Similarly, 8 respondents had views on opportunities for women.

Table 14: View to Control Domestic Violence Against Women

S.N.	View	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Understanding	28	35.00
2	Self dependency	9	11.25
3	Education and awareness	29	36.25
4	Strict rule	6	07.50
5	Opportunities for women	8	10.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2016

As shown above, in this chapter of this study, the answers of the questions asked to the respondent women of Magar communities of Devchuli municipality of Nawalparasi district were presented and the analysis of the respected questions was

mentioned with the tables and the charts for the easiness to understand the concerned data. Major factors were thus directly or indirectly related to education, literacy and economic causes.

During the survey it was observed that the causes of violence were directly or indirectly related to economic cause or the level of understanding and awareness. The major consequences of the violence were poorer condition of mental and physical health in the family members, poor development of the children and lower social status.

Chapter Six

Summary, Findings and Conclusion

6.1 Summary

This study has been conducted in Devchuli municipality ward no. 7 (Kumsot and Rambas village) situated at Nawalparasi district during December 2015 to May 2016. The main thrust of this study was to identify the causes and consequences of Domestic Violence against Women in Magar communities of Devchuli municipality of Nawalparasi.

Being a patriarchal society; women are compelled to be victimized by various forms of domestic violence. Due to social norms, values, superstition and customs, women's life is directed as second citizens. But except these, there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women are limited in household work like cooking, washing, cutting grass, taking care of the children etc. They do not have any opportunities for involving in income generating work and outside work. Due to this, there is no access of women on various services like health, education etc. That makes them to be far from of mainstream of development. The situation is very miserable in ethnic group and minorities.

The main objectives of this research are to identify the causes and consequences of Domestic Violence against Women, forms, causes, consequences and ways to prevent violence. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 68 respondents were aware about the Domestic Violence against Women. Only 12 were unknown about DVAW. Among them their sources of knowledge were mainly radio and television i.e. 54 respondents followed by family members 24 respondents. Similarly, 2 respondents got knowledge through their friends. Majority of respondents have access of radio/television so they got information from these media.

Out of 80 respondents, 18 suffered from domestic violence. Most of the respondent are aware about forms of domestic violence. It was found that 37 percent respondents took verbal assault and physical attack as a form of domestic violence and other 20percent respondents took alcoholism as a form of domestic violence. Similarly, 10 percent respondents gave their view on only physical attack. Other 5percent took the violence as unequal pay for equal work. Rest of 8 percent respondents followed by dowry related violence.

Respondent's knowledge about the responsible factors for DVAW shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 22percent answered the lack of awareness and education while other 20percent respondents gave views on responsible factor for DVAW is alcoholism.

Majority of respondent had heard and seen violence incidents in their friends and neighbors house. Only one had not heard the violence act in their family and friends. Lack of awareness and time they were not care about violence act in their neighbors. Those who suffered from domestic violence were uneducated, involved in household works, and socio-economically backward. Among them, 13 respondents suffered from verbal assault and 5 suffered from physical attack. Who worked outside of home they were suffering from verbal assault only.

On the basis of sexual relationship, most of the victim's sexual relationship was sometimes forceful but 3 victim's sexual relationship was most of the time forceful. Majority of victim's did their household works themselves when they fall sick. Some victim's children helped them in their household works.

Most of the respondent had heard and seen about domestic violence. They told that there were many responsible factors for domestic violence. The majority of respondent's i.e. 22 answered the lack of awareness/education and other 20 respondent had given view on alcoholism. 17 respondents answered economic dependency is the responsible factors for domestic violence and rest of the 3 respondents answered failure of legislative system.

Out of the total 80 respondents, 54 were literate and 26 were illiterate. Who were literate they were less suffering from domestic violence. So education plays a vital role in violence. Who have access to basic need they were aware and less suffered from violence. Occupation is the important factor of human life. Based on occupation violence rate was high and low. The majority of respondent i.e. 61 were involved in agriculture works and other 19 respondents were involved in other types of works. Agricultural worker were more suffered from violence activities.

Through the age, violence ratio is in different age groups. 21-30 age group respondents suffered from domestic violence. Generally 19 to 30 age group women suffered from violence. Among them 12 respondents were victimized by their husbands, 5 respondents by mother/ father in law/parents and other 1 respondent was victimized by her *Phupu and Phuphaju*. Among the victims, 16 victim's life was disturbed by domestic violence. 10 victim women had quietly tolerated the violence

activities but 4 victims had reported to the police and other 4 victim's seek help from neighbor /relatives. 15 victims had no objection to meet their friends and relatives. Among 80 respondents, 42 had ignored violence activities if they had seen. Other 36 had convinced the perpetrator for not doing such activities again.

6.2 Findings

These are the findings traced in the Magar communities of Dvchuli Municipality of Nawalparasi district that was taken as sample in this research.

Out of 80 respondents, only 68 respondents had knowledge about Domestic Violence against Women and 12 respondents did not have. Most of the respondents had got information about Domestic Violence against Women from radio/TV i.e. 54 respondents. 24 respondents had got the information from family members and only 2 had been informed by their friends.

Out of total 80 respondents 37 respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack is the violence, 20 respondents answered violence due to alcoholism, 8 answered dowry related violence and 5 answered unequal pay for equal work is violence. The 65 respondents had seen domestic violence in their neighbor and relatives but 15 had not seen. Among them 18 were victims of Domestic Violence and other 62 were not the victims.

Out of 18 victims, 13 suffered from verbal assault and 5 respondents suffered from physical attack. The sexual relationship of 3 victim women was most of the time forceful while other 11 respondent's sexual relationship was only sometimes forceful. Among the total respondents, 30 respondents could get no help on household works while 28 respondents got help from their children and 22 respondents got help from parents in household works. In view of 22 respondents, lack of education and awareness is the major responsible factor for domestic violence, 20 respondents viewed alcoholism and drug abuse, 17 respondents viewed economic dependency, 3 viewed failure of legislative system. Out of total respondents, 54 respondents were literate and 26 were illiterate, Katuwal (2014) also found that, more than 50 percent victim of domestic violence were illiterate..

Majority of the respondents i.e. 61 respondents were engaged in Agriculture and 19 were engaged in other fields. It was found that 5 respondents had to suffer from domestic violence daily while 4 respondents suffered 3-4 times a week, 3 respondents

once a week and 6 respondents had to suffer the domestic violence sometimes. Among the victims of domestic violence, 12 respondents suffered from mental effects and 6 respondents suffered from both mental and physical violence. The 12 respondents suffered from violence by their husbands, 5 respondents from parents or father/mother-in-laws and 1 respondent suffered from other relatives.

It was found that among the victims of violence, 10 respondents tolerated quietly while, 4 respondents reported to the police and 4 respondent seek help form neighbors or friends. The 47 respondents were overloaded with work in the house where as only 33 respondents were not overloaded with the household works. Among the victim women, 15 respondents had no objection to meet the friends or relatives while 3 respondents could not meet their relatives or friends. The 44 respondents used to ignore the violence activities around them while 36 respondents used to convince the perpetrators not to do such an act. Among the respondents, 29 respondents answered the education and awareness as the means to control Domestic Violence against Women, while 28 respondents answered understanding, 9 answered self dependency, 8 answered opportunities and 6 respondents answered strict rules and regulations as the means to control the Domestic Violence against Women.

To control the domestic violence, 32 respondents had given their view on understanding between husband/wife and with family. Other 29 focused on education and awareness of women. By the causes of illiteracy, many women were unknown about their right and opportunities. They needed to do what male told them to do. Similarly, 9 respondents had given their view on economic dependency of women to control Domestic Violence against Women. If women earn, then their status would automatically become high in their family.

6.3 Conclusion

It is seen that the condition of society in the rural areas is not as good as it is heard of. The people are either hiding the problems or they have made habit of accepting the incident as their part of life. This was observed that females were more bound by the tradition and culture of marriage, social norms and prestige. So the acceptance of female was also one of the causes of violence in the family.

This study clearly shows that domestic violence has no boundary. It occurs in community among the rich, the poor, the well educated and uneducated, all cultures,

society and religious groups. The women are less literate than men and they are neglected and more dependent upon men from economic matter to social issues. They do not get equal opportunities for son and daughter in average families. The female have the double responsibilities of work as they must bear and rear the children. In the study area, most of the respondents have knowledge about domestic violence against of women. They got information from Radio/TV, family members and friends. They thought that violence means physical attack and verbal assault. The level of awareness about domestic violence was seen in the community but still the incident was prevalent.

Lack of education and less awareness of the women, alcoholism/drug abuse, and economic dependency are seen as the major causes of domestic violence. Victim women were suffered from physical and mental problems. Most of the victims were victimized by their own husband. Victim women status was low in society; Katuwal (2014) has mentioned that alcoholism was the main cause of domestic violence.

Women have been victim of various problems from the different point of views. To reduce the domestic violence and to maintain the equal opportunities between men and women, it is necessary to organize awareness program and provide education for women. If women are economically independent the violence ratio will be decreased, Wagle (2007) also found that economically dependent were more suffered from domestic violence.

In conclusion, the insight of the study was that the prevalence of domestic violence is seen in all caste, ethnic group. There is no any boundary of domestic violence against women. Due to patriarchal social norms, women are being the victim of different unequal practices. Even Magar women have suffered from domestic violence, we have assumed that, status of women in Brahmin and Kshetri is higher; however they are also suffering from domestic violence. In one sentence, researcher argues that there is no any boundary of domestic violence and it occurs in almost every family in a way or the other.

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C. Awareness and Form of Domestic Violence

1. Have you ever heard domestic violence against women?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. From whom did you hear about domestic violence against women?

- a. Friends
- b. Radio/TV
- c. Newspaper/Book
- d. Family members

3. What do you understand by "Domestic Violence"?

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4. Which of the following you think as domestic violence against women?

- a. Verbal assault
- b. Physical attack
- c. Sexual harassment
- d. Dowry related violence
- e. Polygamy /Child Marriage
- f. Force to Pregnancy
- g. Humiliation due to caste
- h. Misbehave at the time of pregnancy and delivery
- i. Unequal pay for equal work
- j. Violence due to alcoholism

4. Have you ever seen any violence in your family friends &, neighbors?

- a. Yes
- b. No

5. Are you suffering from any violence in your family?

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. From whom you suffer more?

.....

7. How do they suffer you?

.....
.....

8. Your sexual relationship is forceful or based on understanding?

- a. Never forceful
 - b. Sometime forceful
 - c. Most of time forceful
 - d. Always forceful
9. Who does household works when you fall sick?
- a. Children
 - b. Parents
 - c. Self
10. Who cares then?
-

D. Major Cause& Consequences

1. Are following factor responsible for the domestic violence against women?
- a. Lack of education and less awareness of women
 - b. Failure of legislative system
 - c. Economic dependency
 - d. Alcoholism/Drug abuse
2. Why do they /she/he make you suffer?
-
3. How often such type of event occurs?
- a. Daily
 - b. 3-4 times a week
 - c. Once a week
 - a. Once in two week
 - b. Once in a month
 - c. Sometimes
4. What effects are there with you?
- a. Mental effect
 - b. Physical effect
 - c. Both
5. By whom often you have to be victimized?
- a. By Husband
 - b. By Parents or Father/Mother in law
 - c. By Brother/Sisters or Brother/Sisters in law
 - d. Step Father/Mother

e. Other relatives

6. Do such type of events disturb your life?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. Do you want to take action for the violence you experience?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. What actions do you think to be taken after the incidence of violence?

- a. Report to the Police
- b. Seek help from neighbors/relatives/natal house
- c. Take help from social organization
- d. Tolerate it quietly for their prestige

9. Have you ever felt overloaded of work?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. Do you meet your relatives and friends?

- a. Yes
- b. No

12. If you see any act of DVAW then what do you react?

- a. Ignore
- b. to convince for not doing such act again

13. In your view what should be done to prevent Violence against Women?

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