

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN NEPAL

**(A Case Study of Tharu Community in Sunawal
Aadarsha Village Development Committee, Nawalparasi)**

By
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NEPAL

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “*Domestic Violence Against Women in Nepal: A Case Study of Tharu Community in Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee, Nawalparasi*” by Malati Aryal is prepared under my supervision for the Master's degree of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries out useful information. I recommend it for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled “*Domestic Violence against Women in Nawalparasi District: A Case Study of Tharu Community in Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee, Nawalparasi*” by Malati Aryal has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Arts in Population Studies.

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ABSTRACT

The study is done to know the real situation, cause and consequences of domestic violence against women. This study also focused on awareness of women towards violence, legal provision and position of reporting violence events in the study area.

The study is conducted in “Kanwar” (Tharu) Community of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC Ward No. 1, 5 and 6 of Nawalparasi District. The respondents are from age group 15 -49 years, of them the highest 26.1 percent belong to age group 20 -24. Similarly, majority of the respondents are illiterate (65.2%). Overwhelmingly majority of the respondents are Hindu (98.3%) pursue agriculture occupation (97.1%).

The knowledge toward domestic violence against women (DVAW) is almost universal among the respondents. It is reported that majority of the respondents (98.3%) have experienced DVAW at least once in their life. Cent percent literate respondents experienced DVAW as compared to 97.3 percent among illiterate women. There is higher prevalence of DVAW among women, who are engaged in agriculture sector. Cent percent respondents experienced violence torture due to birth of daughter and humiliation due to marriage with so- called lower cast.

Majority of the respondents are victimized by male members (89.4%), 8 percent respondents are victimized by their female members and 2.7 percent are victimized by female and male both.

Most of the respondents (72.6%) want to keep secret DVAW and only 27.4 percent report/ share their problem. About two-third of the respondents (64.5%) share violence incident with their friends. Similarly, 32.3 percent of the respondents share their problem with their relatives. Only about 3.2 percent respondents report their problems in police office for legal actions.

Almost all the respondents (99.1%) said that lack of education is major cause of violence, and 90.4 percent also replied that economic dependency is the main cause for such events. Similarly, 6.1 percent told that the major cause of DVAW is alcoholism/drug abuse and some respondents (1.7%) said that main cause of DVAW is lack of effective enforcement of existing legal provisions on DVAW. Almost all the respondents (99.1%) said that by aware people, incidence of violence could be controlled by raising awareness about DVAW.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
DVAW	Domestic Violence Against Women
GO	Governmental Organization
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	Nepal Human Right Commission
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund For Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Educational Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
VDC	Village Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Beijing Platform for Action (1993) defined the term violence against women (VAW) 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 acts such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.” According to this definition, Violence against women encompasses but is not limited of the following:

- a. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation.
- b. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the Community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.
- c. Physical sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 imparts that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights without distinction to any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, property, birth or other status. The declaration is against the gender-based violence (Johnson,M.H.G.,et al, 1998).

Violence against women has been a burning issue in the contemporary world as it violates the basic human right of victims. It is known as gender-based violence and it is preponderantly inflicted by men on women also compromises health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims. According to CBS (2001) half of the population is covered by women majority of them are violated. It hampers the growth of prosperity of society and make more difficult for the full development of the potentialities of women.

Violence includes rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killings, dowry-related violence, female infanticide and feticide,

female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF 2001). Violence may kill, torture, and aims physically, psychologically, sexually and economically to women and girls.

The programme of action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) 1994 that all countries should implement the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, women from all forms of discrimination and from sexual harassment, and to implement fully the Declaration on the Elimination of violence against Women and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 (UN1994).

Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most of the abuser is a member of her own family (JHU, 1999). Endemic of violence against women exists in all the countries throughout the world. Violence occurs to those women who are more vulnerable, helpless, and poor, whose voice is often under. Women fall prey of violence inside and outside the home.

Worldwide it is estimated that between 600,000 and 800,000 individuals are trafficked each year for forced labor, the majority for commercial sexual exploitation. Approximately, 80 percent are women and girls, and up to 50 percent are minors. About two million children, mostly girls are believed to be sex slaves in the commercial sex industry (NHRC, 2005).

Nepalese society is passing through the pain of poverty, deprivation hunger and through cultural violence, which damages the social peace. Our religion teaches to women to be loyal and kind with husband to do serve because he is god of wife, so she bears many types of violence. Women who have not born child and who have born several daughters are vulnerable, because of social and family prejudice.

Our social, cultural and traditional value create so many violence against women in the form of child marriage, polygamy, Deuki (A female devoted to god; especially according to religious faith the people of western Nepal in the districts of Doti, Baitadi devote their daughter to the God. The girl remains unmarried throughout her life), Jhuma(The sherpa people of north region in Buddhist community devote their girl child in the stupas to look after the God. These virgin girls are called Jhuma), Badi(Community of women in western region of Nepal especially in some villages of Dang district. These women earn by prostitution. They give birth to child who again becomes prostitute person on Badi. The

government has give special permission to give citizenship to Badi's sine they had no father's name (As per the law of Nepal either father's or husband's name is written in the citizenship)) and witches etc. Majority of violence against women take place where there is socio-economic states of women is low. Some groups of women such as women belonging to minority groups indigenous women, refugee women, women migrants, including women migrants workers, women are poverty living in rural or remote communities, destitute women, female children, women with disabilities, elderly women , displaced women, foreign occupation, civil war, wars of aggression, including hostage taking, are all particularly vulnerable to violence (U.N., 1995).

Some legal provision and policy have been formulated to combat the violence against women inside and outside of home but they are not sufficient.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nepal has been declared as secular state (18 May 2006 by the declaration paper of House of Representatives) but discrimination, violation, untouchability and sexual exploitation is in practice (SDR, 2001). Women are treated as second citizen of the nation and discriminate at the each aspect of individual, community and national life. Majority of girls and women are forced into religiously, culturally and traditionally institutionalized *prostitution* practice such as Deuki, Jhuma and Badi (SAATHI, 1997). Similarly, Chhaupadi is one of the widespread forms of violence against women is far western hilly community. Chhaupadi is a social system in which girls and women in the period of menstruation and pregnancy are forced to stay alone far from the home and sleep in unhygienic place with animal also deprived from nutritious food, shelter and high chance of being infected by various types of vulnerable situation towards health. Child marriage and polygamy system prevalent in our society, similarly discrimination between sons and daughters in husband affiants, education, decision-making process, participation in community activities and unequal payment for equal work, sexual harassment and over workload in work place includes violence against women.

Nepalese women and girls have also compelled to face various forms of violence such as no right of parental property, which creates economically dependency of women and it creates the marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerments of women. They do not have control on their own sexuality and reproductive health and right. This situation is

being a great challenging for the campaign of bringing women in the main stream of the nation.

Wife beating is most common name of violence within household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have compelled to tolerate insulting by their family members and relatives even some of them are murdered. Beating and burning can also result from the issues of dowry. The study area is also not far from this problem of violence. Wife beating, the retaining, child marriage, dowry, traditional practice, male domination, force sex, coercion and untouchability are the main problem of study area. Without free from these forms of violence women cannot improve their social, educational, economic, family and individual life. All these reasons made possible to choose the topic on domestic violence against women and conduct a research in Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee in Nawalparesi district.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the present study is to explore the situation and extent of domestic violence against women in Tharu community. The specific objectives are as follows:

- a. To explore the situation of domestic violence against women.
- b. To find out the root causes of domestic violence against women.
- c. To identify awareness of women on domestic violence against women.
- d. To identify the situation of behavior on reporting the incidence of domestic violence against women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

To eliminate the gender- based violence, we must know the root causes and situation of violence against women. There are various forms of domestic violence and this study is based on domestic violence against women in Tharu community.

This study will attempt to find out the causes of domestic violence against women that will help to the researchers who want to research on this particular field. Also academicians, scholars, development workers, government organization, Non-Governmental Organization, women activists and students will also be advantaged from this study Similarly, there has not been extensive study about this topic. So the importance of this study

is meaningful.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

There is some limitations of this study (research) which in listed below:

- This study is limited to Kanwar society of Tharu community of Sunawal Aadarsha VCD (ward no 1, 5 and 6) in Nawalparasi district. So, finding of these study can not generalized to the nation as a whole.
- In this study, only married women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are selected as respondents.
- This study will focus only on the aspect of domestic violence against women.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been organized in six different chapters. It starts with an introduction, under which the study outlines the general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, rationale of the study, limitations of the study, organization of the study and operational definitions. The second chapter deals with the review of relevant literature. The third chapter outlines research methodology and the fourth chapter comprises socio-economic and demographic profile of the respondents, the fifth chapter comprises knowledge of violence against women. The sixth chapter analyzes of domestic violence against women and last chapter consists of summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Global Context

Gender-based violence is spread all over the world. Violence kills more than 1.6 million people every year. One-fifth of them belong to the south Asia. Millions of people are suffering from physical, mental, reproductive, sexual and social health problem for the every death due to the violence another 20 to 40 people required medical treatment, resulting in a huge burden on the health system (WHO, 2003).

Each year thousand of women and children are trafficked and enslaved, million more are subject to harmful practices. Violence kills and disable as many women between the age of 15 & 44 (UNFPA, 2005). Similarly, an estimated million women and girls are brought and sold worldwide, into either marriage, prostitution or slavery (UNFPA, 2002).

Studies in India, Jamaica and Mali show that 20 to 30 percent of adolescent girls had experienced sexual violence. In South Africa 30 percent of young women indicated that their first sex was coerced (UNFPA, 2005).

Child marriage is also a form of violence. Eighty-two million girls in developing countries get married before their 18th birthday. It is 60 percent in Nepal, 76 percent in Niger and 50 percent in India (UNFPA, 2005).

Worldwide about 130 million girls and young women have experienced female genital mutilation and an additional two million are at risk each year. FGM is practiced in about 28 countries with prevalence rates ranging from 5 percent in the Democratic Republic of Congo to 98 percent in Somalia (UNFPA, 2003).

According to UNICEF (2000), there exist six kinds of violence against women in South Asia, mainly, Sexual abuse, incest and rape by family members and others, recruitment by family members into prostitution, neglect by family members, even to the point of death, Feticide and infanticide, dowry demands and Wife abuse (SAATHI, 2001).

Domestic violence has been increasing day by day. Not only in developing countries, developed countries also has been bearing this problem. In Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa and the United States, between 40 and 70 percent of female murder victims were killed by their male partners (UNFPA, 2005).

Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most often, the abuser is a member of her own family (JHU, 1999).

A health profile published by World Health Organization in 2000 has summarized the prevalence of domestic violence in some South Asian countries, which is presented in Table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1: PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF THE REGION

<u>Reference</u>	<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u>
SAATHI (1997)	<u>NEPAL</u> 1,250 respondents from five district, both urban and rural	88% reported knowing about occasional domestic violence
Sonali (1990)	<u>SRILANKA</u> 200 low-income women from Colombo, convenience sample	60% were beaten, husbands used weapons in 51% of the cases
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Bangladesh	<u>BANGLADESH</u> 7,860 women and children reported to be victims of violence during January- December 1997	Homicide (31%), rape (28%) and torture (26%) were the most common types of violence reported. There were 117 cases of ‘acid throwing’ about a tenth were ‘dowry’ related violence. The others were cases of trafficking in women and children.
Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Referral Hospital, Thimpu	<u>BHUTAN</u> Cases of assault registered between 1993 and 1997	A total of 85 cases, including four cases of sexual abuse against minors. Most of the perpetrators of the assaults were known persons.

Source: WHO, 2000.

2.2 Nepalese Context

In Nepal, in every society, violence against women existed in a number of forms the time immemorable. It was believed that women or girls are not subjected to be independent or free. Until the date of marriage, she is to be under control of parents especially father, after marriage she becomes property of husband so he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband she has to be under patronage of her son so, father, husband and son were protected as master of her life and were authorized to make any decision of her life whether she likes or not. Women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-culture and psychological violence of their rights women are frequently victimized by physical violence such as physical assault /hurt, rape, insufficient food allocation and so forth (Adhikari & Mabuhang, 2004).

According to CBS (2001), women literacy rate is very low (42.49%) and socio-economic, health and political participation are very poor. Female, are seen as second-class citizens by culture, religion and law. Female are discriminated by birth.

Estimates show that about 5,000 Badi (Community of women in western region of Nepal especially in some villages of Dang district. These women earn by prostitution. They give birth to babies who again become prostitute person on Badi.) girls are sex workers in Nepal. It is reported that 35 to 50 percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (Bidari 2004). Deauki women have 5-15 clients per month, about 17,000 Deauki live in the Far-Western of Nepal (Bidari, 2004). A study by Bidari (2004) indicated that 70 percent women reported that they are victimized in the name of tradition and culture. Another source indicated that 200,000 women and girls are sold in Indian market. Each year 5000-7000 women and girls are trafficked to Indian brothels (JIT, 2002).

Women are treated due to polygamy (71%) and the other (77%) followed by the in-laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%) (SAATHI, 2001). As can be seen from this finding, more than one family member participates in ill-treating the less favored wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources includes with holding access to resource (35%), insulting them (39%), mental torture by household (34%) and co-wife (29%). Only a minority (7%) said since they already had a bad relationship with the husband during the monogamous (SAATHI, 2001).

Domestic violence manifests mostly as wife beating is a pattern of coercive controls that one-person exercises over another. Abuse use physical and sexual violence emotional insults

and economic deprivation to domestic and manipulate their patterns, bettering not only harm the women physically by abusing fear and other forms of emotional and psychological distress. But prevents her doing what she wishes or forces her to behave in ways unacceptable to her (SAATHI, 1997).

SAATHI (2002) stated that due to the incidence of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantaged and complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed them and want to avoid them and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to law enforcing was found to be low as can be expected only 22 percent had ever attempts to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal daily lives, just as before the incidence.

According to Hindu mythology, both men and women organized from God, men come out one-half of his being and women of other half. However, a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period, that women must worship her husband God (Manu Smirti). Similarly, the queen of Ayodhya, Sita was abducted by the king of Lanka, Rawan (Acharya, B., 1894). Draupadi, the queen of Indraprastha was naked by Dushashan (Chalise, C., n d.). Polygamy, which was practiced in Nepal from the ancient time until now, is due to the consideration of low self-esteem of the women.

In Hindu scriptures, there is on the one hand glorification of womanhood and on the other a degradation of women. Some passages show that women are highly respected and honored such as the Manusmriti, a holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as “ The gods rejoice where women are worshipped” (Subedi, 1997).

Chanakya, a Hindu scholar denigrated women as “By nature a woman is deceitful and pushy, a liar foolish and greedy. She is impure and cruel” (Acharya, 1997). A further denigration of women can be found in 'Ram Charit Manas' regarded as a great poem of Hindu literature. Women were not considered as full human being and presumed that she is subject to be suppressed (beaten) as like animals and drums to made work in the way men think or want (Adhikari, 2004).

Philosophers like those that Confucius, Milton and Aristotle are being prejudiced by thoughts of time preached that women being inherently inferior to men should always remain in a subordinate position to men. Great philosopher, Socrates, opined that the women are the sources of all-evil and Sextillion, in amore graver form stated that women is the gate of hell and mother of all evils. Projection of these philosophical thoughts in society put a great

impact and lowered down the position of women. The various forms of violence against women and girls in the ancient times were child marriage, sati system custom of Devdasi system (Tripathy, 1998).

2.3 Impact of Violence

Domestic violence cause immense damage to the reproductive health and well-being of women throughout the world, indirectly or indirectly.

e. Psychological Problems

Violence disturbs the emotional lives of women and families. UNFPA (2000) found out that many women considered the persistent psychological effects of domestic violence to be more sever and debilitating than the physical ones. It can also lead to suicide and those persons who are sexually violated they can fall in prostitution and drugs abuse.

f. Violence and STDs

Violence refers to sexual abuse, forced and unprotected sex puts women in risk of acquiring STDs, including HIV/AIDS, many women are afraid to ask their partners to wear condoms during sex for fear of violent reactions Rape victims are especially at risk of infection UNFPA (2000) states that up to 30 percent of women raped in the US.

g. High Risk Pregnancies

Domestic violence has been linked with increased risk of pregnancies, miscarriages, premature labour, fetal distress and low birth weight. A study in Leon Nicaragua found that violence against pregnant women was associated with a threefold increase in low birth weight babies (UNFPA 2000). Stress and anxiety brought on by persistent violent behavior during pregnancy can reduce a women's ability to obtain adequate nutrition, rest, exercise and medical care. This way retard fetal growth (UNFPA 2000).

h. Violence as a Barrier to Family Planning

Researchers have found that abused women tend not to use family planning services, even if readily available, for fear of reprisals from husbands. Women in Zimbabwe and Kenya, for instance, often hide their contraceptives pills because they

are terrified of the consequences (UNFPA, 2000). Similarly, abused women who participated in focus group discussions in Peru and Mexico said that they did not discuss contraceptive use with their husbands (UNFPA, 2000).

2.4 Legal Reform and Policy (At International and National Level)

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development recognized that empowering women and improving their status are important and essential for achieving sustainable. ICPD programme of action states advancing gender equality and equity and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility are cornerstones of population and development related programmes (UNFPA, 2000).

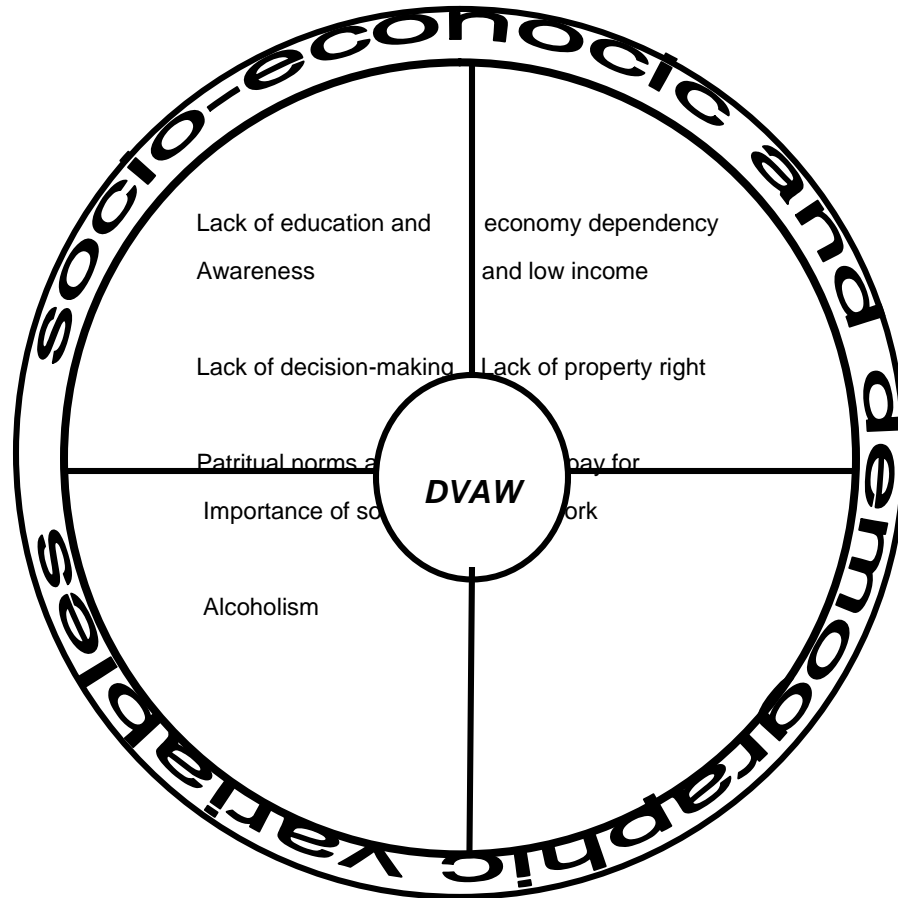
Similarly, Forth World Conference on Women (FWCW) held in Beijing in 1995 identifies 12 critical areas of action needed to empower women and ensure their human rights: Women and poverty, education and health, violence against women, women and armed conflict, women and economy, women in power and decision making, institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women and the media, women and the environment and the girl child (UNFPA, 2000).

The constitutions of Nepal stipulated that non-discrimination and equality are fundamental rights. The national country code in its 11th Amendments sets out women's right to property and a conditional right to abortion, an increase in minimum age of marriage (16 to 18) and equality in grounds for divorce. However, Nepal's state laws as well as traditional values, still inferior to women (HDR. 2004).

2.5 Conceptual framework

Women in Nepal are systematically loosing their basic, fundamental right to be free from violence. By failing to respond to the high incidence of domestic violence and by discriminating against victims of domestic violence in the prosecution of its criminal laws, the Nepalese government has failed to meet its commitment as a member of the united National and has violence international human rights law. The Nepalese government should immediately take the steps to eliminate the serious domestic violence currently being suffered by women in Nepal.

Fig 1: Conceptual framework of the study



This conceptual framework is prepared a finding of the study. It gives a clear figure about the variable of DVAW in the study area. Lack of education, alcoholism, economic dependency or low income, lack of property right, unequal pay for equal work, low age at marriage or child marriage and biased legislative system are the major factor of the domestic violence against women.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The chapter methodology discusses about a set of methods, which helps to get research objectives-similarly, it (this section) talks about the selection of the study area, research design, sample size, sample selection, tools of data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

This study is conducted in the Sunawal Aadarsha VDC ward no 1, 5 and 6 of NawalParasi distrust of Western region of Nepal. Sunawal was recognized as a Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee in the year 2048 B.S. It's altitude from sea level 138 m to 2023 m . Sunawal Aadarsha VDC spreads from $27^{\circ}35'$ to $27^{\circ}4'$ North longitude and $83^{\circ}37'$ to $83^{\circ}42'$ East latitude.

The total area of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC is 114.28 square kilometer and the area of cultivated land is given below.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Irrigated land | around 476 hector |
| b. Not- Irrigated land | around 498 hector |
| c. Total cultivated land | around 994 hector |
| d. Barren land | around 6 hector |

According to the statistics of 2054, total population of this VDC is 23097. Among them 11,226 are female and 11871 are male. In this VDC, people live of different. Castes/ ethnic, who practiced different religion, speak different language as a mother tongue.

Table: 3.1 Distribution of Population of Sunawal Aadarsha VDC.

Word no	Number	H.H.
1	3305	538
2	1407	340
3	3362	489
4	2662	452
5	1844	324
6	2457	411
7	2640	589
8	4896	891
9	538	87
Total	23097	4121

Source: Sunawal Aadarsha VDC, 2054.

This VDC is facing various kinds of problem, so it is backward in every aspect (i.e. socio-economic, demographic) of the national life. Due to these reasons, Domestic Violence against women is suitable for study topics. So that, Sunawal Aadarsha VDC is selected to study. Another determinant factor, this area is familiar for researcher (me). So, the study has become possible.

3.2 Research Design

Sample household conducted the whole research. Both qualitative and quantitative method was applied while information collection and the whole research is based on exploratory research design. The study is focused on about how the respondents aware about domestic violence against women. What has their inherent attitude and real experience on various forms of violence. Besides this, this research has been designed to prove out the reduction.

3.3 Sample Procedure

3.3.1 Sampling Frame

A sampling frame is the actual list of sampling units from which the sample or some stage of sample is selected. The sampling frame of the Sunawal Aadarsha VDC is 248 household.

3.3.2 Sample Size

The sample size of this research Sunawal Aadarsha VDC is 120 household.

3.3.3 Sample Selection

Probability sampling procedure especially, systematic sampling technique has used to select sample household. Similarly, In systematic sampling, every element in the total list is chosen for inclusion in the sample. If the list contains 10,000 elements, we have wanted a sample of 1,000 elements for our sample. To ensure against any possible human bias in using this method, we must select the first element at random number between 1 and 10. That number would be included in the sample, plus every tenth element following at to apply the systematic sampling method in my study a formula has used.

$$\text{Systematic sample, } I = \frac{N}{n}$$

Where I = Interval

N = Sampling frame

n = Sample size

At first, the entire household listed from ward no. 1, 5 and 6. All the listed households were 248. Then the given formula had used.

For example:

$$I = \frac{N}{n}$$

$$I = \frac{248}{120}$$

$$= 2.1$$

Applying the formula the interval had taken out and two was selected randomly. Then the random number included in the sample and added every interval followed for systematic sampling selection.

Table: 3.3.3 Selection of sampling size.

Ward no	Total H.H	Sample size H.H
1	70	35
5	88	42
6	90	43
Total	248	120

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

3.4 Tools of Data Collection

One married women of reproductive age (15 – 49) in the sample household has interviewed. Semi-Structured questionnaire has used for the data collection.

Mainly, two types of questionnaire schedules have used: household and individual schedule has include questions relating to characteristics of women, domestic violence etc.

3.5 Data Analysis

Collected are analyzed descriptive ways and they are presented in frequency and percentage table. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) programme has used to analysis the collected data and the number and percentages are presented in simple tabulation or cross tabulation according to the necessity to fulfill the objectives.

3.6 Operational Definition of Variables

3.6.1 Domestic Violence

There are various forms of domestic violence against women. In my study, domestic violence against women has defined as beating, psychology violence, dowry related violence child marriage, economic deprivation, lack of property right etc.

Chapter IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

This chapter describes social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Respondent's age, religion, occupation status, as well as economic background and educational status are presented.

4.1 Age Composition

Age group is very important factor for the study of domestic violence against women. Study shows that lifetime experience of violence may be higher of intermediate ages women compared to younger and older one.

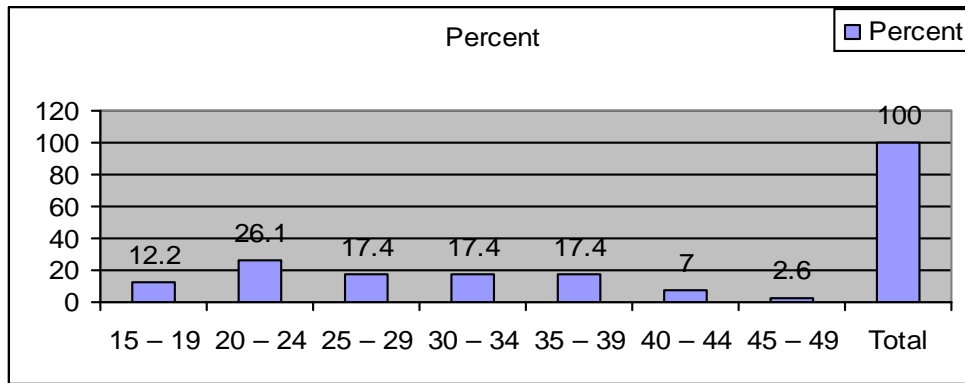
Table 4.1: Distribution of respondents by five-year age group

Age group	Number	Percent
15 – 19	14	12.2
20 – 24	30	26.1
25 – 29	20	17.4
30 – 34	20	17.4
35 – 39	20	17.4
40 – 44	08	6.9
45 – 49	03	2.6
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 4.1 shows that highest proportion of respondents 26.1% belongs to 20–24 age groups. It is followed by 25–29, 30 -34 and 35–39 age group as they have equal proportion, i.e.17.4 percent. Similarly, 15–19 age groups are third position then 40–44 age groups come. At last, age group of 45–49 has the least proportion (2.6%).

Figure 2: Distribution of respondent by five-year age group



4.2 Family Composition

Family composition includes type of family. Every person lives either joint family or nuclear family.

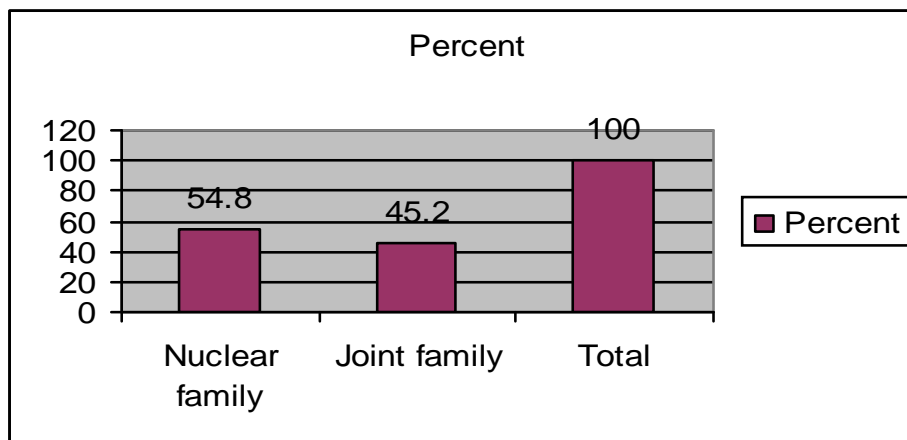
Table 4.2: Distribution of respondents by types of family

Type of family	Number	Percent
Nuclear family	63	54.8
Joint family	52	45.2
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

It is shows that, out of the total 115 respondents, 63 respondents (54.8%) were living in nuclear/separated family and 52 respondents (45.2%) in joint family.

Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by types of family



4.3 Religious Composition

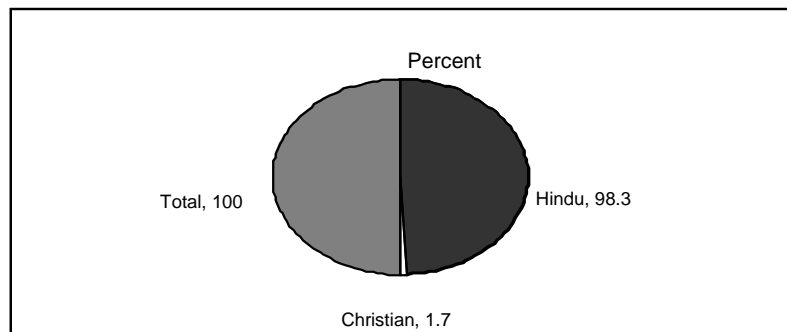
Table 4.3 speaks about religious composition of interviewed women. The data indicates that overwhelmingly majority of the respondents practice Hinduism (98.3%) and least (1.7%) follow Christianity.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by religion

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	113	98.3
Christian	02	1.7
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by religion



4.4 Occupational Composition

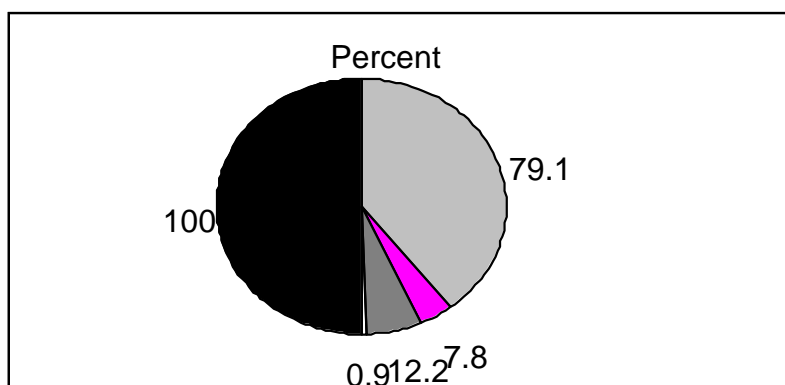
In the field survey, all the respondents were asked about the nature of their work they are usually engaged in. It is obtained that agricultural occupation taken place in massive scale. Among the total respondents, 87 percent respondents are engaged in agriculture and 13 percent respondents were engaged in non-agriculture occupation.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by their occupational status

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	100	87
Non agriculture	15	13
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by their occupational status



4.5 Landholding

Women are backward in every aspect. They are also deprived from the equal property right. In this study, all the respondents were asked about whether they have land ownership or not?

Table 4.5.1: Distribution of respondents by their land ownership

Land ownership	Number	Percent
Yes	09	7.8
No	106	92.2
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 4.5.1 present's situation of respondents of their land ownership. According to this table, 7.8 percent respondents had land ownership and majority of them 92.2 percent had no land ownership.

Table 4.5.2 Distribution of respondents by status of their land ownership

Type of land ownership	Number	percent
Below than 1 bigha	4	44.4
1 – 2 bigha	5	55.6
Total	9	100.0

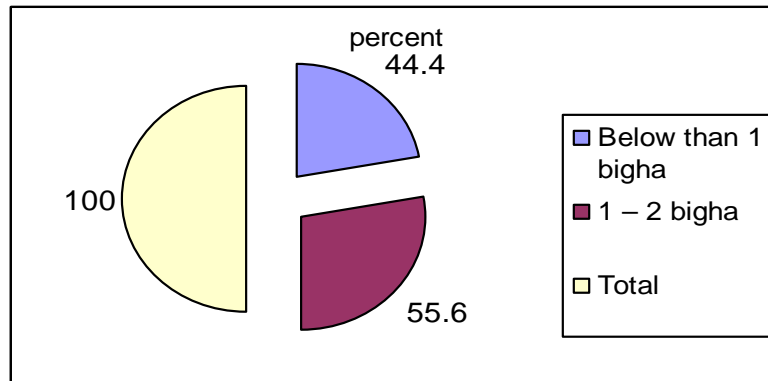
Note: 1 Bigha = 0.512 Hector.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 4.5.2 shows that distribution of respondents according to their ownership on land property. It explains that 7.8 percent respondents have land ownership. Among them 44.4 percent respondents have below than one Bigha (0.512 Hector) and .55.6 percent respondents

have 1 – 2 Bigha.

Figure 6: Distribution of respondents by status of their land ownership



4.2 Age at Marriage

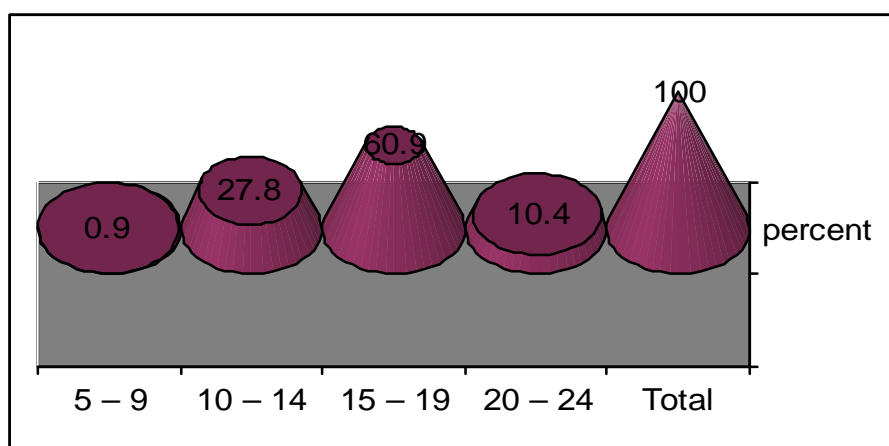
There is positive relationship between age at marriage and women empowerment. Nationwide, age at marriage is in increasing trends. In the study areas, significant proportion of respondents got marriage in age group 15–19 (60.9%) and followed by 10–14 age groups (27.8%). Similarly, about another 10 percent got married at the 20 - 24 years of age. The least proportion 0.9 got married in age group 5–9.

Table 4.6: Distribution of respondents by their age at marriage

Age group	Number	percent
5 – 9	01	0.9
10 – 14	32	27.8
15 – 19	70	60.9
20 – 24	12	10.4
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 7: Distributions of respondents by their age at marriage



4.3 Fertility and Child Bearing Status

Among the various reason for VAW, childlessness or giving birth only daughter is one of them. In this study, a question was asked to the entire respondent whether she had given birth to child or not? Table 4.7 shows that 91.3% percent had given birth and only 10 (8.7%) had not given to birth.

Table 4.7: Distribution of respondents by childbearing status

Liven Birth	Number	Percent
Yes	105	91.3
No	10	8.7
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

4.4 Age at First Birth

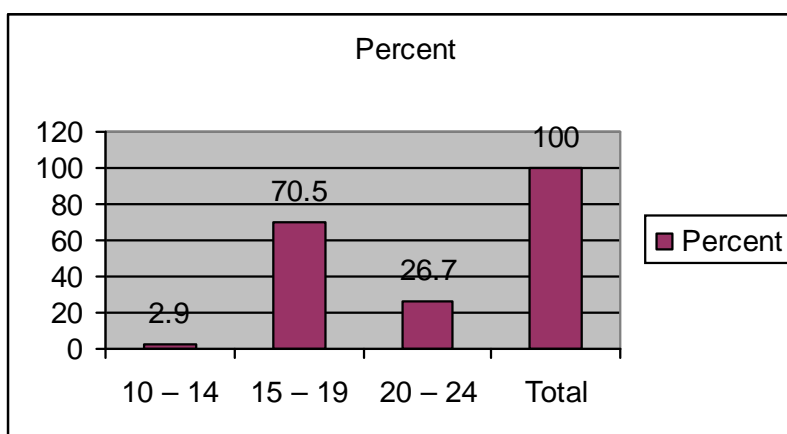
Majority of the respondents (70.5%) have given to their first birth in the age of 15-19, which is physically immature age. Due to immature or early pregnancy, they might have faced many health risks and barriers for their physical, mental and socio-economic development. About twenty-seven percent respondents have given to their first birth at the age group 20 -24. Similarly, 2.9 percent respondents have given their first birth in the early age group (10 -14 years). The most common reason for the lower age at first birth of respondents may be due to the tendency of early age at marriage.

Table 4.8: Distribution of respondents by age of given first birth

Age group	Number of respondents	Percent
10 – 14	03	2.9
15 – 19	74	70.5
20 – 24	28	26.7
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 8: Distribution of respondents by age of given first birth



4.5 Educational Status

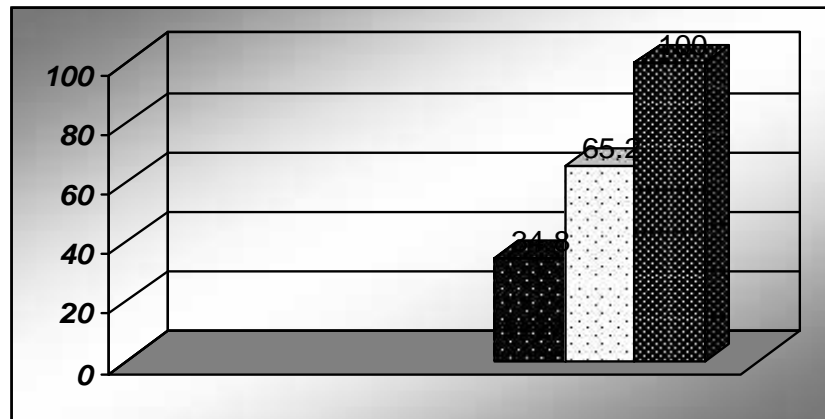
Education is the third eye of knowledge and it is the key for personality development. It generates knowledge, skills and self-confidence but unfortunately the majority of women in the study area have illiterate (65.2%) and only 34.8 percent respondent can read and write.

Table 4.9: Distribution of respondents according to their literacy status

Literacy status	Frequency	Percent
Literate	40	34.8
Illiterate	75	65.2
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 9 : Distributions of respondents according to their literacy status



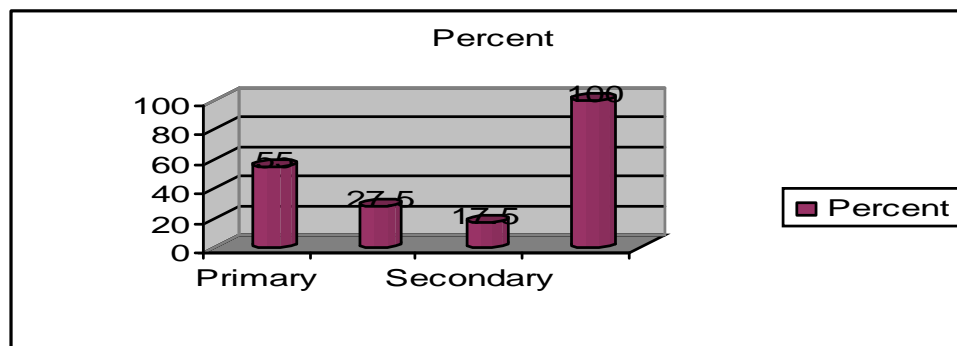
Further information has taken from the literate respondents about their level of education, which is represented at the Table 4.10. It is shows that among the total 40 literate 22 (55.0%) have completed primary level of education, 11 (27.5 %) have completed lower secondary and seven (17.5%) have completed secondary level of education.

Table 4.10: Distribution of respondent according to their level of education

Level of education	Number	Percent
Primary	22	55.0
Lower secondary	11	27.5
Secondary	07	17.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 10 : Distribution of respondent according to their level of education



4.10 Husband's Education

Husband's education can affect the life of women. Generally, we believe that where there is high educational status there can be less violence. In the field survey, this study had tried to understand education status of husbands. Table 4.11 represents that out of 115 respondents

72.2 percent respondent's husbands are literate and the rest 27.8 percent illiterate respondents husbands are illiterate.

Table 4.11: Distribution of the respondent by their husband literacy status

Literacy status	Number	Percent
Literate	83	72.2
Illiterate	32	27.8
Total	115	100.0

Source: field survey, 2007.

Figure 11: Distribution of the respondent by their husband literacy status

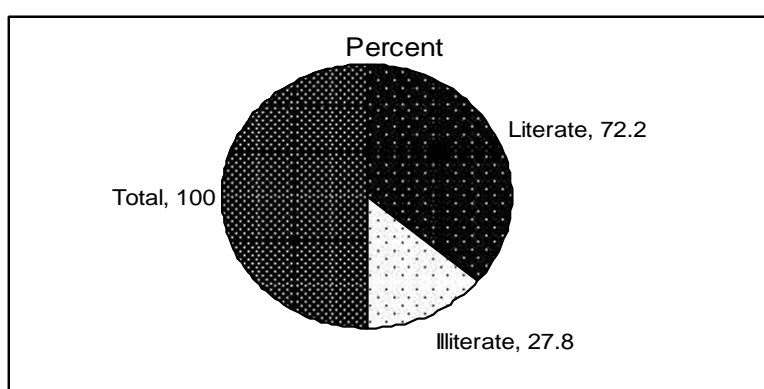


Table 4.12 reveals the distribution of respondents by different educational level of their husband. As mentioned earlier, out of the total 115 respondents, 83 or 72.2 percent respondent's husbands are literates. Among them, 43.4 percent completed primary level of education and another 22.9 percent attained lower secondary. Similarly, 25.3 percent have completed secondary level of education and 7.2 percent completed higher secondary and least 1.2 percent have completed B.A. and above level of education.

Table 4.12: Distribution of respondent by their husband level of education

Level of education	Number	Percent
Primary	36	43.4
Lower secondary	19	22.9
Secondary	21	25.3
10+2	06	7.2
BA & above	01	1.2
Total	83	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

4.13 Husband's Occupational Status

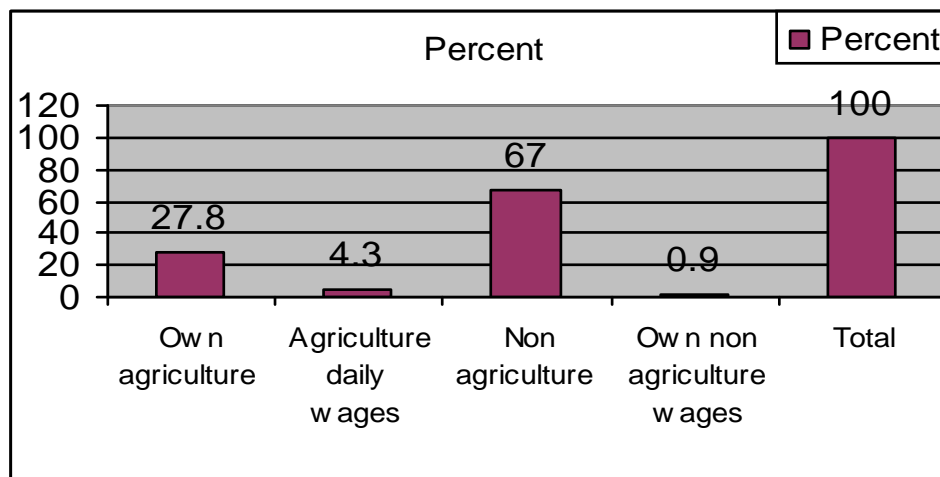
The present study, all the respondents were asked about the occupation of their husbands. Table 4.13 illustrates that non-agriculture wage takes to dominate as a major occupation (77%) of husbands followed by the own agriculture (32%), agriculture daily wages (5%) and own non-agriculture wage (0.9%).

Table 4.13: Distribution of respondents by their husband's occupational status

Major occupation group	Frequency	Percent
Own agriculture	32	27.8
Agriculture daily wages	05	4.3
Non agriculture	77	67.0
Own non agriculture wages	01	0.9
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 12 : Distribution of respondents by their husband's occupational status



Chapter V

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS

This section deals about respondent's knowledge about types of violence against women, way of information, knowledge and attitude about legal provision to control such acts and the causes and ways to prevent domestic violence against women.

5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence against Women by Literacy Status

At the time of survey, a question on is "Which of the following act do you think as DVAW to know whether they had heard about DVAW. Literacy status, which is presented in table 5.1.

5.1: Distribution of respondents who know about DVAW by literacy status

Type of DVAW	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	Num	Per	Num	Per	Num	Per
Verbal assault	40	100.0	74	98.7	114	99.1
Physical attack	40	100.0	72	96.5	112	97.4
Sexual harassment	40	100.0	74	98.7	114	99.1
Harassment due to dowry	40	100.0	74	98.7	114	99.1
Polygamy/child marriage	40	100.0	75	100.0	115	100.0
Force to pregnancy or not	39	97.5	73	97.3	112	97.4
Torture due to birth of daughter	40	100.0	74	98.7	114	99.1
Humiliation due to untouchability	40	100.0	71	94.7	111	96.5
Violence act due to alcoholism	40	100.0	74	98.7	114	99.1
Discrimination in food allocation	40	100.0	73	97.3	113	98.3
Not allowing to attend in community meetings	40	100.0	71	94.7	111	96.5
Discrimination in property rights	39	97.5	73	97.3	113	98.3
Unequal pay for equal work	40	100.0	72	96.0	111	96.5
Total	40	100.0	75	100.0	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 5.1 reveals about the knowledge of respondents about different forms of violence. Cent percent of the literate respondents take that verbal assault, physical attract,

sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, polygamy child marriage, torture due to birth of daughter, humiliation due to untouchability, violence act due to alcoholism, discrimination in food allocation, not allowing attending in community meetings right and unequal pay for equal work as domestic violence. Similarly, cent percent of illiterate respondents take that polygamy/child marriage and unequal pay for equal work. Out of the total 97.5 percent respondents replied that force to pregnancy or not and unequal pay for equal work as violence.

The Table further speaks that among the illiterate respondents, 98.7 percent respondent's verbal assault sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, torture due to birth of daughter and violence act due to alcoholism as DVAW. Data also depicts that 97.3 percent respondents think force to pregnancy, Discrimination in food allocation and discrimination in property rights and 96 percent take physical attack and unequal pay for equal work as acts of DVAW. Finally, lowest proportion of respondents 94.7 percent replied that humiliation due to untouchability and not allowing attending in community meetings the forms of violence.

5.2 Knowledge on DVWA by Occupational Group

Table 5.2 reveals that the respondents who occupied their agriculture, among them cent percent take polygamy / child marriage as DVAW. This is followed by those who know about verbal assault, (99%) sexual harassment, harassment due of dowry, violence act due to alcoholism.

Ninety-eight percent respondents know about discrimination in food allocation, discrimination in property right and unequal pay for equal work. Data also depicts that 97 percent respondents think physical attack and force to pregnancy are DVAW. At last, 96 percent, respondents accept that humiliation due to untouchability and not allowing attending in community meetings. Similarly, the respondent who occupied their non-agriculture have good knowledge about DVAW.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by occupational group

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS						
Type of DVAW	Agriculture		Non agriculture		Total	
	Num	Per	Num	Per	Num	Per
Verbal assault	99	99.0	15	100.0	114	99.1
Physical attack	97	97.0	15	100.0	112	97.4
Sexual harassment	99	99.0	15	100.0	114	99.1
Harassment due to dowry	99	99.0	15	100.0	114	99.1
Polygamy/child marriage	100	100.0	15	100.0	115	100.0
Force to pregnancy or not	97	97.0	15	100.0	112	97.4
Torture due to birth of daughter	99	99.0	15	100.0	114	99.1
Humiliation due to untouchability	96	96.0	15	100.0	111	96.5
Violence act due to alcoholism	99	99.0	15	100.0	114	99.1
Discrimination in food allocation	98	98.0	15	100.0	113	98.3
Not allowing to attend in community meetings	96	96.0	15	100.0	111	96.5
Discrimination in property rights	98	98.0	15	100.0	113	98.3
Unequal pay for equal work	98	98.0	13	86.7	111	96.5
Total	100	100.0	15	100.0	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Types of Family

According to Table 5.3, it is to be clear that these respondents have better knowledge on DVAW who are living in unclear family instead of those who are living in joint or extended family.

Table 5.3: Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by types of family

Type of DVAW	Type of family				Total	
	Nuclear		Joint		Num	Per
	Num	Per	Num	Per		
Verbal assault	60	98.4	54	100.0	114	99.1
Physical attack	59	96.7	53	98.1	112	97.4
Sexual harassment	61	100.0	53	98.1	114	99.1
Harassment due to dowry	61	100.0	53	98.1	114	99.1
Polygamy/child marriage	61	100.0	54	100.0	115	100.0
Force to pregnancy or not	60	98.4	52	96.3	112	97.4
Torture due to birth of daughter	61	100.0	53	98.1	114	99.1
Humiliation due to untouchability	60	98.4	51	94.4	111	96.5
Violence act due to alcoholism	60	98.4	54	100.0	114	99.1
Discrimination in food allocation	60	98.4	53	98.1	113	98.3
Not allowing to attend in community meetings	59	96.7	52	96.3	111	96.5
Discrimination in property rights	60	98.4	53	98.1	113	98.3
Unequal pay for equal work	59	96.7	52	96.3	111	96.5
Total	61	100.0	54	100.0	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

It is clear that, among the unclear family; cent percent respondents take DVAW for sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, polygamy/ child marriage and torture due to birth of daughter. And it is followed by those who know about verbal assault,(98.4%)force to pregnancy or not, humiliation due to untouchability, violence act due to alcoholism, discrimination in food allocation, and discrimination in property rights.

Similarly, the Table further reveals that physical attack, not allowing attending in community meetings and unequal pay for equal work are taken as violence by the 96.7 percent.

One the other hand, among the joint family cent percent respondents think verbal

assaults, polygamy/ child marriage and violence act due to alcoholism are as the percent responds tell that physical attract, sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, torture due to birth of daughter, discrimination in food allocation and discrimination in property right are the basic element of violence.

The data further depicts that 94.4 percent responds think as violence for humiliation due to untouchability.

At last 96.3 percent respondent accept as a violence, force to pregnant or not, not allowing to attend in community meeting and unequal pay for equal work.

5.4 Incidence of DVAW Seen by Age Group

At the time of survey, a question was asked to respondents, have you ever seen any events of DVAW? And there perception is measures by age groups.

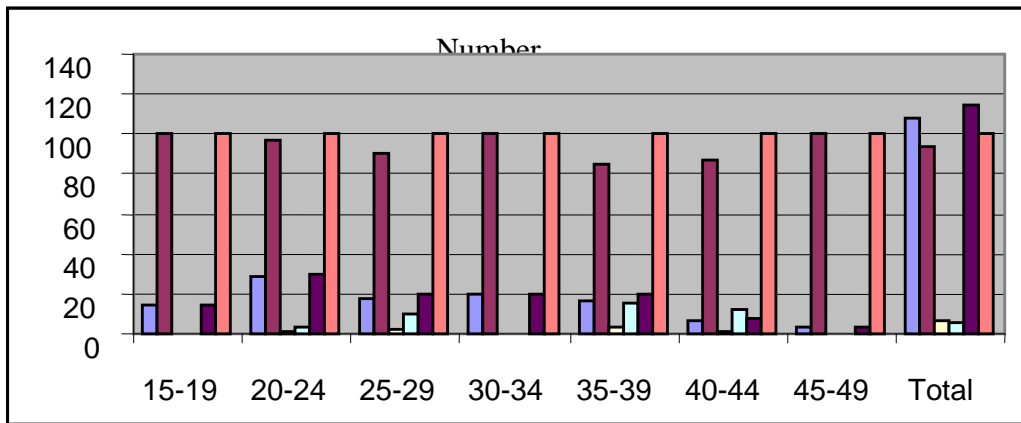
Table 5.4 distributes the number of respondent who have heard or seen violence against women by five-year age group. From the table it is clear that cent percent respondent of age group 15-19, 30-34 and 45-49 have seen such incidents in their surrounding. Age group 20-24 (96.7%) follows it. Similarly, Ninety percent respondents have heard or seen such event, who are in 25-29 age group. Likewise, followed by 87.5 percent and 85 percentage in age group 40-44 and 35-39.

Table 5.4: Distribution of respondents who ever seen any incidence. About DVAW by their age group

Age group	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	14	100.0	-	-	14	100.0
20-24	29	96.7	1	3.3	30	100.0
25-29	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100.0
30-34	20	100.0	-	-	20	100.0
35-39	17	85.0	3	15.0	20	100.0
40-44	07	87.5	1	12.5	08	100.0
45-49	03	100.0	-	-	03	100.0
Total	108	94.0	7	6.0	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 13: Distribution of respondents who ever heard or seen any incidence. about DVAW by their age group



5.5 Knowledge about Legal Provision

Legal provision means ways of legal treatment if any women to be violated. Women awareness about legal provision can play very important role of control any gender-based violence. If persons are aware about the legal provisions, there will be certainly highest chances of becoming success of antiviolence initiatives. At the time of field survey, some information was derived from respondent about their knowledge on legal provision, which is presented below by different characteristics.

Table 5.5: Distribution of respondent's according to their knowledge

Knowledge about legal provision	Number	Percent
Yes	73	63.5
No	42	36.5
Total	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.5.1 Knowledge about Legal Provision by Literacy Status

Table 5.5.1 presents distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on legal provision by their literacy status. Data reveals that among the literate 70 percent have knowledge about the legal provision and 30 percent respondents do not have knowledge about any provision. Similarly, among the illiterate respondents, 60 percent respondents have knowledge about legal provision and 40 percent do not have

knowledge about such subjects.

Table 5.5.1: Distribution of respondent according to knowledge about legal provision by literacy status

Literacy Status	Knowledge about legal provision				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	28	70.0	12	30.0	40	100.0
Illiterate	45	60.0	30	40.0	75	100.0
Total	73	63.5	42	36.5	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.5.2 Knowledge on Legal Provision by Occupational Group

Table 5.5.2 presents the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge about legal provision about DVAW by occupational status. The table reveals that 80 percent respondents who are involved in non-agriculture know about legal provision and 39 percent replied that they do not have knowledge about DVAW. Likewise, 61 percent respondents who are involved in non-agriculture occupation have knowledge about such provision and least percent (20%) do not know about that.

Table 5.5.2: Distribution of respondent according to their knowledge on legal provision to control DVAW by occupational status

occupation	Knowledge about legal provision				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	61	61.0	39	39.0	100	100.0
Non agriculture	12	80.0	03	20.0	15	100.0
Total	73	63.5	42	36.5	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.5.3 Knowledge on Legal Provision by Age Group

Table 5.5.2 distributes the number of respondent according to their knowledge on legal provision to control DVAW by five-year age group. From the table, it is clear that the knowledge of legal provision about DVAW is better among the age group 35-39

(80%), followed by 15-19 (71.4%), 45-49(66.7%), respectively. Data further reveals that proportion of knowledge among the age group (30-34) has 65 percent. It is 62.5 percent for age group 40-44 and 56.7 percent to the age group 25-29. Similarly, 50 percent respondents replied they know the legal provision about DVAW of age group 25-29.

Table 5.5.3: Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on legal provision to control DVAW by age groups

Age group	Knowledge on legal provision				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 -19	10	71.4	04	28.6	14	100.0
20 -24	17	56.7	13	43.3	30	100.0
25 -29	10	50.0	10	50.0	20	100.0
30 -34	13	65.0	07	35.0	20	100.0
35 -39	16	80.0	04	20.0	20	100.0
40 -44	05	62.5	03	37.5	08	100.0
45 -49	02	66.7	01	33.3	03	100.0
Total	73	63.5	42	36.5	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

5.6 Opinion about Sufficiency of Legal Provision to Control DVAW

At the time existence legal provision is sufficient or not to control the DVAW. According to this question, it is easy to know the attitude of respondent's knowledge on legal provision. Distribution of respondent according to opinion is presented in table 5,7.

Table 5.6 shows that the majority of the respondents are not agree with that present legal provision is sufficient to control the violent acts. Out of the total, only 28.8 percent respondents replied that existing legal provision is sufficient to control DVAW acts and others (71.2%) disagree with that sufficiency of existing legal provisions.

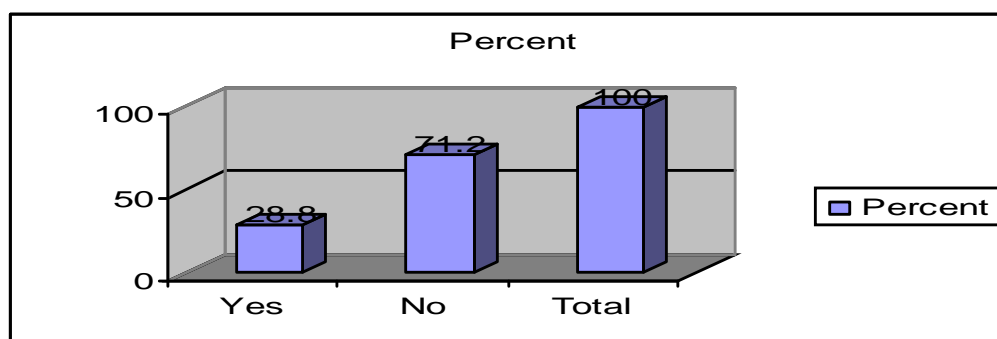
Table 5.6: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude on sufficiency of legal provision to control VAW

Is sufficiency	Number	Percent
Yes	21	28.8
No	52	71.2
Total	73	100.0

Note: In total, those are included who have knowledge about legal provision.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 14: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude on sufficiency of legal provision to contra VAW



5.7 Perceived Reasons for Domestic Violence against Women

Table 5.7 reveals that 99.1 percent respondents perceive lack of education and awareness as a major reason for violence, followed by economic dependency (90.4%), and 6.1 percent respondents viewed alcoholism and drug abuse is responsible factor for DVAW. Similarly, least (1.7%) said failure of legislative system is also associated with DVAW.

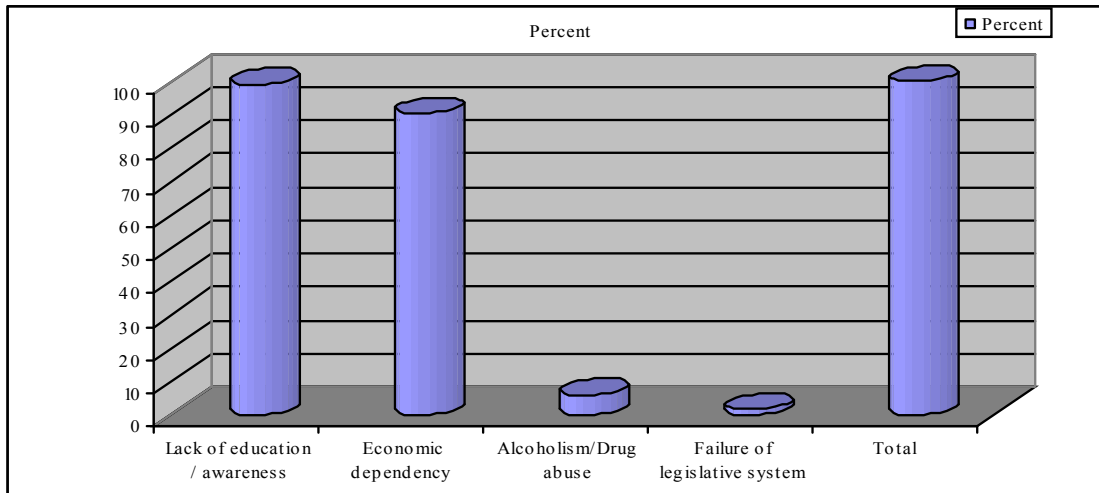
Table 5.7: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude on perceived reasons for DVAW

Responsible factor	Number	Percent
Lack of education / awareness	114	99.1
Economic dependency	104	90.4
Alcoholism/Drug abuse	07	6.1
Failure of legislative system	02	1.7
Total	115	100.0

Note: In the field, multiple answers were taken from respondents.

Source: field survey, 2007

Figure 15: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude on perceived reasons for DVAW



5.8 Step to Prevent Domestic Violence against Women

A question was asked at the time of field survey: how we can prevent DVAW. To know attitude of women to prevent DVAW and the results are presented in table 5.8

Table 5.8: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude to prevent DVAW

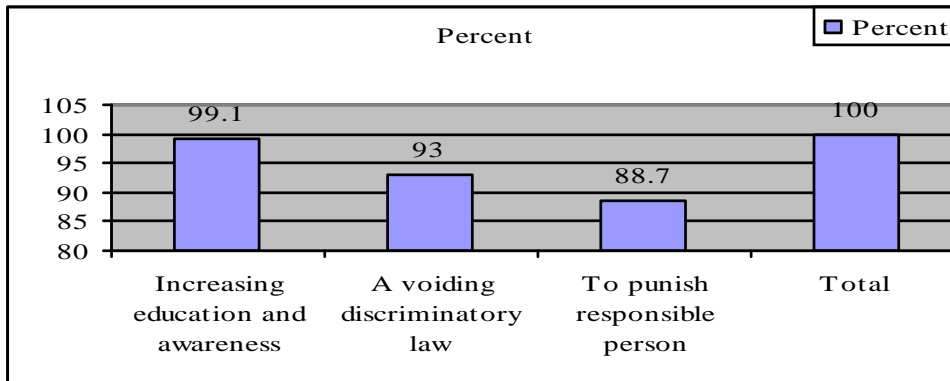
Way of prevent DVAW	Number	Percent
Increasing education and awareness	114	99.1
A voiding discriminatory law	107	93.0
To punish responsible person	102	88.7
Total	115	100.0

Note: In the field, multiple answers were taken from respondents.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 5.8 shows that 99.1 percent respondents indicated the necessity of the programme to increase education and awareness in order to prevent DVAW. Similarly, 93 percent respondent also indicated avoiding discriminatory law to control DVAW. The data also reveals that 88.7 percent respondent believe that responsible persons should be punished to prevent DVAW.

Figure 16: Distribution of respondent according to their attitude to prevent DVAW



Chapter VI

EXPERIENCE AND REPORTING OR SHARING BEHAVIOR OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter deals about the experience of different forms of violence, frequencies of violence act, number of preparatory by relation with volumes effects of violence on the daily and future life. This chapter also deals with sharing or reporting behavior of victims according to different characteristics of respondents.

6.1 Experience of Violence

Table 6.1 reveals that, majority of the respondent (98.3%) have experienced of DVAW at least once in their life. Only least (1.7%) percent respondents replied that they have not to face any types of DVAW.

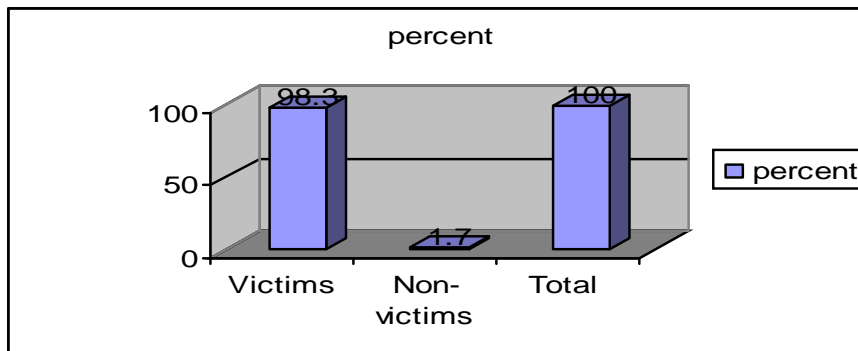
Table 6.1: Distribution of respondent by their experience of DVAW at least once in their life

Status	Frequency	percent
Victims	113	98.3
Non-victims	02	1.7
Total	115	100.0

Note: Some clues were given to respondents about DVAW in the field study. Due to these clues or expansion of information through media and awareness programme about violence, majority of women replied that they have experienced DVAW.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 17: Distribution of respondent by their experience of DVAW at least once in their life



6.2 Differential of DVAW by Socio-Economic Characteristics

This chapter talks about the differential of DVAW by socio-economic characteristics, such as DVAW by literacy rate, occupational status age groups, husband's educational level and prevalence family types, etc.

6.2.1 DVAW by Literacy Status

Table 6.2.1 shows differentials in DVAW according to literacy status. Table shows that among the respondents there is higher prevalence of violence in literate people than illiterate. Data shows that, out of 40 literate respondents 65-centpercent have experienced DVAW as compared to 97.3 percent of those who are illiterate.

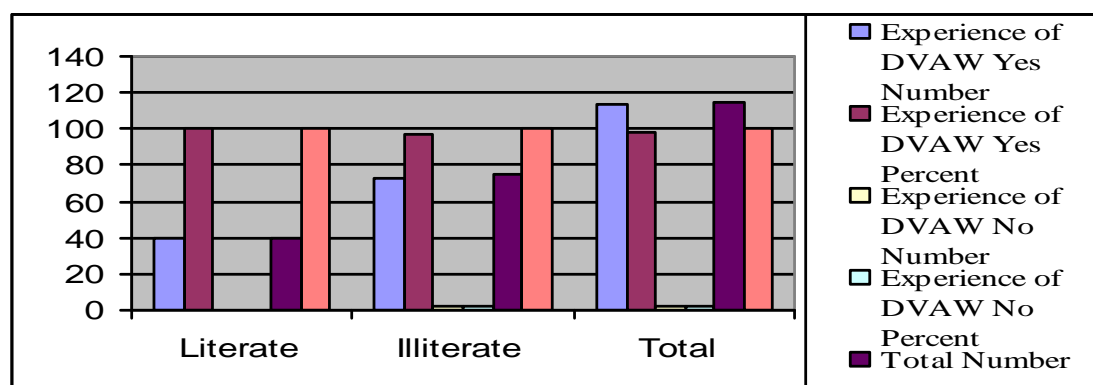
Table 6.2.1: Distribution of cases of DVAW by literacy states

Literacy status	Experience of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	percent
Literate	40	100.0	0	0.00	40	100.0
Illiterate	73	97.3	2	2.7	75	100.0
Total	113	98.3	2	1.7	115	100.0

Note: Among the respondents, literate respondents are conscious about DVAW. That is why cent percent replied that they have experienced DVAW.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 18: Distribution of cases of DVAW by literacy states



6.2.2 DVAW by Occupational Status

This research is also devoted to sketch the real picture of violence with in various occupational groups. The table 6.2.2 talks about this more preciously.

Table 6.2.2 research that there is higher prevalence of DVAW among women who are engaged in agricultural sector than non-agricultural sector. Among those respondents who are in agriculture sector, 96.9 percent tolerated DVAW and followed by verbal assault (95.9%), discrimination in property right (87.8%) and polygamy / child marriage (61.2%). 54.1 percent respondents tolerated physical attack and 53.1 percent tolerated violence act due to alcoholism. Among the respondents, 52 percent experienced sexual harassment. Similarly, 10.2 percent respondents experienced torture due to birth of daughter and discrimination in food allocation. Humiliation due to untouchability tolerated by 70.1 percent and at last, 6.1 percent experienced force to pregnancy or not.

Data also reveals that 86.7 percent respondents who are engaged in non agriculture sector experienced unequal pay for equal work and followed discrimination in property right (80%), verbal assault (73.3%) and sexual harassment (60%). Further, 40 percent respondents tolerated physical attack and polygamy/ child marriage and 33.3 percent experienced not allowing attending in community meetings and violence act due to alcoholism tolerated by 26.7 percent. Likewise, 20 percent respondents replied that they have experienced harassment due to dowry system. At last, 13.3 percent tolerated force due to pregnancy not and discrimination in food allocation tolerated by 6.7 percent respondents.

Table 6.2.2: Distribution of respondents experiencing DVAW by occupational group

Type of DVAW	Occupational Status				Total	
	Agriculture		Non agriculture		Num	Per
	Num	Per	Num	Per		
Experience DVAW	94	95.5	11	73.3	105	92.9
Verbal assault	53	54.1	06	40.0	59	52.2
Physical attack	51	52.0	09	60.0	60	53.1
Sexual harassment	16	16.3	03	20.0	19	16.8
Harassment due to dowry	60	61.2	06	40.0	66	58.4
Force to pregnancy or not	06	6.1	02	13.3	08	7.1
Torture due to birth of daughter	10	10.2	-	-	10	8.8
Humiliation due to untouchability	07	7.1	-	-	07	6.2
Violence act due to alcoholism	52	53.1	04	26.7	56	49.6
Discrimination in food allocation	10	10.2	01	6.7	11	9.7
Not allowing to attend in community meeting	26	26.5	05	33.3	31	27.4
Discrimination in property rights	86	87.8	12	80.0	98	86.7
Unequal pay for equal work	95	96.9	13	86.7	108	95.6
Total	98	100.0	15	100.0	113	100.0

Note: In total only those respondents are included who experienced DVAW.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.2.3 DVAW by Age Group

Table 6.2.3 shows that prevalence of violence according to five-year age group of respondent. It is found that cent percent respondents experienced DVAW in age group (15-19), (20-24), (30-34), (35-39), and (45-49). Respondents who are experiencing violence is 95 percent in the age group 25-29 and followed by 87.5 percent in the age group 40-44.

Table 6.2.3: Distribution of respondent experiencing DVAW by five-year age group

Age Group	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15 -19	14	100.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
20 -24	30	100.0	0	0.0	30	100.0
25 -29	19	95.0	1	5.0	20	100.0
30 -34	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
35 -39	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
40 -44	07	87.5	1	12.5	08	100.0
45- 49	03	100.0	0	0.0	03	100.0
Total	113	98.3	2	17.5	115	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.2.4 Husband Education Level and Prevalence of DVAW

Table 6.2.4 shows that whose husbands are literate, 98.8 percent respondents have experienced such kinds of violence and rest 96.9 percent.

Table 6.2.4: Distribution of violence and respondents husbands level of education

experiencing DVAW						
Literacy states	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	82	98.8	1	1.2	83	100.0
Illiterate	31	96.9	1	3.1	32	100.0
Total	113	98.5	2	1.7	115	100.0

Note: In total only those respondents are included who know DVAW.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.2.5 Violence by Family Types

Table 6.2.5 present distributions of respondents according to their types of family i.e. by them are living either with nuclear family or with joint family.

It is clear that respondents who are living in joint family highly affected (96.2%) for unequal pay for equal work and followed by verbal assault (94.3%), discrimination in property right (84.9%) and 58.5 percent have experienced polygamy/ child marriage and 52.8 percent by sexual harassment. Similarly, 45.3 percent respondents are affected by physical attack, violence act due to alcoholism (39.6%). Further, 28.3 percent respondent

said that they are not allowed to attend in community meetings and 18.9 percent replied they are suffering from harassment due to dowry and torture due to birth of daughter (11.3%), discrimination in food allocation (9.4%) and humiliation due to untouchability respectively.

On the other hand, those respondents who are nuclear family, most of them are affected by unequal pay for equal work. Likewise, verbal assault (91.7%) and discrimination in property rights (88.3%). 58.3 percent respondents are replied that they are victimized by physical attack, polygamy/ child marriage and violence act due to alcoholism. It is found that 53.3 percent are affected by sexual harassment. Data also tells that 15 percent respondents have experienced harassment due to dowry. Similarly, 6.7 percent respondents replied that they are violated by torture due to birth of daughter. Significant proportion of respondents (3.3%) said that they are being treated due to discrimination in food allocation.

Table 6.2.5: Distribution of violated women by family types

Forms of violence	Type of family					
	Nuclear		Joint		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Verbal assault	55	91.7	50	94.3	105	92.9
Physical attack	35	58.3	24	45.3	59	52.2
Sexual harassment	32	53.3	28	52.8	60	53.1
Harassment due to dowry	09	15.0	10	18.9	19	16.8
Polygamy/child marriage	35	18.3	31	58.5	66	59.4
Force to pregnancy or not	05	8.3	03	5.7	08	7.1
Torture due to birth of daughter	04	6.7	06	11.3	10	8.8
Humiliation due to untouchability	03	5.0	04	7.5	07	6.2
Violence act due to alcoholism	35	58.3	21	39.6	56	49.6
Discrimination in food allocation	02	3.3	05	9.4	11	9.7
Not allowing to attend in community meeting	16	26.7	15	28.3	31	27.4
Discrimination in property rights	53	88.3	45	84.9	98	86.7
Unequal pay for equal work	57	95.0	51	96.2	108	95.6
Total	60	100.0	53	100.0	113	100.0

Note: In total, those respondents are included who have experienced of violence at least once in their lifetime.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.3 Frequency of Violence

To find out, frequency of violence a question was asked to respondents as “How often such types of events occurred?” Among them, majority replied that they are victimized sometimes and rest of the women (12.4%) said that they have compelled to face such act monthly. Similarly, 7.1 percent told that they are being victimized weekly. Finally, some respondents (14.4%) answered that they have tolerated such violence daily.

Table 6.3: Distribution of violated respondent by frequencies of violence

Frequency of violence act	Number	Percent
Daily	05	14.4
Weekly	08	47.1
Monthly	14	12.4
Sometime	86	76.1
Total	113	100.0

Note: In total, those are included who are violated.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.4 Preparatory by Relation

According to field survey, majority of the respondents are victimized by male member. Out of total, 101(89.4%) respondents replied that they are victimized by their male member. Similarly, it shows that 8 percent respondents are victimized by female members. Finally, rest proportion (3%) are victimized by male and female or both.

Table 6.4: Distribution of respondents according to the person by whom they have been victimized

Relation	Number	Percentage
Male member	101	89.4
Female member	09	8.0
Both	03	2.7
Total	113	100.0

Note: In total, those are included who are violated.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.5 Reporting and Sharing Behavior

This study has tried to find out reporting and sharing behavior of respondents about violence incidence. In the field survey, a question was asked to respondents as “Do you keep such act secret or share? Majority of them (82%) replied that they have kept secret such act. Only 31 respondents (27.4%) said that they report or share their problem.

Table 6.5: Distribution of respondents by their reporting behavior

Behavior	Number	percent
Keep secret	82	72.6
Share	31	27.4
Total	113	100.0

Note: In total, those respondents are included who have experienced violence

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.6 With Whom They Want To Share/ Report?

Table 6.6 talks about the behavior of respondents with whom they share or report about such violence, which they tolerate.

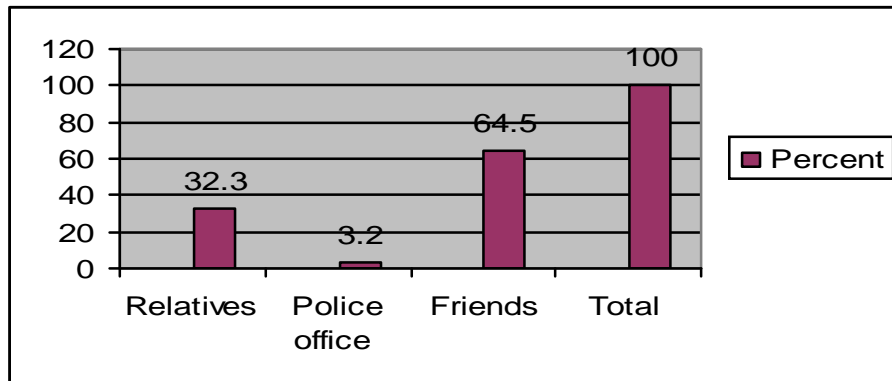
Massive scale of respondents (64.5%) share violence incidence with their friends. Similarly, 32.3 percent respondents share with their relatives and least proportion of respondents (3.2%) replied that they share in police office.

Table 6.6: Distribution of respondents according to their reporting behavior with different place/ persons

Place/ persons	Number	Percent
Relatives	10	32.3
Police office	01	3.2
Friends	20	64.5
Total	31	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 19: Distribution of respondents according to their reporting behavior with different place/ persons



Next question was asked with respondents as to what they react to whom you share or report your problem. The result is presented in Table 6.6.1.

Table 6.6.1 reveals that 24 percent respondent mentioned they get help and 7 percentages ignore them.

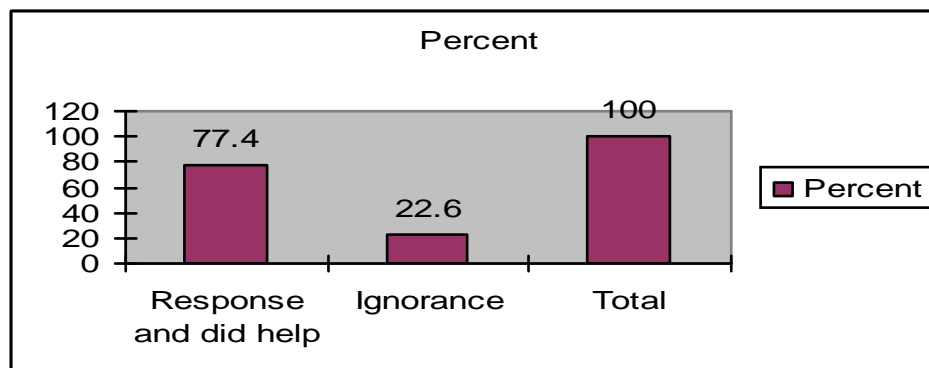
Table 6.6.1: Distribution of respondents according to responds towards their problems by whom they share/ report

React	Number	Percent
Response and did help	24	77.4
Ignorance	07	22.6
Total	31	100.0

Note: In total only those respondent are included who report/share their problems.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 20 : Distribution of respondents according to responds towards their problems by whom they share/ report



6.7 Reaction of Respondents towards Cases about DVAW

At the time of survey, it is also asked, “If you saw on act of DVAW then how do you react? Here, their answer is presented in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 speaks that half of the respondents (49.6%) replied that they conceive them for not doing such act again. Similarly, 48.7 percent respondents said that they ignore. At last, least proportion said that they report to other if they saw any incidence of DVAW.

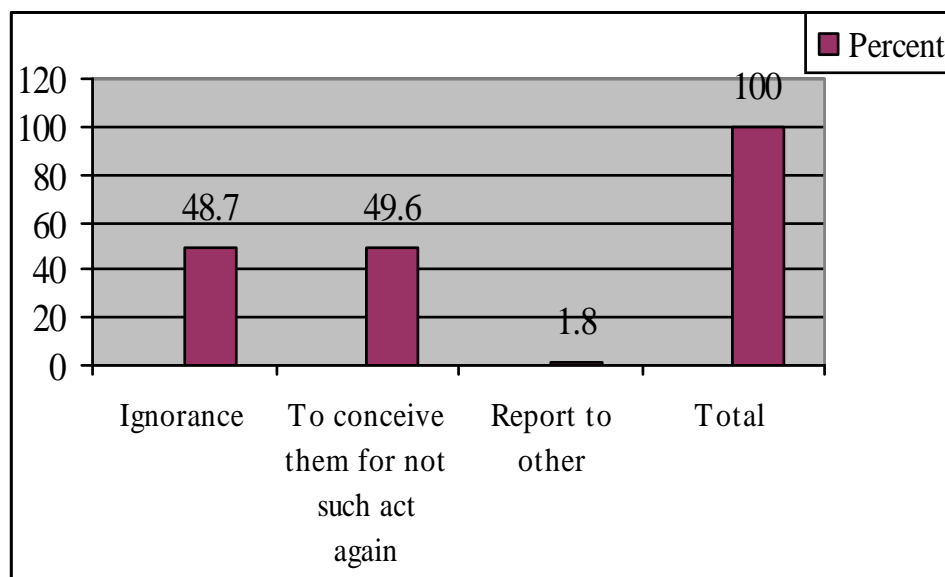
Table 6.7: Distribution of respondents according to their react about DVAW if they see with others

Reaction	Number	Percent
Ignorance	55	48.7
To conceive them for not such act again	56	49.6
Report to other	02	1.8
Total	113	100.0

Note: In total, those respondents are involved who know DVAW.

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 21: Distribution of respondents according to their react about DVAW if they see with others



Chapter VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research is conducted in Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development Committee Ward no 1, 5 and 6 at Nawal Parasi District of Western Nepal. The main thrust of this research is to sketch the real situation of violence against women in Western Nepal. Systematic sampling is adopted to select sample.

Being a patriaral society in Nepal, women are obliged to bear such kinds of harmful behavior because of their sex. Our social norms values, custom and discriminator law directed the lives of women as second citizens.

According to the census 2001, out of total population, more than half population covered by women. Being human there should be equal rights among them. But women are treated as “Body machine” or “second class citizen”. And their duties considered only in unproductive or household work like cooking food. Washing cloths, cleaning pots and cutting grass etc. It can lead them to become far from the mainstreaming of the nations, which can stop the overall. Development process of the society or nation.

7.1 Major Findings of Research

The major objective of thus, study is to know attitude, awareness and prevalence of respondent’s socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing/reporting behavior, causes of violence and ways to prevent of violence and reaction of respondents while become victimize.

Out of the total, 26.1 percent currently married women belongs to age group (20 -24) and lowest from 45 -49 (2.6%). Similarly, most of the respondents (55%) are living in the nuclear family. Majority of the respondents follow is Hinduism (98.3%) and majority of the respondents are found involved in their own agricultural work. Among the respondents, only 34.8 percent respondents are literate. Another noticeable fact is that there is high prevalence of child marriage, for example in age group 10 – 14, 27.8 percent respondents have got first married and 60.9 percent got married in age group 15 -19 and least (7.8%) respondents have ownership of land. Cent percent respondents are aware about DVAW.

Data reveals that among the interviewed respondents 63.5percent have knowledge about legal provision to control the DVAW, most of them who know legal provision are not

satisfactory (71.2%) with the present legal provision and said it is not sufficient to control DVAW. And 36.5 percent respondents replied that they don't know about legal provision to control such event.

To prevent women from DVAW most of act respondents (99.1%) indicate the necessity of increasing education and awareness. Similarly, 93 percent respondent replied that they should avoid discriminatory law and 88.7 percent respondents said that they should be punished the responsible person.

Study found that 98.3 percent respondents have experienced of DVAW in the study area. Among them, most of the victims (72.6%) keep secret such event and only a few percent (27.4%) share.

Study further said that respondents who are engaged in agricultural sector are more effected (96.9%) by DVAW. than the non-agricultural group (6.7%).

7.2 Conclusions

The research design was explorative and it aims to study the DVAW in Sunawal Aadarsha VDC and both quantitative and qualitative methods are used in the research. The research found that the violence was prevalent in the study area. Domestic violence against women is high due to the illiteracy lack of awareness, low socio-economic status, discriminatory law and traditional norms and values.

In our society, deep-rooted conservative religious value and norms are existing, which keeps woman always inferiors to male. In study area, it is found that because of rigid and conservative cultural value and norms women have compelled to face such harmful act.

The study found that out of fact that women from the marginalized group illiterate/ low income are more violated. So, overall empowerment and awareness is needed in the study area.

The prevalence of the child marriage is commonly found in the study area which is consider as the major barrier to build future career women and it make them of dependence to their male counterparts in several aspects which can leads DVAW.

Efficiency of legal provision and mechanism also can play vital role to control DVAW but majority of the respondents of the study area are not satisfying about the efficiency of existing legal provision and mechanism and they are not much hopeful to get justice, so majority of women keep secret domestic violence related problems.

7.3 Recommendations

With the analysis of the data obtained from the field study and conclusion made some suggestion for mitigating domestic, violence against women in Sunawal Aadarsha Village Development committee. Thus, suggestion will help the policy makers and programme managers who are working for women either in governmental or non-governmental level, to make their programmes effective.

j. Creating Awareness and Empowering Women

In the research, it was found that the violence was due to lack of awareness. The women in the study area are mostly illiterate, due to lack of education and awareness, they cannot protest the violence against the, so, from gross root level women should be aware and empowered in every sector.

k. Men and Women should be Involved In Training and Income Generating Resources

Our society has patriarchy norms mostly men are involved in income generating work and it can lead to women dependence on men. Due to economic dependency male can victimize female. If women were involved in training and income generating resources, not only help in engaging them in generating income but also empowers them.

l. Discriminatory Law should be Corrected

Still higher proportions of women are experiencing gender-based violence due to discriminatory and ineffective legal provision. So legal reformation process should be adopted. Also there is necessary to amendment all law which is based on gender discrimination.

m. Special programmes should be Launched

Prevalence of Violence incidence are found highly among the marginalize groups of society. Poorest and illiterate group. So there is necessary to implement special programmes to improvement overall quality of life of such groups with focusing the women.

n. Preparatory should be Discourage/ Punished

Maximum cases of DVAW are keep secret because of fear of further action's of preparatory and no hope of getting justice or proper legal treatment, so effective legal mechanism should be make to punished preparatory in order to discourage the preparatory .

o. Media should be Involved

To increase awareness and information Radio, Television and print media can play vital role, so by making suitable programme and broadcasting will be prefer at the national and regional or local level.

p. NGO, INGO And Private Sector should be Included

To control DVAW, only government sector is not enough. Various organization NGO, INGO and private sector also should be involved to control gender-based violence. If all sector work seriously, then only people can be aware and programme will be effective.

q. System of Social Respect should be Developed Towards Women

In 20th century, also women are treated as a second-class citizen. It has happened due to traditional superstition attitude towards women. So there should be change such kinds of norms and values and social respect towards women should be developed.

r. Alcohol should be Banned

The local homemade alcohol is easily available in study area. In many incidents, the perpetrator has drunk alcohol. So alcohol should be strictly banned to control DVAW.

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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSTY

Central Department of Population Studies, Kirtipur

Master Degree (M.A) in Population Studies

Domestic Violence against Women

A Case Study of Tharu Community in Sunawal Aadarsha Village

Development Committee, NawalParasi

Questionnaire

1. IDENTIFICATION

101. District : Nawalparasi

102. VDC : Aadarsha

103. Ward No : 1

104. Locality :

105. Name of the HH

head.....

106. Name of the

respondent.....

107. Caste/Ethnicity

.....

108.

Religion.....

109. Type of Family:

a. Nuclear - 1

b. Joint - 2

II. HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

S.N	Name	Relation to the HH head (see code)	Sex		Age (Write completed age)	Literate (read & Write)		Complete Graded (see code)	Marital status (see code)	Occupation (see code)	Eligible Women
			Female	Male		Yes	No				
			204			206					
201	202	203	204		205	206		207	208	209	210
1			1	2		1	2				1
2			1	2		1	2				2
3			1	2		1	2				3
4			1	2		1	2				4
5			1	2		1	2				5
6			1	2		1	2				6
7			1	2		1	2				7
8			1	2		1	2				8
9			1	2		1	2				9
10			1	2		1	2				10
11			1	2		1	2				11
12			1	2		1	2				12
13			1	2		1	2				13
14			1	2		1	2				14
15			1	2		1	2				15
16			1	2		1	2				16
17			1	2		1	2				17
18			1	2		1	2				18

Codes for question 03 (Col 3)		Codes for question 07 (Col 7)		Codes for question 08 (Col 8)		Codes for question 08 (Col 8)	
Head	01	Primary	01	Unmarried	01	Own agriculture ...	01
.....	02	L. Secondary	02	.....	02	Agriculture daily wages	02
Husband/wife	03	.....	03	Married	03	Non-agriculture wages ..	03
.....	04	Secondary	04	Divorce / Separated	04	Own Non-agricultur	04
Father/Mother.....	05	10 + 2 or I. A	05	Widow / Widower		wages	05
.	06	B.A & Above				Student	
Son/Daughter	07					Others (specify) ...	
Daughter/Son in law	08						
Grand	09						
.....	10						
Grand	11	Child					
.....	12						

Father / Mother in law.....			
Brother / Sister			
Nephew / Niece			
Other relatives			
Servant			
No relation			

211	How much land does your family have ?	Bigha
		Kattha
		Dhur

III. INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS

30 1	Name of the respondent	.....
30 2	Current age in completed year	.....
30 3	What is your marital status?	Unmarried 01 Married 02 Divorce/Separated 03 Widow 04	
30 4	At what age you get first married? (completed year)	.....
30 5	Who decided for your first marriage?	Parent 01 Self 02 Both 03	
30 6	What was your husband age at the same time? (completed years )	.....
30 7	Do you have given birth to child?	Yes 01 No 02	310
30 8	If yes, how many children do you have?	Son (.....) Daughter (.....)	
30 9	At what age you gave first birth?	.....
31 0	Can you read and write?	Yes 01 No 02	312

31 1	If yes, which level have you completed?	Primary L. secondary Secondary 10+2 or I.A B.A & above	01 02 03 04 05	
31 2	What type of roof is in your home?	Khar Tile Iron sheet Cemented Others (Specify)	01 02 03 04	
31 3	Does your family have toilet facilities?	Yes No	01 02	315
31 4	If yes, what type of toilet facilities do you have?	Modern toilet (commode/ flush) Pit toilet	01 02	
31 5	What is your main source of income?	Own agriculture Agriculture daily wages Non-agriculture wages Own Non-agriculture wages Student Others (Specify)	01 02 03 04 05	
31 6	How much income do you have?	Rs		
31 7	Is it sufficient or not your family for annual livelihood from income from all sources?	Yes No	01 02	
31 8	Which of the following facilities is available at your home?	Electricity Radio Television Telephone	01 02 03 04	
31 9	Do you have ownership on land property?	Yes No	01 02	321
32 0	If yes, how much land do you have?	Bigha Kattha Dhur		
32 1	Can your husband read and write?	Yes No	01 02	323
32	If yes, what is your husband educational status? (Completed	Primary	01	

2	Grade)	L. secondary	02	
		Secondary	03	
		10+2 or I.A	04	
		B.A & above	05	
32	Can your father in law read and write?	Yes	01	
3		No	02	325
32	If yes, what is your father in law educational status?	Primary	01	
4	(Completed Grade)	L. secondary	02	
		Secondary	03	
		10+2 or I.A	04	
		B.A & above	05	
32	What is your husband main occupation?	Own agriculture	01	
5		Agriculture daily wages	02	
		Non-agriculture wages	03	
		.....	04	
		Own Non-agriculture wages	05	
			
		Student		
		Others (Specify)		
32	Have you ever been to Kathmandu or out of country?	Yes	01	
6		No	02	
32	If yes, which of the following country have you been?	Kathmandu	01	
7		India	02	
		China	03	
		Others	04	

IV: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE TOWARDS VAW (VIOLENCE RELATED QUESTION)

40	Have you ever heard or known about DVAW?	Yes	01	
1		No	02	
40	Which of the following you think as DVAW?		Ye	No
2		Verbal assault	s	02
		Physical attack	01	02
		Sexual harassment	01	02
		Harassment due to dowry	01	02
		Polygamy/ child marriage	01	02
		Force to pregnancy or not	01	02

		Torture due to birth of daughter	01	02	
		Humiliation due to untouchability	01	02	
		Violence act due to alcoholism	01	02	
		Discrimination in food allocation	01	02	
		Not allowing to attend in community meeting	01	02	
		Discrimination in property right	01	02	
		Unequal pay for equal work	01		
		Others (Specify)			
40	Have you ever shown any events about DVAW in your surrounding?	Yes		01	
3		No		02	
40	Do you know is there any legal provision to control DVAW?	Yes		01	
4		No		02	
40	If yes, is that sufficient to control DVAW?	Yes		01	
5		No		02	
40	In your opinion, Which of the following factor responsible for DVAW?	Lack of education & awareness		01	
6		Economic dependency		02	
		Alcoholism / druge abuse		03	
		Failure of legislative system		04	
		Palritual norms		05	
		Others (Specify)			
40	In your opinion, how we can prevent DVAW?	To increase education and awareness		01	
7		To avoid discriminatory law		02	
		To punish responsible person		03	
		Others (Specify)			
40	What may result due to DVAW?	Physical effect		01	
8		Mental effect		02	
		Both		03	
		Others (Specify)			

V: EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE

50	Have you ever feel any type of violent behavior from your family member?	Yes		01	
1		No		02	
50	If yes, which of the following action do you have tolerated?		Ye	No	
2		Verbal assault	s	02	
		Physical attack	01	02	

		Sexual harassment	01 02	
		Harassment due to dowry	01 02	
		Polygamy/ child marriage	01 02	
		Force to pregnancy or not	01 02	
		Torture due to birth of daughter	01 02	
		Humiliation due to untouchability	01 02	
		Violence act due to alcoholism	01 02	
		Discrimination in food allocation	01 02	
		Not allowing to attend in community meeting	01 02	
		Discrimination in property right	01 02	
		Unequal pay for equal work	01	
		Others (Specify)		
50 3	When do you bear that type of violence?	Last week	01	
		Last month	02	
		Last year	03	
50 4	Who does violent behavior against to you?	Female member	01	
		Male member	02	
		Both	03	
50 5	Why do you compelled to tolerate victimization?	.....	
50 6	How often such types of events occur?	Daily	01	
		Weekly	02	
		Monthly	03	
		sometime	04	
50 7	Do you keep such an incident secret or share with other and report elsewhere?	Keep secret	01	
		Share	02	
		Report	03	
50 8	If keep secret why? Give reason.	.....	
50 9	If share with whom or where?	Family members	01	
		Relatives	02	
		Police office	03	
		Friends	04	
		NGOs/ INGOs	05	
		Civil society	06	
		Others (Specify)		
			

51 0	When you share how they react?	Response and did help Ignorance Others (Specify)	01 02	
51 1	If you saw any act of VAW how do you react?	Ignorance To convince them for not such act again Report to other Others (Specify)	01 02 03	
51 2	Do you agree that violence of any kind should be reported to the concerned authority?	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Do not know	01 02 03 04	

Thank You !