

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Violence may be defined as doing harm to others in the pursuit of one's own preference, creates space for drawing the distinction between direct and structural violence, for comparing them, and for exploring their interrelationships(Kent, 2005). Violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being. However in a patriarchal society, the greatest violence is directed towards married women. This includes not only physical violence but also the mental and emotional violence that arises because of discriminatory attitudes which affect the women throughout their lives. This abuse of patriarchal power by the family up to the government itself is condoned because of the fact that most of the victims are women. Violence against women is universal issue;the difference is only the nature and its extent full behavior at married women (Galtung 2009).

'Victims' of violence against women are normally chosen because of their gender. The total message is domination: stay a home compound or at your place or be afraid. Contrary to the argument that such violence is only personal, private or cultural, it is profoundly political. Violence does not only include beating, rape or sexual abuse, it is anything which infringes on the rights of the person to be treated as human being (Pradhananga and Shrestha, 2005)

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Married women are violated in many more forms: i.e. child marriage, trafficking, sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage, marital rape, forced conception, domestic violence and dowry related violence minimize their human rights and reproductive rights.

Basically Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Married women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own identity and not free in many more aspects. Each of the Nepalese married women have face is being violation at least once in their life time violence is common in all castes religious groups and social classes. Only its degree and forms may differ by society, age and religious values(Gurung,1999).

Married women are neglected in every aspects of their life too. Women are neglected before their birth i.e. sex selective abortion Most of Nepalese parents prefer son and both mother and daughter get less care than sons. Likewise, female child is given less priority to go to school and out of home than male child. If the parents let both go to school then female child is given less priority to go to school than male child, at least in the rural areas of the country. If the parents let both go school than also usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school. (Ojha, 2004).

Domestic violence against women is a common phenomena in a patriarchal society in which women are considered as docile, feeble and weak. The atrocity of male dominated society characterized by gender discrimination and age old hackneyed socioeconomic dependence, too much allegiance of their husbands, fear of exposition of fact, dowry related issue, systems capable of eliciting true statement from the culprit seems to existing such a situation. The court is held on place for the accused to tell fabricated of domestic violence take place if the dark with none to shoot a video taperecord to be produced in law court as the real evidence of the event.

Studies in Canada, Israel and Brazil show that women are more likely to be murdered by their own husbands or intimate partners than by strangers, similarly in Russia; every fifth murder of a woman is perpetrated by the husband. In Kenya, 42 percent of women surveyed in Kissi district said their husband regularly beat them (WHO; (1998).

Closer home, according to a research conducted by Saathi (2011), a non Governmental Organization, 77 percent of Nepalese women suffer from domestic violence. Among them 58 percent are affected by various forms of violence at home daily.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It is prevalence in all races, nationalities, social classes, castes, religious groups, sexes and ages. Nepal is a male dominated society. Man is the head of the family and decision maker of the house.

Whenwe try to search the social picture of violence in this part of world South Asia, few specific pictures emerge in front of us. Especially in our eastern philosophy or in

patriarchal society women hold low or secondary position. Our society has got some basic features to minimize women's status violation through different activities. The domestic violence depended open whole system of family laws which govern marriage, divorce, property right inheritance reinforces the patriarchal and severely limits women commend over their economic resources. This system of inheritance disadvantaged girls' right from birth. As a 'guest' in her fathershousehold waited to transfer to another household through marriage, a girl does not inherit from her parental household. As an 'outsider' in her husband's household, she has to prove her loyalty to her new agnatic group means by giving birth to a son as a successor and remaining faithful to the family(Shah, 2006).

Violence against married women includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender-based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Domestic violence means violence, which include punishment, misbehaves and discrimination by the family member to the women.

Women were even not considered full human being and said that she is subject to be suppressed (beaten) men like animals (and drums to make work in the way subject to hammer). Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and victimized by physical violence such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country. However, such violence can be categorized as socio-psychological, physical, religious and cultural, economic, sex and marriage related and violence also related to traditional superstitions.

Most of the women in Nepal are engaged in agricultural work. Because of the lack of skills, knowledge and illiteracy needed for other kinds o jobs, only 8.6 percent of women are engaged in non agricultural works. Working women are violated in such different forms unequal payment for equal works, sexual harassment, over work loaded in work places etc. Many married women economically depended upon their family basically on the male members of the family. That economic dependency is one of the root causes of female violence. Trafficking of girls is another problem being faced furiously by many of the Nepalese children being trafficking every year, and from estimates of 200,000 to 375,480 Nepalese women working in India brothels, with a record estimate of 417200 Nepalese sex workers in India (Acharaya, 1998). Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household. (SAATHI,

2011). Thus poverty, illiteracy lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading causes of domestic violence. On top of these problems, men tend to entertain themselves with alcohol, drugs and gambling and aggravate the problem of domestic violence. Such problems are prevalent in slum areas. However, this study attempts to answer the following research questions:

-) How domestic violence is occurring in the study area.
-) What difficulties are being faced by the married women because of violence?
-) What are the suggestions about reducing or removal of this domestic violence?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the domestic violence against women in Dhurkot Rural Municipality-2, Pipaldhara, Gulmi and the specific objectives are as follows:

-) To explore the situation and cause of domestic violence against married women.
-) To identify the sharing and reporting behavior of domestic violence cases.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In Nepal, very few studies regarding domestic violence against women has been done in past. This study is based on field research. The study help students of the similar field on field to start another study like this. The study will be useful for the students of rural development, sociology/anthropology and other related subjects. This report may generate useful information for the policy makers, project planner's administrators and implementers. This study will highlight the situation of domestic violence against women in Gulmi district.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The whole study has been organized into six major chapters. Chapter one is introductory chapter which deals with general background, statement of the problem, objectives and significance of the study. Similarly, chapter two is literature review section which is related to review of theoretical and empirical studies related to domestic violence against women. Methods and procedures applied in the research is organized in chapter three. It is related to rationale for the study area selection, research design, nature and sources of data, sampling procedure, data collection techniques, data analytical techniques and limitations of the study. Likewise, chapter

four is related to domestic violence against married women which deals with socio-demographic profile, violence characteristics, types and causes of violence, reaction or reporting behavior of the respondents. Chapter five deals with sharing and reporting behavior and prevention and awareness to domestic violence against women. Finally, chapter six is concluding chapter which is related summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations for further improvements.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Domestic Violence: An Overview

Domestic violence means act, omission harm or injure or has the potential of harming or injuring the health safety or well-being of the person aggrieved or any child in the domestic relationship and includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and mental abuse and economic abuse (Domestic violence, prevention Bill, 2000).

According to the fifth UN Convention, “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has effective of purpose of impairing or nullifying the reorganization, enjoyment and exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status on the basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil and any other field, in terms of the violence against women.”

Article 2 of the UN declaration clarifies that the definition of violence against women should encompass, but not be limited to acts of physical, Sexual and psychological violence in the family and the community. These acts include spousal battering. Sexual abuse of female children, dowry related violence, rape, including marital rape, and traditional practices harmful to women, such as female genital multination (FGM).They also include spousal violence, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in school, trafficking in women, forced prostitution and violence perpetrated.

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

Defining Violence broadly, as doing harm to others in the pursuit of ones own preferences, carets space for drawing the distinction between direct and indirect violence. “Violence or abuse is the deliberate use of humiliation/threat/coercion/forced to enhance one's personal status/power at someone else expense and/or constrain the behavior of others and/or get one's need and wants meet at others cost (Kent,2010). UN Declaration,1993“The term ‘violence against

women' means any act of gender –based violence that results in or is likely to result in ,physical ,sexual, or psychological harm suffering to women , including threats of such acts ,coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty ,whether occurring in public or in private life”. According to theSAATHI institution (1997)“Violence against Married women includes not only physical violence but also sexual psychological and emotional violence. UNICE(2012)define “Violence against married women takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking in married women, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices.”

2.2 Types of Domestic Violence

Women are separated class subjected to harsh cruelties and atrocities and to greater criminal victimization both inside and outside their homes. various forms of violence against women usually take place in the form of eve-teasing, molestation, bigamy, fraudulent marriage, adultery and enticement to married women, female child abuse, abuse of elderly women, dowry, wife beating etc. These atrocities, which range from mental and psychological torture to physical assault often in killing or suicide.

Violence in the family particularly wife battering is a form of abuse that has been largely ignored by the society and unfortunately, carry to women and the problems of battered wives have become almost a worldwide phenomenon. Alcoholism and extra marital affairs of the husband are two major factors of the domestic violence against women. Women have been victims of helpless, deprivation and economic dependency. The exploitation ranges from molestation, beating to murder and in some cases includes even burning alive

Physical Abuse: Physical abuse or threat of physical abuse includes any action or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm or danger of life, or health or development of the person aggrieved, and includes criminal intimidation and criminal force.

Sexual Abuse: or a threat of sexual abuse includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the person aggrieved and includes sexual intercourse against the will or without the consent of the person

aggrieved and refusal to cooperate in contraception when the person aggrieved may reasonably require the definition provided in Article 1 of the UN commission on status of women Declaration, Which has also been endorsed by Beijing Declaration and platform for Action is: "...any act of gender based violence that results are likely to result in physical sexual or physiological harm or suffering to women including threats of such act, coercion or arbitrary description of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

The term "sexual harm" used in both of the above definition connotes with rape, marital rape, custodial rape, language, gesture and/or touch (eve teasing), trafficking and forced prostitution or the more current forms through verbal and psychological torture.

The definition of rape given by NayaMulikiAin (1963) a civil code of Nepal is "sexual intercourse conducted with an married women, a widow or someoneelse wife with or without her consent if she is under 16 years of age or against her will, by force or under threat if she is above 16 years of age will be considered rape." The definition of attempt rape according to NayaMulikiAin that is upheld by this study is " touching to a woman (except his wife) aged-above 11 years in any organs of body from head to feet with the intention of rape is considered as rape attempt (Hofer, 2004).

Economic Abuse: Economic abuse is usually denial or withdrawal of familial support prohibiting wife from handling money controlling wife from earning, having total control over conjugal financial resources, using households money for drinking, gambling of drugs economic abuse is caused from the society and even from employers also. For example unequal pay for equal work because of gender, lack of access to financial system etc.

Verbal and Mental Abuse: a) It includes insults, ridicule, humiliation, degrading or name calling, including insults, especially with regard to not having a child or a male child, or

b) Repeated threats cause physical plain to any person in whom the person aggrieved is interested.

Traditional abuse: It includes Deuki and Badi custom, Jari, and bonded labour, child marriage, accused of witch craft, forced labour, Polygamy, dowry related violence and unsociability (SAATHI, 2011) .

) **Psychological or emotional abuse:** This type of violence involves threat or verbal abuse. It could be verbal gesture threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapons. It can also be disregarding or insulting words, public humiliation, prolonged silence after arguments, withdrawal of affections, siding with relations, sudden abandonment, ordering victims out of house, taking children away, and forcing her to bear children or forcing her to have an abortion when someone threatens, insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person .

Since long historical period women are exposed to several traditional violence such as they are humiliated because of polygamy system, witchcraft, Jari and so others, traditional violence provided the fertile ground for other violence. In specification traditional violence is the by-product of the cultural and religious gaps because most of traditional violence occurs in cultural and religious grounds. South Asia is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in south Asia has lower social status and less value then boys who are preferred that invested upon (UNICEF, 2012)

Married women in south Asia are born in a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular is having to many of the worst manifestations of gender violence the world (UNICEF, 2012)

Often many forms of violence against married women are not even recognized as violence but ignored, condoned or justified by involving religions, culture or traditional beliefs and practices. A legal and even judicial institution fails to provide adequate safeguards for married women against violence. State institutions lack both the sensitivity and capacity deal with gender specific violence, law enforcement seldom comes into action to aid women victims and judicial pronouncements have frequently reflected biases that indicate strong influence of prevalent social attitudes.

2.4 Domestic Violence in Nepal

According to a report published by Informal Sector Service Centre, it recorded 2,202 cases of domestic violence, 222 cases of polygamy, 242 rape cases, 94 cases of attempted rape, 37 cases of sexual abuse, seven attempted trafficking in persons and 34 witchcraft accusations. INSEC said a total of 2,910 cases of violence against women were reported in 2016. According to Nepal Police, 897 cases of violence against women were reported between April 15 and August 15. “The most common injuries women reported are cuts and bruises (32 per cent) followed by eye injuries, sprains, dislocations and burns (12 per cent).

Similarly, nine percent of women who experienced spousal violence reported deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth and other types of serious injuries,” stated NDHS.

Women’s experience of physical, sexual or emotional violence by spouse varies by ecological zone. Almost one-third of women in Tarai (32 per cent) report experiencing spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence, compared to less than 20 per cent women in the hills and mountains.

However, several cases of domestic violence go unreported. “Among women who have experienced physical or sexual violence only eight per cent of women went to the police, two per cent approached a social welfare organisation and one per cent went to lawyer to seek help between June 19, 2016 and January 31, 2017 (Pokharel, 2017).

In 2067 B.S., a murder case was filed against Surya Bahadur, who brutally killed his wife. While the husband roams around the town drunk, the wife works as an agricultural laborer and supports the family. And for working outside the house, she is suspected of having affairs and has to suffer abuse at his hands. The night before she was murdered, she hurries back home with a bag of rice and some hard-earned cash. She prepares dinner for her children. Her husband walks in drunk and begins questioning her fidelity; that night she pushes the husband away. Next morning, the wife prepares meals for everyone and hurries to work. As she is walking to work, her husband attacks from behind with an *aalga*, a wooden door handle. The woman dies after he hits her repeatedly. And the cause for murder: male chauvinism and ego.

Every year in Nepal we observe the Elimination of Violence Against Women, and run the 16-day campaign against the violence. We have also adopted The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 1979. Although few in number, we have passed laws to deal with violence against women. The police has established a women cell. Many NGOs and INGOs have been holding discussions on this issue. This year, some prominent women members of Parliament submitted a report to the prime minister regarding escalating violence against women. The government has allocated significant amount for women's development. Yet instead of diminishing, the problem is actually intensifying. In fact, with changing times, the violence against women is taking new forms.

Nepal has not been able pick up the necessary pace in women's education, employment, and financial independence. Government and international organizations have investment in many projects, but it has yet to produce the desired outcome. Instead, we have limited ourselves to gatherings, task forces and trips. The poor and disadvantaged, who live below the poverty line, and the women who have faced violence, need projects on income generation and social protection.

Nepal has not witnessed a social movement, which can raise public consciousness. The idea of living simply on modest income is losing ground. Competition with people who earn through illegal methods is leading to social crisis.

There is an absence of institutions that address marital problems by providing marriage counseling. In many cases, advice given community leaders can resolve tensions and avoid violence. Many instances of brutalities and violence in rural areas occur due to lack of social awareness. Even today, men do not regard women as their equal. This ancient mindset sustains the male arrogance, which cannot tolerate minor debates and resorts to physical force. Therefore, it is necessary to educate Nepali men about the equal rights and freedoms that our Constitution and our laws have granted to women (Karki, 2017).

Married women in Nepal are exposed to a variety of forms of violence, many of which are suffered by women/girls globally, and others which are more commonly seen in Nepal than elsewhere. Empirical studies in Nepal have documented the prevalence of sexual violence suffered by 12% to 50% of women (Puri et al, 2012).

Violence against girls and adolescents is also prevalent: a recent study, Sexual Violence Assessment in Seven Districts of Nepal, revealed a high prevalence of sexual violence against adolescent girls in Nepal. The study found almost one in ten girls (9.8%) reported experiencing sexual violence. This figure is substantially higher than the rate reported in the same age group in the Nepal Demographic Health Survey (2011). 4.6% of girls aged 15-19 years reported experiencing sexual violence (MoHP, New Era and International Inc 2012)[Himalayan Human Rights Monitors/PPCC supported by the Enabling State Programme (ESP/DFID), December 2012)], but both figures highlight the common nature of the problem.

Physical violence is also widespread. In 2011, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey found that more than one in five (22%) women age 15-49 years reported experiencing physical violence at some point since the age of 15 years; among whom 9% were physically assaulted in the last year, either regularly (2%) or infrequently (7%). Older, married, rural and Terai women were more likely to report physical violence than other groups of women. Moreover, 12% of women in the DHS reported ever experiencing sexual violence (NDHS, 2011).

‘A study on Gender Based Violence conducted in selected rural districts of Nepal’ conducted by OPMCM/TAF/CREHPA revealed that almost half of women (48%) had experienced violence at some time in their lives, and 28% had experienced violence in the past 12 months; where emotional violence (40.4%) was most commonly reported type of violence followed by physical violence (26.8%), sexual violence (15.3%) and economic abuse/violence (8%) (OPMCM, 2012). The Nepal DHS (2006) also questioned men in the population, and found that 21% of male respondents feel that a husband may be justified for beating his wife (NDHS, 2006). Previous studies in Nepal have identified a variety of factors, including legal subordination, economic dependency, cultural obligation and social position of women, that construct and reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the violence nor the failure to complain about it are unusual (Paudel, 2011).

Furthermore, women’s lack of autonomy, high economic dependency on their husbands, men’s perceived entitlement to sex, lack of education and knowledge of sexuality, marriage practices (particularly early marriage), lack of family and legal support to women, and husband’s use of alcohol, are all noted to contribute to risk of

violence (Puri et al 2012). Tracking cases of Gender-based violence in Nepal 7 As a result of determinants operating the level of individuals, families, communities and the wider society, married women in Nepal suffer from a variety of types of violence including: sexual exploitation (trafficking, forced sex, sexual harassment), domestic violence (i.e. spousal abuse), family abuse (polygamy, child marriage, widow abuse, dowry related violence, emotional and mental abuse), accusations of witchcraft (Boxi) and bonded labour (Kamalari). Although the Interim Constitution of Nepal gives every citizen the right to practice their own cultural customs and rituals, Nepali law prohibits some harmful customs and rituals. Nonetheless, pervasive traditional practices contribute to women's risks of violence.

For example, within the Badi community reported to be girls below 15 years. Trafficking of young women from Nepal to India for sexual exploitation is a particular problem. Between 5,000 to 7,000 Nepali girls are trafficked every year across the border to India. Most end up as sex workers in brothels in Mumbai, Calcutta and New Delhi. It is estimated that a total of 200,000 Nepali married women have been sex trafficked to India. Half of those trafficked are under 16 years of age when trafficked and one quarter are below 14 years of age. The context of GBV, driven by social, cultural, religious and gender norms, is compounded by years of political conflict which increased risk of violence. The decade of armed conflict in Nepal contributed to GBV, particularly through rape, trafficking, sexual slavery, displacement and economic hardship, however the evidence base on the extent of this problem is not robust. The abuse of women in armed conflict is rooted in a culture of discrimination that denies women equal status with men. Social, political and religious norms identify women as the property of men, conflate women's chastity with family honour and legitimize violence against women. Women's financial dependence, subordinate social status and a lack of legal support render them vulnerable to continued abuse (Hawkes, 2013).

In Nepal only 57.4 percent women are literate (CBS, 2011). Similarly their health economic and political participation are very poor (INSEC, 1998). Nepalese women carry triple burden in the society. As a production worker, she contributes directly to subsistence and economy. As a mother and wife, she cares for the family members and children and as a community worker she gives all her leisure hours and labor to society (Acharya 1998).

Ahuja (1998) found that violence is more common against women who belong to families that are more patriarchal organized in the traditional form. All forms of violence appear to be higher in lower economic status and more cases appear against women who lack financial resources and have no alternative protection. Victims are mostly young (below the age 25) and those who lack self-confident police reaction to female victims of violence is generally in different and negative rather than helpful and cooperative. The female victims of violence in our culture do not require professional counseling but need only supportive persons who can listen to them sympathetically and help them to face the legal psychological and social issue.

Gurung (1999) explains that the domestic violence is prevalent in the study area. i.e. the main types of domestic violence are physical and psychological respectively i.e., 36% and 62.5 percent respectively. The respondents did not report traditional violence like dowry related violence in the study area. The majority of the abuser show violent act under the influence of alcohol i.e. 85.3 % majority of the observers show violent act in weekends. The minorities of the women were beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment after violent act during pregnancy. Violence against women is a universal reality as well as holistic phenomenon and product of manor masculine social power, privilege liberty, and acceptance. Fundamentally, the issue of violence against women is one of the most complicated concerns in Nepalese society... "Eve teasing" or sexual harassment of girls of all ages prevalent in urban public areas. Assessment of dumb maid servants, sexual and otherwise harassment of women at the work place harassment and exploitation of women within the *Kamaiya* and bonded labor system of the Terai area, know a days *Kamaiya Pratha* had prohibition.

SAATHI (2011) stated that due to the incident of violence, respondent also felt socially disadvantaged and complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed them and wanted 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..

Tiwari (2015) carried out an article on "*Spectrum of Domestic Violence Against Madhesi Women: A Case of Parsa, Nepal*" with the main aim to explore status of

domestic violence in the Madheshi society. For this study 350 currently married women aged 15-49 years were selected from Parsa district by using systematic random sampling.

The study concludes that, despite several distinguished programs for women empowerment in Terai districts, in the policy and programs of the Government of Nepal, women of this community are still languishing in all important aspects of life because of the weak national laws, their weaker implementation, and traditional values and beliefs. They are still subjected to different sorts of discrimination and violence because of deeply rooted patriarchy and evil social customs. However, reliable data of it is, still lacking. So, awareness against it needs to be spread widely in the society through several different government and nongovernment organizations. The police and administration should take action into the cases of violence against women on the basis of their seriousness and priority. The Ministry of Women should include the eradication of domestic violence as part of its mission. This is only possible with the establishment of inclusive democracy and gender friendly activities in all levels of government and national level programs. Ending violence against married women deserves high political prioritization and sufficient public spending, political representation, Citizenship identity, reproductive rights, prevention and protection from violence against women, so that a woman can live with self-respect and fully safe in their own family and society.

In practice policy makers at national and district level, the health education, justice and social welfare sectors, women's organizations, NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, media, communities all have a key role in tackling and removing violence against women, especially at domestic level.

Giri (2017) published an article on "Study on Domestic Violence against women in Nepalese village of Terai Region." The South East Asian Region has one of the highest incidences of gender based violence in the world which deprives women from the use of their right and liberty. This study was under taken to explore the causes and consequences of domestic violence against women in Meghanath Gorhanna in Mahottari district of Nepal. An explorative quantitative and qualitative research design based study was conducted from September to December 2014 in married female of ward, No. 1, 2 and 4 of Meghanath Gorhanna area which is located in Mahottari district of Nepal suffering from domestic violence. Sample size consisted of

20 in each ward and sum of total was 60. In-depth interviews, focused group discussion and observation were tools used for data collection.

The result of this study reveals that 40% of victims were between age group 20 to 29 years. Domestic violence was higher among illiterate 20(33%). 12(20%) of the women were victimized due to alcoholism of their husband followed by male honor and patriarchal social values. Similarly, majority of the respondents 47(78.3%) suffered from psychological abuse followed by physical assault. 20(33.3%) women were suffered from physical violence. 10% women were suffered from sexual abuse and harassment. The findings also suggest 23(35%) had mental health problem and 14(23 %) women were suffered from reproductive health problem.

The study highlights that various factors such as excessive intake of alcohol, patriarchal system of the society, polygamy, sexual dissatisfaction and dowry contributes for the domestic violence in women. The adverse effects of the violence on women are physical health problem, mental health problem, reproductive health problem, chronic conditions and negative health behavior.

Above mentioned causes and consequences of domestic violence against women, in Nepal is very critical problem. To stop such in human activities, the attention should be taken from government side joining hand with NGO/INGO, CBO and stakeholder.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Area

The selection of the study area is one of the critical issues while undertaking a research work. Chambers (1983) points out the various common biases in the selection. Keeping this in mind, this researcher admit that the study site is part of domestic violence. The rationales for the selections of study are included. The researcher is familiar with the village and ecology. Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem. Before this study there are no any studies in this site which shows actual situation of women related violence.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is based on descriptive and exploratory. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation of domestic violence cases in Pipaldhara area of Dhurkotrural municipality. It is exploratory in the sense that analysis is focused on exploring whether women actual situation is known or not through this process.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the purpose of this study. Therefore, primary data are based on questionnaire, focused group discussions and case study. Both published and unpublished documents, journals, records, books, reports and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data.

3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure

The study area women affected with domestic violence in Dhurkot are the universe of the study. The Ward No.2 has been purposively selected for the study. The domestic violence against women from overall perspective is randomly selected from above mentioned ward. Moreover, due attention is paid for sample size as well. Forty women respondents are selected for the study in simple random basis from 75 households. Though there are 75 households in the area, the study covered 40 women who are selected on the basis of duration of violence meted against them. This will

enable the study to identify and evaluate the real situation, cause and consequences of domestic violence.

3.6 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

For the collection of primary data, the following techniques were adopted.

3.6.1 Interview Schedule

Interview was conducted to get information about the domestic violence against women, their condition, sharing habits, decision making process etc. A structured questionnaire was designed for research interview. Both open and closed ended questions had been including in the research interview schedule. Closed ended questions gave the quantitative information. The open ended questions provided in depth information about objectives of the study. This is both due to the little spare of time people have and because if it is too long it is hard for both the interviewing and for the respondent to concentrate.

3.6.2 Focus Group Discussion

One focused group discussion was conducted with 8 respondents to identify the community action on violence against women and awareness on ways to prevent domestic violence against women.

3.7 Constraints of Data Collection

Like other studies, the research also faced innumerable challenges. Geographically the study area is little remote in terms of vehicular moment. At the same time, the respondents were initially reluctant to share their in-depth experience related with violence which posed another challenge. They fear that sharing experience could result into stigmatization.

3.8 Limitation of the Study

Despite the importance of the topic, the research could not include some of the variables due to resource and time constraints. As this study is a partial fulfillment of the requirement of master's degree, there may be short-comings that would have debarred the present study to be a study one. The study is not free from the following

short- comings. It has got time bound. It carries the study within the Pipaldhara area of Dhurkot rural municipality because it is difficult to get the actual situation of the whole area of Gulmi district. So, the findings of the study may not be generalized to the wider area.

CHAPTER IV

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN

This chapter attempts to shed light on the some of the background characteristics of the interviewed women on the issues of awareness, incidences, legal positions and perception towards existing situation in domestic violence against women. The data includes women's personal position on experience of violence, distribution by age, marital status, literacy status, child bearing and occupation they are involved in. In addition, type of the castes/ethnicities also are considered it is likely to explore incidences as nature and distribution of violence cases.

4.1 Demographic Structure of the Study

4.1.1 Population Characteristics

The study area has close settlements of 75 Household. 40 households were taken as sample size. The composition of population that there are larger dependent population (Age group below 20 years is 24.29, and above 70 years is 8.35% thus, the economically dependent population are 32.64 percent whereas economically active population (Age group above 20 years to 70 years) there are 67.29%). The male and female are 68.50 percent and 64.14 percent respectively.

Table No. 1 : Population Structure of the Respondent HHs

Age groups	Population				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Birth to 10 years	12	6.09	15	7.57	27	6.83
11-20 years	35	17.76	34	17.17	69	17.46
21-30 years	34	17.25	25	12.62	59	14.93
31-40 years	23	11.67	26	13.13	49	12.40
41-50 years	30	15.22	33	16.66	63	15.94
51-60 years	25	12.69	22	11.11	47	11.89
61-70 years	23	11.67	25	12.62	48	12.15
71-80 years	15	7.61	18	9.09	33	8.35
Total	197	100%	198	100%	395	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 1 show of the economically active population and economically dependent population. The age group of economically active group is (above 20-70) years. Among the dependent population (below 20 years above 70 years) is low and 70 years age devotes short life expectancy in Nepal.

4.1.2 Age Composition

All of the married women are from the age of below 20 to 60 years. Most of the respondents are from the age of 30 to 39. Here we discuss about in burden of work, ability, their nature of violence. It has been assumed that with the age of women's nature of violence is also different.

Table No. 2: Distributions of Respondents by Age Groups

S.N	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<20	6	15
2	20-29	8	20
3	30-39	15	37.5
4	40-49	7	17.5
5	50-60	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The age of the respondents of the sampled households ranges from below 20 years to 60 years. Out of the total sampled population majority (37.5) of the respondents fall in the age group of 30-39 and 17.5 percent respondents were 40-49 years of age. The violence occurs different according to the nature of it and age of the women.

4.1.3 Religious Composition

Most of the people in Nepal follow Hinduism, so the data obtained also showed more percentage of Hindu respondents as expected. The religious composition of the study population is shown below in table;

Table No. 3: Respondents by Religious Composition

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	37	92.5
Buddhist	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

According to the census 2011, the majority of population is Hindus. Buddhist is the second largest population among other in the country religious.

4.1.4 Marital Status

The status of individual with regard to marriage is a fundamental aspect of the composition of a population and is widely presented in information derived from censuses, surveys and registration systems.

Marital status signifies life in a different status. Unmarried girls generally feel relatively free before marriage; meanwhile society feels that women can get more freedom after marriage. Although the girls and the society's perceptions are opposite. Both are based on possible threats of their male counterparts of different position. Society thinks that when a girl gets married. She would be with her husband; therefore, others won't chase her. That means in social perception, a married woman is less vulnerable than an unmarried one.

Gender based violence against women is common among all women irrespective of their marital status. However, violence related to women is attached with him and his family male partner i.e. husband and in-laws (mother in law, sister in law, father in law) is viewed to be more to currently married women.

Table No. 4: Distribution of Interviewed Women by Marital Status

S.N.	Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married since long (more than 5 years)	11	27.5
2	Recently married (less than 5 years)	19	47.5
3	Divorced/Separated	6	15
4	Widow	4	10
Total		40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

The table 4 shows that 47.5 percent of respondents are married. While 27.5 percent of respondents are married since long (more than 5 years), and 15 percent of respondents are divorced/separated and only 10 percent of women are widows.

4.1.5 Family Composition

Family Composition includes what types of family and interviewed women living with whether it is jointly family or nuclear. Respondent response to this question indicated that mostly, there are in a family and there is more chance of violence by in-laws than in nuclear family.

Table No. 5: Distribution of Respondents according to their Family Composition

S.N.	Family Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	16	40
2	Joint family	24	60
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

The table 5 shows that 40 percent of respondent's families are nuclear family and 60 percent respondent's family types are joint family. The composition and system of joint family is more complicated than nuclear.

4.1.6. Literacy and Education

Ability to read and write and if able to read and write sources of literacy/education and if learnt from formal schooling then grade completed was asked to married women interviewed.

In Nepal, like other developing countries, the status of women is not satisfactory. Male dominated family system provides very little scope for the females. One of the main reasons for violence is also due to uneducated status of women, but now awareness towards importance of education is increasing and girls are sending to study.

Although married women in sample are poorly educated. In some cases if the mother is not educated it is probably difficult for her to see why it is so important that the daughters should go to school. The table given below shows the literacy rate of respondents.

Table No. 6: Distribution of Respondents according to their Educational Status

S. N	Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	25	62.5
2	Literate	15	37.5
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

Out of total, 37.45 percent of respondents which are completed their primary level that means they are able to read and write simple language and 62.5 percent are illiterate where the ratio of violence is also high than others.

4.1.7 Occupation

It is really hard to define the occupation of women in the western way. Most of the women work in the household and contribute a large in family income. However following table shows the main occupation of respondents.

Table No. 7: Distribution of Respondents According to their Occupation

S.N	Occupation	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agriculture	25	62.5
2	Service	4	10
3	Business	2	5
4	Student	6	15
5	Others	3	7.5
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Majority of the respondents are engaged in agriculture. It shows that women engaged in agriculture as hired workers are at high risk of domestic violence in comparison to those engaged in own agriculture activities. It also implies that in women no matter whether they are of nuclear of joint family around 4 to 6 are dependent upon others income, and they are often physically abused or emotionally undermining by the masters is quite common. Service holders' women are 10 percent. They reported sometimes they become victims on work places. And business done by women is 5 percent, is done jointly with their partners and is less violated by their husbands. At

last 15 percent respondents are students. They are violated by teasing and misbehavior of colleagues and family members.

4.1.8 Fertility and Child Bearing

Review of existing research and literatures revealed that one of the reasons for Domestic violence against women is either childlessness or giving birth of daughters. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or in own house dissatisfy with a daughter – in-law, if she could not give child birth after in a certain period after marriage. Therefore one assumption has taken into account was do women have children who are victims. The assumption does not agree with the observed data that means women with children are more victims of domestic and the fertility rate also high of women. The question arises about sex. Since women might be treated in bad way if they have daughters. Therefore, the next assumption was about the number of sons and daughters.

4.1.9 Caste/Ethnicity and DVAW

Degree of severe poverty, illiteracy and in access to decision-making level is highly attributed by the groups who are never been represented in true sense of Nation-State. Therefore, casts and ethnic variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness. There is a clear foreland cropping up of an affluent and a poverty-stricken society on the basis of caste/ ethnic groups. However, groups have their own traditional and value system that is less likely affiliated with the income level. In spite of that poverty and abundance is measuring in terms of income perceived in terms of property and shape according to a society is becoming less traditional and more market dependent. Either called it globalization or modernization it ultimately shapes the society more homogenized. The modern process reluctant to hear the society still constitutes ethnic diversity. Nepal is an exceptional one where dozens of various caste and ethnic groups exist. According to the national census 2011 there are 125 different caste and ethnic groups identified. Where in the case of Pipaldhara, the study area found following castes and ethnicity.

Table No. 8: Respondents by Castes/Ethnicity

Castes/Ethnicity	No of respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	8	20
Chhetri	21	52.5
Kami	4	10
Kumal	3	7.5
Damai	4	10
Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

The table 8 distributes the respondents by their ethnicity. Data show that the respondents are heterogenous in terms of caste and ethnic composition. There are Brahmin, Chhetri, Kumal, Kami and Damai respondents respectively. Where Brahmin's 20 percent is highest and Kumal 7.5 is the lowest in percentage in sampling.

4.2 Violence Characteristics

4.2.1 Violence Position

Interview schedule- categorized women into three victim women, general women, and adolescent girls. As defined in methodology victim women were interviewed. Married women aged 10-19 years are included as adolescent. Accordingly, other every married woman included in the survey is known as general women.

Table No. 9: Distributions of Women by DVAW Status

S.N	Description	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	General women	23	57.5
2	Adolescent	10	25
3	Victim women	7	17.5
	Total	40	100

Source, Field survey, 2019

It is found that nearly 17.5 percent of women have been victims of domestic violence, which is consistent to the developing worlds. Whereas 57.5 respondents said that they have not victimizing yet.

4.2.2 Experience of Violence

All the married women are found to have experienced violent incidences but because of their ignorance all of them do not agree with this. Some respondents take the violence easily and some tolerate that and do not want to share those incidences with others. The data obtained from field study.

4.2.3 Violence within Educational Institution

Among the respondents, a large group reported that they do not suffer any kind of violence within educational institutions but while talking with adolescent women they agree that sometimes they are violated in education institutions by their colleagues by teasing misbehavior in front of teacher and beating sometimes. And some lady teachers of educational institutions said that they were violated by paying unequal payment for teaching in same classes and given them lower classes handle even though they are equally educated as their male counterparts.

4.2.4 Violence in the Name of Tradition

Majority of the respondents are violated in the name of tradition and culture. Forced pregnancies, keeping out of the home or in unhygienic place during first menstruation are the forms of some of such traditional and cultural violence.

Table No. 10: Victim status in the name of Tradition/Culture

S.N	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Victim	32	80
2	Not victim	8	20
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

According to Table, about 80 percent of married women said that they have been victimized in the name of tradition/culture. Rest of the respondents i.e. 20 percent said that they are not victimized in the name of tradition/culture.

4.2.5 Frequency of Violence Occur in the Name of Tradition/Culture

To know about victim status and frequency of violence in the name of tradition/culture' and women we asked, "How often you feel violation of your rights and spirits in the name of religion/tradition/cultural practices being of a women?"

If the respondents answered 'never' then they were categorized as not victim. Among victim respondents majority group said they are victimized sometimes. After that respondents with the answer of most often take on second position.

Table No. 11: Victim Respondents by Frequencies of Violence in the Name of Tradition/Culture

S.N	Frequency of Violence Act	No. of Victim Respondents	Percentage
1	Quite often	10	25
2	Often	4	10
3	Sometimes	26	65
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

Table 11 shows that most of the Respondents are victimized sometimes i.e. 65 percent in the name of tradition/culture. Among victim respondents 25 percent are quite often and 10 percent are often victimized in the name of tradition/culture.

4.2.6 Usual and Unusual Behavior during First Menstruation

Most of the respondents said that they are treated differently during their first menstruation. Either or not at they kept outside the home, allows to touch or see male, kept in corner of the room etc were pre- categorized in the questionnaire.

Most of the respondents said they are usually treated or behaved differently during the first menstruation. It shows that among Brahmin and Chhetri, it is common and spread with strong roots. Some of the Brahmin and Chhetri respondents said that they were treated normally. It was found that married women belonging to educated families are treated normally during that period.

Table No. 12: Experience during First Menstruation

S.N	Experience	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unusual behavior	32	80
2	As Usual behavior	8	20
	Total	40	100

Source; Field Survey, 2019

Table 12 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 80 percent accept that they treated as usual during first menstruation. Other 20 percent married womensaid they are treated as usual.

4.2.7 Unusual behavior During First Menstruation is Violence or not Respondents Opinion

The respondents were also asked whether they take the unusual behaviors during their first menstruation as a form of violence or not. Most of the respondents said this is our custom. This may be because of the deep traditional values that have rooted in their mind from early childhood and their thinking that they have to follow it. Only one fourth of the victim respondents said unusual behavior during first menstruation is violence.

Table No. 13: Victim Respondent by Their Opinion on Unusual Behavior during First Menstruation is Violence or not

S.N.	Unusual Behavior is Violence	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	24	60
2	No	16	40
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Among the respondent who face unusual behavior during first menstruation, 60 percent said that behavior is violence while 40 percent said that behavior is not form of violence.

4.2.8 Forced For Bearing Child and Marital Rape

Marriage is said as ‘giving birth to children as well as given continuity to their generation’ due to which women can’t secure her career rather than thinking of given birth and children after marriage. Such type of violence victimizes majority groups of respondents.

Table No. 14: Married Respondents by Forceful Activities Status

S.N	Status	Child Bearing		Sexual intercourse	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
1	Yes	5	62.5	-	
2	No	3	37.5	8	20
	Total	8	100		

Source, Field survey, 2019

Table 14 shows 62.5 percent of married respondents said that they are forced to bear children. Rest 37.5 percent said they are not forced to bear children. None of the married respondents face marital rape or in other words they are not forced in sexual intercourse.

4.3 Types and Causes of Violence against Married Women

4.3.1 Types of Violence

The respondents said that there are different types of violence which cause within this area. The most common violence occur in Pipaldhara are below according to the respondents.

Table No. 15: Knowledge of Respondents about Types of different forms of DVAW

S.N	Forms of Violence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Verbal assault	21	52.5
2	Beating	29	72.5
3	Sexual assault	11	27.5
4	Rape	8	20
5	Trafficking	26	65
6	Dowry	14	35
7	Teasing	36	90
8	Unequal payment for equal work	32	80
9	Child marriage/ polygamy	38	95
10	Accused as witch	6	15
12	Marital Rape	5	12.5
13	No participation in decision making	26	65
14	Drinking alcohol and Punish their spouse	36	90

Source; Field Survey, 2019.

Table. 15 show that 20 percent of respondents know as victim which is the majority of respondents. Trafficking related violence is recognized as 65 percent of respondents.

Similarly 35 percent of Dowry related violence, 27.5 percent know as sexual assault as violence, 15 percent know as Witch, 65 percent know domestic violence as Child marriage/polygamy because this is the most occurred violence in this area. 12.5 percent of respondents know marital rape as violence, 65 percent know on particular role in household decision making process. Similarly, 72.5 percent know violence as beating, 80 percent know unequal payment for equal work, 52.5 percent know as verbal assault and finally 90 percents of respondents know violence as teasing and give punishing to their wives as they come home drinking alcohol.

4.3.2 Causes of Violence Against Married Women

The respondents said that there is more than one cause of the violence. The violence that occurs with women is the direct consequences of many such factors as Nepalese constitution norms and values in society. Most of the respondents focus on lack of education, women’s low status, as well as religious, traditional and cultural practices such as son preference, child marriage etc. promote the violence against women.

Table No. 16: Respondents view about Causes of Violence

S.N	Causes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Education	31	77.5
2	Economy	32	80
3	Women’s Status	36	90
4	Religion/Tradition/Culture	26	65
5	Politics	15	37.5
6	Don’t know	20	50
7	Others	5	12.5

Source; Field Survey, 2019

Table 16 shows that 77.5 percent of respondents told that lack of proper education is the cause of Domestic violence. While 90 percent said that women’s status is the main reason of violence. 80 percent said that economic values causes of violence against married women as many as 50 % of the respondents said that they are not sure about the cause of the violence against them.

4.3.3 Leading Cause of Violence

There was an open-ended question in the questionnaire about the leading causes of violence against married women. There were so many answers that it was quite a job to categorize them.

But directly or indirectly, most of the respondent pointed to lack of proper education and the measures of against then as the vital cause behind the leading causes of violence. After that, many also indicated to societal norms and values and some told that they had no idea.

Table No. 17: Leading Cause of Violence

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Education / awareness	23	57.5
Society	9	22.5
Don't Know	8	20
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 17 shows that majority of 57.5% of respondents said lack of education and awareness is the leading causes of violence. 22.5% if respondent said that society and its construction is responsible factor for violence. Whereas 20% of respondents said that they don't know about the leading cause of violence against married women.

4.3.4 More Responsible Person to Create Violence

This study also covered the question, which tried to know the answer about the more responsible person to create the violence. The respondents answer that they think males are mostly responsible for such violence.

Table No. 18: Male and Female Perpetrator

S.N	Perpetrator	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Female	11	27.5
2	Male	29	72.5
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table-18 shows that 72.5 percent of the respondents said males are the most frequent perpetrators. Only 27.5 percent of respondents said males are the most frequent perpetrators.

4.3.5 Reaction Just after Violation

Most of the respondents said they quarreled just after the incidences of violence. After that the respondents ignored the incidence so as to not encourage perpetrators by giving any comment. Domestic violence to women's make tolerant behavior plays a vital role to ignoring the violence incidences. Some of the respondent even told that they punish the perpetrators physically by themselves.

Table No. 19: Reaction Just After Violation

S.N	Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ignore	11	27.5
2	Quarrel	20	50
3	Physical attack	3	7.5
4	Other	6	15
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

Table.19 shows 27.5 percent of respondents ignore the incidences of violence .about 50 percent of them quarreled, 7.5 percent physically attack and the others activity done by 15 percent of perpetrators.

4.4 Further Reaction or Reporting Behavior

As all the respondents are married women they are not totally aware of violence that occur in their life. But few of victim women told they preferred to keep their bitter experiences within themselves-a secret. Causes of secrecy are (i) because of fear (ii) because of their normal attitude towards violence. A majority of respondents share violence incidences with others. Likewise, some of them report the incidences.

4.4.1 Knowledge and Status of Awareness

From the field study, it was found that most of the respondents know about the domestic violence against married women or have heard about them.

Table No. 20: Knowledge about DVAW

S.N	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Know	34	85
2	Don't Know	6	15
	Total	40	100

Source, Field survey, 2019

The data obtained from the field study shows that 85 percent of respondent know about domestic violence against married women while only the rest 15 percent do not know about violence. The respondents who don't know about Domestic Violence are mostly uneducated and backward women.

4.4.2 Awareness on Equality/ Differences in Basic Rights

The structured interview schedule included education, economic, legal/Civic and reproductive rights as components of basic rights and asked whether women saw any difference in consumption of these basic rights between men and women in practical life. Well above 90 percent of women of the interviewed women from Pipaldhara area of Gulmi districts said that there persists high difference in practice of these rights between men and women.

Table No. 21: Women Seeing Some Difference in Different Basic Rights between Men and Women in practice

S.N.	Arenas and Elements of Basic Rights of Women see Differences	DVAW Position Of Interviewed Women (%)			
		Victim Women	General Women	Adolescent 10-19	Total
1	In education rights	77.8	82.4	55.0	77.6
2	In economic rights	87.0	94.5	95.0	92.1
3	In legal/civic rights	75.9	63.7	75.0	69.1
4	In reproductive rights	74.1	75.8	80.0	75.8
	Total (N)	7	23	10	40

Source: - Field survey 2019.

76 percent each of the total women and general women, 74 percent of victim women and 80 percent of adolescent women view their existing substantial differences in reproductive rights between men and women.

A lower proportion of women view that, there existed wide differences in legal / civil rights between men and women in practice than that of educational, economic and reproductive rights. It may be because of legal and civic exercise not being an affair of daily life like others.

In addition, they were, asked to what extent they view denial of such rights as violence against married women. Majority of the total women i.e. 44 percent {41, 50 and 25 percent of victim, General and adolescent women respectively} said they agree that, denial of such rights are violence against married women are their rights. Nearly 35 percent {39, 31 and 45 percent of victim, general women and adolescent women respectively} said they strongly agree that such a difference in exercise of basic rights as violence against women and girl. While 21 percent expressed about their ignorance.

Likewise, about 41 percent of the interview women (48, 36 and 45 percent of victim, general women and adolescent girls respectively) strongly agreed that men and women are equal in terms of rights and responsibilities in the family and community management. Level of strong agreement to accept men as equal to women is lower, (36%) to general women than that of victim women and adolescent.

Table No. 22: Women View Denial of Education, Economic, legal/Civic and Reproductive Right and DVAW and Women and Men Are Equal Rights and Responsibility

S.N	Categories of Agreement	DVAW position Interviewed Women (%)			Total
		Victim women	General Women	Adolescent	
Agree Denial of Rights as VAW					
1	Strongly Agree	38.9	30.8	45.0	32.5
2	Agree	40.7	49.5	25.0	43.5
3	Not Sure About	20.4	19.8	30.0	21.2
Women and Men are Equal in Rights					
1	Strongly Agree	48.1	36.3	45.0	41.2
2	Agree	40.7	52.7	40.0	47.3
3	Not Sure About	11.1	9.9	15.0	10.9
4	Disagree	-	1.1	-	0.6
	Total(N)	7	23	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Increased Level of Awareness and Knowledge among adolescent lay some indication of improvement in the situation in the future. In total about 89 percent of the women

included in the survey accepted that women and men are equal in terms of rights and responsibilities in the household and society. Nearly 11 percent were not sure about the position and less than one percent disagreed.

CHAPTER V

SHARING AND REPORTING BEHAVIOR OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The incidence of violence against women are widely underreported. This can be attributed to many reasons ranging from socio-economic to cultural aspects. Women themselves view that reporting would further aggravate helplessness and marginalization leaving them in lurch. This proved typically true even in this survey, since about majority of the interviewed women accepted that they were victimized in one pretext or the other.

Table No. 23: Sharing and Reporting Behaviour of Domestic Violence

Report or share violence or keep secret	Victim women	General women	Adolescent women	Total	Percentage
Keep secret	3	7	4	14	35
Report or Share	4	16	6	26	65
Total (N)	7	23	10	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2019

However, about 65 percent of the women, adolescent and victim women said that they would share the incidence of violence on them either with closest one person especially with friends or report to elsewhere.

Further question was extended to those married women who said to keep incidences of violence secret on reasons for keeping secret rather sharing and reporting. The major reason was not benefit of reporting. It is difficult to get help from the voluntarily. Reporting will increase violence more and it will bring a situation to be even worse. So they hide such events to save own-self and family from the social disgrace.

For instance 14 of the total, 21 percent of victim, 50 percent of general women and 29 percent of adolescent said there is no benefit of reporting. About 26 percent of the total, 33 percent of victim, 23 percent of general women and 11 percent of adolescent believe reporting will further increase violence. Similarly, 15 percent of total, 13 percent of victim and 25 percent of general women said they do not to report because of family prestige and dignity. Likewise, about 5 percent of women belief that such cases were normal in a moment.

Table No. 24: Reasons for Keeping Secrecy

S.N	Reasons why Women Keep Secret	DVAW position of women (%)			
		Victim women	General women	Adolescent	Per %
1	No benefit of Reporting difficult to get help.	48.5	36.5	33.3	40.4
2	Reporting will increase violence more.	33.3	23.1	11.1	25.5
3	For the sake of family Prestige.	15.2	23.1	-	18.1
4	Never faced any violence so why report.	0	9.6	55.6	11.7
5	Small cases will be normal later on.	-	7.7	-	4.3
	Total(N)	7	23	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Reasons why women do not want to report incidences of violence as women are lack of faith in justice system, common belief is that reporting will not solve the problem and will further victimize the victim and levels of torture will go up, fear of family prestige and social pressure, husband and mother and in –laws, lack of awareness, no information about place, and authority where to go for reporting, lack of education and awareness and status of women’s sub-ordination and economic dependence.

Saving family prestige and dignity implies multifaceted implications. It does not imply only saving prestige of husband’s house but prestige of parent’s house. Likewise, women see far from the current problems so she wants to secure social status of her progeny. Once, disclosed household and family matter, the society starts teasing children talking about their mother, father and family.

5.1 Sharing Pattern of Violence Incidence

Most of the respondents wants to share violence incidences with their friends. They feel safe with friends and they can be sure of never leaking their secrecy from them. Another reason is that they can get solution after sharing the problem which may have

occurred before and after with their friends too. Friends are only the people who can understand her feelings and problem.

Thinking of safe place and prevention some of the respondents want to share such types of incidence with family members. Few respondents want to share the violence incidences with their relatives.

Table No. 25: Sharing Pattern of Violence Incidence

to Share Violence Incidence	Numbers of respondent	Percentage	Remark
Family	16	39	
Friends	23	58	
Relatives	1	3	
Total	40	100	

Source, Field Survey, 2019.

Above the table clearly shows that more than half i.e. 58 percent of respondents want to share incidences of violence with friends. Likewise 39 percent of respondents want to share with family members and 3 percent of respondents want to share violence incidences with other relatives.

5.2 Reporting Field/Patterns of Violence Incidence

Married women most like to report local women activist, if they face any kind of violence incidences. It will easy to say their problem with women rather than men. Married women believe in women. That may be why most of the respondents want to report to local women activists. Likewise police station and related NGOs are other places where respondents want to report violence incidences. Among these two places more respondents prefer police stations rather than NGOs.

Table No. 26:Reporting Pattern of Violence Incidences

Report Violence Incidences	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Remark
Police station	8	21	
Related NGOs	10	24	
Local women Activist	22	55	
Total	40	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

According to the majority of respondent i.e. 55 percent want to report to local women activities 24 percent want to report to related NGOs and 21 percent of respondents want to report in police station.

5.3 Types of Violence Should Be Reported.

The respondents think that the physical, mental and sexual violence should be reported. The answer was given by three fourth of the respondents. Only one respondent said only physical violence should be reported. Among the respondents most of the respondents focus on mental and psychological violence to report. Only sexual violence should be reported is said by 10 respondents and left 5 respondents said none of the violence incidences should be reported.

Table No. 27:Types of Violence Should be Reported

S.N	Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Physical	1	2.5
2	Mental	4	10
3	Sexual	10	25
4	All of the above	20	50
5	None of the above	5	12.5
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 27, Shows that 50 percent of respondents said that all three types of violence (physical, Mental, sexual) should be reported. Among the respondents 25 percent said only sexual violence should be reported, 1.5 percent said only physical violence should reported and another 12.5 percent said that none of these violence (physical, mental, sexual) should be reported.

5.4 Preventing Processes of Domestic Violence

The violence against married women has a very dark face and much of its face is not yet revealed because of the complex composition of the societies of Nepal. Prevention practice must be done so as to lessen the violence against them and eventually eradicate these kinds of unsocial and barbaric violence. Most of these respondents think that the violence incidences can be controlled and stopped while a lesser number of them also think that these kinds of problems could be either controlled or stopped.

Table No. 28: Preventing Process of Domestic Violence

S.N.	Incidence can control to stop	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Can Control	28	70
2	Can't control	12	30
	Total	40	100
1	Can stop	16	40
2	Can't stop	12	30
3	Not totally stop but reduce slowly	12	30
	Total	40	100

Source: Field survey 2019.

Table 28 shows that 70 of the respondent said violence incidence can not be controlled. But Only 40 percent of respondent said it could be stopped. Likewise 30 percent said that violence incidences couldn't be controlled and 30 percent of respondent said that such incidences couldn't be stopped but about 30 said that violence will not totally stop but it will reduce slowly.

It gives clear result that majority group of respondent are positive about prevention measures could be done so as to lessen the violence incidences.

5.4.1 How to Prevent Violence

So as to prevent the violence against married women most of the respondent focus on awareness and education. Awareness about the possible negative affects in the social and mental attitude of victims that arouse within themselves from these kinds of violence must be given to all the people in every sectors of the society. It can play a vital role in the control of the violence and educated women are less victimized then uneducated so it is necessary to educate them also. Most of the respondent gave this kind of view. More respondent also told that it is also very much necessary to improve the status of women in the society. So as to prevent violence while, a small number of them also emphasized in punishing the perpetrators of the violence incidences strictly could help prevent the violence.

Table No. 29. Opinion to Prevent Violence

S. N.	Violence can prevent by	Frequency	Percentage
1	Awareness / Education	23	57.5
2	Improving women's status	9	22.5
3	Punishing Perpetrator	4	10
4	Other	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source: - Field survey 2019.

The data obtained from the field survey about the opinion of respondents about the prevention of violence are shown in table 29. The data show that 57.5 percent told that awareness and education is necessary to prevent violence, 22.5 percent said that necessary to improve women's status, 10 percent stated it is necessary to punish the perpetrator and also 10 percent gave other options to prevent violence.

5.5 Awareness on Ways to Prevent Domestic Violence Against Women

Focus group discussion, informal talking and key inform interview is number of ways and measures to prevent violence against women. Such measures range from household to community level change and legal reforms and political commitments. In addition, strict application of house measures is viewed to promote nonviolent relationship between men and women and women and women in kinship structure. For the policy recommendation and devising action plan such measures would be instrumental measures to prevent violence and create a non-violent environment as given by different levels of respondent. This includes keep in touch with youths of local youth club, since, their activities and attitudes towards women's problems are positive and favorable. Awareness raising training not only for women but for men is needed so that both men and women understand the issue of human right and notion of equality. Training only for women further aggravates the situation because women want to implement learnt messages in practice life and man would not digest it thus violence may occur. Women should be in close contact with the women's group, mothers groups and other social groups formed for women's favor this would makes perpetrators aware of being panelized. Existing legal provision is inadequate. Laws must be formed for VAW. Local CBOs and NGOs have to run adult literacy classes and income generating training program. Literate and educated women should be provided with justifiable employment. Women themselves need to be aware of the

violence. Needed strong political commitment and political parties should work in this end together. Awareness training to husband and in-laws relatives. Community groups should consist of both women and men so men would feel responsible to end violence. Community group formed with representation of honest women and men should contain judiciary power to punish perpetrators of violence as well.

5.5.1 Knowledge of Community Action on Violence Against Women

In order to assess the activities of community based organizations and groups working in the field of VAW, the survey included a question on 'knowledge of social and community based organizations and NGOs working in Awareness rising activities in violence against women and women's legal rights'. About 55 percent of people reported that they are unaware of this, 25 percent said they know and about 20 percent have heard of NGOs and CBOs working on behalf of women's rights. The number of adolescent have gained faith in community based organizations like women's group, women activists, other community based organizations and non-governmental organizations than other community based organizations and non-governmental organizations than that of the related offices of government including health care centers.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

The main objectives of this study is to know domestic violence against married women and their perception to know causes and types of domestic violence, and prevention of violence against them. To know their sharing and reporting behavior.

The study covered a total of 40 respondents among victims, general women and adolescent. The summary and findings of this study are discussed point wise in the succeeding sections of this chapter. The sample size was random sampling within the Pipaldhara area. And interview was done face to face situation adopting accidental sampling method also based on analysis and interpretations, following findings are drawn.

Among the respondent 47.5 respondents are married, 27.5 percent are married since long (more than 5 years), 15 percent are separated/divorced and 10 percent are widows. Majority (85%) of the respondents know about violence against married women. Most of the respondents (55%) were agreed over being of victim at least once but 90 percent of respondents are victimized. Most of the respondents (50%) said they quarrel with perpetrators just after incidences of violence and 27.5 percent were ignored it. Majority 65 percent of the respondents said that physical psychological and sexual violence should be reported to concerned agencies and only 35 percent want to keep it secret. All the respondents are from the age group of 20-60 years, the maximum of 37.5 percent being 30-39 years of age. Barahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, Kumal Kami and Damai are found in the study area. Among them 20 percent are Brahmin, 52.5 percent are Chhetri, 17.5 percent are Kumal and others castes. More than 92 percent of the respondents are Hindu. Among them 47.5 are married, 27.5 are married since long, 15 percent are divorce and 10 percent are widows. It is found that 57.5 respondents are general women, 25 percent are victim women and 17.5 are adolescent. 62.5 percent do agriculture as their main occupation, 5 percent do business with their husband, 10 percent do services and 15 percent are students, others are 7.5 percent.

In conclusion, the violence against women is happening in a much higher numbers day by day and the problem has had its impact made in the society. So, most of the respondents think that, the proportion of the violence could be controlled. But when it comes to stopping, lesser respondents think that the DVAW could be stopped by some means. According to them, awareness can play a crucial role in lessening the number of incidences of violence in the society.

It is found that 55 percent of the respondent agreed of being victim but by Cross checking the filled questionnaires, it is concluded that as much as 90 percent of respondents are victimized. Within educational institution 65 percent of respondent are victimized and 45 percent are not victimized. Among victim respondents are neglected, 52.5 percent are verbally assaulted and 27.5 percent are sexually harassed. In the name of tradition/ culture, 80 percent of respondents are found as victims, while 20 percent said they are not victimized. Among married respondents 62.5 percent are forced for child bearing and none of the married respondents face or experience marital rape. It is found that 80 percent of respondent are behaved with differently during the first menstruation. Among them 60 percent said that it is violence and rest of other said it is not violence but our tradition and culture. Among victim respondent 25 percent are quite often victimized, 65 percent are sometimes victimized and 10 percent are often victims in the name of tradition/culture.

Most of the respondents (i.e. 50%) said they quarrel with perpetrators just after incidences of violence 27.5 percent of respondent ignore the incidences of violence. Majority of respondent ignore the incidences of violence happened with them. Among them 58 percent want to share the incidence with family members. Among total respondents 65 percent wants to report the incidences of violence. Among them 55 percent want t report to local women activist, 21 percent to police station and 24 percent to relate NGOs. Among the respondents, 57.5 percent said that education/awareness is the leading causes of DVAW. A few percentages (i.e. 35%) of respondent want to keep the incidences of violence a secret. Majority of the respondent (50%) said that physical, psychological and sexual violence should be reported.

Among the total respondents 70 percent said that incidences of violence can be controlled and 30 percent of respondents said it could be prevented but there are few

respondents (30%) said it will not stop totally but reduce slowly. Most of the respondent i.e. 57.5 percent said awareness is the main key to prevent violence, likewise 22.5 percent said by improving women's status incidences of DVAW could be prevented.

It has been found that only 31 percent victims reports the incidences of violence against them. Majority of them, share their trauma with their friends and relatives. It has also been found that some number of victims are comfortable sharing their agony with the local female activist. As the social norms and values are still deep rooted in the society, the victims do not feel comfortable to talk about their pains and sorrows and seek counselling for the fear of stigmatization. 21 percent victims have been found to knock the door of the police station while the majority keep silent believing that it further aggravate the situation. At the same time, 24 percent visit local relevant NGOs

6.2 Conclusions

In our religion, women are taken as creators; goddesses are often worshipped in different occasions. However, in reality, women are treated as second class citizens instead and are degraded and underestimated in many cases. The social norms and values do not give them enough exposure to the rest of the world other than their family, their work concern and their locality. Moreover, especially the males of the society subject them to many shorts of barbaric violence time and again on different places and occasions. Even the females are also sometimes found to be coming hard on this ground to violate week women and many such evidences can be heard, read and seen frequently in the media.

The data obtained from this study has showed that respondents have at least once suffered with some kinds of domestic violence in their life either in home or others area. The respondents were mostly aware about the domestic violence and are confidence about their remedies. Yet, due to the social composition there is fear within themselves about consequences that may result from revealing all those happening with them, so they are not sure about whether or they have to speak about them.

The data obtained reveals that the most common form of domestic violence against married women is beating by their spouse by drinking alcohol and punish them mentally and physically. Among victim respondents, most of them were found victimized in their house and surrounded area. Traditional and cultural aspects of our community are also knowingly or unknowingly violating women by such different means as unusual behavior during the menstruation period. Forcing married women by her family to bear a child is also found to be common practice in our societies, which is also a form of domestic violence. The married women are also violated within their households by unequal division of work, load, nutritious food, quality education and decision making rights. Furthermore, the married women are violated by their relatives and household members such as husband, mother in laws, father in laws, but the incidences are not conveyed to the public in the ratio they happen in reality. The curtain is un- raised in most of the cases of domestic against married women.

In the context of sharing and reporting the incidences of violence, majority of respondents share their experiences with friends, family and with other relatives. About 31 percent of them reported as the violence incidences. Among them most of them report to local female activist but few of them hesitate to share or report about experiences due to the fear raised within themselves as well as because just take incidences normally.

In the case of cause, most of the respondents said lack of education as well as women's lower status is vital causes of domestic violence. They think that males as compared to females are doing the violence against women in more proportion.

The violence against women is happening in a much higher numbers day by day and the problem has had its impact made in the society. So most of the respondents think that the proportion of domestic violence could be controlled but when it comes to stopping, lesser respondents think that the domestic violence against married women could be stopped by some means. According to them, awareness can play a crucial role in lessening the number of incidences of violence in the society.

Women in Nepalese society must have fundamental rights 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 Nations and has violated international human rights law. The Nepalese government should immediately take the steps outlined in this report to eliminate the serious human rights abuses currently being suffered by women in Nepal.

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Questionnaire for the Domestic Violence Against Women

Section 1: Survey Site Identification

1. Name of the Rural municipality:

2. Ward No.:

3. Name of Tole:

4. Survey Number:

5. Interview Status:

Completed.....1

Uncompleted.....2

Refuted.....3

Half complete....4

6. Type of Interview:

Victim:1

General women.....2

Adolescent3

Other.....4

7. Date of interview:

8. Interviewer:

Section 2: Respondents Personal Identification

1. Name:

2. Age:

3. Caste/ethnicity:

4. Religion:

5. Marital Status:

Married Since long Recently Married Divorced/separated Widow

6. Educational level:

Illiterate Literate Little knowledge

7. Other occupation:

Agriculture Service Business Others

Section 3: Knowledge, Attitude towards domestic violence

8. Have you ever heard or know about domestic violence against women in your neighbourhood and in your family?

Yes No

9. Which of the following action you think as DVAW?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. Herbal assault | b. Physical attack |
| c. Sexual harassment | d. Rape |
| e. Girls trafficking | f. Harassment due to dowry |
| g. Teasing | h. Unequal payment of equal work |
| i. Polygamy/child marriage | j. Accuse as witch |
| k. Marital rate | l. Denial of decision making right in household |

10. Do you know is there any legal provision against women violence?

Yes No Don't know

11. If yes, is that sufficient to control violence?

Yes No Don't know

12. If no, why domestic violence against women exists in the society?

.....

13. What is the effect on the victim to the violence?

Mental effect	Physical injuries
Both	Not noticed

Section 4: Experience of Violence

14. Being a female have you ever felt unequal and misbehaviour?

Yes No

15. In your opinion, is such type of misbehave or unequal behave are violence?

Yes No

16. How often such types of events occur?

Quite often Often Sometimes Never

17. Does such type of events disturb your daily life?

Yes No

