

CHAPTER-I

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1.1 Introduction

Violence against women, also known as gender-based violence is collectively, violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Sometimes considered a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim of primary gender based motive. Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanism by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. Violence against women and girls is a problem of pandemic proportions. At least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her.

Nepal is a land-locked country situated between Indian and China. There are many ethnic groups and though Nepali is the national language, each group has its own language, culture, tradition and religion. We have a male dominated society. During childhood girls are socialized to be sweet, soft spoken and submissive while boys are socialized to be aggressive, bold and dominant. First priority is always given to men in the family and society as well. In Nepali society a daughter's decision is made by her father, a wife's by her husband and a mother's by her son. Woman's identity is connected with her male kin e.g. father, husband or son. There's a high value of virginity and purity in Nepal. Society looks down on a woman with double-and suspicion that live without her male kin's protection.

Since the Vedic period women have been worshipping their husbands though Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati and Sita were goddesses and worshipped by both men and women. In some parts of our society women are believed to be the human form of goddesses i.e. Kumari in Newari culture. Almost fifty percent of the total population of Nepal is women who get subordinate position to men, according to census 2012 - 100 females /99.89 males. According to Nepalese law if a daughter remains unmarried after the age of 35, she is entitled to equal share of parental property as her male Siblings. Most

women do household work, which is a tedious job and they are considered economically inactive.

According to census 2012, 90.5% women are engaged in agriculture and forestry, and only 8.9% are engaged in non-agricultural sector. Women are not equally paid to men and women in labor force (Construction work). 5% of women can participate in politics but due to household work they have not been able to do so. In Nepal women have the right to divorce but most of them bear pain for the sake of their children, status in the society and parental prestige. The minimum age for marriage is 16 years with parental consent but 34 percent of girls get married before the age of 15 yrs (Saathi: 1998).

The health status of women is not satisfactory. Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low nutrient diet. Nutritious and delicious food is served to male family members. So, women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies. Most of women live in village and they have to attend traditional birth attendants. In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants (Sudenies) because of various reasons, e.g.: illiteracy, poverty etc.

On the occasion of the women year 2000, a program was organized by United Nations with the slogan of gender equality of 21st century for and development. Mr. Annan secretary general at that time told "Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human right-violence its known boundaries of geography, culture or wealth we cannot aim making real process towards equality development and peace".(UN,2000).

In general term women are violated physically, mentally, sociologically, religiously and legally also. The violence not only done by the external social factor but also the internal i.e. domestic factors (family member) According to the report published in 1995AD by World Bank. 20% of women becomes victims by the male who are husband of the man under whose protection they are living most of the domestic violence is observed of beating and by force sexual relation. In the context of Nepal women themselves. Therefore domestic violence against women becomes the serious problem.

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. It is customary in most ethnic groups in Nepal to behave and act like that. Above fifty percent of the total population of Nepal is women who get subordinate position to men. According to census 2012 (CBS) there are 99.89 males out of 100 females in Nepal.

There is discrimination against girls in child rearing nutritious foods are given to boy sons are privileged in feeding and schooling girl must help in household works which is not expected from boys. Girls are taught to be submissive, soft spoken, patient and tolerant where as boys are taught to be aggressive, bold and dominant. Women always are to be under protection of men, e.g. father, husband and sons or brother. There is a high value of virginity and purity in our country. Because of culture, religious beliefs, tradition and miss guided social norms women have always had limited access to knowledge and skill in comparison with men.

There is high fertility rate i.e. 5.6/1000 live births. It could be due to early marriage because the average age of marriage among females is 17. According to Saathi reported 34 percent of males and females get married before the age of 15 (Saathi, 1998).

Women have to face the risk of pregnancy, child birth and postnatal problems. Majority of people live in village and therefore most-women have to be under the care and treatment of Sudenis (traditional birth attendants) during pregnancy child birth and postnatal period. Thus, there is high maternal mortality rate, i.e. 281/100000 live births. (CBS, 2001) and women volunerable to communicable diseases which is due to low calorie and notrious intake.

Most women's job is tedious household work and agricultural work. Only 8.9% of women are engaged in non-agricultural work while 90.5 percent of women are engaged in agricultural and forestry work they don't earn cash money, and therefore their work is considered economically non-productive which isn't - fair. Most women

have to depend economically on their husbands. This is also one of the leading causes of domestic violence.

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.

Beijing platform for Action encourage government and non government organizations to eliminate violence and to promote research on the nature and cause of C. Minesota Advocates for Human rights. Also this study attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics women of the study area?
2. What types of domestic violence occur in the area?
3. What is the cause of domestic violence?
4. What are the solutions to prevent domestic violence against women?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

- a. To trace out socio-demographic profile of slum area of Kirtipur Municipality.
- b. To find out the different types of domestic violence and their causes.
- c. To find out the effects of domestic violence against women.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Without eliminating violence against women there is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper bringing up of children who are the future backbone of the national. It is impossible for economic growth of a family without a harmonious family relationship. If there is dispute and quarrel between husband and wife children's mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in jeopardy. Domestic violence is a woman's health issue too. There is an acute had of harmonious family life for a healthy family, community and nation as well.

The present study is based on field research. The report helps students of the similar fields to start another project like this. The students of Sociology and Anthropology

might find the report useful. It is expected that this study might generate useful information for the project planners, policy makers, administrators, implementers, NGOs/INGOs and other organization in relation to the introduction and formulation of planning for development considering gender issue mainly forms as women. It tries to reflect the actual scenario of gender inequality situation and domestic violence against women.

This study will highlight the situation of domestic violence against women in interested NGOs/INGOs and government can plan and implement programmers to eliminate domestic violence in the slum area of Kirtipur Municipality.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Each study has its own limitations and short comings. The researcher being a student has time and economic constraint. Thus, the researcher will choose this slum area at the "Kirtipur municipality". In addition to survey and few case studies, some key informants will be interviewed at the study area, unstructured interviews will be done with various key informants for the collection of information. The household interview will be taken with the married women of the house information depends on the answers given by the respondents. The findings, therefore, cannot be generalized for the other slum areas of Nepal.

Only married women of all ages are included in the study. Unmarried women and girls are not included in the study. Therefore, the result of the study could be generalized for married women only. There are many types of domestic violence but the researcher chose to deal only with physical (hunting and injuring the body) and irrational violence (dowry) psychological violence (verbal assault) only.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are a lot of researches in domestic violence against women which have been published by different organization and scholar in this field. Traditional gender specific rules religious fundamentalism custom the increased violence and corruption in the electoral process and inequitable distribution of resources remain the major obstacles to women's equal participation and meaning full repairs representation at all level of decision making.

Gender inequalities involve the equal distribution of power between man and private spheres. The study tries to review the literature that are fairly and recent are. Worldwide violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees.

2.1 Definition of Domestic Violence

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

Hay Ward (2000) stated that any act of commission or commission by individuals or the stated in private or public life, which beings harm, suffering or there at to girls and women and reflect systematic discrimination, including harmful traditional practices and denial of human right because of gender.

Domestic violence means physical psychological abuses which are done by own family member. In our society male domination are everywhere. So, such form of violence is accrued by male against women. But these forms of domestic violence are against of human rights and women rights.

According to WHO 1998. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten coerced in to sex or otherwise abased in her life time.

Even in small matter, women are given punished physically and sexually. Here in Nepal, wife beating is one of the pivotal issues of domestic violence. Due to the male dominated society, women are like second class citizen. So husband can beat his wife

even in minor matter. It is very common in rural area and uneducated societies women are also beaten through they are in pregnancy period. Due to that hardship number of women is compelled to give birth of deep child. Some of their pregnancy miscarries by beaten, hit and wounds.

In this context a survey of UNFPA 2001 stated that at least one is every five of the worlds' females population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

A husband or boyfriend for the purpose of concerning intimidating a women into submission defines domestic violence as force or threats of violence can take the form of pushing, hitting, chocking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabing (1998).

Underlining their power relations is patriarchy the social structured that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social political institutions put in place by men and which there by ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To overcome the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 1997).

Most domestic violence is gender violence, which means violence directed by men at women or girl's women who are the main victims because they have lower status and less powers in the society that men (Women Health Exchange, 1998).

The security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as basic human right. However, in tradition patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society (Ahuja, 1998). Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture is and main, physical psychological, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001).

Violence against women is not only a violence of women's human rights but a major public health problem and major important cause of women's ill health. Researchers are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the context and consequence of violence against women (UNDP/UNFPA/WHO. 1998).

Due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantage complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed their family member blamed then and wanted to avoid then and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to us enforcing was found to be law as can be expected. Only 22 percent had ever attempt to report the castes. The remaining was carrying one with their normal family lives, just as before the incidence (SAATHI, 2001).

The form "violence against women" means any act of gender based violence that result in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such as act coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (UNB Declaration, 1993).

Violence not only harms, women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women (SAATHI, 2001). Likewise gender based violence has a negative effect as a women's ability to achieve and thus serves as an obstacle in the path of socio-economic development and the empowerment of women (SAATHI, 2001).

While research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it. After referred to us "wife beating "battering" or "domestic violence", intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps, kick and beating, psychological abuse such as constraint belching, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviors her movements and restricting her access to resources (Population Reports, 1999).

2.2 Gender Based Violence over the Life Cycle

At the age of children whatever is there is house, affect in their lifetime. It is says that home is the school of child. In early age whatever he or she gets from family environment has a great influence his or her life. So to make civilized society family atmosphere should be free from violence gender is determined by socially and

culturally and culturally. So gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to victimize from pre natal phase to old age which is shown by following bar.

Some examples of different kinds of gender violence over the life cycle are given in below.

Gender Violence throughout the life cycle

Prenatal: Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy

Infancy: Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution, trafficking in women.

Adolescence: Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced, sexual abuse in the work place, rape, sexual harassment, forced sex.

Reproductive: Abuse of women by intimate partners, marital rape, dowry abuse and murder, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the work place, sexual harassment, rape, and abuse of women with disabilities.

Old age: Abuse of widows, elder abuse (affects women more than men).
[Breaking the Earthly care for 2000].

Human Rights monitor, International service for human rights under women's Rights agenda item 63: Advancement of women (a) and (b) the third committee covered similar ground to previous years in its consideration of six resolutions and one decision of the following themes:

-) The convention the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
-) Intensification of efforts to eliminate all form of violence against women
-) Violence against women migrant workers.
-) The improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.
-) Follow-up to the fourth world conference on women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly.

-) United Nations Development Fund for women.
-) Rescission on the term of office of the members of the consultative committee on the United Nation Development Fund for women.

The committee also adopted a new resolution on 'eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations including in conflict and related situation.

The text on the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women had a number of sticking points, and was the only resolution under this agenda item to be voted upon. Rebate during the informal consultations focused on several issues relating to the committed on the elimination of discrimination against women's (CEDAW) work program between 2008 and 2010 including.

-) The number of sessions CEDAW should hold per year.
-) Whether to use a single chamber or dual chamber meeting structure to address the backlog of reports.
-) The budgetary implications of both of these matters: and
-) Whether to hold the meetings in Geneva and New York or exclusively in Geneva, CEDAW's new home base from 2008 (Women Right, 2007).

The United Nation Commission on Human Right appointed a special report on violence against women to collect comprehensive data and recommend measures at national regional and international levels to eliminate violence against women.

2.3 Types of Violence

Violence against women and girl includes physical, psychological. Sexual and economic abuse women are victimized from various kinds of violence. According to WHO 1998 there are four types of violence. They are as follows:-

- a) Physical violence
- b) Sexual violence
- c) Psychological violence
- d) Involving deprivation or neglect.

Different research shows that different form of violence:-

a) Physical Violence

Physical violence may be single, manual act or a series of different act or a combination of assaults with use of weapons (SAATHI, 1997). When someone hurts another person's body (Women's health exchange, 1998). Physical violence in the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm. Physical violence includes but is not limited to: Scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shocking, poking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person and the use of a weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

b) Sexual Violence

When someone makes another person do sexual things against he will, this is sexual abuse (Women Health Exchange, 1998).

c) Psychological or Emotional Violence

This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun on other lethal weapon. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate, prolonged silence, after arguments, withdrawal of affecting, siding with, sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to have an abortion (Rana-Deuba: 1997). When someone threatens insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person, this is emotional abuse (Women's Health Exchange, 1998). Psychological abuse is defined as any act or omission that damages the self esteem identity or development of individual. It includes but is not limited to humiliation, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about repeated yelling or degradation, including fear through intimidating words or gesture, controlling behavior and the destruction of possession (UNFPA, 2003).

d) Economic Abuse

Economic abuse is usually denial or withdrawal of financial support, prohibiting wife from handling money, controlling wife's own earnings, having, total control over conjugal financial resources, using household money for drinking, gambling or drugs (Rana-Deuba, 1997).

(e) Traditional Abuse

It includes Reuki and Badicustom, Jariboned labor polygamy, dowry related violence and untouchability (Saathi, 1997).

Other types of prevalent domestic violence are:

-) Incest
-) Sibling abuse
-) Child abuse
-) Abuse of elderly family members of the family.
-) Abuse of lesbian and homosexual members
-) Abuse of in laws
-) Abuse of domestic helpers
-) Abuse of adopted/foster children's
-) Homicide and murder (Rana-Deuba: 1997)

2.4 Religious and Historical Basis

In Nepal many people are Hindu, so this study try to analyze the Hindu custom and values. It is says that Hindu is oldest religion. The society is guided by its life nature like "Manusmirit" Puran Mahabharat, Ramayan etc. These all Grantha says men are supreme of the society.

The old and authorities "Manu Smirit" and later "Smritis" pictured women in a subordinate position to man. In this era, it was preached that even a vicious husbands must worshipped but a bad wife may at any time be superseded (by another wife). It was clarified that "a barren wife may be superseded in the eight year, she whose children (all), die in the tenth, she who boars only daughters, in the eleventh year but she who is quarrel some without delay. A wife who being superseded in anger departs

from her husbands, house, must either be instantly confined as cast off in the presence of the family. Further for committing faults, Smirit, prescribed that she may be beaten with rope or split bamboo. It wife was howling no right to free herself from the ditches of a vicious and even from a dangerous type of husband because "neither by sale nor by repudiation is a wife released from the husband."

In this age religious injunction was strictly caste on widows to remain faithful to their husband's memory but there was no corresponding duty on the part of the husband was allowed to marry again and again by kindling the (sacrificial) fire.

Later, Vishnu Smriti (100 A.D.) was unkind toward widows and recommended that "widow can go the way of departed soul by dyeing after clam and Angoras also supported this proposal. It is perhaps from this age the evil custom of "Sati" became more and more frequent and developed into pernicious popular custom and continued in society.

Veda, Puran etc. encourage early marriage. The early marriage early marriage created great problems for female children as it without any education qualification only turned them into childbearing machines that to at an early age. They remained isolated in a corner of the house without any chance of mingling with others and deprived of knowing about the further development and new outlooks of the world. Early marriage and early maternity affected her health and she remained like a hopeless and helpless creature under the pressure of social and religious customs inside for corners of her husband's house.

"Sati is another had custom in the pass. Sati is the customary practice of burning the widow together with the dead of her husband on the funeral pyre. It may either be self sacrifice due to religious blind belief or a forceive murder of a widow. In many instances, it was seen women were burnt against their will even in the state of intoxication under the religious cover (Tripathy, 1998, Crime Against working women New Delhi: Aph Publishing Cooperation).

2.5 Domestic Violence: Worldwide Scenario

Domestic violence against women is not only one country. It is spread all over the world. Underdeveloped country and developing countries are mostly affected due to under education, poverty, unemployment and deprived condition.

Women in the north and the south live with the risk of physical harm in ways that have no direct parallels for men. On virtually every nation, violence or the threat of it, particularly at home, shrinks the range of choice open to women and girls, narrowing their options in almost community spaces. It limits their choices directly by destroying their health, disrupting their lives, and constricting the scope of their activity and indirectly by eroding their self-esteem. In all of these ways violence hinders women's full participation in society. (Oven Sofia Center 'for the study of violence')

There once was a tradition in Russia that when people got married, the fathers of the bride gave the groom a gift - a whip to hang over the newly - weds' bed. Fortunately this heading does not exist anymore but its roots go back a time called 'domostrai' that existed in Russia in the sixteenth century.

There has been a saying in Russia: "If husband beats you that mean he loves you! This concept is still widely accepted in Russia when people hear about domestic violence that period of Russian history has affected the position of women in our society up to the present day (Marina Pisklakova- 'Russian Association of Crisis Centers for Women').

Some of research about "Domestic violence against women" abstract of some organization. One out of every five women in world is physically or sexuality abused by a man at same point her life (UNICEF, 2001).

According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family members in to prostitution, neglect by family member, feticide or dowry demand wife abuse. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime (WHO, 1998).

UNFPA, 2001 estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

UNICEF (1996) has introduced the South Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the heaviest workload, but get lest food.

The South Asia is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in South Asia have lower social status and less value than boys who are preferred and invested upon (UNICEF, 2001).

2.6 Situation of Violence in the Context of South Asia

There is male dominated patriarchal family in South Asia. Women's value in South Asia considered less than that of men. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as the labor they provide under control of men. Men are the supreme position in South Asia. Women are like a second class citizen in South Asia.

There are many such stories from South Asia about violence to girls and women done simply because they are female because they are non-valued as such or because they have 'misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly patriarchal societies of the regions. From before birth to old age, girls and women are there by denied rights tormented and even killed. Without generally accepted or reliable means for redress or remedy, an abused woman in a South Asian family usually keeps the problem quick out of fear "to protect family honor." For the children's sake or because she thinks she is at fault, perhaps she even thinks it is all normal, there is seemingly little she can do to escape her situation.

In India there are several types of domestic violence. Among them dowry is the foremost reason for women violence. It is found that in India, dowry related accident kills about 2500 brides every year. On the other hand, abortion is a form of violence. About 8000 fetuses (young babies) are aborted at a Bombay (Mumbai) clinic, among which 7,999 are female. More than 18% girls than boys die before their fifth birthday. The data shows that 56 percent of the married women between the ages of 15-60 justly for her husband as they beat them for one reason and another due to social attitudes. It is assumed than 60% of women are in psychiatric problem all over the country. It doesn't mean that they are mad but they are victims of ruthless husband and insults up to 45 percent of married men acknowledge physically abusing their wives according to the survey made in the state of utter Pradesh. Moreover in Delhi, 60% of rape victims are under 16 years of age and the incidence of adolescence are increasing day by day (Violence against women in South Asia 'UNICEF'.

In Bangladesh there are several types of domestic violence. They are mostly economically coerced sexual abuse and trafficking for prostitution which are very prevalence. It is found that about 3, 00,000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothels in India and about 4500 women and children are trafficked to Pakistan annually. About 6 percent of maternal deaths are due to homicides and suicides related to rape and illegitimate pregnancy. Similarly, 65 percent of reported cases of violence against women were against adolescence and women in their early twenties (20 - 29 years). Studies reveal that 47 percent of Bangladeshi women have been abused by their partners (Violence against women in South Asia 'UNICEF').

In Pakistan, there are various forms of violence. Among which honor killing is the main reason. It is a type of domestic violence where the male members of the family kill female members who disagree the family honors. More than 1000 women were victims of honor killing. Moreover, every three hours in average of one rape against women is reported. A sample survey showed that 82% of women in rural Punjab feared violence resulting from husband's displeasure over minor matters in the most urban areas 52 percent admitted for being beaten by husbands. Many girls, even below them 15 are sexually abused which mainly includes gang raped (Violence against Women in South Asia, UNICEF).

Srilanka shows a complex case as statistics shows good situation for women and children. Chosen examination reveals many hidden disparities. A serious human right issue in Srilanka concerns violence of the rights of displaced persons. 60 percent of women interviewed in a simple survey responded that they had been subject to done violence during pregnancy. Violence against politically involved women is increasing both against women candidate and women who are supporting men candidates. There is evidence of increasing rape and incest particularly of girls from families where the men go for Middle East to seek job. There is force conscription of children and youth including girls by rebel groups (Violence against Women in South Asia, UNICEF, 2000).

The many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as 'Gender based violence' or simply 'gender violence.' It is a worldwide problem but one that fairly new for open discussion in South Asia (UNICEF, 2000).

Women and girls in South Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular, is having to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

2.7 Violence against Women in Nepalese Context

Violence is any act which causes trauma for an individual no matter which part of the world they live. Female are seen as second class citizens by culture, religion and law with in the family and society as a whole. So from birth female child is discriminated.

A complex society like ours in Nepal with a multiplicity of religions, cultural traditions and varieties in family structure doesn't easily permit us to generalize about the status in Nepal. Yet it can be stated without reservation that all Nepali women from the communities high in the Himalayan region to those of the lowlands in the southern terai regions are exploited and oppressed.

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. So it's root is based on patriarchal norms and values. There are so many reasons which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50 percent. They have poor literacy rate with comparing to men. There are different forms of violence against women in Nepal. Such as sexual abuse and torture, rape sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking dowry and bride price, battering of women, feticide because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, Jari, Deuki, Bedi etc. Blind faith and superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status has not risen above.

In our country, custom has been working since centuries. In this context brutal state of men's violence in Badi caste and Reuki system.

Selling sex is very common for the Badi and Deuki. According to some estimates there are about 5000 badi sex workers in Nepal (UNICEF, 1993). It is reported that 35 to 40 percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001).

Deuki is another form of violence. The Reuki hold the venerated ritual status on the one hand, while, being forced to sell their bodies for their survival, on the other hand (Onta, 1992). They are also expected to support their parents. Reuki women have 5-15 clients Premont and their annual their annual income usually ranges between Rs.2000-2500 (MLSW, 1983). The Reuki system is very similar to the Reudasi system in India. According to Onta (1992) about 17000 Deuki is live in the far west of Nepal.

"Eve testing" or sexual harassment of girls of all ages prevalent an 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 day's *Kamaiya Pratha* had prohibition.

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

This chapter deals briefly with the research methodology applied by the researcher. This is purely academic chapter include: rationale for the selection of the study area, research design, nature and source of data, sampling procedure, variables and operational data collection technique/instruments, methods of data analysis.

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, I admit that my study site is part of domestic violence. The rationales for the selections of study are included.

1. The researcher is familiar with the ecology.
2. Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem.
3. Before this study there are no any studies in this site which shows actual situation of women related violence.

3.2 Research Design

1. The research design is based on descriptive and exploratory.
2. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation of domestic violence cases in Kirtipur area.
3. 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 study. Therefore:

1. Primary data are based on survey, observation, questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and case study.

2. Both published and unpublished documents, records, books and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data.

However secondary data were derived or collected from different authorized sources that are given below.

-) Tribhuvan University Library, Kirtipur
-) SAATHI SASTHA, Kathmandu.
-) Newspaper, magazine, Internet search.
-) Centre for the Victims of torture, Nepal (CVICT).
-) Department for International Development (DFID)

Other sources which facilitated the researcher with useful insights advantage with this study were also considered a prior importance.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected area of the Kirtipur was the universe of the study. The ward no. 5 purposively selected for the study area in Kirtipur municipality. The domestic violence against women is the burning problem from overall perspective so, randomly selected from above mentioned wards. Moreover, due attention was paid for sample size. Forty households of respondents were selected for the study until in simple random basis. Focus group discussion was held on adolescent girls and women in two wards. 25 respondents were selected purposively to collect relevant information for the study.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques/Instruments

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

3.5.1 Household Survey

Household survey was conducted and interview has been taken. A structured questionnaire was designed for research interview. Both open and closed ended; altogether 34 questions were included in the research interview questionnaire. 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 team and for the respondent to concentrate.

3.5.2 Observation

At the time of collecting information emphasis was given to “Participant observation” method. The researcher was involved in close observation on the activities of the study site. The observation technique has been used for observing domestic violence related cases, remedy process awareness process and their view about it. The researcher went all the selected houses from house to house for the deep study of the real violence the women facing in the home. During observation the researcher studied various cases, nature of incidents, case files, carried untold story etc.

3.5.3 Interview

Semi-structures, structures and key informant interview was conducted whenever necessary depending upon the situation. Interview was conducted to get information about the domestic violence against women, their condition, sharing habits, decision making process etc.

3.5.4 Interview With Key Informants

Some knowledgeable persons such as elderly persons, their thinking about this, solution of domestic violence about women, community based representative, teachers and local leaders were selected as key informants to carryout research.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data were edited, coded, classified and tabulated for data organization. The quantitative data have been presented in tabular form and suitable statistical tools like percentage, ratio, etc has been adopted for data analysis. Pie- chart, bar diagram has been presented to make figure attractive. The quantitative data have been interpreted and analyzed in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristics.

CHAPTER-IV

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Location

Kirtipur is one of the oldest cities of the Kathmandu valley. One can find the number of traditional and cultural structures such as Pat, temples, Bahal, Stupa, Stal, Cave and Lake. Around 80% of which is scattered in old core of the city, Panga and Chobhar areas.

Kirtipur is an old settlement situated on a double hill rock in the southwest of the Kathmandu Valley; it is one of the five municipalities in the valley. Kirtipur was identified as a 'town' or urban locality in the 1952/54 and 1961 census of Nepal. It was declassified as a town in the 1971 census when the criteria for designing urban localities were changed. Kirtipur Municipality was formed in 1997 by combining eight VDCs, namely Palifal, Layaku, Bahirigaun, Chithubihar, Champadevi, Bishnudevi, Balkumari, and Chobhar. The total population of these VDCs in the 1991 census was 31,338. The 2001 census gives a total population of 40,835 representing 53 percent male and 47 percent female in 9487 households, equivalent to an overall average population density in the municipality such as river, lake, well, dug well, stone tap, and pound in different locations. The utilization of the resources is in different purposes.

Markets are mainly concentrated in the core area and its peripheries. The major local inhabitants of this area are farmers. Kathmandu is relatively easy to reach for agriculture products. As a result, the vegetable market covers 36% of the total market. One can get larger number of not specialized shops such as mixed shop of vegetable, meat, fruits, and fish. According to the observation there are more than 50% non-agriculture based shops.

It includes banks, co-operatives, governmental and semi-governmental organization etc. There are 75 public institutions within the area. Besides ward offices, most of the public institutions are located in core area.

CHAPTER-V

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

5.1 Socio-Demographic Structure of the Study

5.1.1 Population Characteristics

The study area has close settlements of 50 H.H. 40 households were taken as sample size. The composition of population that there are larger dependent population (Age group below 20 yrs 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.

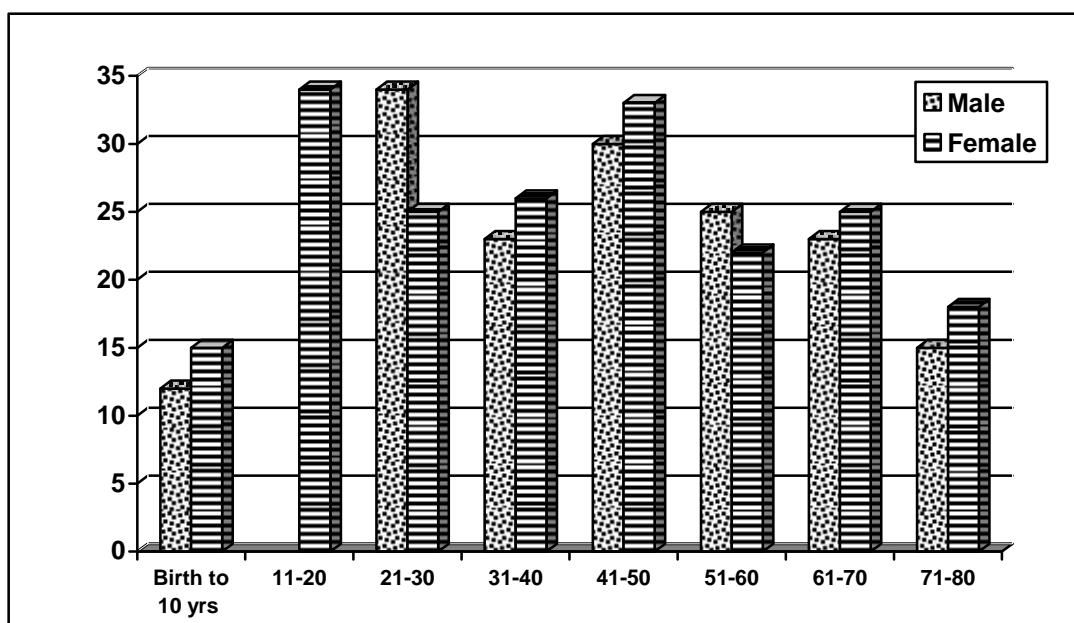
Table No. 5.1: Population Structure of the Sampled H.Hs

Age groups	Population				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Birth to 10 yrs	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, 2008.

Table 1 show of the economically active population and economically dependent population. The age group of economically active group is (above 20-70) i.e. 67.29% years. Among the dependent population (below 20 years above 70 years) i.e. 32.62% low percentage of population above 70 years age devotes short life expectancy in Nepal.

Figure No. 1 Population Structure of the Sampled H.Hs



5.1.2 Caste / Ethnic Composition

It is found that there are heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic composition in the study area. There are Newar, Magar, Rai, Tamang, Sunwar, Pariya, Gautam, Lama and Oppressed caste. The caste and ethnic composition of the study area is illustrated by the table no.2

Table No. 5.2: Caste / Ethnic Composition of Study Area

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Newar	14	35
Gurung	3	7.5
Magar	2	5.0
Rai	3	7.5
Tamang	3	7.5
Lama	2	5.0
Sunawar	5	12.5
Pariyar	5	12.5
Gautam	3	7.5

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The table shows more oppressed caste followed by Pariyar and Sunwar 12.5% and 12.5% respondent's caste ethnic group of the study area there are more expressed caste 35%. The oppressed caste group mostly doesn't have enough land to support their family so they migrate from one place to another.

Figure No. 2 Caste / Ethnic Composition of Study Area

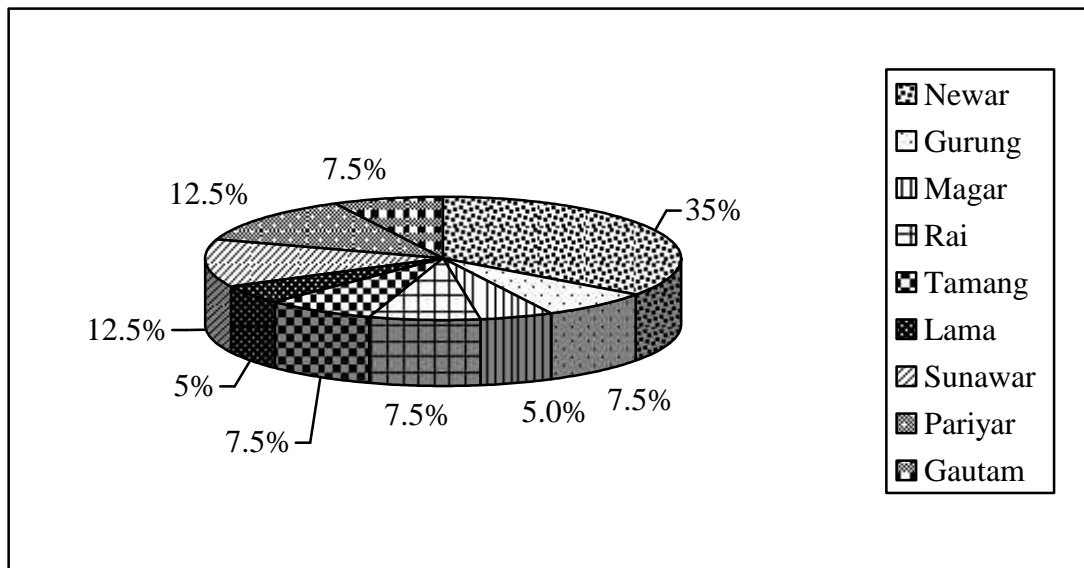


Table 2 shows the more oppressed caste follow by Newar and Pariyal/Sunuwar 35% and 12.5% percentage.

5.1.3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion

It is found that the majority of respondents are Hindus 62.5% Buddhist 20% and Christian 17.5% in the study area.

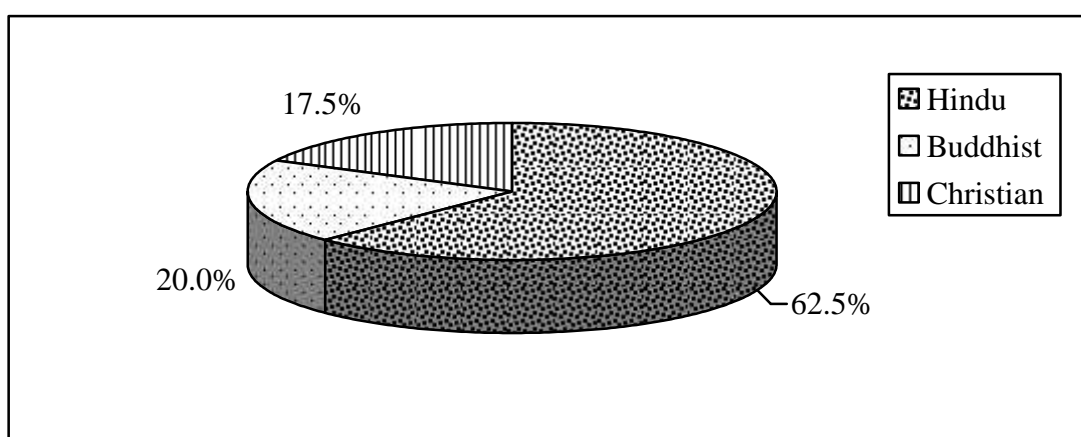
Above data are shown by Table 3. The majority of the respondents are Hindus because Nepal is Hindu country and other cause is Magar, Rai and oppressed caste Hind most of the Gurung and Tamang are Buddhist. So Buddhist are 20% and the minority religious group is Christians because few Nepalese changed their religion from Hinduism or Buddhism to Christianity.

Table No. 5.3: Religious Structure of the Study Area

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	25	62.5
Buddhist	11	20.0
Christian	4	17.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion



5.1.4 Types of Families

It is found that in study area squatter settlement of Kirtipur municipality-6, there are mostly nuclear families i.e. 42.5% and joint family only 57.5% this figure is shown by table 4. Every person lives with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband, wife, their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband, wife, and their children only. From table 4 it is clear that most of the respondents have nuclear families. It might be due to younger couples migrating to the town for the search of jobs.

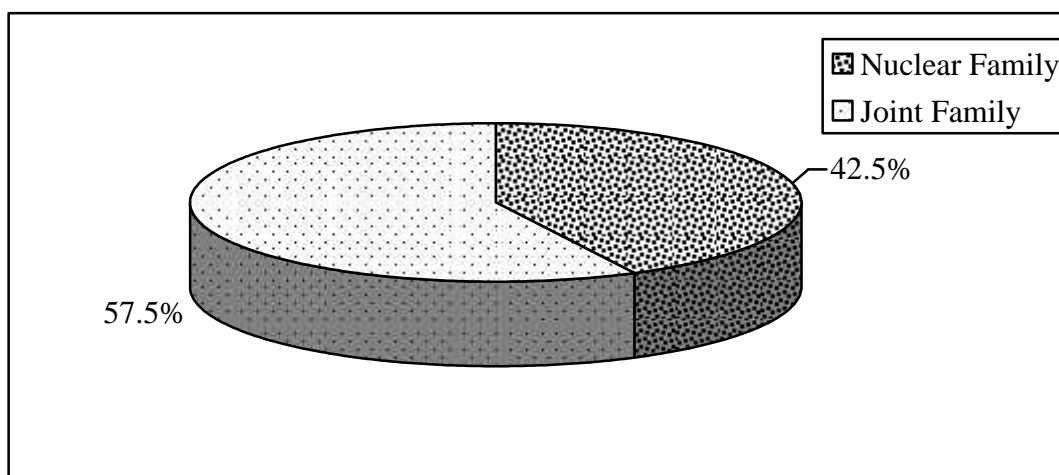
Table No. 5.4: Types of Families among the Study Area

S.N.	Number of Houses	Percentage
Nuclear Family	17	42.5
Joint Family	23	57.5
Total	40	100 (99.9)

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table no 5.4 shows that majority of respondents live in nuclear families and minority of the respondents live in joint families i.e. 42.5% and 57.5% respectively.

Figure No. 4 Types of Families



5.1.5 Origin of Respondents

Majorities of the respondents were grown up in the village and only 52.5% respondents were grown up in the town. Most of the huts are recently made they the males get married with village girls.

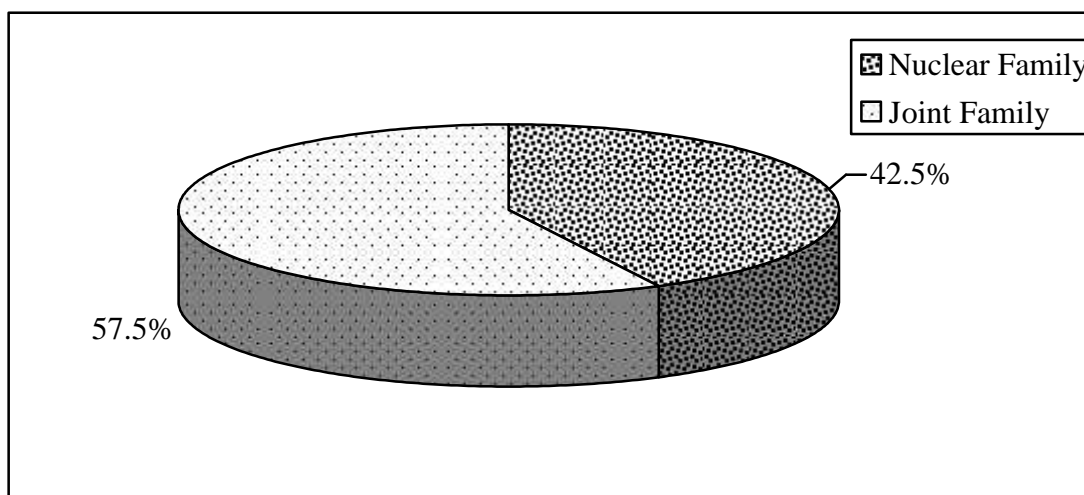
Table No. 5.5: Origin of Respondents in Different Places

S.N.	Location	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Village	19	47.5
2.	Town	21	52.5
	Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.5 shows that majorities of the respondents were raised in the village i.e. 47.5% and minorities of the respondents were raised in the town i.e. 52.5%

Figure No. 5 Origin of Respondents in Different Places



5.1.6 Educational Status of the People in the Study Area

In the study area only few people have educational attainment upto S.L.C. level. There are nobody with higher than S.L.C level of education. Illiterate 50% that shows better literacy among the slum dwellers than national average, the national average illiteracy rate is 50% percent. There is a school in the slum area (the study area) thus, almost all the school age children go to the school. But children are not seems to go for higher studies beyond class ten. It may be due to family tension, economic problem and the environmental factors.

Table No. 5.6: Educational Composition of the Respondents

Level of education	Wife		Husband		Children				Total	
	Freq.	Per	Freq.	Per	Girls		Boys		Freq.	Per
					Freq.	Per	Freq.	Per		
Grade 1-5	19	100%	35	66.00	24	53	75.49	53	77	
Grade 6-10	-		18	33.96	7	6	12.14	7	13	
SLC +	-				2	10	11.76	10	12	
Total	150	100.0	150	100.0	194	100.0	204	100.0	698	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 6: Education Composition of People in the Study Area

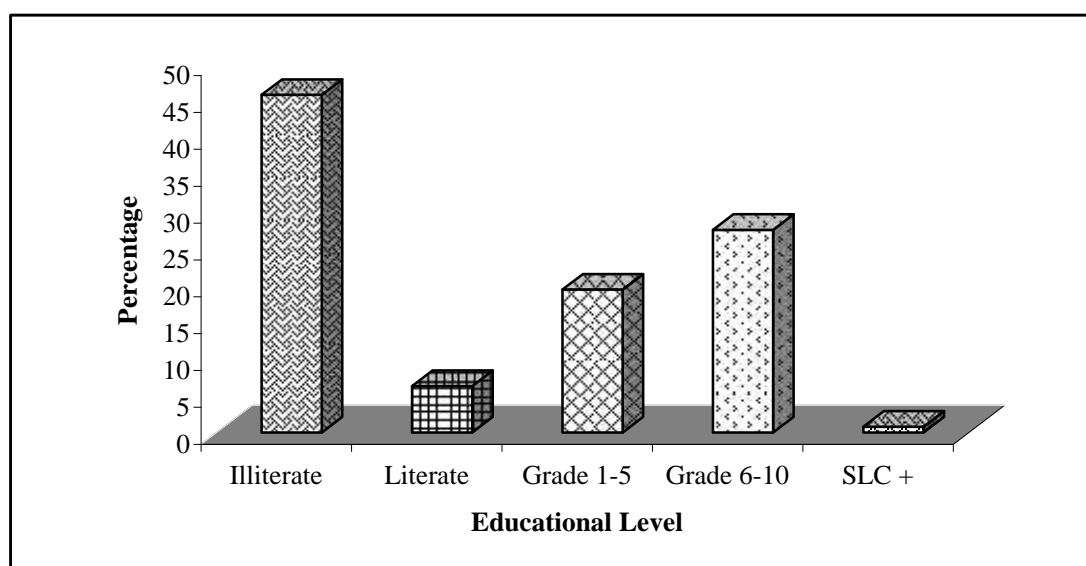


Table no. 5.6 shows majority of the respondents are illiterate i.e. 45.8% and minority of the respondents are S.L.C i.e. 0.8%.

5.1.7 Occupational Structure

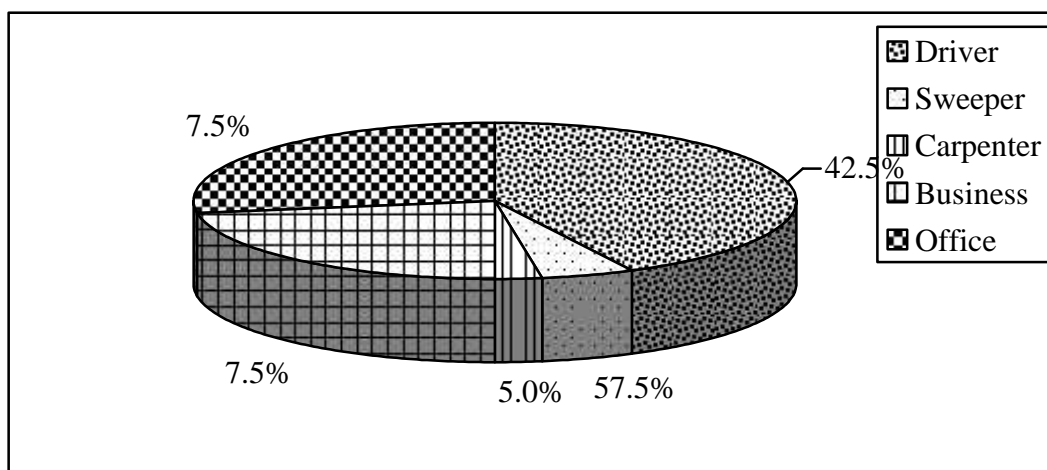
The main occupations of the people in the study area are driver 42.5% sweeper i.e. 5%, carpenter 22.5%, and office 27.5% because the study area is near the bus park, and the slum area. The majority of women reported that they are only house wife's i.e. 69%. Women are willing to go out to work but their husbands do not allow them to go out for work due to suspicion. Despite of this, some of the housewife's are engage in some crushing, sand fetching, and vending the agricultural product i.e. roasted corn, fruits, vegetable, peanuts, etc. Some of the housewives are engage in house made.

Table 5.7: Occupational Structure of the Study Area

Occupational groups	Husband	
	Frequent	Percent
Driver	17	42.5
Sweeper	2	5.0
Carpenter	1	2.5
Business	9	22.5
Office	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 7: Occupational Structure of the Study Area



5.8 Monthly Income Distribution of the Households

Most of the household members are suffering from poverty. They are surviving on their daily wages. Their average daily wages are Rs.200. Sometimes they are out of job. Because their job are a daily wages basis, very few people have monthly salary e.g. divers and service holders.

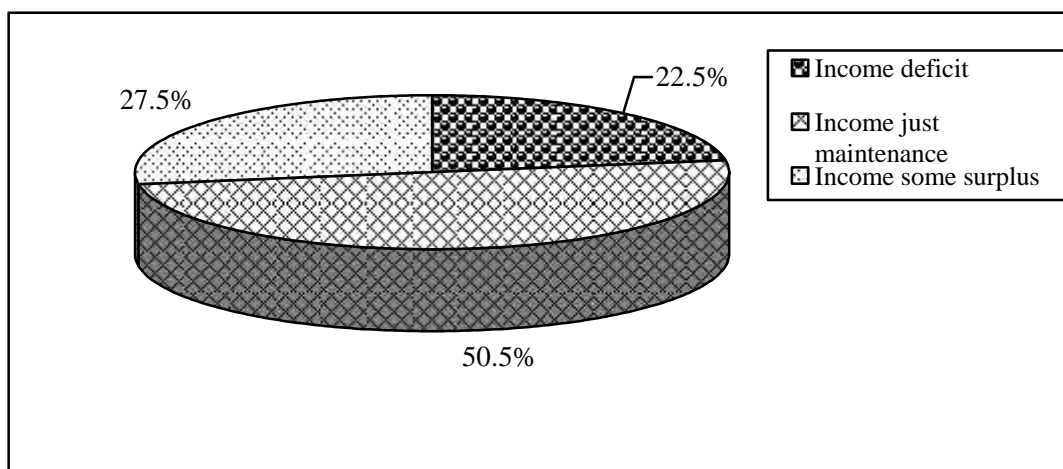
Table 5.8: Monthly Income Distribution of Households

Income status	Frequency	Percentage
Income deficit	9	22.5
Income just maintenance	20	50.0
Income some surplus	11	27.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.8 shows 22.5 percents respondents are income deficit, 50 percent respondents income are just maintenance, 27.5 percent respondents incomes are some surplus.

Figure No. 8: Monthly Income Distribution of Households



5.1.9 Using Family Planning Method

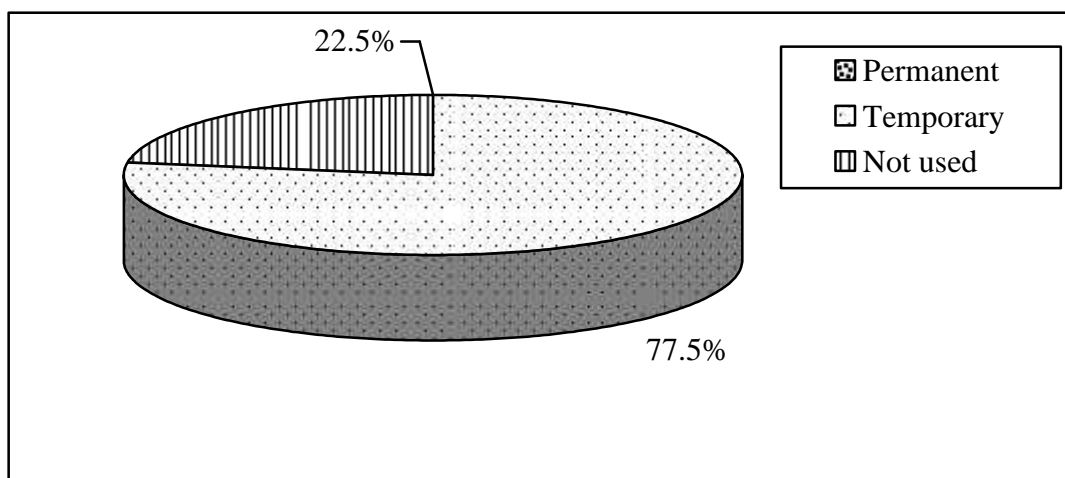
Accordingly to field survey of squatter settlement, majority of respondents have knowledge of family planning methods, most of the respondents used temporary methods of family planning. Knowledge of contraception level is very high in study area. Most of the women know knew family planning method and using family planning method which is shown in table 5.9.

Table No. 5.9: Number of Respondent and Her Husband Using and Not Using Family Planning Method

Method	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	-	-
Temporary	31	77.5
Not used	9	22.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 9 Using Family Planning Method



5.2 Domestic Violence against Women

The topics deal with domestic violence, against women which is related to their husband and other family members of the household. It is also deals with causes of domestic violence, knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and solution of domestic violence against women.

5.2.1 Dispute in the Family

There are different types of dispute from husband and other family members of the house but this study based on physical and psychological dispute only. According to field survey of squatter settlement, majority of the respondents dispute with any family members than husband, which shown in table 10.

5.2.3 Condition of Abuses during Violence Act

Most of the abuses respondent's husbands were under the influence of alcohol, i.e. 47.5 percent after cost in gambling i.e. 52.5 percent alcohol makes the person excited leading violent act and the loss in gambling makes person irritate due to loss of money so it leads to violent act in their family.

Table No. 5.2.3: Cause of Violent Behavior

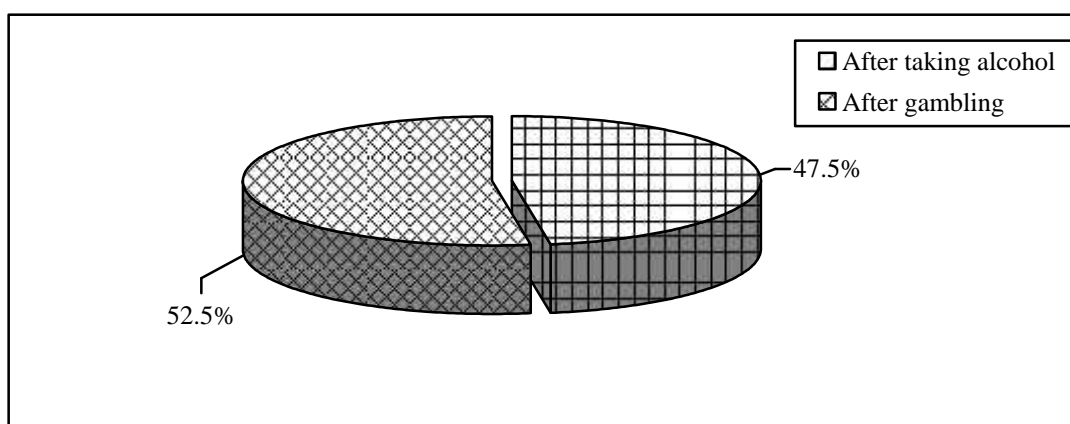
Cause of violent	Frequency	Percentage
After taking alcohol	19	47.5
After gambling	21	52.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above table shows that majority of the abuse was under the influence of alcohol, i.e. 47.5 percent and violent after losing from gambling i.e. 52.7 percent.

According to the key informants, local mother's group doctors and lady police most of this abusers were found under the influence of alcohol during violent act.

Figure No. 10: Cause of Violent Behavior



5.2.4 Types of Violence

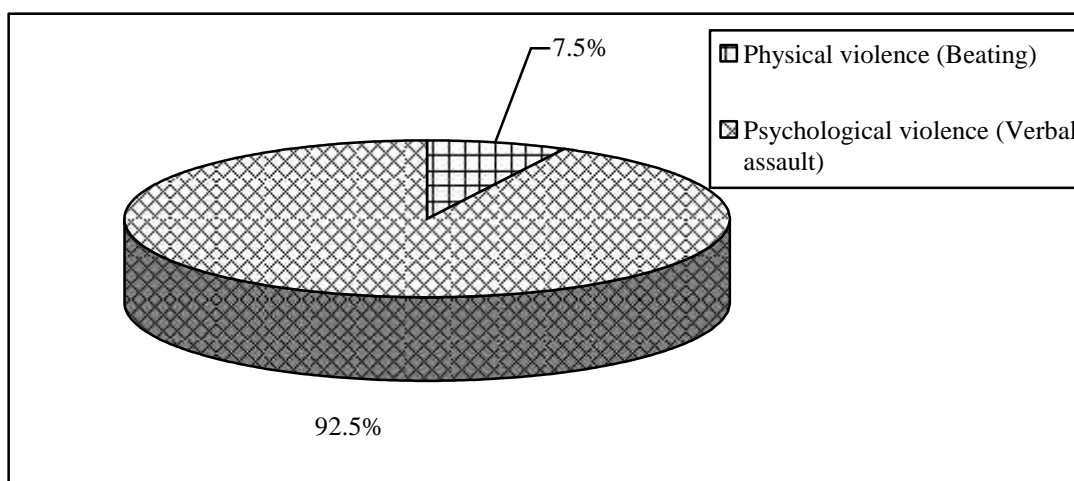
The abuses showed mostly psychological violence than physical violence. Tradition violence like dowry. Related violence was not reported in the study area.

Table No. 5.2.4: Types of Violence Shown by the Abusers

Types of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Physical violence (Beating)	3	7.5
Psychological violence (Verbal assault)	37	92.5
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 11: Types of Violence Shown by the Abusers



5.2.5 Frequencies of Violent Act Shown by the Abusers

Most of the people work as a daily wages basis in the study area. Respondent's husbands (abuser) get drunk daily but they get drunk during weekend. Thus most of the abuses get violent and show violent acts in weekends; because some drivers service holders and some of the coolies also Lake Day off is weekends.

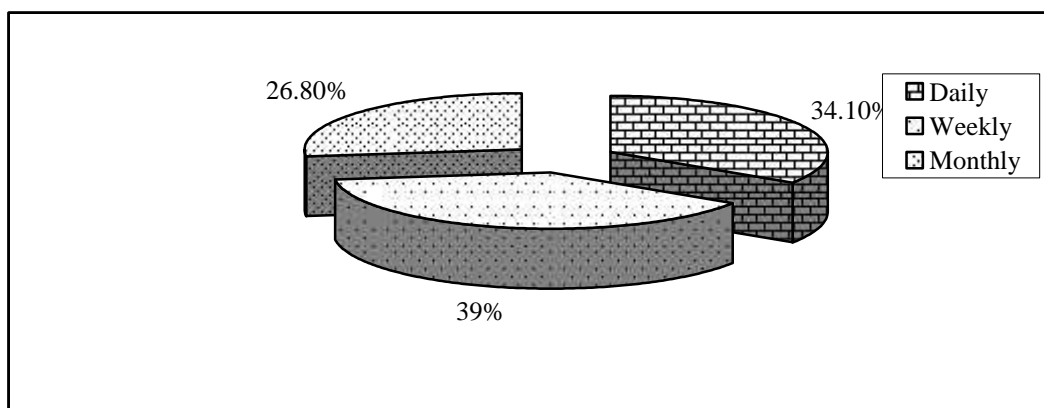
Table No. 5.2.5: Frequency of Violent Act Shown by Respondents Husbands

Frequency of violent act	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	18	45
Weekly	11	27.5
Monthly	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above Table 5.2.5 shows that most of the respondents husbands shows violent act weekly i.e. 45 percent daily i.e. 27.5 percent and monthly 27.5 percent.

Figure No. 12: Frequency of Violent Acts Shown by Abusers



5.2.6 Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence

Most of the respondents stated that reporting about psychologist violence is very important and only few respondents stated that. It is not important to report psychological violence."

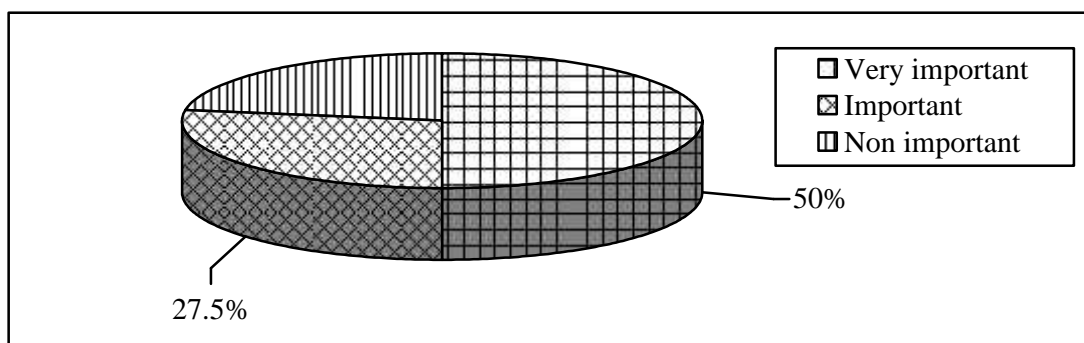
Table 5.2.6: Respondents with Different Opinion on Importance on Reporting Physical Violence

Respondents with different opinion on reporting of Psychological violence	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	20	50
Important	11	27.5
Non important	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above Table 5.2.10 shows majority of respondents stated very important to report psychological violence are 50 percent and respondents stating not important is 22.5%. Only few key informants had seen the cause of psychological violence. E.g. local mothers and lawyers.

Figure No. 13: Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence



5.2.7 Different Types of Helps Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence

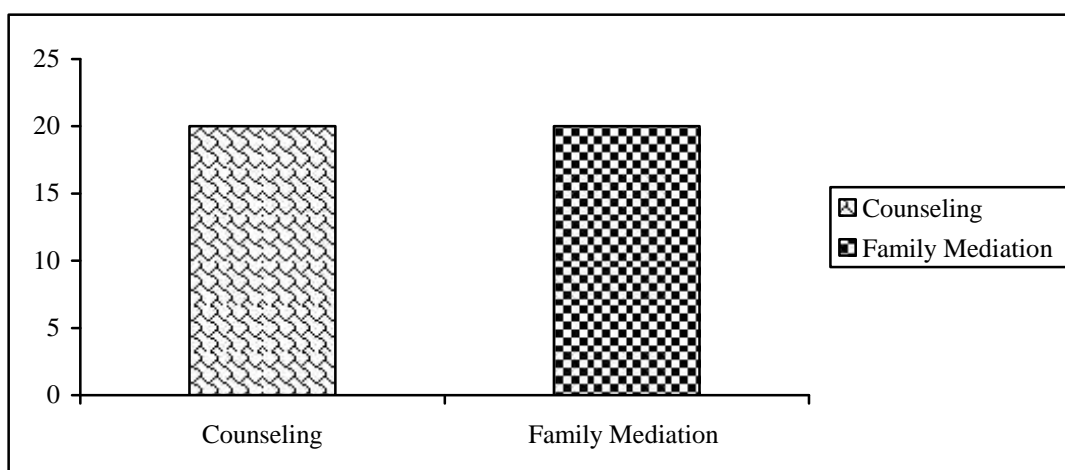
Most of the respondents expressed to help counseling is needed to help victims of domestic violence and the minority of the respondents expressed need of medical facilities for protection and help to the victims of domestic violence.

Table 5.2.7: Different Types of Protection and Help Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence

Different protection and help needed for the victims of D.V.	Frequency	Percentage
Counseling	20	50
Family mediation	20	50
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 14: Different Type of Protection or Help Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence



Above Table 5.2.12 shows that majority of the respondents expressed opinion on "Counseling" to help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 50 percent followed by i.e. 50 percent.

5.2.8 Finding of the Key Informants Interview

Medical personnel who work in emergency unit of Kirtipur hospital Kirtipur, NGOs, lady police personnel who work in children and women cell under district police, lawyers, and local mother's group were identified as key informants as they are most likely to come into frequent contact with victims of domestic violence. Different interview schedules were used for different categories of key informants. The information provided by the key informants are according to their perception. Understanding knowledge, observations and experiences on domestic violence against women focusing the study areas.

A. Medical Personnel

Two physicians; one gynecologist/abstraction, one psychiatrist was interviewed to get relevant information. Every day doctors see 3-5 cases that they think cases of domestic violence. Among them some cases from squatter settlements of Kirtipur. Most of the medical personnel reported encountering small injuries to poison cases. 75 percent of the doctors reported that victims of domestic will tell the truth type of domestic violence most of the respondents reported that mostly will tell the truth.

Most of the respondents reported that mostly they had seen the cases of physical violence secondary psychological violence (verbal assault). Fortunately here in Kirtipur rarely seen the cases of traditional violence i.e. Dowry related violence.

Causes of Domestic Violence against Women

According to the medical personnel information the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, poverty, illiteracy and marital problems are the main causes of domestic violence. 75 percent of medical personnel expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violence. 50 percent of the medical personnel expressed that they had experienced political pressure while handling the cases of domestic violence.

B. Lawyers

25 percent of the lawyers seen the cases of domestic violence from the squatter settlement of Kirtipur. Because they are mostly illiterate and they do not have economic access to see the lawyers. 100 percent of the respondents stated that they give free legal service to the poor clients. 75 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of physical violence and psychological violence only 25 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of traditional violence. Causes of domestic violence all the domestic violence all the respondents reported that the main causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, illiteracy, drug abuse, and marital problems.

Women Police Personnel who worked in Child as Women Cell under District Police

They had seen few cases of domestic violence from slum areas of Kirtipur. If police personnel (lady police) are called in a place where women has been assaulting. The respondents will remove the abuse from the place of incidence and take the abuser to the police station for further inquiry. First the respondents mediate the case out of court by counseling they take help of local mother's group too. Police personnel have seen cases of physical violence. Causes of domestic violence according to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse and polygamy. The respondents know about CWIN (Child Worker in Nepal Concern). The respondents expressed they had training on "Investigation of crime against women and children." The respondents expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violent.

D. Non-Governmental Organizations

Some NGO's namely CWIN (Children Worker in Nepal Concern Center) INSFC (Informal Sector Service Center). Children Welfare Society, Nari Kalyan Kendra (Women's Welfare Center), services for socially under privileged sector).

The chairperson of the NGO's was interviewed to get the relevant information. Most of the NGO's defined domestic violence as "abusing physically and psychologically to the women by their family member.

Most of the NGO's stated that domestic violence is prevalent in all social to classes. The causes of domestic violence as expressed. The causes of domestic violence as expressed by NGO chairpersons were alcohol abuse, illiteracy, male dominance and Dowry. The concern of general publication the issue of domestic violence is negligible because the general public thinks that domestic violence is a private family matter. Kinds of support provided by NGOs are adult literacy classes and awareness programs.

E. Local Mother's Group

There is prevalence of domestic violence in their area. According to the respondents there are physical and psychological violence. The main causes of domestic violence according to the respondents are alcohol abuse ganja abuse, gambling, marital problems and economic problems. Kind of help needed for victims of domestic violence. Most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediating will help to solve and help the victim of domestic violence. Solutions for prevention of domestic violence against women. According to the respondents the solution for prevention and elimination of domestic violence are stop or control alcohol and stop gambling.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

Nepal, a small federal, inclusive secularism with full diversity of culture and traditions is a patriarchal society where women are looked secondary citizens and are systematically denied their basic, fundamental right to be free from the violence. As it is a male dominated, the privileges and power granted by the societies complex set values, customs, morale, habit and belief that force women to bear the man's brutality. Violence inflicted by a man on women who lives in an intimate relationship could be termed as domestic violence. The violence against women is still a very much serious and hidden problem in Nepalese society.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups' religious groups and all nationalities. As a conceptual definition domestic violence is defined as physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, genital mutilation, other traditional practices harmful to women non sexual violence, violence related to exploitation (Deuba-Rana, 1997). Types of domestic violence are physical abuse, economic abuse and traditional violence.

The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological and traditional violence against women. The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological violence occurring in the family to the women by husband or other family member usually mother-in-law. Physical violence is defined as "Beating women by her husband or other family members." (Operational definition).

Psychological violence is defined as scolding, mocking and using fault words to the women which hurts her (Operational definitions). Traditional violence Darwin related violence is considered as traditional violence (Operational definition). According to the literature main causes of domestic violence is alcohol abuse drug abuse, poverty. The study population is married women living in squatter settlements of Kirtipur.

The main objective of the study was:

-) To trace out the socio-demographic profile of slum area of Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu.
-) To identify the cause of domestic violence.
-) To collect solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence against women.

To recommend policy makers government and interested parties to take necessary intervention to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The descriptive/qualitative research design was applied to meet objective of the study. Necessary information was collected through interview with women, observations, case studies and interview with key informants. Among 50 HH only 40 were (women) the study area. The households were selected by systematic sampling method. The results were descriptively analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and graph were used.

In the study area population below 14 and population above 59 years were 49.9 percent which is considered as economically dependent population. The economically active age group (above 14 to 59 years) is 54.1 percent among economically active age group most of the women are only house wives and some men are jobless. Most of the men work as daily wages thus sometimes, they become jobless too. It indicates large percentage of dependent population.

There are all includes of castes and ethnic groups live in study area but majority of the population is oppressed caste is 42.66 percent there are Newar 35%, Gurung, 7.5%, Magar 5.0%, Tamang 7.5% and Rai 7.5% majority of the population are Hindu is 62.5% minority of the population are Christian is 17.5% most of the respondents were raised in the town is 52.5%. The majority of the respondents live in nuclear family is 42.5% percent of the respondents live in joint family is 57.5%.

Majority of the women are house wives in the study area is 34.6% Because women have children at home to whom they have to look after and reason is that husbands do not allow women to work outside that house due to suspicion Domestic violence is prevalent in the study area is 54.6%

The main types of domestic violence are physical and psychological respectively is 7.5% and 92.5% respectively. The respondents did not report traditional violence like dowry related. Violence in the study area so there are no dowry related violence in the study area. The majority of the abuses show violent act under the influence of alcohol i.e. 47.5%. Majority of the abusers shows violent act in weekends. The minority of the women was beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment after violent act during pregnancy.

According to Saathi:1997 the cause of Domestic violence against women are alcohol 49% economic problem 52% traditional violence 39% and police torturer 48% (Saathi: 1997). The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuse, unemployment economic problem, marital problems and gambling i.e. 48%, 33.3%, 10.6% and 8% respectively. The majority of the victims keep their domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige i.e. 46.3%. Some ask help with friends and relatives.

The majority of the respondents stated reporting of physical violence is important as such for importance of reporting psychological violence. The most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediation is helpful to help the victims of Domestic violence i.e. 44%. Most of the respondents have no knowledge about legal protection against domestic violence of women i.e. 92%. Most of the respondents stated media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence.

Regarding solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence most of the respondents and key informants stated stopping/controlling alcohol, gambling and drugs (ganja), adult literacy classes and awareness classes, income generation programs and counseling.

6.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has a very long history. This study deals only with the domestic violence in squatter settlement. The area of domestic violence is so wide but I have chosen one squatter settlement in Kirtipur city for purpose. These study was selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers has taken 40 respondents for purpose.

The population under 14 years is larger than population of other age groups i.e. 42.99%. The majority of the population is above 59 years i.e. 2.6 percent. The economically achieve population is 54.35% and economically active age group most of the women are housewives. There are more males than females i.e. 52.8 percent and 47.2 percent respectively. The caste and ethnic composition is heterogeneous in the study area e.g. Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar, Rai, Tamang and oppressed castes. Most of the people was Hindus, Secondly Buddhists and the least are Christians i.e. 62.5 percent, 20 percent and 17.5 percent respectively. The majority of the respondents were raised in the village. The majority of the people live in the nuclear type of family. The literacy rate of the study area is 54.2%.The main occupation of the people in the study is coolie, mechanical works and driving. Most of the women are only housewives i.e. 69.3%. Most of the household members are suffering from poverty. They are surviving anyhow with their limited daily wages. Domestic violence is prevalent in the study area i.e. 54.6%.All the abuses are husbands. It may be due to nuclear family system. Majority of the abusers was under the influence of alcohol during violence act i.e. 85.3%. There were more psychological violence than physical violence in the study area i.e. 63.41% and 36.6%. Majority of the respondents had domestic violence in weekends. A very few respondents have domestic violence during pregnancy. Only a few victims of domestic violence during pregnancy needed medical treatment. According to the opinion of respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse 48 percent. Unemployment and economic problems 36 percent and 10.6 percent due to marital problems. Majority of the respondents (women) keep their domestic violence secret for prestige some respondents ask help with friends and relatives. The majority of the respondents stated that reporting physical violence is important and minority of the respondents reported not important. Most of the respondents states that reporting psychological violence is very important and minority of the respondents stated that not important.

Most of the respondents stated regarding type of protection and help needed for victim of domestic violence is counseling family meditation i.e. 44 percent. Secondly economic help and providing jobs opportunity and minority of the respondents states facilities for medical treatment i.e. 2.6 percent. Majority of the respondents did not have knowledge of legal protection against domestic violence i.e. 92%. The majority

of the respondents had stated that media could prevent domestic violence i.e. 97 percent. On solutions to prevent/control domestic violence against women are stop or controlling alcohol, stopping ganja providing job opportunities, to be faithful between husband and wife, to made people literate.

The problems of domestic and other problems were present in the study area. It helps us to make source recommendations to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The population growth should be checked trough implementation of more effective extension education and family planning programs including motivating and counseling to the women. Adult literacy classes and awareness programs should be conducted to make people aware and awareness about domestic violence and its elimination. Taking alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role-play, drama and songs. The vocal government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence. Inharmonious marital relationship should be maintained through counseling and arousal of awareness about importance of harmonious family life. The interested social workers can serve effectively in such matters.

The people of the study area need motivation on kitchen garden in essential. A kitchen garden may help to reduce anemia and malnutrition in some extends. Mass media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence. Local mothers group, NGOS lady polices from child and women cell under district police can be mobilized to prevent or eliminate domestic violence in the study area. Through sensitizing women and men domestic violence can be prevented and eliminated. There is an acute need of a mobile clinic for ailments in the study area. There must be free legal service to the victims of domestic violence. Needs of income generating programs in the study area. There is a need of supporting institution to help the victims of domestic violence as well as for the prevention and elimination purpose too. Orientation and training program for key persons should be conducted by government or interested NGOS. The effect of the study area as follow. Some respondent want divorce from her husband. Some the respondent need medical treatment.

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Appendix-I

Minutes of Focus Group Meeting with Victims

The meeting was held on 28-04- 2073 at 2 pm and the discussion was done on the following points

1. Types of domestic violence: Physical violence such as beating, slapping, kicking is prevalent in the study area. The group of victim didn't mention that their husband used other things like stick or weapons during physical assault. Most of the perpetrators abuse their wives verbally and physically.
2. Causes of domestic violence:
 -) Alcohol abuse
 -) Ganja abuse
 -) Gambling
 -) Economic problem
 -) Unemployment
 -) Polygamy
 -) Suspicion
 -) Permanent family planning without husband's consent
3. Result of domestic violence: Among the victims one of the ladies had abortion last year due to physical assault by her husband. Other ladies mentioned that they had physical pain and sometimes bruises and they were emotionally hurt.
4. The other lady, Bimala Maharjan. said that she fell sick namely pulmonary tuberculosis due to regular physical and verbal assault by her husband.
5. Solutions to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:

Most of the victims unanimously expressed that coercive measures should be used by police or government authorities in order to stop gambling and the use of alcohol and ganja.

A few ladies staid that solving economic problems and creating job opportunities and income generating programmes.

Two old ladies were present at the victim's group meeting. They were of the view that women should stay calm and quiet when the husbands are violent. They further expressed that women should understand their husbands habits and needs. The researcher also approved the idea presented by the old ladies, but one of the ladies expressed her view that if women were to quit and submissive, men would take advantage of the situation and dominate their wives even more. She further helped in a frustrated voice that she had tried to control the situation by quiet and submission, but it didn't work and now she talks back to her husband. The meeting starts at 2 pm and finished at 5:00 pm.

The following people were present at the meeting

1. Mrs. Rita Maharjan (Researcher)
2. Mrs. Susila Maharjan (Victim)
3. Mrs. Monika Ghale (Victim)
4. Sangita Maharjan
5. Juna pariyar
6. Laxmi Napit
7. Anjali Amatya
8. Namata Shahi
9. Gita Manandhar
10. Sandhya Shrestha

Appendix-II

Minutes of focus group meeting with local mother's group:

The meeting was held on 29/04/2073 at 4 pm in the local school compound and the following discussions and decisions were made

1. Domestic violence: Verbal or physical assault by husband or other family members (non-spousal) with in the family is domestic violence. This point was highlighted by the researcher.
2. Prevalence of domestic violence: The mother's group said there is a lot domestic violence in their area. Because the area is near the Micro bus park in Kirtipur, there is easy access to alcohol, drugs (ganja) and gambling.
3. Causes of domestic violence:
 -) Illiteracy
 -) unawareness
 -) unemployment
 -) alcohol abuse
 -) drug abuse
 -) going with other women
4. Solution to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:
 -) awareness classes on domestic violence
 -) Providing opportunities for jobs, income generating program.
 -) Minimize alcohol (some women's occupation is brewing homemade wine to support their family.)
 -) Control gambling and drugs.

The meeting started at 4 pm and closed at 6 pm. the researcher served tea and biscuits to the mother's group.

The following people were present in the meeting:

1. Mrs. Rita Maharjan (Researcher)
2. Mrs laxmi Maharjan (Chair person mother's group)

3. Mrs Maya Devi Maharjan (Vice Chairperson)
4. Mrs Nandakali Gautam (Secretary)
5. Mrs Muna Gurung (Joint Secretary)
6. Mr. Januka Tamang (Treasurer)
7. Mrs. Laxmi Thapa (Member)
8. Mrs. Indira B.K. (Member)
9. Mrs. Sunita Gurung (Member)
10. Mrs. Bimala Gurung (Chair Person of Other mother's Group)
11. Mrs. Parbati Ghimire (Member)

Appendix-III

Case Study

Name: - Susila Maharjan

Age: - 38

Married for: - 15 years

Children: - 3 (2 daughters one son)

Education: - grade 6

Case History: - Susila had an arranged marriage. She came from Pharping for searching work and eatable there since 2046. She has three children. Her first daughter is 15, the second one is 12 years, and the son is 10. She is living with her three kids in the slum area at the Kirtipur, Kashi bazar-6 Kirtipur. She is feeding 3 children and her husband working in a small tea shop.

She worked in hospital and road side as sweeper and her husband also did same work. So there is a problem of a money that's why her husband beating after taking alcohol. After having no money working there she opened a small tea shop and is working there but husband does nothing at all. Her husband never supported her. Every time he lives in the lonely place and nothing that's why Susila got problem and she said that he has no idea how to solve his problem. Her daughters are not getting education but the son is studying in grade 4. Because of they have no education they can't do earnable job.

Appendix-IV

Interview Schedule for Women Domestic

Violence against women

Date:

1. Name: _____
2. Age: _____
3. Sex: Male: Female:
4. Cast: _____ Religion: _____
5. Marital status: Married Unmarried Divorced Single
6. Occupation:
 - a. Husband: _____
 - b. Wife: _____
7. Where did you grow up? Village Town
8. Type of family: Joint Nuclear
9. Family-Size: _____
10. Education: _____
Husband: _____
Wife: _____
11. Income sufficiently for monthly expenses.
 - a. Sufficient b. Insufficient
 - c. Possible to save d. economically self sufficient
12. Family Pressure on giving birth to child? a. Yes b. No
13. Family Planning:
Temporary Method: (Measures) _____
Permanent Wife/Husband: _____
14. Do you ever have dispute with any of the family members other than your husband that creates relationship problems?
Yes No
If yes, with whom?

15. When does the person show violent behavior?

16. How often does he show? Daily Weekly Monthly Others
17. How does the person show his violent behavior?
 - a. Verbally b. Beating c. Others (please specify)

18. In your opinion, what are the causes of violence?
 - a. Low income b. Physical weakness
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
19. Does your husband ever show violent behavior against you?
Yes No
20. When does he get violent against you?
 - a. After taking alcohol. b. After taking drugs.
 - c. After gambling. d. Other (place specify)
21. Did your husband ever beat you during pregnancy period?
Yes No

22. Did you ever have to skip work after such violent incident?
Yes No
23. What do you think are the reasons behind such violent act of your husband?

24. Who do you ask for help in case of such domestic violence against you?
a. Keep the incidence secret. Yes No
b. If you keep it secret, why? Please specify:

c. Relatives d. Police e. Friends f. Political leaders
25. In opinion do you think physical violence of any kind should be reported to the authorities?
a. Yes b. No c. No idea
26. In your opinion do you think psychological violence should be reported to the authorities is important?
a. Very important b. Important c. Not important d. No idea
27. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victims of violence?
a. Counseling b. Family mediation
c. Legal advice d. free legal service
e. Hotline telephone service f. Facility for medical treatment
g. Provision of safe house h. Victim support program
i. Financial support/help j. Improvement in laws.
28. Do you know that there is provision for legal and other protection for the items of domestic violence?
Yes No
If yes, please specify

29. Do you know about any organization that helps women victims domestic violence?
Yes No
If yes, please specify organizations that you know of
.....
30. Do you know any provision of safe house for victims of violence?
Yes No
If yes, where and which organization

31. In your opinion do you think media would help to reduce domestic violence?
Yes No
32. What do you think are the possible solutions to stop domestic violence against women?

33. After violence do you like to stay together with your husband?
Yes No
If No then what do you want from husband?
34. What kind of long run effect show in your body/mental after violence in family.
a. Mentally disturb or mad b. Headache c. Hospitalize