

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:  
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES**

**A Dissertation Submitted to  
The Central Department of Sociology  
The Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of the  
Master of Arts (M.A.) in Sociology**

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## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

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## **LETTER OF APPROVAL**

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

CEDAW	: Convention to Elimination All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CREHPA	: Centre for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities
CWLAC	: Central Women Legal Aid Committee
DV	: Domestic Violence
DVAW	: Domestic Violence Against Women
FWDR	: Far Western Development Region
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
ICPD	: International Conference on Population and Declaration
INGO	: International Non Governmental Organization
IPV	: Intimate Partner Violence
LACC	: Legal Aid and Consultant Center
NACVAW	: National Advisory Council on Violence Against Women
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization Advisory Council
OVW	: Office on Violence Against Women
SLC	: School Leaving Certificate
UN	: United Nations
UNFPA	: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VAW	: Violence Against Women
VDC	: Village Development committee
WHE	: Women Health Exchange
WHO	: World Health Organization



# **CHAPTER-I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Background**

“All acts of gender-based physical, psychological and sexual abuse by a family member against women in the family ranging from simple assaults to complex, kidnapping, threats intimidation coercion, stalking humiliating verbal abuse, forcible or unlawful entry arson, destruction of property, sexual violence, marital rape, dowry or bride-price related violence female genital mutilation, violence related to exploitation through prostitution violence against household workers and attempts to commit such acts shall be termed “Domestic violence” (Shwami, 1996:39).

According to the UN declaration physical violence includes beatings, stabbing, burning and the intentional deprivation of food. Psychological violence includes the enforcement of strict isolation, constant denigration, and public humiliation. Economic forms of violence include the deliberate deprivation of financial resources, the confiscation of women’s earnings, and the dispossession of women of their own homes or land. Sexual abuse includes sexual harassment, coerced sex and forced pregnancy. Women are at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults both within family and community (WHO, 2005). Violence is a universal scourge that threatens the life, health and happiness of all human being. This includes threats, coercion and the arbitrary deprivation of resources is violence against women usually performed by a male partner (World Report on Violence and Health, 2002).

The violence that occurs within family, known as ‘Domestic violence (DV)’, is a serious problem generated by gender discrimination. In many parts of the world, the term ‘domestic violence’ refers to the abuse of women by current or former male intimate partners (Johnson and Sacco V. 1995; Fischbach and Herbert B. 1997).

"One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001)."

Violence not only harms women physically it also leaves deep psychological impacts on both the victims and their families. Even their communities and the nation as a whole are affected by violence against women. 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 the women (SAATHI, 2001).

As the study mainly focuses on the violence against women (VAW), the researcher will try to find some facts related to violence against women. VAW is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. As said by Ahuja Ram-1998, “there is no woman who has not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadow her sex. A woman’s life lies between pleasures at one end, danger at the other end.”

Likewise, the lure towards sons in Hinduism is the next reason of domestic violence. According to Hindu religion “parents can get heaven form Sons as our society is tied up by such traditional values and norms. It only accepts the birth of sons as their own generations. So a woman has been victim of domestic violence. Because of the development of

technology, it has been easy to find all whether it is son or daughter before birth and it has been popular of abortion not only in illiterate once but also among educated people (Acharya, 2001).

Women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner (Persson and Wall S., 2003). or in private life (UN, 1993)

Violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life It has been observed that in many situations, pregnant women become particularly vulnerable to oppression by their male partners (UN, 1993). It is perhaps the most important element of the set of violence against women because of its far-reaching implications on their health, physical as well as psychological, and on overall relative gender status (Heise et al., 2002; Koenig et al., 2003). Women are particularly vulnerable to violence because of their low status and lack of power within the family (Njovana and Watts, 1996).

If we look at fairly familiar global statistics on violence, it indicates that, "in the United States a rape occurs every six minutes and violence occurs in two thirds of all marriage. In Santiago Chile, 80 percent of women acknowledge experiencing violence in the home. In Canada one in four women can expect to be sexually assaulted at some point in her life (Kannabiran 1999).

In south Asia, women's access to and control over household or community resources, women's mobility, Physically (going from one

place to another) or socially (gaining access to better housing or work), women's access to information & decision making on reproductive health & women's right to education, are largely governed by the existing levels of poverty, & by the religious of women & children in south Asia are plentiful. (Kannabiran 1999).

In Pakistan, violence against women revolves around circumscribing the freedom of women with respect to public employment, forms of dress, movement outside the home, and so on. "Ninety nine percent of house wives and seventy seven percent of working women are beaten by their husbands. In Korea, two thirds of all women are beaten regularly by their husbands" (Kannabiran 1999)

VAW, a form of social exclusion, is now recognized as an important issue in international arena. It is a worldwide problem, crossing cultural, geographic religious, social and economic boundaries (Naved, 2003). In most cases, victims prefer silence and the perpetrator easily escapes. So, unless the support mechanism is developed, there is every possibility that women are subjected to violence either that is domestic violence or gender based violence.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Historically, violence against women and girl has been in existence and a widespread in Nepali society but still unreported problem in Nepal. Data on the issue is hard to come by as there are very few studies done on the subject. Violence against women has started being openly discussed and addressed only in the last decade. The lens of looking at women has changed significantly that shifted from being child bearers and providers of health care in the 60's and 70's to a slow realization of their critical

productive role in economy in the 80's, and to the recognition of women as citizens in need of equal legal and political rights in the 90's decade. (SAATHI, 2001)

In Nepal, historically, violence against women existed in a number of forms. People still have the notion that women or girls are not subjected to be free. From childhood until the date of marriage she is to be under control of parents or brothers which is ideal form of socialization in Nepal. After marriage she becomes a property of her husband and consequently he considers that he deserves the right to decide about her life (Bennett, 2002). After the death of her husband, if she survives, she has to be under the patronage of her sons or daughters. So father, husband and son are projected as the masters of her life and make any decisions that impact in her life (Cameron, 1995).

Women are subordinated, humiliated and they are denied from the participation in social activities. Although the cases of violence are rampant, they remain hidden to a large extent for a number of reasons. It has developed as a usual and family phenomenon and remains as a family affair (Kelkar, 1985).

Feminist scholars consider that fasting and worshipping by a woman for the betterment, long life and good luck of her husband is also a religious violence against women (Archarya, 2010). Another sever kind of violence facing by women is child infanticide, forced abortion, dowry and burning alive women, and child marriage in societies (Kelkar, 1985). Likewise, discrimination between sons and daughters in household affairs, education, decision making process, participation in community activities include the social violence.

Sexual, psychological and emotional violence inflicted by an intimate partner is also widespread. It is estimated that at least one in three women

are subjected to some type of DV over their lifetime (Bloom, 2008). DV affects women across the life span from sex selective abortion of female fetuses to forced suicide and abuse, and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the world (Kaur and Garg, 2008). It also retards socioeconomic development due to its effect on women's participation in development projects (Barkat and Majid, 2003).

Without comprehensive, carefully documented research on violence against women, it is impossible to know whether women are experiencing more violence in some countries than in others, or whether they are reporting it more often. In the absence of proper research, it is difficult to compare and assess the scope of violence as well as the effectiveness of programs to end it. DVAW not only results in low socio-economic status of women but also results in poor health. It leaves a long lasting psychological effect on the children on one hand and hinders the development process on the other hand. Thus, it is the utmost need to remove such obstacle of development as far as possible. But until the root cause of it is not known it is out of question. Thus, this research tries to find out the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the different forms of domestic Violence that usually occur?
2. What are the different actions associated with the domestic violence against Women?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Any study without specific objective is not worth doing. Moreover, the objectives should be researchable and measurable. Keeping these things in mind the specific objective of the study was set as follows:

1. To explore the causes and forms of domestic violence against women
2. To analyze the consequences of domestic violence against women

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This research is undertaken hoping that it will highlight the situation of DVAW and help students studying in the similar field to prepare another project similar to this. The study may generate useful information for policy planners, project makers, administrators and implementers.

This study will be even focused on understanding how women are deprived from freedom. An attempt has also been made to understand how they perceive their situation as an individual. It will also make clear that women are not only victim of male but by same sex. Somehow it will also be helpful to conduct women development programs in the communities.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The study is organized into five chapters. Chapter One outlines the general background of the study including the problem, the objectives, the importance and organization of the study. Chapter Two includes Literature Review. Chapter Three deals with Research Methodology which includes the tools applied in the research during the study. Chapter Four is entitled as the Study Area and Respondents' Profile. Similarly, at last, Chapter Five deals with the Summary and Conclusion.

## **CHAPTER -II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Global Overview of Domestic Violence**

DVAW has become a serious problem all over the world. “A women who lives in the shadow of daily violence is not truly free.” -UN Secretary General Kofi Annan.

The Clinical Manual of Prevention in Mental Health and Essentials of Sociology conclude that women are subjected to domestic violence more often and more severely than are men.

Worldwide, an estimated one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. One in there will have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance (E.L Heise, M Ellsberg, M Gottemoeller, 1995).

One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001).

Statistics published in 2004; show that the rate of domestic violence victimization for Indigenous women in Australia may be 40 times the rate for non-Indigenous women.

Women are more likely than men to be murdered by an intimate partner. Of those killed by an intimate partner about three quarters are female and about a quarter are male. In 1999 in the United States 1,218 women and 424 men were killed by an intimate partner, and 1181 females and 329 males were killed by their intimate partners in 2005. In 2008, in France, 156 women and 27 men were killed by their intimate partner. In England



and Wales about 100 women are killed by partners or former partners each year while 21 men were killed in 2010.

Archer's meta-analysis found that women in the United States suffer 65% of domestic violence injuries. A Canadian study showed that 7% of women and 6% of men were abused by their current or former partners, but female victims of spousal violence were more than twice as likely to be injured as male victims, three times more likely to fear for their life, twice as likely to be stalked, and twice as likely to experience more than ten incidents of violence.

Fighting the prevalence of domestic violence in Kashmir has brought Hindu and Muslim activists together. Additionally, aspects of Islamic Law have been criticized for promoting domestic violence. One study found that half of Palestinian women have been the victims of domestic violence. 80% of women surveyed in rural Egypt said that beatings were common and often justified, particularly if the woman refused to have sex with her husband. The Human Rights Watch found that up to 90% of women in Pakistan were subject to some form of maltreatment, within their own homes. Unofficial statistics estimate that 97% of Indian women experience violence at some point in their lives. Up to two-thirds of women in certain communities in Nigeria's Lagos State say they are victims to domestic violence. In Turkey 42% of women over 15 have suffered physical or sexual violence.

Various studies from around the world indicate that domestic violence is a serious issue. Tamang (2010) in her report writes that "A review of over 50 population based studies performed in 35 countries prior to 1999 indicated that between 10% to 52% of women around the world report that they have been physically abused and between 10% and 30%

reported that they have experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives". In a nationally representative sample of partnered women in Colombia, 21% of the women reported lifetime physical abuse (Profamilia, 1995) and in Nicaragua, 52% of the women reported ever being abused by their partners, 27% within the previous year (Ellsberg et al, 1999).

In the Middle East, the 1995 DHS in Egypt found that one-third of the sample of women reported having being beaten since their marriage (El-Zanaty et al. 1995).

In a study in urban Thailand, 20% of the husbands in a study reported having ever subjected their wives to physical abuse (Hoffman, Demo and Edwards, 1994).

A study of married Arab women residing in Israel found that 30% of the women reported one or more recent episodes of physical abuse or sexual coercion (Haj- Yahia and Edleson 1994).

A number of studies in South Asian countries such as India have highlighted the importance of socioeconomic factors, with higher socioeconomic status and/or caste generally found to be inversely related to the risk of domestic violence (Bhasin, 2000 and Kelkar, 1985). In many societies, men are seen as the providers; they work outside of the home and control interactions between the family and the world outside. Many women have no independent source of income, no independent property or money and socially sanctioned identity outside of the family. Expanding women's access to economic opportunities and resources does not necessarily make them less vulnerable to domestic violence, at least not right away. Level of violence against women can vary considerably

from village to village and greater involvement of women in income-generation is sometimes associated with greater violence (Tamang, 2010).

UNICEF (1996) states that South Asian culture has placed women at inferior position, cultural practices place women in lower social hierarchy. In the same way daughters are usually inferior in a family. During pregnancy as well, women do not get proper care, instead they are obliged to physical labor that is harmful to their health. Around the world, violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees. Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victim. Hence, continuity in research is necessary in both developed and developing countries to investigate the experience, prevalence, causes and consequences of violence against women.

A National Survey of violence against women in Canada had shown that one third of all women had been physically assaulted by their partners. It is also mentioned that the weapon used by perpetrators develops upon their cultural factors and availability of weapons. In the United Nations, more murder of women is committed by guns where as in India, guns are used but beating and death by fire are common. Then perpetrators of the crime claimed that she died in a kitchen accident (WHO, 2000).

A National Survey by women's aid organizations of Malaysia has conducted in-depth interview with 60 women in 1990/1991. The report shows that among 60 women, 92% were kicked, punched or slapped, 22% had suffered attempts of strangulation and 10% had been stabbed or threatened with knife or instrument. Furthermore, 68% had reported being beaten when pregnant and 50% experienced sexual coercion in the form of physical force during sexual intercourse (UNIFM, 2001).

Domestic violence prevails globally. World Report (2002) shows that In Peru 70% of all crimes reported to police are of women beaten by their husband. A study in a Bangkok slum found that 50% of married women were beaten regularly. In the United States, every 15 seconds a woman is beaten and four battered women die each day. Each year more than 1.5 million women seek medical care for injuries resulting from domestic violence. 40% of Chilean women reported that abuse against them increased during pregnancy.

A situation of violence against women and girls in South East Asia (Hayward & Finney, 2000) has presented gender based violence is a violation of women's rights. It also mentioned that the most common form of domestic violence in South Asia in the most gender sensitive region in the world where 79 Million females are missing. The South East Asian region has one of the highest incidences of gender based violence in the world. This is a result of overall inferior status of women and girls and of unequal power relation between genders. The report notes that more than 5,000 women are killed every year in India because their- in laws consider their dowry inadequate.

A health profile on women of South East Asia (H&F, 2000) mentions the various evidence based studies of different countries regarding domestic violence. For instance in Bangladesh 270 cases of deaths were reported during 1982-1985 in News paper related to abuse. 29% of women had been beaten to death, 39% subjected to other forms of physical torture and 185 had been attacked by sharp weapon. The other study of Maharashtra, India shows that 120 cases of deaths of women were due to dowry (Homicide committed by the husband or his family members). 88% women were very young and below age 25. 46% of those women

died of burns and 34% had died of drowning. The principle accused were the husbands in 86% of the total 120 cases of homicide.

## **2.2 Violence Against Women in Nepalese Context**

Generally, the word violence refers to negative implications. Literally, violence signifies treating or having in rigorous way. In its sharp meaning, it denotes to hate, dominate more extremely to kill. (Mahara, 2006). Domestic violence is serious and pernicious. It ruins lives, breaks up families and has a lasting impact. In context of Nepal, DVAW is traditionally, socially and religiously rooted. Women in Nepal are not the exceptions. They have been abused, tortured, and dominated, suppressed, choked and beaten by their own people. The magnitude of gender-based violence in Nepal is extremely high. Several research projects in Nepal have indicated that 66 percent of women have endured verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse, while 77 percent of the perpetrators were family members (UNICEF 2001). The so called home is not safe for them. Women play secondary role in the society. They are treated as inferior objects. According to Bhattachan, “Nepalese women do not have right on one’s own body. They have no right on their reproductive health. They have no right to decide when to become pregnant, how many times to become pregnant and whether or not to do so abortion. Decision about such critical matters is usually done by men and women have to follow them faithfully.”

As said by Ahuja Ram-1998, “there is no woman who has not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadow her sex. A woman’s life lies between pleasures at one end, danger at the other end.” Women in Nepal are also not free from such abuses. Physical torture and domestic violence are more major forms of

violence which is prevailing to women in Nepal. A research done in 2000 by a non-government organization SAATHI revealed that 66 % of the women in the country endure verbal abuse, 33 % emotional abuse, and in all cases 77 % of the perpetrators were the family members. 58 % of women who suffered domestic violence confirmed daily abuse. In a situation analysis conducted by SAATHI in 1997 on VAW in Nepal revealed that 93% were exposed to mental and emotional torture, 82% were beaten, 30% were raped, 28% were forced into prostitution, and 64% reported polygamy. The study findings pointed out that, out of 60 respondents 40 respondents had different types of health problem due to domestic violence. Among them, majority (30%) had chronic conditions like irritable bowel syndrome and chronic pain syndrome. 25% were suffered from mental health problem. 20% women were suffering from reproductive health problem. The common reproductive problem was pelvic inflammatory disease. 15% had physical health problem due to severe beating. Backache, problem in vision and poor subjective health were common physical health problem.

Many women reported that they had experienced psychological trauma after they were forced into having sex with their spouses. “A few even reported attempting to commit suicide after sexual violence” said Dr. Mahesh Puri, associate director of CREHPA, while sharing the report (The Kathmandu Post, June 11, 2008). According to report when women decline to have sex with their husbands, it often led to severe forms of physical and psychological abuse such as severe beating, kicking, punching, pulling hair and thrown down stairs. Likewise, some women also reported that they are falsely accused of infidelity, were threatened with abandonment, were ignored, abused verbally and emotionally blackmailed (The Kathmandu Post, June 11, 2008).

A health profile on women of South East Asia (2000) mentions the various evidence based studies of different countries regarding domestic violence. The maternal mortality study conducted by Family Health (1998), revealed that higher suicide rate among women of reproductive age group. Another report from Nepal reported that maternal mortality accounts for the highest number of women's deaths each year, followed by suicide. Almost five hundred cases of suicide were reported to Nepal police in 2003-2004 (Asia foundation, 2004). The census recorded half million women living in polygamous marriages (DFID), and other studies have shown that polygamy is a serious cause of depression for women in Nepal (SAATHI 2001). The forms of violence that women encounter differ according to changes in socio-cultural practices, educational background and others. For example, dowry-death was not seen in the past but it is prevalent in the Terai (the plain region of Nepal along the border of India) which can be assumed as the influence of Indian culture. Likewise, Chhaupadi (a tradition to isolate a woman by keeping her in a shed like unhygienic room with no ventilation or window for at least 4-7 days during her menstruation period) is practiced in Far Western Development Region of Nepal. Similarly, in 2003, Central Women Legal Aid Committee (CWLAC) recorded 251 cases of domestic violence, 9 cases of rape, 3 cases of trafficking, 1 case of abortion, and 14 cases of others; while 386 victim women were delivered legal advice by the helpline of CWLAC.

We also hear the news of domestic violence against women in daily news as well as many articles was published in daily news paper. The main reason cited for domestic violence are dowry related issues infertility alcoholism and suspicious habit of husband etc. Violence against women is less reported in Nepal. It is due to the both shame and guilt experienced

by the families of victims and unsatisfactory response by police very few women are courageous enough to take their cases to court, because of the social pressure they used to conceal such incidents. However, there are some research reports available (Singh, 1996).

A thorough review of literatures showed that few researches have been conducted in Nepal on DV or DVAW. In a study by WHO (2007), about half of the married

Women in Nepal reported ever experiencing sexual violence. A higher number of

Women from the Tharu community compared with the Brahmin/Chhetri community reported ever experiencing sexual violence. The nature of sexual violence ranged from unwanted physical touch to forced sex. The respondents considered double standards in gender roles, traditional cultural norms, lack of family and legal support, use of alcohol and women's economic dependence on men to be the major underlying causes of sexual violence. The reasons behind sexual violence are complex (WHO, 2009). However, the study revealed that both individual and societal factors probably help perpetuate such violence. This finding was consistent with data from other South Asian countries (Santhya and Jejeebhoy, 2005). A cross-sectional study, conducted in 2009 among 1,296 young married women aged 15-24 years found more than half the women (51.9%) having experience of some form of violence in their lifetime. One fourth (25.3%) reported physical violence and nearly half (46.2%) reported sexual violence. Likewise, one-third (35.8%) of women reported experiencing some form of violence in the past 12 months. No or little inter-spousal communication and low autonomy of women significantly increases the odds of experiencing violence among married women (Lamichhane et al., 2011).



## **CHAPTER -III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research study will explore the present scenario of DVAW. Along with this, the study will also describe the consequences of such violence in women. So, exploratory as well as descriptive research will be used.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

To meet the objective of the study a blend of exploratory and descriptive research design is applied. Descriptive research is conducted in order to assess the opinions, behaviors or characteristics of the respondents and to describe the situation of DVAW. In other words, this research is used in the study to accumulate facts. Similarly, exploratory research is undertaken to know more about the situation of DV and to achieve new insight regarding it.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

This study is based on both primary and secondary sources to fulfill the objective of the study.

**I. Primary Source of Data:-** The data need for the study is mainly primary in nature. The data were collected from the field through the interview. An interview schedule containing economic, socio-educational and occupational variable was formed for this purpose. Besides this, focused group representative and other local women were contacted for the supplementary information needed along with these primary data.

**II. Secondary Data:** Related books, journal's articles past thesis, books, journals etc. as well as electronic media were used as the secondary source of information which helps to develop the general concept of the study.

### **3.3 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desired information of the study. Pangretar is one of the 79 Village Development committees (VDCs) of Sindhupalchowk District was selected purposively for the study. Pangretar 1 is a mixed type of society where inhabitants are from different castes and ethnic groups so, for study different causes and consequences different groups of inhabitants can be explored. Another reason behind selecting Pangretar VDC is there is a Women's group basically known as women for human rights women group Pangretar-1 Sindhupalchowk. There are 85 members in women's group lead by Rukmani Timalisina (president) of women group. It would be easy to meet the research objective from these study area. Out of 85 members by random sampling method 30 members were selected for this study based on proportional ratio of members from castes and ethnic group.

### **3.4 Data Collection Techniques**

As the study was carried out in partial fulfillment of Masters Degree in Sociology some relevant sociological and Anthropological tools have been used for data collection.

#### **3.4.1 Primary Sources of Data**

For the collection of Primary data following tools were used to meet the research objectives.

### **a. Interview Schedule**

Interview is one of the best techniques for data collection in social research to address the associated problem. Among the different form of interview, semi structured interview technique was used for data collection. For that, semi structure questionnaire was developed and asked to the respondent. By using the interview technique, respondents' economic activities, their household activities and other relevant facts were found. 30 women from the group considered as population of study.

### **b. Focus Group Discussion**

For the qualitative data, the focus group meeting was conducted with WHR women group including president 6 executive board members from group and 7 general members from in school compound. The main focus of the meeting was on cause, consequences and forms of domestic violence against women.

### **3.4.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

Different published or unpublished articles, thesis, books, case studies, journals, NGOs literature etc. as well as electronic media are used as the secondary sources of data.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. For quantitative data analysis method, data was tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. For qualitative analysis, the personal feelings and experiences was presented in the sentences. From the gathered information the result was drawn.

### **3.7 Limitations of the Study**

Each and every research has their own limitation that determines the purpose of study, time and cost. The respondents of the study were shy and fearful to talk in general way. On one hand the women were busy with their household works as have heavy workload and they have very little time to spare for the researcher and on the other hand the scholar had to manage everything on his own. Thus, the study is limited to Pangretar VDC of Sindhupalchok district. Time too proved to be a constrain as being in the field for a longer time was not possible due to personal and professional reasons. It being an academic study, resources too proved limited as it had to be managed by the scholar himself.

There are different forms of violence existing practically in the society but the study not does not contain all those. The information obtained from different sources does not tend be correct because sometimes it may be guided by whim and spur. Therefore, the finding of this study cannot be generalized for the country as whole.

**CHAPTER -IV**  
**INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA AND RESPONDENTS'**  
**PROFILE**

**4.1 Study Area**

The proposed study was conducted among the women of Pangretar-1 VDC of Sindhupalchowk district. Pangretar is one of the least developed VDCs (out of 79) of Sindhupalchowk district, which is close to capital city Kathmandu. Being one of the least developed places it is obvious for the scholar to meet the objectives of the study. Secondly, the district is adjacent to the capital, which ensures easy commuting. Thus Pangretar was purposively selected as the study area.

Pangretar lies in the mountain region with an area of 9.6 sq km. Its total population is 2952 out of which 1524 are females and 1428 are males. The total household in Pangretar is 762 (source: National Population & Housing Census 2011). However, pangretar has got electrical power and roads connecting to the nearby highway. The literacy rate of female is low in comparison to male. Though various castes people live, the majority of people are Tamang, people follow Buddhism, Hinduism, as well as Christianity. Agriculture is the main occupation followed by livestock rearing. In short, the VDC has diversification.



## 4.2 Socio Economic Status of Women

In this section, the demographic features of the study area, socio-cultural life and economy of the respondents are analyzed in detail. 30 women of 20 to 60 plus age groups were selected by purposive sampling method. Respondents have been categorized on the basis of different variable i.e caste/ethnicity, marital status literacy along the respondents, occupation, earning capacity (income), of the family etc.

### 4.2.1 Age Composition of Respondents

Age factor of the respondents is the major variable that affects in the DV. Table.1 shows different age of respondents who took part in this study and family details based on age.

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age group**

Age group	No. of females	Percentage
20-30	8	26.66
31-40	10	33.33
41-50	7	23.33
51-60	4	13.33
60 above	1	3.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table no 1 represents that a total respondents most of the respondents are from aged group 31-40 followed by age group of 20-30 in women's group. Comparatively age groups 31-40 are most active and productive group. Involvement in group work and participation are high among these groups. These groups are more frank and take part in discussion programs openly. Age groups above 51 to 60 plus are less in numbers in women's group as they didn't know the advantages of women's group. According to the National population census 2011 the economically most active and potential age group are (40.4%) which is comparatively less than that of study area. In same way dependency rate in study area are comparatively low with comparison to National population census 2011 i.e 8.2%

#### **4.2.2 Composition of Respondents by Caste/ ethnicity**

Ethnic composition of Pangretar VDC ward no 1 Sindhupalchowk district had been found to be heterogeneous. Different caste/ethnic background was found in the study area.

**Table 2: Distribution of respondents by caste / ethnicity**

Caste/ Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	6	20
Chhetri	9	30
Tamang	11	36.67
Newar	3	10
B.K	1	3.33
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table no 2 shows that the majority of the respondents are Tamang 36.67 percent followed by Chhetri 30 percent which differs to scenario of national figure. According to the census Report 2011, the highest population of Nepal is Chhetri (16.6%), Brahmin (12.2%) and different oppressed caste respectively. In study group there is higher numbers of Tamang.

#### 4.2.3 Composition of Respondents by Religion

Religion also play vital role to analyze domestic violence against women. Religion like Hindu, Buddhism and Christianity are presented in the table given below.

**Table 3: Distribution of respondents by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	18	63.33
Buddhists	8	26.66
Christians	4	13.33
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016



Majority of people in Nepal follow Hinduism and the data obtained during survey also reveals that the most of respondents are Hindus 63.33 percent which slightly differs to National population Census 2011 (81.3). Most of the Tamangs from study area follows Buddhism but during the research Tamangs and Scheduled caste people are lured to Christianity these days. 13.33% from research area follows Christianity which contradicts to National population Census 2011 (1.4) percentage.

#### **4.2.4 Marital status of the respondents**

Marital status of the respondents is also examined and analyzed in the study. Marital status refers to the status of marriage i.e. married, divorced or separated or widow. Table 4 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their marital status.

**Table 4: Distribution of respondents by marital status**

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	23	76.67
Divorced	1	3.33
Separated	2	6.66
Widow (single women)	4	13.33
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the study, it was found that majority of the respondents are currently married 76.67. It was found strict hierarchy within a family; about 80% of household heads were male. According to National census of Nepal 2011 (75.95) percentage of household heads are male in

Sindhupalchowk district. According to those divorced and separated respondents there were many social causes of divorced and separation. Among the separated respondent they were physically and mentally suffered by husband because she couldn't get child and husband got married to another women for the sake of child. Another case for separation was due to alcoholic addiction of her husband. She was physically assault and beating habit of husband. Besides, separation with husband there is divorce case as well. Due to early marriage, alcoholic addiction and beating habit of husband women had to divorce as she couldn't stay with husband and need to back at mother's home where one had to listen bad words from sister in laws.

In same way due to traditional Nepali culture, women who became widow as early age between 30-40 had to listen bad words from society especially from the women themselves. They are blamed as they were responsible for the death of their spouses. Based on study most of the husband from Tamang background had problem of taking alcohol and playing cards resulting wastes of money.

#### **4.2.5 Literacy Status of the Respondents**

Literary status is very important variable in domestic violence. Table 5 shows the literacy status of the respondents.

**Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to their literacy status**

Level of education	Number	Percentage
No education	13	43.3
Below 10	5	16.66
SLC Passed	5	16.66
Intermediate	2	6.7
Bachelor	1	3.3
Who can read only	4	13.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5 shows the distribution of respondents according to their literacy status. The table shows that out of the total 30 respondents only 17 are literate who can read and write whereas 43.3% are not able to read and write. According to Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) 2011, in Sindhupalchowk out of 1, 37,742 females 62,189 (45.14%) females cannot read and write any words (Illiterate). In same way only 2.87 % of females can only read who cannot write in Sindhupalchowk district. In study area 43.3% out of total respondents were illiterate who cannot even read a word or known basic literate which is similar to that of Census 2011.

#### **4.2.6 Comparison by Family Type and Monthly Income**

Types of family composition and income also play crucial role in domestic violence. If the family is big in number they have to face economic problems in the family which also results DVAW. Table 6 shows the type of family composition of the respondents.

**Table 6: Distribution of respondents by family types and monthly Income**

Types of Family		Monthly Income of Women			Total
		<5000	Nrs 5,000 - 10000	>10000	
Nuclear Family	No	4	10	2	16
	%	13.33	33.33	6.66	53.12
Joint Family	No	8	5	1	14
	%	26.66	16.66	3.33	46.65
Total	No	12	15	3	30
	%	39.33	49.99	9.99	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to the field survey most of the respondents have nuclear family with (53.12%). It might be due to misunderstanding between the family members and disputes between laws. Mostly physical violence occurs in nuclear family as husband and wife are living and in small issues after taking alcohol found using physical violence. In same way there are usually no other family members who can control the attacks of husband immediately during violence. The ratio of psychological torture occurs in joint and extended family as family living in a group have different opinions and in disputes and other misunderstandings dominant psychologically abuse recessives women. In other hand in laws blame wives for alcoholic and drug taking behavior of husband for couldn't able to control her own husband. Another form of violence is from daughter in laws to single women mother in laws and age group above 50 had faced

violence from daughter in laws verbally due to their dependency towards them in economic aspects.

#### 4.2.7 Occupation Status of the respondents and their economic status

Occupation here refers to the nature of work that they are involved in for their sustainability. It is also one of the affecting factors of domestic violence. The women who are involved in income generating works tend to be less violated as they are independent than the women who are not involved in such activities. Table 7 shows the occupation of the respondents.

**Table 7: Distribution of respondents by occupation**

Occupation of respondents		Economic Status			Total
		Insufficient	Self Sufficient	Possible to save	
Agriculture	No	12	2	1	15
	%	80	13.33	6.67	100
Housewives	No	5	1		6
	%	83.33	16.67	0	100
Daily wage labor	No	1	3	1	5
	%	20	60	20	100
Service (Care taker)	No		2		2
	%	0	100		100
Business	No	0	1	1	2
	%	0	50	50	100
Total as a whole	No	18	9	3	30
	%	60	30	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table shows 7 that most of the respondents are involved in agriculture with 50% with comparison to CBS the ratio is somehow similar in study area as. According to CBS 2011 agriculture is the mainstay of the economy accounting for one third of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Respondents who are involved are sexually harassed during work time. During construction time they feel these types of harassment. In study area respondents who are running business like alcohol shops also faced sexual harassment by male customers after intake of alcohol. It was found respondents who were separated were involved in service take care in schools and works as sweeper. In same way house wives and respondents involvement in agriculture physical abuse as hitting, kicking after alcohol intake. But most of them were unaware that these are domestic violence. The respondents without jobs have to hear filthy words from in laws and sometime quarreling and psychological tortures as well. In conclusion we could summarize only 10% respondents were able to save on their own. Half of the respondents were involved in agriculture but without professional farming their economic status are not sufficient.

### **4.3 Domestic Violence against Women**

This topic deal with domestic violence, against women which is related to their husband and other family members of the household. It also deals with causes of domestic violence, forms of violence, frequency, and sharing of violence faced.

#### **4.3.1 Types of Domestic Violence Based on Age Group**

As we knew in society women are facing different types of violence during their different age group. Women are taken as second class person

in society just like country of our Nepal. Types of domestic violence based on age groups are described based on field survey which is mentioned in table.

**Table 8: Distribution of Types of Domestic Violence based on Age Group**

Age Group		Types of Violence faced				Total
		Psychological	Physical	Economical	Sexual	
20-30	No	3	2	3		8
	%	37.50	25	37.50		100
31-40	No	5	4	1		10
	%	50	40	10		100
41-50	No	4	2		1	7
	%	57.14	28.57		14.29	100
51-60	No	2	1		1	4
	%	50	25		25	100
60 above	No	1				1
	%	100				100
Total (out of 30)	No	15	9	4	2	30
	%	50	30	13.33	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey 2016

Table No. 8 presents the different types of violence and the ratio of victimized respondents based on age groups of respondents. Among of those 30 respondents maximum numbers of respondents were violated psychologically. It includes all intimidating and threatening behaviors, abandonment o threats of abandonment, verbal abuse and mental torture. In extreme cases during alcohol taking time commits physical abuse as well. Only 6% were sexually violated by unwanted sexual behavior.

Sexual abuse mainly occurred in night time where husband is drunk and age from 41 to 60. Economical abuse are found during the age between 20 to 30 as kind of not providing amount to in laws and they are new at house as daughter in laws. In this way respondents were victimized by different types of violence in domestic sphere. Psychological Violence is high in age group of 41-50. Family members had spend long time with these age groups in even simple issues in laws, husband starts abuse these groups and had to work hard and take care of home responsibly.

#### 4.3.2 Tools Used by the Perpetrators during Physical Activities

During Physical assault perpetrators used different tools which are discussed in table below.

**Table 9: Distribution of tools used by perpetrators during physical violence**

Relation to Respondents		Tools used by Perpetrators			Total
		Hands (physical strength)	Domestic Tools	Nearby available tools	
Husband	No	3	1		4
	%	75	25		100
Step Wife	No	2			2
	%	100			100
In Laws	No	1	1		2
	%	50	50		100
Other Relatives	No			1	1
	%			100	100
Total (out of 30)	No	6	2	1	9
	%	66.66	22.22	11.11	100

Source: Field Survey 2016



Based on Survey most of the perpetrators in study area used hands for physical violence. There found more than use of more than one means of tools. Husband was found to be main perpetrators for physical violence. Due to excess alcohol intake and interfere of wives husband physically abuse women. Another reason is between age gap between laws and daughter in laws. Laws blame daughter in law to be not hard working and due to fight between them husband forcefully keep wives under control which can be described as male patriarchy society. Mainly according to study men are the one who used hands for physical violence and in laws had used nearby, available tools. Uncontrolled anger of husband starts beating wives. That husband who had step wife usually lives with step wife and basically takes side of step wife during fighting.

#### **4.3.3 Persons Responsible for Victimization**

Cultural norms and values seem to be applied to restrict women's freedom, mobility and sexuality. On the one hand, women are being aware and educated about their right, while on the other hand tradition, culture and religion is put forth as obstacles to achieving those rights.

In such condition women were suffering from violence, not only by male member but also by the female member too. In the research area researcher found that the husband, father in law, mother in law, brother in law, sister in law and co-wife too, the responsible person for the victimization .They creates different types of violence in domestic sphere. But mother in law has great role to create violence or minimize the violence.

Women want freedoms for themselves but there were many women who did not want to give freedom to other women because they had been

exploited, they had been tortured earlier in their time and they just wanted to continue this tradition.

**Table 10: Distribution of Perpetrators of Violence**

<b>Relation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Husband	13	43.33
Step wife	2	6.67
In laws	11	36.67
Other relatives	4	13.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table no. 13 shows that the husbands are the main abuser/violator then followed by in laws especially mother in law. In some cases daughter is also responsible for the violence to mother in law as they became physically inactive and need to depend upon other family members this case is very much difficult for single women. According to research husbands are the major reason behind abuse and violence. Due to dictator nature of male, misunderstanding between family members husband physically assault wives and another reason is alcohol taking and quarrelling at home and even in society.

#### **4.3.4 Causes of Domestic Violence based on Age Groups**

Nothing is possible without any cause and effect. Such as without any cause violence also cannot be occurred. So to the occurrence of violence there should be some causes. Respondents' perceptions of those causes are mentioned below:

**Table 11: Distribution of Causes of Domestic Violence based on Age**

Age Group		Causes of Domestic Violence				
		Illiteracy	Male Dominating society	Husband being alcoholic/ gambling/ drug abuse	Polygamy	No Son
20-30	No		2	6		
31-40	No	2	3	5		
41-50	No	6		5	2	1
51-60	No	7		3	1	1
60 above	No			1		
Total	No	15	5	20	3	2

Source: Field Survey, 2016 (Number exceed 30 respondents due to multiple responses)

The main cause of domestic violence is taking alcohol. After taking alcohol, functioning mechanism is over stimulating and they engaged in different abnormal activities, such as over speaking sexual harassment these activities lead the domestic violence. The second major illiteracy as respondents doesn't have ideas what is violence as they take it as their fate. Male dominating society is another reason male are tend to be superior in society and most of the decisions are made by male. Due to cultural system as well there is necessity of son for rituals they desire of son is the cause of violence as well.

It shows that diverse causes are responsible for the domestic violence. The roots of all causes are interlinked to male dominating in society. The male biased social system lacks women's accessibility to every aspect of social life.

### 4.3.5 Consequences of Domestic Violence based on Age Groups

Women are directly or indirectly affected by domestic violence. Physical, mental, social and emotional effects are seen but in the study some of physical and health consequences were reported.

**Table 12: Distribution of Consequences of Domestic violence based on Age**

Age Group		Consequences of Domestic Violence						Total
		Health Consequences			Physical consequences			
		Depression	Emotional distress	Disorder Sleep	Headache	Decrease in working efficiency	Body pain	
20-30	No		4	2	1		1	8
	%		50	25	12.50		12.50	100
31-40	No	2	1	3	1	3		10
	%	20	10	30	10	30		100
41-50	No	3		2		1	1	7
	%	42.86		28.57		14.29	14.29	100
51-60	No	2		1	1			4
	%	50		25	25			100
60 above	No			1				1
	%			100				100
Total		7	5	9	3	4	2	30
(out of 30)	%	23.33	16.66	30	10	13.33	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Based on field survey health and physical consequences were found. 70% of the respondents were faced by health consequences in different forms such as increase in risk of depression, post traumatic stress, disorder sleep

and emotional distress are seen among the women. Alcoholic husband were the main reason behind domestic violence. With filthy words, quarrelling with in laws effects mental torture and among them high numbers of respondents went through depression which even thought of suicide as well once in their life time. Age group of 41-50 years of age went through this depression in high level. Study found these groups are the one who have to take care of children and overall home. Without care from family members and without help of husband they went through these kinds of trauma. With Physical violence women had faced bad health consequences resulting decreasing in work as well. Almost half of the women from age group of 20-30 went through emotional disorder. These age group women wants total care and love from family members and especially from husband with without care and violence again them they had negative impact which leads emotional disorder and with sleeping disorder.

#### **4.3.6 Causes of Domestic Violence based on Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste and ethnicity is one of the social components of the respondents that play vital role to determine the activities of women. The following table highlights the caste and ethnic composition of the respondent and causes of domestic violence.

**Table 13: Distribution of causes of domestic violence based on Caste/Ethnicity**

Caste/Ethnicity		Causes of Domestic Violence					Total
		Illiteracy	Male Dominating society	Husband being alcoholic/ gambling/ drug abuse	Polygamy	No Son	
Brahimin	No	2	3		1		6
	%	33.33	50		16.67		100
Chhetri	No	2	1	4	2		9
	%	22.22	11.11	44.44	22.22		100
Tamang	No	3		7		1	11
	%	27.27		63.64		9.09	100
Newar	No			2		1	3
	%			66.67		33.33	100
B.K	No			1			1
	%			100			100
Total (out of 30)	No	7	4	14	3	2	30
	%	23.33	13.33	46.66	10	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table no 13 shows that based on caste and ethnicity there are differences in causes of domestic violence. Culturally Tamang background are culturally accepted for alcohol intake openly so do scheduled casts. The cause behind violence in Tamang family is high due to tranquillizer of alcohol and culture. In another hand it is less in Bhramin community as Bhramin were culturally bound not to take alcohol openly. In this group cause behind domestic violence is male dominating society as everything had to be done under the supervision of male. It is found that they are more motivated to education rather than Tamang and scheduled castes. In Chhetri castes also due to alcohol and gambling there is prevalence of violence against women. Due to Illiteracy women are taken as second class people and do not have idea about

equality. We could conclude that alcohol addiction and gambling in husband are the major reason behind causes of violence followed by Illiteracy.

#### 4.3.7 Consequences of Domestic Violence based on Caste and Ethnicity

Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-lingual nation. Life style of one caste differs from another hence causes also differ. In following table shows consequences of domestic violence faced by women based on caste and ethnicity.

**Table 14: Distribution of Consequences of domestic violence based on Caste**

Caste/Ethnicity		Consequences of Domestic Violence						Total
		Health Consequences			Physical consequences			
		Depression	Emotional distress	Disorder Sleep	Headache	Decrease in working efficiency	Body pain	
Bhramin	No	2	1	2			1	6
	%	33.33	16.67	33.33			16.67	100
Chhetri	No	2		4	2	1		9
	%	22.22		44.44	22.22	11.11		100
Tamang	No	2	2	3		3	1	11
	%	18.18	18.18	27.27		27.27	9.09	100
Newar	No		2		1			3
	%		66.67		33.33			100
B.K	No	1						1
	%	100						100
Total	No	7	5	9	3	4	2	30
(out of 30)	%	23.33	16.67	30	10	13.33	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table No. 14 shows 30% of surveyed women are suffered due to physical violence and 70% with health consequences. According to survey every caste/ethnic group faced with domestic violence one in another way. As we knew from table no. 13 alcoholic intake in Tamang people are high with that reason physical violence are high in that women with back pain, abdominal pain which leads in decrease in work. Another consequence of violence is psychological violence. Battering with in laws and husband verbal abuse regularly leads emotional distress. Even women thought of suicide as well due to depression. With trauma sleeping disorder is another problem with women. With survey it is noticed Tamang background people faced high physical violence than other caste/ethnic groups. There in Tamang family there is not such hierarchical system as in Bhramin and Chhetri. Where Bhramin doesn't take alcohol as like Tamangs and Scheduled castes. They face violence mainly due to Male dominating nature and rigid of cultural values of hierarchy system where daughter in laws have to bound in various circumstances.

#### **4.3.8 Cause of Domestic violence based on Education**

Education is the means to lighten up the darkness. Awareness is only possible with concise of education. Here in table below discussed about the causes of domestic violence based on Education in the study area.



**Table 15: Distribution of causes of Domestic violence based on Education Level**

Education		Causes of Domestic Violence					Total
		Illiteracy	Male Dominating society	Husband being alcoholic/gambling/drug abuse	Polygamy	No Son	
No Education	No	4		7	2		13
	%	30.77		53.85	15.38		100
Below 10	No	1		3	1		5
	%	20		60	20		100
SLC passed	No	2	1	2			5
	%						
Intermediate	No		2				2
	%		100				100
Bachelor	No		1				1
	%		100				100
Who can only read	No			2		2	4
	%			50		50	100
Total (out of 30)	No	7	4	14	3	2	30
	%	23.33	13.33	46.66	10	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table no. 15 shows a cause of domestic violence is high in women whose husbands are alcoholic and illiterate. Husband of women who were illiterate found to be illiterate and basically work in agriculture and daily wage labor. Consumption of alcoholic behavior is high in them too with misunderstanding and dominance attitude violence occurred. Even bachelors passed female found to be victims of domestic violence due to male dominance in family. Every household works and lead is male

members especially in study area. As women unable to get son male married another woman for the sake of son which is due to culture belief.

Hence, it could be conclude that women with less education are forced to face high level of violence than educated women due to broad expansion of knowledge and information. From the survey women who are illiterate and women only can read faced high no. of violence due to alcoholic behavior and gambling habit of husband. Husbands of these women found to be illiterate as well and are basically wage labors and farmers. Male dominating natures in family are the major reason behind violence for women with high studies. When they try to defend they were forced to face violence.

#### **4.3.9 Consequences of domestic violence based on Education**

With violence women are facing mental, psychological, physical violence on various forms. Here consequences of domestic violence based on education are elaborated below with table.

**Table 16: Distribution of Consequences of Domestic Violence based on Education**

Education		Consequences of Domestic Violence						Total
		Health Consequences			Physical consequences			
		Depression	Emotional distress	Disorder Sleep	Headache	Decrease in working efficiency	Body pain	
Illiteracy	No	3	2	3		2	3	13
	%	23.08	15.38	23.08		15.38	23.08	100
Below 10 grade	No		1	3	1			5
	%		20	60	20			100
SLC	No	2	1	1	1			5
	%	40	20	20	20			100
Intermediate	No	1		1				2
	%	50		50				100
Bachelors	No			1				1
	%			100				100
Who can read only	No	1	1				2	4
	%	25	25				50	100
Total (Out of 30)	No	7	5	9	3	4	2	30
	%	23.33	16.67	30	10	13.33	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

With table 19 most of the uneducated women faced physical violence, most of uneducated women involve in agriculture and wage level. They are unaware of violence and places to report as well. Husband of these women found to be alcoholic and drug abuser as well. These women group are usually near to husband and in laws so in case of little misunderstanding women forced to tolerate violence. In other hand literate women are mostly involved in outside work. Usually woman working outside faced mental torture from husband and in laws in reason of not providing money at home and blame them as person who skips

work and run in extra work. Women with higher education faced emotional distress and sleep distress with quarreling and intimacy with the near ones. Women who had studied up to Intermediate level had faced higher no. of depression. As per Illiterate finds it's kind of normal as husbands are superior and head of the family but women with education cannot tolerate domination of husbands get victims of them not only husband family domination also leads for depression.

#### 4.3.10 Causes of Domestic Violence based on Occupation

Causes of domestic violence based on occupation are described below. Here root causes of domestic violence by occupation of research area are explored.

**Table 17: Distribution of Causes Domestic Violence based on occupation.**

Occupation		Causes of Domestic Violence					Total
		Illiteracy	Male Dominating society	Husband being alcoholic/gambling/drug abuse	Polygamy	No Son	
Agriculture	No	3		9	2	1	15
	%	20		60	13.33	6.67	100
Housewife	No	3	2			1	6
	%	50	33.33			16.67	100
Daily wage labor	No		1	4			5
	%		20	80			100
Service	No		1		1		2
	%		50		50		100
Business	No	1		1			2
	%	50		50			100
Total (out of 30)	No	7	4	14	3	2	30
	%	23.33	13.33	46.66	10	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table describes the four different groups of occupational background and cause behind domestic violence which needed different specialization to be incumbent. The information from above describes that women from agriculture occupational background are more prone to violence than other occupation. Most women depend in agriculture faced domestic violence due to alcohol intake habit of husband and quarreling with in laws/ However, it is also indicates the rate of violence is bit low in another job as they have to attend in another place not always nearby family members. In housewives cases Illiteracy is the main reason behind violence. They think if they are educated they would have find certain job which they can earn somehow. They are totally depended on others for living. Without job they only focused in household and some agricultural works due to regular involvement in family misunderstanding is the major cause behind violence.

#### **4.3.11 Consequences of Domestic Violence based on Occupation.**

Women are directly or indirectly affected during different situation. In this study some consequences of domestic violence based on occupation are reported.

**Table 18: Distribution of consequences of domestic violence based on occupation**

Occupation		Consequences of Domestic Violence						Total
		Health Consequences			Physical consequences			
		Depression	Emotional distress	Disorder Sleep	Headache	Decrease in working efficiency	Body pain	
Agriculture	No	2	3	5		1	4	15
	%	13.33	20	33.33		6.67	26.67	100
Housewife	No	3			3			6
	%	50			50			100
Wage Labor	No		1	3		1		5
	%		20	60		20		100
Service	No	1		1				2
	%	50		50				100
Business	No	1	1					2
	%	50	50					100
Total (Out of 30)	No	7	5	9	3	4	2	30
	%	23.33	16.67	30	10	13.33	6.66	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The majority of respondents (50%) are engaged in agriculture. Respondents depended on agriculture found facing physical violence as well as mental violence. With drunkard husband using physical strength and domestic tools injured women. Women suffered from body pain and sleep disorder. Women involved in service level are found less violated than women works in field. During day time service holder are out from

home and busy on their own. Comparatively physical violence is low for them but more mental torture had been noticed. As they are unable to work at home at day time and in laws and other members stats fighting with women for not doing home work only concentrated on her own. Women involved in wage labor are found less depressed than others. The reason behind that is whole day they are busy with their work so depression is low than person working in field and running own business.

Hence violence against women prevails in every society but in different forms.

#### **4.3.12 Frequency of Violence**

It was found from the study that ignorance of women has encouraged the violence against them because they are not reporting against the violence. Mostly, alcoholic husband, gambling husbands dislike towards wife, parent's dislike towards the daughter in law, mental tension of the perpetrators are some causes of the violent behaviors. The following table depicts a figure of frequency of the violent behaviors.

**Table 19: Distribution of frequency of occurring DV**

Frequency of occurrence	Number	Percentage
Daily	8	26.6
Weekly	5	16.7
Monthly	6	20
Occasionally	11	36.7
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table shows that the majority of respondents (36.7%), are violated occasionally. These type of violation occurs due to misunderstanding at home between in laws and daughter in laws where son shows his supremacy towards her wife. According to survey husband worked in agriculture are violated daily as they are nearby and intake of alcohol is also high among them. In survey the daily violated women are mentally and physically weak. The illiterate women are more faithful to husband and family members than literate women.

#### **4.3.13 Forms of Social Violence Encountered**

In the domestic level, there is always violence either in small manner or in big manner. But violence is always vested in family. Violence is physical, emotional and sexual. Physical and sexual violence is directly occurs and it happens directly, but the emotional or psychological violence is caused by the physical , sexual and by other cause like domination, exploitation, verbal abuse, character loosing, economic suppression and mental torture.

**Table 20: Distribution of forms of Violence Encountered**

Forms of violence	No.	Percentage
Battering with in laws and husband (Verbal abuse)	16	53.33
Preference of Son	3	10
Control over Economy	6	20
Polygamy	3	10
Sexual harassment	2	6.66
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016



The above information justified that victims were suffered from multiple forms of domestic violence that is the reflection of low status of daughter in-law within household and women's helpless and mindless situation in our society. Incidences show that the respondents are verbally abused highly in forms of quarrelling between laws and vice versa and with husband too. Control over economy, preference of son, polygamy and sexual harassments are other forms of violence where women have to suffer physically and mentally. With research most of the women had faced violence with battering with husband and in laws. They have mixed answers on these. In simple issues also they have to discuss such like cooking things, while working in field etc.

## **CHAPTER-V**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Summary**

The present study started with a general objective of proving into the realities of domestic violence against married women in the study area. Its specific objectives were to examine causes, forms of domestic violence against women and the consequences of DVAW.

A total of 30 respondents were interviewed in Pangretar VDC of Sindhupalchowk district in order to know the social, economic roots that affected their everyday life. The interviews were taken among the people of different caste and class groups from Women for human rights Women's' group Pangretar. This in fact helped the researcher to know about the different customs, caste, religion, harms and value present different types of group regarding DVAMW.

The results were descriptively statistics such as number percentage were used. The research about domestic violence, against women on socio-economic, socio-cultural context was based on primary data. The basic finding of this micro-level study can be summarized as follows.

The majority of the respondents in the study area were found Tamang 36.67%, Chhetri 30% Brahman 20%, Newar 10%, scheduled caste 3.23% respectively.

All these types of family women were suffered from domestic violence with general assumption those women from nuclear family are least violent then big family. The result of this study is irrespective in family size. Monthly income of women of nuclear family are high than that of

joint families. Women more involved in earning as they had to do household works on their own whereas in joint family another family members also involves in earning so less participation of women from joint family in earnings. So, mostly physical violence occurs in nuclear family but psychological torture in joint and extended family. Actually, both are domestic violence.

In Sindhupalchowk literacy rate of female 54.86% is very low (CBS, 2011). From the study it was found that 43.3% of respondents' illiterate or majority of the respondents have lower education attainment that effect to the awareness and empowerment of women. Thus the literacy rate of women in study area found quite better than Census. i.e. 56.70%

The respondents were found to the involvement of women in different occupation for their survival. Most of respondent 50% were involved in agriculture; other respondents were involved in Daily wage Labor 16.67%, service 6.67%, business 6.67% and housewives 20%. The research shows that most of them had to depend on their husband. Those who were involving other work, they cannot fulfill their necessities too.

The research shows that 43.33% respondents were suffered from their husband. The main reasons behind this were found economic problems, less education, alcoholism, husband's second marriage, and violent nature. And rest respondents were found suffered from in law member and step wife of husband.

The research reveals that multiple supports about the main causes of victimization. The main causes of victimization were found that husband being alcoholic 63.33% lack of education 50% whereas they don't have

knowledge about what domestic violence is, male dominating society, 6% , less dowry 13.4%, polygamy 10% and birth of daughter 6.6%.

The study reveals that they were not found to suffer only one particular types of violence. They were reported that multiple types of violence such as verbal abuse, physical violence, psychological torture, polygamy and sexual harassment also. It was found that all the women were suffered from verbal abuse some women were found suffered by physical and psychological violence.

From the field survey shows that most of respondents 76.7% didn't have not disclosed with other persons. They take that as their fate and few thinks it's normal in the family that mother in laws quarrel using filthy words.

All these multi types of violence like verbal abuse, Physical violence, psychological torture, polygamy, sexual harassment bring social problems. As these are the social problems. It is sure that these are social causes of domestic violence.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Based on the result after study, it is concluded that violence against women can be defined as violation of women's social, mental and physical integrity, or freedom of movement. Even in this 21<sup>st</sup> century, women are not given equal opportunity for education and status in family. Women mainly faced domestic violence from their husband but also from other members of the family especially in-laws. Domestic violence is particularly insidious form of gender-based violence. There are various factors which are contributing for the domestic violence against women

such as excessive intake of alcohol, patriarchal system of the society, polygamy, sexual dissatisfaction and dowry.

In this study, it was found that 30% had faced physical and 70% mental violence. Therefore, this finding shows that prevalence of domestic violence against women is high in this study area.

The data obtained from the study shows that the respondents have at least once suffered with some kind of domestic violence in their life time. Due to the society there is fear within themselves about the consequences and hence, are scared to reveal it. Most of the victims remain silent of their suffering because they blame for their fate and maximally dependent with others.

This study shows that there is no uniformity between women and women. There is strict hierarchy between women, i.e. mother-in-law (high status) sister-in-law (middle status) and daughter in-law (low status). The practices of Nepal, where the daughter-in-law is subject to the domestic needs of the household, husband and in-law family member, which represents the socialization process of a women under the patriarchal social structure.

With regard to domestic violence against married women, the research has reached the conclusion that the existing problems of grinding poverty illiteracy, religions, economic and social injustice are responsible for the increasing domestic violence/violation act.

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