

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

"Yatr naryasto pojyantay ramantay tatra Devta" (Manu, Manusmriti, 3/56).

"Where woman are provided place of honor, Gods are pleased and reside there" but they deliberately forget all those verses that are full of prejudice, hatred, violation and discrimination against woman, according to Manusmriti, it prohibits men from harassing or neglecting women in their households. It is man's obligation to protect his wife and take care of her until they live. He further says that she is not inferior to man in any respect. She is as much part of the creator as man. He divided himself into two parts - one being male and the other female - to imitate the creation. He sees women as a component part of man and man is a component part of women vice versa and together they make a complete whole. Manu's views on women are a creation of God, as man. He also reported that, father is the real guardian and protector of the daughter as long as she is not married. It is his duty to arrange marriage and send her away to the deserving groom at the right age. In his anxiety to secure a suitable person, he even argues for pure-puberty marriages and keeping them un-married if that is not the case. His over-action in keeping them unmarried for life is diluted by his permission to let them choose their own groom after waiting for three years; but then, he makes them responsible to make the choice within his own caste with equal rank and absolves them from any sin or guilt. But now different types of description were made upon it and were misinterpreted, where it was said that Manu was biased to women but it was only to dominate woman (Young, 1994).

Gender is a social category. Where, it is socially constructed. Man is bounded by different roles and positions like father, mother, sister, daughter, etc. Man emerged different social institutions to regulate and control of his behaviors. Every society is run in the basis of social norms and values, and society is determine that what is the role of father, mother, son daughter and other society members. They fulfilled their needs from society of institutions. Every society, there are different customs, law, system, norms and values which control and regulate human behavior. Society determines the role and position that what the role of son and daughter. (Sherstha K & Acharya B, 2067)

Institution regulates position, role, and status of people. In every society and culture, there is not same role, status and position of male and female, In the family during childhood, girls are socialized to be sweet, soft spoken and soft missive while boys are socializes to be aggressive, bold and dominant. Thus it creates. Different role and status of male and female bring differentiation in the society. Society is stratified in many sectors, like Caste, Ethnic group,

Class, Age, Gender, Economic Situation, political power exercise, Ideological Sector etc. Out of them Gender is one important factors of stratification. Gender is determined by social and cultural system or it is constructed by society. Society is determined the male and female role, position, status. Society confines what male do? And what female do? (Sherstha K & Acharya, B 2067)

There are different basis of stratification in the society where, the view of Marxism, society is a base of stratification where upper class exploits lower class of men and it create social stratification so it is a root cause of social stratification. In the view of Max Weber the main cause of social stratification is inequality of power in the society who creates social stratification. He focus that there is different cause of social stratification as well as political power, economic power, social prestige is the root cause of stratification. (Subedi, 1997)

Sex is also a cause of social stratification it refers to the biological identity of the persons and is meant to signify the fact that one is either male or female, it is universal. But gender refers to the socially and culturally learned behavior and expectations that are associated with the two sexes or it is socially constructed. Gender is not biological it is determine by socio cultural features. Society confine male and female role, status, position in the basics of society and culture, it is called gender. The role and status of Male and female is different in different society and culture. In Global Context most of countries are based on patriarchal society. First priority is always given in men in the family and society as well. In the Nepalese society, a daughter's decision is made by her father, a wife by her husband and a mother by her son. There is not women's own identity. Women's identity is always connected with her male kin e.g. father, brother, husband, son. Society looks down on women with doubt and suspicion who live without her male kin's protection. So there is unequal behavior between male and female. The role is stratified on the base of sex, social norms, value, culture, religion, i.e. female should not go to school, to do job outside, and they must do only household activities. They are not involved in socio-economic activities and decision making. They should worship their husband and family like as god. The society gives priority boys to go school, to do work outside from the home, it create domestic violence against women. (Acharya B, 2067).

After renaissance and France revolution female are awarded about women rights and they published many book which eliminating gender stratification. Mainly after 1960 the feminist movement became more organized then women published many book, articles, and magazine about issues of women, after then feminist take all types of discrimination, oppress, unequal

behavior over women as a forms of violence. Domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs inside the home i.e. unequal behavior, deprived from opportunity and rights, mentally torture, sexual harassment, rape etc. (Acarya B, 2066)

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 rural 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. 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 programmers to end it. With research, advocates can better understand obstacles and develop appropriate methods for combating them. Research can motivate government and civil society to take action once the extent of a problem is proven. In this context Nepali women are violated in a name of religion, social, political, economic, traditional norms and values, as well as, their husband and family members. (Chalagai, T & pokheral N, Sapkota K, 2060)

In common sense violence means that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and inhuman behavior, which may be either physical or psychological violence reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social gender discrimination. Violence does not only include beatings, rape or sexual abuse, it is anything which infringes on the rights of the person to be treated as human being. That violence which occurs within the periphery of household is domestic violence. In the global context women are more victimized by men and their family members. In the Nepalese context this rate is highly growing day by day, because of patriarchal based society, religious cause, highly desire of son, uneducated, and social-cultural norms and values. Out of them married women are more victimized than non married women. The scenario of household level married women are abuse by their husband, mother in law , father in law, sister in law, brother in law and other person of family by many cause.(SAATHI 2001)

Domestic violence is defined by United Nation as violence occurring within the private sphere, generally between individuals who are related through intimacy, blood or law (WHO,

2003). Domestic violence is also referred to as “wife beating” “wife battering” intimate “partner abuse”. In most of the traditional societies, wife beating is large lifeguarded as a consequence of a man's right to inflict physical punishment on his wife. In many setting like ours women are expected to look after their homes and children, show obedience and respect to their husband. If a man feels that his wife has failed to play her role or overstepped her limits, for instance, asking for husband expenses or stressing the need of their children then violence may be his response.

Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries, the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure, and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (UNIFEM, 1998).

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

The world Health organization (WHO) notes: There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some definition argues for a broad delineation that includes any act on omission that causes harm to women or keeps them in a subordinated position. This would include what is sometimes referred to as structural violence: for example, poverty, unequal, access to health services and education .Indirect method to abuse deprive and kill Girl and Women include discrimination in caring practices at home and denial of rights to health care, education and employment, which leaves girls and women more dependent on abuse and murderous men in the patriarchal family structures.

According to Beijing platform of action (1995) violence against women is any act of gender violence that result or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring or private people (UN Declaration, Article 1,1993). WHO stated that around the world at least one woman in every three has beaten, coerced in to sex, or otherwise abused in her life time. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family increasingly, gender based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and violation of human rights (population Report, 1999).

According to UNICEF 2001 violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills tortures and maims physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically. Forms of it include physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse. It is often known as gender based violence "because it evolves in part from women subordinate status in the society. Many cultures have beliefs norms and social institutions that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women".

Domestic violence against women (DVAW), by its nature may not be seen in isolation in Nepalese society where the neglect and abuse of females is the routine of the day in almost all families and communities. Recognizing the need of awareness about it, women rights activist organizations are bringing this issue in the forefront by initiating advocacy work against DVAW. 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).

Domestic violence is considered as one of the most common forms of violence existing in almost every part of the world. It has been found to be a serious problem in every society of Nepal. Basically Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Girl and women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspects in the society. Nepalese girls and women are being violated at least once in their lifetimes. Nepalese women in family and society may possibly act as a catalyst for violence. Girls and women are categorized as second class citizens. They are neglected in every aspects of their life too.

Most of the Nepalese parents want to be born of son before the born of child. Girls are victimized from their mother's womb. They are neglected before their birth i.e. sex, selective abortion. If any woman gives birth to a daughter, both daughter and mother get less care. Son and daughter were differently treated in rearing and bearing, schooling, social participation, etc. if the parents let both go to school then also usually female child goes to government school while male child goes to private school. Nepal's have traditional culture, norms and values system. so the various

traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage, Deuki, Dhimi Jhankri, Boksi, Chaupaadi, etc. Girls and women are violated in many more forms in the Nepali society. For example girls trafficking, forced marriage, catnap marriage, child marriage, sexual harassment, dowry related violence, desire of son, acid attract, alcohol related violence, verbal abuse, beating by husband in law, overload of work, restriction of visit by relations by relations or visit relations, alienation from family affairs or festivity, denial of adequate food, etc. These all forms of violence are facing Nepali women. In this scenario it is a great problem of Nepal and world. (SATHI, 1997)

UNICEF categories domestic violence against women in south Asia in the five parts they are:

Physical abuse: Abuse committed with an objective of giving physical pain is known as physical abuse. This includes slapping, beating, arm-twisting, and stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with a weapon, murder, traditional harmful practices like female genital mutilation and widowhood abuse.

Sexual abuse: Those abuse which occurs due to women's incompetency (maybe due to unwillingness or any other reasons) in fulfilling the sexual desires of men. This includes coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, forced prostitution, or any unwanted sexual act.

Psychological abuse: Psychological abuse includes all intimidating and threatening behavior, persecution, abandonment or threats of abandonment, confinement, surveillance, verbal abuse and mental torture.

Emotional abuse: Emotional abuse includes causing fear, shame, public embarrassment, continued threats and taunts, isolation and humiliation.

Economic abuses: Economic abuse includes acts such as denial of funds, exploitation, controlling access to healthcare, food, basic necessities and denial of rightful income. (Violence against Women and Girls in South Asia, UNICEF, Kathmandu, Nepal, 2001).

Domestic violence is a very serious societal problem. A woman from all classes and ages experiences it. However, they hesitate to report it through it is life treating for many of them and have grave consequences not only on their physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual well being but also on families on victims and survivors. (Rana A, 2007)

1.2 Statement of the 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)

Nepali women are victimized by religious, cultural, socially, economically as well as existing laws of Nepal. They are suffering from physically, psychologically, sexually, and economically dominance by male. Male is superior free then women, which set free to man and govern over women. Now Nepal as well as globally women are affecting through rape including marriage rape, female genital mutilation, non spousal, violence, sexual violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

Some of the common forms of Violence against Women in Nepal identified are: traditional violence (Deuki, Jhuma, Badi Chhaupadi); violence based on misbelieve (torture given for allegedly practicing witchcraft); sexual violence (trafficking, forced intercourse and sexual harassment); family violence (domestic violence, polygamy, childhood marriage); dowry related violence (mental and physical torture) (SAATHI, 1997).

Domestic Violence Against married wome (Placeholder1) (SAATHI, 2001)n is a serious problems. Women are victimized physically, sexually and psychologically. However, when the abuse is inside the home, it is condoned by a large part of the society. Though domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs inside the home, in context of Nepal almost all the South Asian countries, domestic violence is one of the serious problems of gender based violence. Gender based violence is present in ever country, though there are variations to the patterns of violence. It cut across boundaries countries, class, caste, age, education, income, ethnicity and culture. Mostly domestic violence found in developing society where several kinds of obstacle and scarcities such as lack of education, poverty, traditional superstition etc. This problems is recognized by the by the International community as a violence of human

right.

The Problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious Dalit, Janajati, and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due their stereo types of roles and economic dependence, law decision making, women behavior as normal, then violence therefore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (HDR, 2004).

The ratio of Domestic Violence against Married Women is increased day by day, and it is a serious problem of the Nepali society. The impact of violence is facing his/her child, family and society and it will breakdown the development of society. In this context this research study will find out the root cause of domestic violence agonist married women in Nepali society.

In this context it is necessary to find out the cause and present scenario of domestic violence against married women of Nepal. In this context Nepali women are violated in a name of religion, social, political, economic, traditional norms and values, as well as, their husband and family members continued throughout history unreported and unchallenged. It has profound effect on women. After marriage, the greater risk of violence for women continues to be in their home where husband and family live together. Domestic violence has been taking place primarily within the home and among members of a particular household. Thus, domestic violence has been treated as a private matter and not of social concern and there is a cultural practice not to interfere by any outsiders.

Culturally, there is a norm which accepts fate; “To be born as a woman is the result of your bad deeds in the previous life “there is saying about women “one needs to forget oneself and serve to others”. So, it is culturally accepted in the form of women’s fate. Victims of domestic violence are often married women. Incidence of home based violence against women is high though it is unreported. Violence is unacceptable and no women deserve to be beaten, sexually abused or made to suffer emotionally. Our society has created an environment, where the society is tolerant of the abuser and is intolerant of the victim. However, domestic violence is a sensitive issue and therefore very little information is available. This study will try to determine and fulfill the gap leading to violence against

women. The present study will be based on these research questions which are related to the violence against women in Brahmin communities

1. What is the level of knowledge and awareness about the domestic violence against Brahmin women?
2. What are the major responsible factors behinds the domestic violence against women?
3. What are the major consequences of domestic violence?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of the study are to find present scenario of domestic violence against Brahmin women and the specific objectives are

1. To describe the various types of domestic violence experienced by Brahmin women.
2. To access major causes and consequences of Domestic Violence.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Gender based violence is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace in the society. The signifying of this study will be to promote women's rights and freedom is a matter of great concern to all nations, and should be addressed effectively. In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture. Violence against women has been an effective tool in the hands of men through which they can exploit women and establish their supremacy.

For individuals all over the world, home is a safe haven, yet it is at home that many people, all over the world, are subjected to heinous crime of terror and violence and even death at the hand of family member who are suppose to love and protect them. They are victimized physically, sexually and psychologically. However, when the abuse is inside the home, it is condoned by a large part of the society, state and law enforcement machinery.

The Importance of this study is to find out the cause and consequence of domestic violence against married women and generalize the situation of violence in Nepali society. Domestic violence against married women has been a burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more measurable in ethnic or minorities groups. Because of thousands of married women have been frequently suffering from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture relating to different reasons. There has been limited study on the issues. There are many researches in domestic violence in different areas but there is no study conducted in my selection area. This study will explore the present status of domestic violence against Brahmin women in Tandrang VDC of Gorkha district.

CHAPTER TWO

LITREATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Domestic violence

In common sense violence means that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and inhuman behavior, which may be either physical or psychological violence reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social gender discrimination. No country or community is untouched by violence. Images and accounts of violence pervade the media; it is on our streets, in our homes, schools, work place and institutions. Violence is universal scourge that tears at the fabric of communities and threatens the life, health and happiness of all. Each year, more than 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence. For every one who dies as a result of violence, many more are injured and suffer from a range of physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health problems. (Linda & Etienne, 2002)

According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kinds of violence against women and girls in Nepal which are sexual abuse, requirement by family member into prostitution, neglected by the family members, feticide or dowry demanded wife abuse.

Around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten, coerced in two sex and otherwise abuse in her life time. (WHO, 1998).

UNFPA, 2001, State that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abuse at someone.

Buzawaq Petal. (1990) stated theories of causations of domestic violence can be loosely into three categories (1) individually focused theories (2) those that examine family structure and (3) those critically reviewing the legal religious and economic basis of how violence is structurally based on society.

Article 2 of the UN declaration clarifies that the definition of violence against women should encompass, but not be limited to acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in the family and the community.

2.2 Global Overview of Domestic Violence

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 Report, 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. Further, more 68% had reported being beaten when pregnant and 50% experienced sexual coercion in the form of physical force during sexual intercourse (Josioh, 2000)

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 report of violence against women and girls in South Asia (2000) shows the incidence of women physically assaulted by their abusive husband was as follows: Nicaragua 69%, UK 30%, and Ethiopia 45%, Turkey 58%.

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 (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.

Types of domestic violence

Physical abuse: Abuse committed with an objective of giving physical pain is known as physical abuse. This includes slapping, beating, arm-twisting, and stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with a weapon, murder, traditional harmful practices like female genital mutilation and widowhood abuse.

Sexual abuse: Those abuse which occurs due to women's incompetency (maybe due to unwillingness or any other reasons) in fulfilling the sexual desires of men. This includes coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, forced prostitution, or any unwanted sexual act.

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2.3 Violence of woman as a field of gender inequality

Among different gender theory, theory of gender inequality is most popular. There are much discrimination among man and women in opportunities and to use resources. Geroge Rizzer said the inequality into four main principles

1. Men and women are situated in society not only differently but also unequally.

2. This inequality results from the organization of society, not from any significance biological or personal difference between man and women.
3. Although individual human beings may vary somewhat from each other in their profile of potential and trails no significant patterns of natural variation which distinguish the sexes.
4. All inequality theories assume that both man and women will respond fairly easily and naturally to more equal structure and situation.

There are mostly two theories to describe the gender inequality theory.

a) Liberal Feminism:

Thinking that individual should be free to develop their own talents and pursue their own interest. Liberal economics accept the basis organization of our societies but seeks to expand the rights and opportunities to women. Liberal feminist's supports the equal rights amendments and oppose discrimination that opposes the aspiration of women. (Aryal, 2068)

b) Marxist Feminism:

As regards the concept of women's property right issue the great Marxist philosopher F. Engels states that the dependency of economic resources on man deprives the right to property of women. Men's control over private property and the ability thereby to generate an extra changed the family form to a patriarchal form where women, and often slaves, became the property of the father and husband. Engels, thus, affirms that the commencement of patriarchal family structure heralded the deprivation of property of men, and that was great defeat of female sex. In this way western and eastern religious values and norms were entrenched in legal system of both societies that had hardly secured women's right over the ownership of property. So all religious prefer male superiority and female inferiority are responsible for discriminatory approaches of legal system against women's dignity in every society. (Subedi, 2009)

C) Radical feminism

Radical feminist argues that every social institution is source of women's oppression. That oppression began from patriarchy, which manipulate by men through physical, economic, ideological, legal mechanism and emotional power (Ritzer, 2000). He further states that radical feminism is based on two central beliefs; that women are of absolute positive value as women, a belief asserted against what they claim to be the universal devaluating of women and that women are everywhere oppressed-violently oppressed-by the

system of patriarchy (2000:462). The domination and oppression are seen in class, caste, race, ethnicity and age categories of people in society

2.4 Violence against women in Nepalese context

There is no specific law governing domestic violence against women. Reported cases are often dismissed on legal ground. Wife battering is covered by general physical assault legislation. It is only punishable but depending on the nature, effects of the assault and the weapon used. But there is no provision of punishment for mental torture and verbal abuse (Nepal Country profile, 2001).

Domestic violence against women (DVAW), by its nature may not be seen in isolation in Nepalese society where the neglect and abuse of females is the routine of the day in almost all families and communities. Recognizing the need of awareness about it, women rights activist organizations are bringing this issue in the forefront by initiating advocacy work against DVAW. 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 security of the environment for women inside and outside of the home is a basic human right. However, in traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girls is getting to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of the society (Ahuja, 1998).

Domestic violence includes: Physical, Psychological, sexual aggression or coercion is a pattern of behavior employed by one person in a relationship to control another. (Subedi 1997)

NDHS (2011) conducted a research on domestic violence major findings were Twenty-two percent of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15, and 9 percent experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey. Twelve

percent of women age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Overall, one-third of ever-married women age 15-49 report having experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their spouse. And 17% report having experienced one or more of these forms of violence in the past 12 months. Among ever-married women who had experienced spousal violence (physical or sexual) in the past 12 months, more than two in five reported experiencing physical injuries. It is not common for women in Nepal to seek assistance from any source for violence they have experienced. Nearly two in three women have never told anyone about the violence they have experienced.

It shows that domestic violence against women in Nepal includes all caste and age but ratio of domestic violence may differ but no any communities are untouched. Mainly women hide their problem due to social norms which promotes it.

Bhattarai (2006) shows the real situation of women. Most of the women worked at home. Only male members of the family were engaged in the outside works. Women were bounded through various role and responsibilities. Not only that, they could not be able to control their own body. This study found out various causes of domestic violence. The major cause was alcohol, low income/unemployment and the suspicious behavior of both husband and wife. The study showed that majority of the respondents was aware of the various types of violence that were happened in the domestic arena. The majority of the respondents mentioned about wife beating and physical violence as the major violence they have been seen. Some respondents mentioned about the mental torture as the domestic violence and some have mentioned about economic violence and the sexual violence.

Devkota, (2012) conducted a research on Domestic Violence Against Women registered cases in woman service centre of district police office Kaski the main objective of the study was to analyze the causes of the domestic violence descriptive type of research design with purposive sampling method was used 60 victims were selected and major findings was 62.5 respondents they first reported their domestic violence to the police office.

Gaise, (2010) conducted a research on Domestic Violence Against Women of Gundu and Sipadol VDC of Bhakatpur the main objective of the study was To identify the real situation of domestic violence against women and the methodology of that was descriptive among the population of 209 and sample size was 52 major findings of that research showed that 80 percent respondents perceived domestic violence.

Hamal (2004) indicates that women and adolescent girl in Bhaktapur had ever heard and known incidence of domestic violence against women in their neighborhood. In addition of substantial portion of women included in the survey were ever victimized of violence. Lack of education and ignorance, socio-cultural power relation, lack of awareness, alcoholic addition, poverty and economic problem and childlessness were viewed as the reason for the domestic violence, despite legal rejection, under reporting and keeping secret the incidence of the domestic violence against was seen as a major problem.

Katuwal, (2014) conducted a research on domestic violence against women. He shows that the level of income and ratio of domestic violence are interrelated because the women who earns money her status is higher than other women and his major findings were earning and alcohol are the major causes of domestic violence against women. Main cause of domestic violence is economic condition his findings were earning woman were less victimized compared with those were not involved in economic generation activities.

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

Wagle (2007), states that in the ethnic community women were more suffered from domestic violence. Being a patriarchal value based society; women were compelled to be victimized by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstitions and customs women's lives were directed towards as a second citizen but expect there was no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women were limited inside household work like cooking, washing, cutting grass, take caring the children etc. They do not have any opportunities for involving any income generating work and outside household work. Due to this, there was no access on various services like health education, entertainment, even for the track of main stream of development.

Above mentioned reports showed that causes of domestic violence mainly focused on drinking alcohol, patriarchy and economic condition. But this study was basically focused on the causes and consequences of the domestic violence faced by the Brahmin women of Tandrang VDC of Gorkha district.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Study Area

This study is based on data obtain from Gorkha district is located in western regions of the country. The vast majority of population is engaged in agriculture. A significant feature of the district is the high number of marginalized caste and ethnic groups. There are also untouchable occupational cast, including Kami, Damai, Sarki, Badi etc. In addition other under advantaged group (DAG) Communities like Magar, Bhote also residing in Gorkha District. During his working period, she has witnesses the cases of domestic violence among different age, ethnic, and socio-cultural group. As a consequences of domestic violence many women were suffer from mental and physical illness. But none of the victim had courage to open this issue for justice. Therefore, researcher was interested to explore the root causes of this hidden issue as well as its consequences.

The present study have find the present situation, cause and consequence and root cause of domestic violence in Tandrang VDC of Gorkha district, where Majority of Brahmin families are residing.

3.2 Research design

This study is based on the basis of descriptive research design with the qualitative and quantitative technique of data collection. The study has found the cause and effects of domestic violence against Brahmin women in Nepali society.

3.3 Sampling procedure

The total population of Tandrang VDC ward no 6 is 2305 and within them 1295 numbers of women's population and 1010 numbers of men population are lies there(CBS 2011). Brahmin female of ward, No. 6 of Tandrang VDC was select for the study. Random sampling technique was adopted in selecting the respondents. The size of the sample was 80 women.

3.4 Techniques of Data collection

The techniques of data collection were based on interview, questionnaire, and observation. Researcher has taken interview to find out the experiences of violated women and to analyze opinion and attitude of the women's towards the domestic violence, and observation was used

in the lifestyle of violated women and questionnaire was used to find psychological attitude, cause and consequences of domestic violence.

3.4.1 Interview Schedule

This technique was used to collect primary data for the research study from sample respondents using structured questionnaire. The set of questionnaire was used to collect some of basic data in terms of personal identification, age, knowledge about the domestic violence, economic background of their family, educational background etc. It is useful to provide information about the domestic violence and the situation they were facing with the domestic violence. So the questionnaire was filled through the interview with the Brahmin women. The qualitative data and information was gathered from the informal interview techniques.

3.4.2 Observation

Observation of the situation is also indispensable in any type of research. This method was applied to make the information more accurate whether the result from the questionnaire is true or not. In the field study time, researcher has observed the following things e.g. the facial expression of interviewees, their social status, relation with their neighbors, culture, custom tradition believe system. The qualitative information was obtained from the observation. The position of the women and the domestic violence against women were observed during the research.

3.5 Nature and Source of Data

The study was based on quantitative and qualitative data and information. The source of the data is this study was based on both the primary and secondary. Secondary data were taken out based on newspaper, central library, books, journals articles and published and unpublished sources. And primary data were collected from interview, observation and questionnaire methods of data collection.

3.6 Data Analysis

The data were categorized into chart and converted then into the percent also. Data were analyzed manually and using statistical tool (bar diagram, graph, pie-chart etc.) and MS Excel software 2007. Qualitative data were interpreted as per its rule such as coding, description and thick description.

3.7 Limitation of the study

Each and every research has own limitation that determines the purpose of study, time and cost. This study was limited within Tandrang VDC Ward No.6 of Gorkha district. Thus, it may not be cover the area of entire district. Due to the various constraints, the present study has certain limitations. These are as follows:

1. This present study has focused only on the Brahmin women of Tandrang VDC ward No. 6. Only selected respondents of the Brahmin women were included in the study.
2. The study has focused only on Domestic Violence against Women and its causes and consequences.
3. The study was concerned only on the respondents, family, marriage, domestic violence, victim, education, awareness on domestic violence etc.
4. This present study may have various weakness and data gap because of lack of time, economy and other methodological limitations.
5. The researcher being a student, not an expert social researcher, the research may not be so smooth and orderly.

Besides the limitations, all possible efforts were done to successfully complete the present study.

CHAPTER FOUR

AWARENESS AND FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter of the study deals with the actual findings of the study area, on domestic violence against women in Brahmin communities of Tandrang VDC of Gorkha district. In this study, 80 respondents including adult girls, women and widow women have been included for the study. The finding has been derived from primary data, field observation and schedule interview etc. In this chapter, Awareness and Forms of Domestic Violence against Women has been discussed.

This section explains and analyzes on respondents awareness and knowledge about meaning of domestic violence, forms of violence, means of information of knowledge etc. In the context of Nepal, many people are unknown about domestic violence. Some educated people are known but they don't aware other illiterate people. Our society is based on patrilocal structure. So female are dominated by male in their families. They behave female like a second citizen. Domestic violence is a serious matter which blocks the progress of females. It stops the national development. Now, here we discuss about the awareness of domestic violence in survey areas.

4.1 Age Composition

It has been assumed that with the increase of the age, women's status in the household is also increased. Therefore, it is important to see age composition of the interviewed women. Since, lifetime experience of violence may be higher of older women compared to younger one.

From the table given below, it is clear to see that highest proportion of the respondent women i.e. 25 respondents were from the age group 31-40 years followed by 16 respondents from the age group 21-30 years. Similarly, 14 respondents were from the age group 41-50 and only 6 respondents were from younger age group i.e. less than 21. Likewise, only 4 respondents were from the older age group i.e. 71-80.

Rest of the compositions of the age groups of the respondents is given below in the table.

Table No. 1: Age Composition

S.N.	Age Composition	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<21	6	07.50
2	21-30	16	20.00
3	31-40	25	31.25
4	41-50	14	17.50
5	51-60	12	15.00
6	61-70	3	03.75
7	71-80	4	05.00
8	80+	-	-
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2015

Age composition is an important factor. Through this we can be able to find which age group respondent were more suffered from violence. According to survey data, 18 respondents were suffered from domestic violence. Among them 21-30 age group respondents were more suffered from domestic violence. Some respondents from less than 20 age groups were also suffered from domestic violence. Being an early aged, they could not have courage to speak against violence. So they were suffered from violence. Generally, from 19 to 50 years women were suffered from domestic violence in this survey. Through this survey, I found some facts that there was no age boundary for violence. Any age group women can be suffered from violence.

4.2 Literacy and Education

Education plays an important role in determining social and economical aspects of the people. Education directly or indirectly affects on the multi-dimensional development of the people, their personality and productivity. In this study, ability to read and write and if able to read and write sources of literacy, education and if learnt from formal schooling then grade

completed was asked to women and girls interviewed. About 54 percent women and adolescent girls reported that they could read and write and they were categorized as literate. In the case of literate respondents, they were less suffered from domestic violence because they were economically strong and independent. Rests of 26 respondents were illiterate. Most of the illiterate respondents were involved in agricultural works. From agriculture they couldn't get money because all the agricultural goods were controlled by male.

Chart No. 1: Literacy and Education

Source: Field Survey 2015

So, as shown in the above, in the context of literacy and education, illiterate respondents were more suffered from domestic violence than literate respondents.

4.3 Knowledge of Domestic Violence against Women

Through the survey report, respondents presented the knowledge about domestic violence against women as either they have heard about it or not. It has been seen that among the 80 respondents, highest number of respondents i.e. 85 percentage respondents had heard about Domestic Violence against Women. Only 15 percentage respondents did not have heard about Domestic Violence against Women.

Table No. 2: Knowledge of Domestic Violence against Women

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

It has been found that by the causes of Medias, many respondents had knowledge about Domestic Violence against Women in survey areas. Most of them had access of radio and television. Through these media they easily got information. Nowadays, government and non-governmental organizations organizes different programs which make people aware about domestic violence. In the other hand, by the development of education, respondents have known about Domestic Violence against Women. But 15 percent respondents were unknown about domestic violence in the study area who was mostly illiterate respondents.

4.4 Source of Information of Domestic Violence Against Women

The Respondents, who had heard about the Domestic Violence against Women, were asked about the source of the knowledge. The result obtained is shown in the chart below:

Chart No. 2: Source of Information of Domestic Violence against Women

As shown in the chart above, among the 68 respondents who had the knowledge on Domestic Violence against Women, majority of the respondents had got the information from the radio and television. They were 79.41 percent respondents. In the study area, most of the respondents had radio and television. So they got information from these Medias. This is the easy way to get information. Other two respondents had got the information by their friends. Similarly, 17.65 percent respondents were informed by their family members. Like this way, respondents got the information from different sources. Advanced development in media sector provides DAVW information from national level to grassroots level.

4.5 Knowledge on Different Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

Violence is an unlawful exercise of physical force. The women of study areas were familiar to different forms of domestic violence. Most of the respondents had heard about domestic violence against women. To know the forms of domestic violence they heard, at the time of field survey, a question was asked to the respondents, “which of the following act you think as domestic violence against women?” and perception was measured. This is shown in the Table below:

Table No. 3: Knowledge on Different Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

The majority of respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack are domestic violence because they had seen these types of assault and attack easily in their communities. Who is suffered by physical and verbal assault they couldn't hide their pain. The table shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence. 46.25percent respondents

thought that verbal assault and physical attack is violence. Most of the respondents answered that violence means verbal and physical attack. Other 12.5 percent respondents thought that violence means only physical attack. They told that “Aago ta najhosi baladaina bhane husband wife ma thak -thak, thuk- thuk bhaihalchhani (Without pressure, fire will not burn. Like that, between the husband and wife there happens discussion). So some respondents told that only physical attack is domestic violence. Similarly, 10 percentage respondents gave their view on dowry related violence. Other 6.25 percent respondents though that due to unequal pays for equal work, there raised violence. Rest of 25 percent respondents took the violence act due to alcoholism.

4.6 Prevalence of Domestic Violence Against Women at Friends /Neighbors

Through the survey report, 81.25 percentage respondents had seen or heard the prevalence of domestic violence against women in their friends and neighbors. Other 18.75 percent had not seen and heard.

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

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

It shows that many people are known about domestic violence against women. They had seen violence act in their friends and neighbors because Nepali society is based on the traditional rules and regulations. These rules and regulations were made by male members. So these rules have always dominated to female. For example, women are always in chain. They are never free. When she is child, father controls her. Then in adult age, after marriage husband controls her. After the death of husband, son controls her. So women are never free. By the cause of bad tradition, female competed with male. So we can able to see such violence act in our friends and neighbors. Similarly, many respondents had seen violence act in their neighbors and friends

4.7 Experience of Violence

According to the religious books, women are respectable. But in real life, they are suffered by different types of domestic violence. Through the survey report, out of the total 80 respondents, 22.50 percent were suffered from domestic violence. It shows that in Brahmin communities, women were aware and they have knowledge of domestic violence. They were educated and involved in income generation works. So their status was high in their society. Most of the Brahmin boys went out of country. So female had done all decision in family. As a power controller their position is high. But who were uneducated and involved in agricultural works they were suffered from domestic violence .They have no power to speak against their husband and other dominator who made them victim. In the survey areas, people thought that men and women are the two wheels of the same cart. If women lie in the back position, that affect the male's progress. So, very few numbers of women had experienced the domestic violence there. It indicated that respondents' social status was little bit high than other women.

Chart No. 3: Experience of Violence

Source: Field Survey 2015

Through the survey data, it was found that out of the 22.50 percent suffered respondents, 66.67 percent were suffered by their own husband and rest of other 33.33 percent were suffered by father/ mother-in-laws. In Hindu religion, husband is respected as god. So many

women were victimized by their own husband. Some of the respondents were suffered by father/mother-in-laws. Generally, we think females are dominated by males. But in some cases females are dominated by females. In many families, there is no good relation between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. By the causes of conflict, many good families were destroyed. So, female also needed to feel the female problem. Then, violence ratio may be decreased.

4.8 Experience of Different Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

Before some years ago, violence used to indicate only physical attack. But today there comes little bit change in the meaning of violence. Now, violence indicates both physical and verbal assault. Women are experiencing both forms of violence.

Chart No. 4: Experience of Different Forms of Domestic Violence against Women

Source: Field Survey 2015

Through survey reports, Out of the total 80 respondents 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Victim women were suffered from different form of violence. 13 respondents were suffered from verbal assault and other 5 respondents were physically suffered and they experienced physical violence. Who were educated and work outside they were only suffered from verbal assault but who were uneducated and engaged in household works they were suffered from physical attack. By the drunkard husband many respondents were suffered from physical attack. Who work in field they drink wine or *Jad* and they physically attack for

their wife. So education and occupation plays a vital role in domestic violence. By the causes of awareness programs, victim women can able to share their pain to other women.

4.9 Victim’s Sexual Relationship

Married women have many responsibilities towards her family. One important responsibility is to fulfill the sexual need of her husband. Through the sexual relationship women are victimized physically. Who were illiterate, their sexual relationship was forceful most of the time because they couldn’t able to raise the voice against their husband. Out of the total 18 victim women, 11 women's sexual relationships was sometime forceful but other 3 victim women's sexual relationship was most of the time forceful.

Table No. 5: Victim’s Sexual Relationship

S.N.	Sexual Relationship	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Never forceful	-	00.00
2	Sometime forceful	11	78.57
3	Most of the time forceful	3	21.42
4	Always forceful	-	00.00
	Total	14	100.00

Note: 4 victims were unmarried.

Source: Field Survey 2015

Those victims i.e. 78.57 percent respondents whose sexual relationship was sometime forceful they were suffering from verbal assault because they were little bit educated and involved in outside work. But other 21.42 percent victim women were involved in household and agricultural works. They were always with their husband. So their sexual relationship was most of the time forceful.

4.10 Household Activities Helper

We are rich in culture and traditions. But some culture and traditions are bad. It creates difference between male and female activities. Generally, people think that, household works are directly related to women. Most of the women couldn’t get help from their husband and family.

Chart No. 5: Household Activities Helper

Source: Field Survey 2015

A question was asked to respondents, 'Who does household work when you fall sick?' 28 respondents answered their children helped them. Other 22 answered their parents helped in their household work when they fall sick. But 30 answered that they do themselves because most of the respondent involved in agriculture and household works. By the causes of this, female were suffered from many diseases. The family member thought that household works were easy duties. So they need to do if they were fine or not. By the causes of gender here we find the division of work in society. Generally people think that household works are directly related with the female. If the male did that work people comment him as a *joitringre*. In the present context, here comes little change. Some educated male support his wife in their household works.

It shows that, most of the respondents i.e. 30 (37.5 percent of the total respondents) did their household work themselves when they fall sick. At that time, majority of respondents answered that their parents cared them

CHAPTER FIVE

MAJOR FACTORS/CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN

This chapter explains mainly about the factors, causes and consequences of Domestic Violence against Women. In the survey area, most of the women had knowledge about domestic violence but less number of women was suffered from domestic violence. In the context of Nepal, here party-local system of family is running on. Male are the head person of the family. The entire family members obey and respect him.

5.1 Responsible Factor for Domestic Violence

The respondents perceived knowledge about the responsible factors for Domestic Violence against Women. This is shown in the table below:

Table No. 6: Responsible Factor for Domestic Violence

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

In the study, it was found that, 22 respondents perceived lack of awareness or education as a major responsible factor for Domestic Violence against Women. 20 respondents answered alcoholism or drug abuse as responsible factor for domestic violence. Similarly, 17 respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor for domestic violence against women. 3 respondents had given their views on failure of legislative system.

Rest of 18 respondents viewed that all above i.e. Lack of Education and less Awareness of Women, Failure of legislative system, Economic dependency and Alcoholism/drug abuse are the responsible factors for domestic violence against women.

The other causes or responsible factors mentioned by the respondents are:

Desire of having son

Gambling habit and bad company of male members

Discriminatory behaviors of head of the family between son and daughter

Lack of communication and understanding among the family members

5.2 Access of Basic Needs

The Survey report shows the access of basic needs i.e. food, cloth and health facilities of respondents. Through these basic needs, we can find the domestic violence ratio and situation.

Food

Out of the 80 respondents, only 3 respondents told that food is sufficient for them. Other 25 answered quiet enough. Similarly, 52 respondents answered not enough. According to survey data, those who were facing food problem, they were suffering from domestic violence. Due to lack of food, many respondents were unhealthy and they did not work hard. So they could not be able to manage enough food for themselves .As a result, their family could not run smoothly. So, who were facing food problem, there we found high ratio of domestic violence.

Table No. 7: Access of Food

S.N.	Access of Food	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	3	03.75
2	Quiet enough	25	31.25
3	Not enough	52	65.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2015

Cloth

Cloth is also one of the basic needs. Being the developing country, many people are suffering from clothing problem. Out of the 80 respondents, 74 answered quite enough. Other 4 answered not enough. The respondent who got sufficient cloth their status was high in their society. They were less suffered from violence. But who were facing cloth problem they were more suffered from violence and these types of respondents were involved in agricultural work. Only 2 respondents answered enough.

Table No. 8: Access of Cloth

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

Source: Field survey, 2015

Health Facilities

Generally, we know that “Health is wealth.” But many people are not caring about health. Lack of hospitals, health posts, doctors; many people have no access of health facilities. Most of the respondents answered quite enough of health facilities, who were 53 in number. Other 24 answered no access of health facilities. Only 3 respondents, answered sufficient of health facilities. Who had sufficient health facilities, they were healthy and independent. They were less suffered from violence. But those who had no access of health facilities, most of them were poor and they were suffered from violence because they were physically weak. After the violence incident, these types of victim’s couldn’t get health facilities. So, they were near to death. By the cause of this problem many victim’s give up their life. So here is deep relation between health facilities and domestic violence. Health is not only physical but in the mental health those women who were affected by the domestic violence they reported their mental terror such as fear of mental health. They reported that domestic violence effected in mental health.

Table No. 9: Access of Health Facilities

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

Source: Field survey, 2015

5.3 Occupation and its Effect on Domestic Violence

Occupation is one of the most important factors which affect the women's status. It is generally believed that women, who works outside the home have high decision making power, low fertility, forward and self confident than the women who are engaged in the household works, more or less inside home. Those basic facilities gained also the access on the less chance of violence however, those who were not getting proper health facility that is also due to their condition and it seems to violence.

Chart No. 6: Occupation

Source: Field Survey 2015

It is really hard to define the occupation of women in the western way. Most of the women work in household and contribute a lot in family income. In the study area, most of the people were involved in agriculture. About 61 respondents were engaged in their own agricultural activities. It shows that women engaged in agriculture laboring are at high risk of domestic violence in comparison to engaged in own activities. Those who were engaged in agriculture, they were more suffered from violence. Because most of time they worked together. So the violence ratio was increased. But who involved in other occupation they were less suffered from domestic violence. Through the other occupation, women got direct money. So their status was little bit high in family. So, nature of occupation determines the ratio of domestic violence. Those who were engaged in agriculture due to lack of awareness they were more suffered from domestic violence.

5.4 Frequency of Domestic Violence Against Women

To know about the frequency of Domestic violence to the victims, a question about the time of occurring of domestic violence against women was asked to the women as 'How often such types of event occur?'

Among the women experiencing the violence, 18 said that they were victimized, 6 respondents told that violence event occurred sometimes and they were suffered from physical attack. Other 4 respondents faced such violence act 3-4 times in a week. These types of victim were suffered from physical and verbal assault. Similarly 5 respondents said that they have compelled to face such act daily. These types of victim's were suffered from verbal assault. Other 3 respondents said that violence act occurred once a week. It shows daily occurring violence act related with verbal assault and if there was time gaping, most of violence act related with physical attack and in some cases there happened verbal and physical attacks. So all this things depended on dominator's nature. If the dominator were drunkard, victims suffered from both types violence. But in other cases victims suffered from physical attack and verbal assault only.

Chart No. 7: Frequency of Domestic Violence Against women

Source: Field Survey 2015

Among the victim women, 27.78 percent suffered daily from verbal assault, other 22.22 percent victims suffered physically and verbally from 3-4 times of week. These types of victim women were illiterate and involved in household works. Like this, 33.33 percent suffered from verbal assault sometimes. These types of victim women were independent and literate. Rest of 16.67 percent respondents suffered verbally once a week. Education and economy determined the frequency of domestic violence ratio.

5.5 Effects of Domestic Violence

Even a simple event disturbs human life. Like that, when female are suffered by domestic violence, it affects her physically and mentally. Survey shows the respondents knowledge about the effect of domestic violence. 12 respondents were suffered from mental effect. Other 6 respondents were suffered from both physical and mental effects.

Chart No. 8: Effects of Domestic Violence

Source: Field Survey 2015

By the causes of mental and physical effects many houses has been destroyed. Many children have become homeless.

5.6 Preparatory by Relation of Domestic Violence Against Women

Through survey report shows that majority (12) respondents were victimized by their husbands, followed by 5 respondents by father/mother-in-laws. Similarly, one respondent was victimized by her Phupu and Phuphaju (Uncle and Aunti).

Table No. 10: Preparatory by Relation of Domestic Violence against Women

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

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

5.7 Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence Against Women

The Chart below shows that the disturbance of the respondents life due to domestic violence against women. Data shows that 16 respondents' life was disturbed due to domestic violence. Other 2 respondent's life wasn't disturbed by domestic violence.

Chart No. 9: Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence against Women

Source: Field Survey 2015

By the causes of domestic violence, victim's life was disturbed physically and mentally. Who were physically disturbed, they couldn't able to do hard labor. So they were facing economic problem. Some victims were psychologically disturbed. They were always unhappy and angry with family members.

5.8 Action Against Domestic Violence Against Women

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

Chart No. 10: Action against Domestic Violence against Women

Source: Field Survey 2015

Most of the illiterate, economically, politically backward women were tolerated violence act quietly because they were highly dominated by male. By the causes of social structure many victimized women tolerate violence quietly for their husband's prestige. They had no power to speak against domestic violence. They told that “*Arulai bhanyo bhane ijjatpani janchha ani gharaka manis le pani jhan naramro byabahar garadachhan*”. Again, they told that “*chup chap char aana bole athaana*”. So in our society many women are suffered from domestic violence. But they have no courage to speak against their family and husband. But some educated women report to police about violence.

5.9 Overload of Work

From the ancient period, we find a division of labor in society. Through this division society runs smoothly. In hunting and gathering period, male went to hunt the animals and female cared the home and their babies. Now a day little bit change has come in those trends. Some women are involved in income generating work. In our society, household work is unpaid work. So they thought that house work was not a work. In survey time, respondents told that household work was that type of work which was unseen but they were busy from morning at 4 o'clock to midnight at 12 o'clock. Most of the respondents felt overloaded of work. Out of the 80 respondents, 47 respondents answered they felt overloaded of work at home. Other 33

respondents answered that they didn't feel overloaded of work.

Table No. 11: Overload of Work

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

Through the survey reports, who felt in overloaded of works they were more suffered from domestic violence. They couldn't able to give time to their own works. So they were backwarded from all sectors e.g. social, political, economic etc.

5.10 Objection of Meeting to the Relatives by Victims

Generally, victim women were suffered by different problems. Their family members controlled them. They weren't able to meet their relatives when they want.

Table No. 12: Objection of meeting to the relatives by victims

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

Source: Field Survey 2015

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

5.11 Reaction to Violent Activity

Women are never safe. They are always in risky situation. Some are suffering from violence and some observe violence. In the study area, when victims shared their violence incidence with other women. Majority of respondents (44) answered the ignorance to those respondents who have shared with them about the violence incidence. Other 36 respondents convinced for not to do such act again. The respondents report that if they tried to convince the dominator, they fight with them. So, the majority of respondents ignored the violence act if they saw.

Table No. 13: Reaction to Violent Activity

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

Source: *Field Survey 2015*

5.12 View to Control Domestic Violence Against Women

The Table given below shows the view of respondents to control Domestic Violence against Women.

Table No. 14: View to Control Domestic Violence against Women

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

Source: *Field Survey 2015*

Among 80 respondents, 28 have the views on understanding, followed by the self dependency of 9 respondents. 29 respondents viewed on education and awareness of women. Other 6 respondents had views on strict rules. Similarly, 8 respondents had views on opportunities for women.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has been conducted in Tandrang VDC ward no. 6 situated at Gorkha district. The main thrust of this study was to identify the real situation of Domestic Violence against Women in Brahmin communities of Tandrang VDC of Gorkha. Simple random sampling was adopted to select sample.

6.1 Summary

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

The main objectives of this research are to identify the awareness of Domestic Violence against Women, forms, causes, consequences and ways to prevent violence. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 68 respondents were aware about the Domestic Violence against Women. Only 12 were unknown about DVAW. Out of total 80 respondents, 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Among them their sources of knowledge were mainly radio and television i.e. 54 respondents followed by family members 24 respondents. Similarly, 2 respondents got knowledge through their friends. Majority of respondents have access of radio/television so they got information from these media.

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

Respondent's knowledge about the responsible factors for Domestic Violence against Women shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 22 answered the lack of

awareness/education and other 20 respondents gave views on responsible factor for Domestic Violence against Women is alcoholism.

Majority of respondent had heard and seen violence event in their friends and neighbors house. Only one had not heard the violence act in their family and friends. Lack of awareness and time they were not care about violence act in their neighbors. Out of total 80 respondents, only 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Who were suffer from domestic violence most of them were uneducated, involved in household works, and socially economically, politically backward. Among them, 13 respondents were suffered from verbal assault and 5 were suffered from physical attack. Who was work outside of home they were suffering from verbal assault.

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

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

Out of the total 80 respondents, 54 were literate and 26 were illiterate. Who were literate they were less suffering from domestic violence. So education plays a vital role in violence. Who have an access of basic need they were aware and less suffered from violence.

Occupation is the important factor of human life. Through the occupation violence rate was high and low. The majority of respondent i.e. 61 were involved in agriculture works and other 19 respondents were involved in other types of works. Agricultural worker were more suffered from violence activities.

Through the age, we can find the violence ratio in different age groups. 21-30 age group respondents were more suffered from domestic violence. Generally 19 to 30 age group women are suffered from violence. Among them 12 respondents were victimized by their husbands, 5 respondents by mother/ father in law/parents and other 1 respondent was

victimized by her Phupu and Phuphaju. Among the victims, 16 victim's life was disturbed by domestic violence. 10 victim women had quietly tolerated the violence activities but 4 victims had reported to the police and other 4 victim's sought help from neighbor /relatives. 15 victims had no objection to meet their friends and relatives. Among 80 respondents, 42 had ignored violence activities if they had seen. Other 36 had convinced the perpetrator for not doing such activities again.

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

6.2 Findings

Out of total 80 respondents, only 68 respondents had knowledge about Domestic Violence against Women and 12 respondents did not had.

Most of the respondents had got information about Domestic Violence against Women from radio/TV i.e. 54 respondents. 24 respondents had got the information from family members and only 2 had been informed by their friends. Out of total 80 respondents 37 respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack is the violence, 20 respondents answered violence due to alcoholism, 8 answered dowry related violence and 5 answered unequal pay for equal work is violence. The 65 respondents had seen domestic violence in their neighbor and relatives but 15 had not seen. Among them 18 were victims of Domestic Violence and other 62 were non victims. Out of the total 18 victims, 13 were suffered from verbal assault and 5 respondents were suffered from physical attack. The sexual relationship of 3 victim women was most of the time forceful while other 11 respondent's sexual relationship was only sometimes forceful. Among the total respondents, 30 respondents could get no help on household works while 28 respondents got help from their children and 22 respondents got help from parents in household works.

In the view of 22 respondents, lack of education and awareness is the responsible factor for domestic violence, 20 respondents viewed alcoholism and drug abuse, 17 respondents viewed economic dependency, 3 viewed failure of legislative system and 18 respondents viewed all of above as the responsible factor of domestic violence.

Out of total respondents, 54 respondents were literate and 26 were illiterate. Majority of the respondents i.e. 61 respondents were engaged in Agriculture and 19 were engaged in other sectors. It was found that 5 respondent had to daily suffer from domestic violence while 4 respondents suffered 3-4 times a week, 3 respondents once a week and 6 respondents had to suffer the domestic violence sometimes. Among the victims of domestic violence, 12 respondents were suffered from mental effects and 6 respondents were suffered from both mental and physical violence. The 12 respondents were suffered from violence by their husbands, 5 respondents from parents or father/mother-in-laws and 1 respondent was suffered from other relatives. It was found that among the victims of violence, 10 respondents tolerated quietly while, 4 respondents reported to the police and 4 respondent seek help form neighbors or friends. The 47 respondents were overloaded of work in the house where as only 33 respondents were not overloaded with the household works. Among the victim women, 15 respondents had no objection to meet the friends or relatives while 3 respondents could not meet their relatives or friends. The 44 respondents used to ignore the violence activities around them while 36 respondents used to convince the perpetrators not to do such an act.

Among the respondents, 29 respondents answered the education and awareness as the means to control Domestic Violence against Women, while 28 respondents answered understanding, 9 answered self dependency, 8 answered opportunities and 6 respondents answered strict rules and regulations as the means to control the Domestic Violence against Women.

6.3 Conclusion

Now, we are running at the very modern age. Advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change in the life of people. But still Nepalese women are compelled to face much more problems, exploitation as well as victimization of the domestic violence. Domestic violence against women is common problem in Nepalese society. In this situation, this research is devoted to bring out the real situation of Domestic Violence against Women in the study area.

This study clearly shows that domestic violence has no boundary. It occurs among well known community members, the rich, the poor, the well educated and uneducated, all cultures, society and religious groups. The women are less literate than men and they are neglected and more dependent to men from matter to social issues. They do not get equal

opportunities for son and daughter in average families. The female have the double responsibilities of work as they must bear and rear the children.

In the study area, most of the respondent has knowledge about domestic violence against of women. They got information from Radio/TV, family members and friends. They thought that violence means physical attack and verbal assault. Out of the total 80 respondents, 18 were suffered from violence. Among the 18, 13 were suffered from verbal assault and other 5 were suffered from physical attack.

Lack of education and less awareness of the women, alcoholism/drug abuse, and economic dependency are the major causes of domestic violence. Victim women were suffered from physical and mental problems. Most of the victims were victimized by their own husband. Victim women status was low in society.

In conclusion, it can be said that the women are seemed as victim of various problems from the different point of views. To reduce the domestic violence and to maintain the equal opportunities between men and women needed to organize awareness program and provide education for women. If women are economically independent the violence ratio will be decrease.

APPENDICES

Appendix-I: Questionnaire

A questionnaire for the research on Domestic Violence against Women:

Study among Brahmin Communities of Tandrang VDC of Gorkha.

Interview Schedule for Women (Both Victim and Other women)

A. Survey site Identification

1. District: *Gorkha*
2. Village Development committee:
3. Name of village or tole:
4. Date of Interview:

B. Personal Description of the Respondent:

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Caste/Ethnicity:
4. Religion:
5. Mother tongue:
6. Education:
7. Occupation:
8. Sufficiency level:

I. Food

- a. Sufficient
- b. Quite enough
- c. Not enough

ii. Cloth

- a. Sufficient
- b. Quite enough
- c. Not enough

iii. Health Facilities

- a. Sufficient
- b. Quite enough
- c. Not enough

C. Awareness and Form of Domestic Violence

1. Have you ever heard domestic violence against women?

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

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

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

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.....

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

- a. Verbal assault
- b. Physical attack
- c. Sexual harassment
- d. Dowry related violence
- e. Polygamy /Child Marriage
- f. Force to Pregnancy
- g. Humiliation due to caste

- h. Misbehave at the time of pregnancy and delivery
- i. Unequal pay for equal work
- j. Violence due to alcoholism

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. From whom you suffer more?

.....

7. How do they suffer you?

.....

.....

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

- a. Never forceful
- b. Sometime forceful
- c. Most of time forceful
- d. Always forceful

9. Who does household works when you fall sick?

- a. Children
- b. Parents
- c. Self

10. Who cares then?

.....

D. Major Causes

1. Are following factor responsible for the domestic violence against women?

- a. Lack of education and less awareness of women
- b. Failure of legislative system
- c. Economic dependency
- d. Alcoholism/Drug abuse

2. Why do they /she/he make you suffer?

.....
.....

3. How often such type of event occurs?

- a. Daily
- b. 3-4 times a week
- c. Once a week
- a. Once in two week
- b. Once in a month
- c. Sometimes

4. By whom often you have to be victimized?

- a. By Husband
- b. By Parents or Father/Mother in law
- c. By Brother/Sisters or Brother/Sisters in law
- d. Step Father/Mother
- e. Other relatives

5. Does such type of events disturb your life?

- a. Yes
- b. No

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

- a. Yes
- b. No

E. Consequences

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

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

2. Have you ever felt overloaded of work?

- a. Yes
- b. No

3. Do you meet your relatives and friends?

- a. Yes
- b. No

4. What effects are there with you?

- a. Mental effect
- b. Physical effect
- c. Both

a.

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

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

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

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