



**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:
A STUDY OF WARD NO. 6 OF BELBARI VDC, MORANG DISTRICT**

**BY
SHARADA GAUTAM**

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Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mis Sharada Gautam has completed the dissertation entitled **Domestic Violence against Women: A Study of Ward No. 6 Belbari VDC, Morang District** under my guidance and supervision. The dissertation embodies the result of her empirical investigation based on field work. I therefore, recommended it for final evaluation to the dissertation committee.

Ms. Kamala Devi Lamichhane

Supervisor

June, 2010

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled **Domestic Violence against Women : A Study of Ward No. 6 Belbari VDC, Morang District** prepared by Sharada Gautam has been accepted, evaluated and approved as a partial requirement for the Master Degree of Arts in population studies by expert committee.

Approved by

.....

Prof. Dr. Prem Singh Bisht
Head of the CDPS

.....

Ms. Rita Devi Karki
(External Examiner)

.....

Ms. Kamala Devi Lamichhane
(Supervisor)

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Sharada Gautam
Belbari 6, Morang

ABSTRACT

This study focused on **Domestic Violence Against Women in Ward No. 6 of Belbari VDC, Morang District**. This study was carried out by using primary data collected in the field survey as well as secondary data. There are 319 household and 1775 population in selected area and among them 125 respondents are selected by the lottery method of simple random sampling.

The main objective of this study is to examine the knowledge and awareness of women on domestic violence, to examine the knowledge of women on legal provision, to identify the causes of domestic violence and find out the solution to eliminate domestic violence against women.

The study populations included on married, widow, divorce and separated women age group between 15-45 years. The women between 25-34 age, 94.5 percent, Dalit 100 percent, women having 4 and more children 100 percent, women in joint family 95.2 percent, women having primary education, 95.2 percent, women depending on agriculture 92.8 percent are found victimized of DV. In the study, it is found that domestic violence is heavy to the divorced women, married women, uneducated women, housewife women and daily wage women.

According to field survey, out of total respondents, 96.8 percent knew about domestic violence against women and 92 percent women are victim of domestic violence with their family member. The status of women's legal right and community based organization is poor. According to the opinion of respondents the causes of DVAW is alcoholism, lack of awareness, lack of implementation of law and employment.

In the study, 80.8 percent said improve women status, 38.4 percent said punished perpetrators, 36.8 percent said awareness and 4 percent said others to eliminate or to redeem domestic violence.

The study, on domestic violence against women basically deals with the women problem through which women are passing their day. The violence is found deeply rooted in the society which suffocating women. the violence against them is due to the patriarchal social norms and values which are against women and their full fetched growth as social living.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	- Central Department of Population Studies
DV	- Domestic Violence
DVAW	- Domestic Violence Against Women
FWLD	- Forum for Women Law Development.
HDR	- Human Development Report
HH	- Household
ICPD	- International Conference on Population and Development
MCHW	- Maternal and Child Health Worker
MOPE	- Ministry of Population and Environment
UN	- United Nations
UNFPA	- United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	- United Nations Development Fund for Women
VDC	- Village Development Committee
VHWs	- Village Health Workers
WHO	- World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The word 'violence' has negative connotations. Literally it signifies treating in rigorous way to hurt or kill somebody. It is illegal act that prohibited by the laws of nation. There are various forms of violence as sexual abuse, torture, rape, sexual harassment, women trafficking, domestic violence, verbal abuse, gender discrimination, polygamy, child marriage, beating, murder, child labour etc.

The phrase 'Domestic violence' has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence alone. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, misconducts, misbehavior, ill-treatment in family etc. which cause different kinds of hindrance in the way of running family that further disturbs to run society as well.

On the other hand 'Domestic violence against women' refers any act of gender-based violence that occurs within family which is directed at women. Some of the forms of domestic violence against women as child marriage, rape incest, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment as animal, mistreatment at family members, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, torture, beating, burning, kicking, spitting etc. harm women physically, sexually as well as psychologically. The slogan of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of women is deprived of domestic violence. Women are kept away from their agency and empowerment due to domestic violence against them. The question may arises that why violence occurs domestically ? The answer is rooted on our culture, religion, psychology and political system that these all treated women as inferior being to men. Women have to be economically dependent to their husband as a result they are violated. Similarly, ignorance of their rights before law, lack of confidence in themselves, social pressure, fear of husband and other family members also encourage domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence against women is not new, contemporary and space based problem. It is a global phenomena from ancient to now. It is one widespread and sensitive problem all over the world including Nepal.

Women in context of Nepal are marginalized due to patriarchal culture and Hindu norms and values. Nepal is male dominated country. The level of education of women is very low due to male domination. According to 2001 census, only 42.08 percent women are literate where as literacy level of men is 65.05 percent (CBS, 2006). It shows that women participation in education is low which is the pivotal cause to increase domestic violence. Similarly social superstitions, cultures and social evils like Dhami, Jhakri, Boksi, Deuki, Jari, Chhaupadi Pratha, Dowry, son preference, Women trafficking, child marriage, polyandry etc. are another causes to increase domestic violence in Nepal. Such forms of violence suppress women's dignity, status and identity as a result they are backward, exploited and dominated in Nepalese society.

Some of the social organizations and renowned researchers have approached their eyes toward domestic violence against women to define the nature of domestic violence, classification of domestic violence, definition of domestic violence, causes and outcome of domestic violence. Many social organizations as national and international, governmental and non-governmental pay their attention toward domestic violence against women.

According to UNICEF (2000), there exist six kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asia mainly.

- (i) Sexual, incest and rape by family member and others.
- (ii) Recruitment by family member into prostitution.
- (iii) Neglect by family member, even to the point of death.
- (iv) Feticide and infanticide.
- (v) Dowry demands.
- (vi) Wife abuse

The term 'Domestic Violence' is used to describe actions and commissions that occur in varying relationships. The term is used narrowly to cover incidents of physical attack when it may take of form of physical and sexual violations such as pushing, pinching, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, choking, burning, clubbing, stabbling, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire, the result of such physical violence

can range from bursting to killing what may often start out as apparently minor attacks can escalate both in intensity and frequency (UN, 1993).

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. Domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes different treatment of girls, wife, beating and abuse, torture of daughter in law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The failure of perform prescribed duties (male frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women is a common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

In conclusion, domestic violence against women appears as worldwide problem in all the societies of the world. It is burning issue of study that it indicates how women are exploited, suppressed and violated, however, they have equal potentially and capacity as men have. The potentiality and capacity of women is suppressed by male domination and male superiority. They are tortured sexually, physically and psychologically which harm them to develop their further career. Only few number of women have got opportunity to engage in income generating activities as a result most of the women in our society have no any agency. They always engage in tedious job and they do not get opportunities of education, property, job, nutritious food etc. Similarly, the role of NGOs and INGOs, which are playing their role to eliminate the domestic violence against women is not sufficient. So, this is the broad area of study to know the pathetic and miserable condition of women to identify why they are violated and how it can be eradicated.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is one of the miserable form of violence in the world. Women are mostly victimized due to domestic violence that they are considered inferior to men all over the world.

Domestic violence against women takes place in all societies whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, and rural or urban. The nature or outcome of violence is similar to all the societies that physical and mental torture, pain and suffering are common to all. Violence is extended in all societies, races, age and castes. It does not

say rich or poor, educated or uneducated. Women are tortured or mostly psychologically, sexually as well as physically in all class.

The factors as lack of education, poverty, culture, religion, alcoholism, drugs abuse, gambling, lack of public awareness and publicity invite violence against women. In context of Nepal social practice and evils as Deuki Pratha, Badi Pratha, Chhaupadi Pratha and so on compel women to be exploited sexually, physically as well as psychologically. More than 80 percent of Nepalese people follow Hinduism (CBS, 2006). Women are treated inferior in Hindu society. Due to the feeling of inferiority they are obliged to tolerate violence exploitation and discrimination. Similarly, they are obliged to adopt prostitution due to lack of education and public awareness.

Violence occurs knowingly and unknowingly. The social organizations and government do not show concentration to removing violence against women. The existing laws to control violence against women is not implemented well. Public awareness programme is not conducted all over the country as a result the violence is increasing day by day. Thus, the government policy awareness programme, proper education for female, strict laws against violence, punishment for criminals should be well implemented to remove the violence against women. On the other hand, our culture, religion, social norms and values have problematized females for raising voice against male domination. Our law is also protected male, so such law should be amended. However, some of the urban women dare to raise their voice against male exploitation but on the other hand, the rural women are still worshipping their husbands as god whether they are beaten or loved.

It can also be shown the problematic aspect of domestic violence against women on the basis of following questions:

- ◆ What is the condition of domestic violence against women in different demographic socio-economic status in the study area ?
- ◆ How is the level of knowledge and awareness that women have regarding legal provision in the study area. ?
- ◆ What are the cause of domestic violence in the study area ?
- ◆ How can domestic violence against women be eliminated in the study area ?

However many social organizations and intellectuals have paid their attention to make domestic violence against women as their research topic in different parts of our country, but no person or social organization has made research in domestic violence in my study area, Belbari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district. So, I have selected different communities, castes/ethnicities, of women for my research because the condition of women in my study area is very painful so domestic violence against women will be a best research topic of my thesis to forecast the situation of women from selected area.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the research is to study the situation of domestic violence against women in Belbari VDC of Morang on the base to different socio-economic and demographic variable. The specific objectives are follows:

1. To examine the extend of domestic violence on the basis of demographic and socio-economic status.
2. To examine the knowledge, awareness and its legal provision of domestic violence.
3. To identify the causes of domestic violence.
4. To find out the solution to eliminate domestic violence against women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reasons. Women are not only dominated by their husband and other male family member, but also dominated by women like mother in law, sister in law, step mother and so on. Without development of women, it is impossible to develop the nation.

There are many research in different issues in Belbari VDC. But in domestic violence against women there is no study. Therefore, this study is new one.

The study was based on field research. The report helps students of the similar field to start another project like this. The students of sociology, anthropology, health and population might find the report useful. It was expected that this study may be useful

information to students, project planners, policy maker, administrators and implementers. The study is helpful for government and other related organizations.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Each study has their own limitations. The researcher being a student has limited time and economy. So, it has been some limitations, which are as follows:

1. The study was limited to Belbari VDC, Ward No. 6 of Morang district.
2. Only married women (15-45) were selected as respondent in this study.
3. One female from one house was selected as respondents in this study.
4. There were many types of violence but this study deals with only domestic violence against women.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organization in six different chapters. It starts with an introduction under which the study outlines the general background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of literature which includes theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual review. The third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes selection of the Study area, Research design, Nature of data, Sample design, Questionnaire design, Data collection tools, Data collection procedure and data analysis. The chapter four deals with population of Belbari VDC ward no. 6 in Morang district, socio-economic condition of the village-includes population factor, educational situation in the VDC, religion, economic condition of village. The fifth chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations. This research works also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter deals with the review of available literature about domestic violence against women. Many researchers have researched in the field of domestic violence. The term domestic violence against women has been published and studied by different organizations and scholars. The study tries to review under the three categories as theoretical review under which religious and historical establishment and the worldwide scenario will be discussed and then next form as empirical review in which Nepalese context will be discussed and in the final part of the review the conceptual framework will be in discussion.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Religious and Historical Basis

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society and our lifestyle is guided by famous granthas like "Manu Smriti, Purana, Mahabharat, Ramayan,. These Granthas say men are supreme of the society. From the beginning of human history, women have been discriminated and treated as second class citizen. Similarly, our social norms and values, cultural and attitudes from past to now also have been contributing to flourish domestic violence against women.

According to Manu, women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures, there is, on the one hand, glorification of womanhood and on the other hand, degradation of women. Some passage shows that women are highly respected and honoured such as the manusmriti, a holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as symbol of power prosperity and knowledge and represented by the goddess, Mahakali, Mahalaxmi on the other hand, women are hated at home (Subedi,1997).

Hindu Grantha as Veda Purana encourages early marriage. So, the child marriage leads physical and mental torture as a result specially females are deprived from education and further development because of patriarchal formation of Hindu society. Similarly, widow marriage was prohibited in Manusmiriti, which causes a widow to pass her whole life as single without male partner.

Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human behavior. It is violence with in the family unit, the every place where an individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser by some one your share a relationship or bond with. Similarly, they further argue, Physical Sexual and Psychological violence occurring in the family including bettering, sexual, abuse of female children in the household, dowry, related violence, marital rape, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation (Deuba and Rana, (1999), cited by Budhathoki, (2009).

2.1.2 World Wide Scenario

Domestic violence against women is not only a country based but also it spreads all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing countries are mostly affected due to lack of education, poverty unemployment etc. Many social organizations and scholars have tried to depict worldwide scenario on domestic violence against women.

According to ICPD (1994), in all part of the world women are facing threats to their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and at the sometime, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (Budhathoki, 2009) .

Violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills torture and physically, psychological socially and economically forms of it's includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse it often is known as "gender-based violence" because it part form women's subordinate status on the society. In any cultures have beliefs norms and therefore, perpetuate violence against women (UNICEF, 2001).

The 1995 Beijing platform for action expanded on this definition, specifying that it includes violations of the rights of women in situations of armed conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and female infanticide. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities. The elderly and the displaced indigenous refuge and migrant's

community's women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA,2005)

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

According to the Secretary-General's In-Depth study on all forms of Violence Against Women, by the year 2006, 89 States had some form of legislative prohibition on domestic violence, including 60 States with specific domestic violence laws, and a growing number of countries had instituted national plans of action to end violence against women. Among them countries that have enacted specific legislation in Asia, are India, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Taiwan (FWLD, 2009).

2.1.3 Situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in the Context of South Asia

There is male dominated patriarchal family in South Asia. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as labour under the control of men and women are considered second class citizen in South Asia. So, the domestic violence against women has regionally been burning issue for studying in South Asia.

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

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

South Asian Regional Office in collaboration with the ministry of women's government of Srilanka, organize 12-14 September, 2002 in Kalutra to create understanding of measure required to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all countries of South Asia. The

constitution also aimed to provide and opportunity for interaction between government and NGOs, so that later own work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGO's have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government (Kalutara, 2002).

2.1.4 Forms of Violence

According to WHO (1998) cited by (Bidari, 2004), there are four types of violence.

They are:

- (i) Physical violence
- (ii) Sexual violence
- (iii) Psychological violence
- (iv) Traditional violence

(i) Physical Violence

Beating, assault, rape, forced prostitution, untouchability, abortion, and sexual abuse, forced to level home not given food to eat and miscarriage (Adhikari, 2004).

(ii) Sexual violence

Sexual violence could be marital rape, demanding sex regardless of the partners condition, forcing her to perform sex acts that are unacceptable to her forcing her to watch pornography, videos and use for pornography and for other materials. Sexual violence refers any unwanted cruel behaviour against women and girls. The term 'sexual harm' used in both of the above definition connects with rape, martial rape, custodial, rape, gang rape, incest, public stripping, harrassment through language, gesture and or the more current forms through verbal and psychological torture (Buddhathoki, 2009).

(iii) Psychological violence

Mental torture, verbal, assault accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public place, sexual harassment in work places, emotional torture and so forth (Adhikari, 2004).

(iv) Traditional violence

Polygamy, Deuki and Badini practices, accusation of witchcraft child marriage dowry related violence bonded labour and Jari related practices (Adhikari, 2004).

2.1.5 Gender Based Violence Over the Life Cycle

At the age of children whatever is there in house effect in their lifetime. It is said that home is the first school of child. In early age, whatever he or she gets from family environment has a great influence on his or her life. So, to make civilized society, family atmosphere should be free from violence, gender is determined by society and culture. So, gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to be victimized from prenatal phase to old age which is shown by following.

Gender Based Violence throughout the Life Cycle

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

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

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

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

Old Age:- Abuse of widows, elder abuse (affects women more than men)

(Source: Breaking the Earthenware Jar, 2000).

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Domestic Violence Against Women in Context of Nepal

Nepal is developing country. There are many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women population is more than

50 percent (CBS, 2006). They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participation and decision making right. Women are victimized from trafficking, rape, sexual harassment, beating of women, priority of son, mental torture, polygamy, jari, badi, deuki and other superstitions. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and values which indicate women status has not raised.

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, aggression, coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employment by one person in a relationship control another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can create health, social and economic costs for the individual, the family and society. The violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicule, threat of abandonment, confinement to home, the withholding of money or other family support, an abusive relationship or have an abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

In general Nepalese society is a practical, with pervasive and ingrained gender discrimination within the context of strong male dominance in all aspect of life. Through there are different in terms of ethnic and religious group, women in general lag far behind men in access to resources, basic services like education and health, information and knowledge, opportunities for employment and in political representation. Nation-wide only a quarter of women are literate. (Thapa, 2001 cited by Khanal, 2007) .

Many of our mothers, sister-in-laws, elders, and younger sister still feel pried in preserving the old traditions and beliefs. But many of these traditional conservation beliefs and practices hinder women's development. For example, menstruation is neither a curse nor a sin but it is unfortunately still considered so many part of our country (Koirala, 2001 cited by Khanal, 2007).

Every sector of civil society in Nepal responds to domestic violence by encouraging compromise family member. Village elders, police, quasi judicial demonstrators and even women's advocates and lawyers retain to represent victim work to reconcile is due in part to the pervasive view that there is no place for a women to live outside her family. A women is completely dependent on her husband for food clothing and

shelter for herself and her children. Women thus become victim not only of the violence they suffer, but also of the social and legal attitudes, which are often indifferent to their plight, sometimes holding them responsible for, such trivialization of violence against women is due to the failure to recognize that it infringes on their right to life, the right to bodily security and freedom from torture to which all citizens are entitled (SAATHI, 2001)

In Nepalese society a strong preference for sons exists. In other words discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus, they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. HMG has taken both legal and social initiatives to address the existing discriminatory practices, however the progress in this regard is slow mainly because of (a) Traditional patriarchal attitude (b) Poverty (c) Weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 2004: 122).

SATHI (2002) stated that due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantaged and complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed them and want to avoid them and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to law enforcing was found to be low as can be expected only 22 percent had ever attempts to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal daily lives, just as before the incidence (SAATHI, 2002 cited by Mahara, 2006).

In Nepal, it was belief that women or girl not subjected to be independent or free from the time to birth to until the date of marriage, she is to be under the control of parents, especially father, often marriage, and she becomes property of husbands. So, he deserved rights to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under the control of her son. So, father, husband and some were authorized to make any decision of her life, whether she likes or not (Adhikari, 2004) SAATHI (2001) stated that treatment of the wife in polygamy was mostly done by the husband (71%) and the other wife (77%) followed by the in laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%). As can be seen from the finding, more than one family member participates in ill treating the less favored wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources includes with holding access to resources (35%) insulting them (39%) mental torture, physical beating and torture by husband (64%) and co-wife (29%). In addition, being made to do all household chores alone, not given enough food and not given clothes control of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited violence against

women and girls includes physical sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender based" violence because it involves in part from women's subordinate status in society, violence against women is the most pervasive, yet, least recognized in the world. It is also a profound health problem, sapping women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self esteem (Adhikari and Mabuhang, 2004).

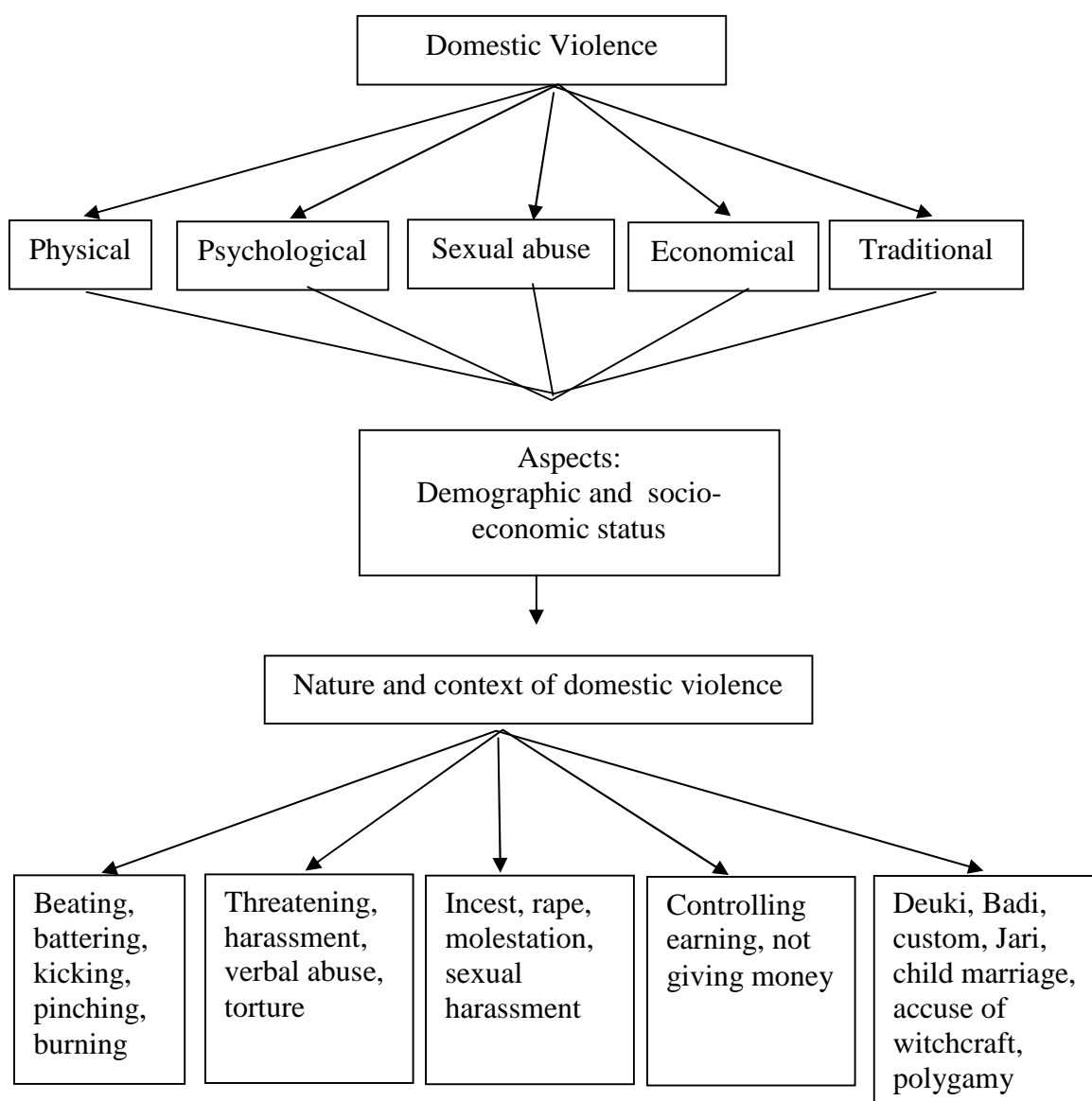
Gurung (1999), explains that the domestic violence is prevalent in the study area i.e. the main types of domestic violence are physical and psychological respectively, i.e., 36.6% and 62.55% respectively. The respondents did not report traditional violence like dowry related violence in the study area so there are no dowry related violence in the study area. The majority of the abuser show violent act under the influences of alcohol i.e., 85.3% majority of the observers show violent act in wends. The minorities of the women were beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment offer violent act during pregnancy.

In Nepal only 42.8 percent women are literate (CBS, 2006). Similarly health economic and political participation are very poor (HDR, 1998). Nepalese women carry triple burden in the society. As production workers, she contributes directly to subsistence and income. As a mother and wife, she cares for the family members and children and as community workers she give all her leisure hours and labor to society (Acharya, 1997)

A wife who seeks to leave her husbands family usually turns to the legal remedy called partition. This law provides that married women may seek a share of her husband property and live separately if she can demonstrate abusive conditions or if she has reached the age of 35 and has been married for 15 years. Again her ability to encumber of dispose of properly obtained by partition is limited and she loses her rights if she is not sexuality faithful to her husband. In theory, partition allows a woman to obtain the resources to support to herself and her children. In reality, it is extremely difficult to obtain partition due to severe delays in the legal system (Minnesota September, 1998)

2.3 Conceptual Framework

It has been concluded that domestic violence against women is the result of social, economic, culture, inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional. The violence occur in the unequal social setting and flourished because of the economic, and cultural factors. After the review of literature following conceptual framework is conceived.



(Mahara, 2006)

Above framework entails that domestic violence against women has different five forms: i.e., physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional. Various demographic and socio-economic status vary the nature of violence against women. In

context of Nepal, the unequal distribution of power, unequal sharing of economy, unequal opportunity in education and traditional patriarchal norms and values have fertilized for the growth of domestic violence.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The study area is ward no. 6 of Belbari VDC of Morang district. Belbari VDC lies in eastern part of Morang district. There is Kerabari VDC in northern part of Belbari VDC, Kashani VDC in South, Dangihaat VDC in east and Indrapur VDC in west of Belbari VDC. Total household count of Belbari VDC is 3200 with total population of 23162. In selected area's ward no. 6 total household count is 319 with the total population of 1775 (VDC Profile, Belbari, 2058). The study has been conducted at different communities, castes and ethnicities of Belbari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on the basis of descriptive and analytical research design because the study is focused on about how the respondents aware the violence against women. what has their inherent attitude and real experience on various forms of violence besides this, this research has been designed to prove out the reduction activities and overall impacts of such acts.

3.3 Nature of Data

The study is based on primary data. The secondary data is used as complementary which are obtained from journal, article, book, previous studies, survey reports and other published and unpublished materials.

3.4 Sample Design

To carry out the study, about 125 households and from one household one married women are interviewed. Sample is taken from lottery method of simple random sampling. Total households size of study area is 319. Out of 319 households size, 125 households has been selected as sample size. To follow this method 319 slips of paper has been prepared and than 125 slips of paper has been taken out as sample size.

3.5 Questionnaire Design

Mainly questionnaire is designed to obtain two types of information; (I) Household information (II) personal information, on the basis of the objectives of the study. In personal information device there are other sub groups such as :

- a. Personal identification of the respondents.
- b. Knowledge awareness and legal provision of domestic violence against women.
- c. Own experience of Domestic violence

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Data was collected by using structural questionnaire, and the questionnaire was designed in such a way that two types of information could be obtained from household and individual schedules. The individual schedule consists of only the part of respondent i.e. married women aged 15-45 years.

3.7 Data Analysis

The questionnaire were pre-coded and closed ended. After the collection of the questionnaire, the filled-in questionnaire were manually checked and carefully edited. Then the necessary tables were generated using the statistical tools such as, frequency tables and cross tables with absolute numbers and percentage, which were the analytical tools used to analyze the collected information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO - ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Background of Total Population

This section deals with demographic and socio - economic characteristics of total population in 125 household in the study area. Age composition, marital status age at marriage, educational status and occupational status of total population is clearly presented in this section.

4.1.1 Age Sex Composition

Age sex composition plays an important role in determining the population distribution of the study area. The recorded total population is 647. Among them 47.76 percent are male and 52.24 percent are female. The sex ratio of the study area is 91.4.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of Total Population by Age Group and Sex

Age group	Sex				Total		Sex ratio
	Male		Female		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
0 - 4	8	2.6	12	3.6	20	3.1	66.7
5 - 9	26	8.4	28	8.3	54	8.3	92.9
10 - 14	45	14.6	44	13.0	89	13.8	102.3
15 - 19	25	8.1	35	10.4	60	9.3	71.4
20 - 24	24	7.8	35	10.4	59	9.1	68.6
25 - 29	25	8.1	26	7.7	51	7.9	96.6
30 - 34	26	8.4	34	10.1	60	9.3	76.5
35 - 39	31	10.0	38	11.2	69	10.7	81.6
40 - 44	32	10.4	21	6.2	53	8.2	152.4
45 - 49	16	5.2	8	2.4	24	3.7	200.4
50 - 54	9	2.9	8	2.4	17	2.6	112.5
55 - 59	13	4.2	10	3.0	23	3.6	130.0
60 - +	29	9.4	39	11.5	68	10.5	74.4
Total	309	100.0	338	100.0	647	100.0	91.4

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.1 shows the distribution of population according to age group and their sex ratio. The highest percentage of female are found from 10-14 years age group and the highest percent of male are from 10-14 year age group. Similarly the lowest percent of male are 0-4 years age group and female are 40-44 and 45-49 years age group. The sex ratio according to age group is highest is 45 - 49 years and lowest is 0-4 years age group .

4.1.2 Marital Status

Violence, in society, especially to women, are done from the family members and the people outside it, i.e. the community people. The married women are victimized by domestic violence rather than unmarried. In comparison to married women, the widows are the most victimized women from domestic violence. It is because, that the married are only victimized from the husband and, in-laws in the family but the widows are doubly victimized. They are being victimized in family and society as well.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Total Population by Marital Status Aged 10+ Years

Marital status	Number	Percent
Unmarried	207	36.1
Currently married	334	58.3
Widow / widower	30	5.2
Separated	2	0.3
Total	573	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.2 shows the total population of the study area according to their marital status which indicates that the population percent of currently married is 58.4 percent, similarly the unmarried percent is 36.1, the widow/widower is 5.2 percent and separated is 0.3 percent.

4.1.3 Age at Marriage by Total Population

Early age at marriage is one of the pertinent issues the programme intervention required. Nevertheless, the early age at marriage is one of the common practices among Hindu traditional caste group. It has been pointed out as a bad practices. In

early age at marriage women are faced various problem in their reproductive health. Therefore it has a multifaceted effect in the life of women. One of the major areas where incidences of domestic violence always occur in early age at marriage.

Table 4.3 : Distribution of Total Population by Age at Marriage

Age at marriage	Number	Percent
< 16	18	5.4
16 - 19	108	32.3
20 -24	150	45.2
25+	57	17.1
Total	334	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.3 shows the percentage of total population according to their age at marriage which shows that the percentage of people who marriage below 16 age is 5.4 percent. Similarly, the percentage of people who marriage between 16-19 is 32.3 percent. The percentage between 20-24 is 45.2 percent between above 25 is 17.1 percent.

4.1.4 Literacy and Educational Level of Total Population

Education is an important element for development. Illiterate people don't know any thing about the world except their occupation. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. The poor education can be the cause of domestic violence. In the study area, this data only covers the people above age 5 years.

Table 4.4 : Distribution of Total Population by Literacy Status Aged 5+ Years

Literacy status	Number	Percent
literate	458	73.0
Illiterate	169	27.0
Total	627	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.4 shows that 73 percent people are literate or they can read and write but 27 percent people are illiterate or they can't read and write.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Total Population by Level of Education

Level of education	Number	Percent
Primary (1-5)	197	43.0
Secondary (6-10)	165	36.0
Intermediate	50	10.9
Bachelor and above	46	10.1
Total	458	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

Generally, school level education of Nepal is categories into three levels. But the researcher takes two initiating and completely level to show the comparative education of people. Thus, the table no. 4 shows that highest percent of level of education is primary which is 43 percent and the lowest percent of level of education is Bachelor and above which is 10.1 percent.

4.1.5 Occupational Status of Total Population

Agriculture is main occupation in the study area. In this area vast majority of people are engaged in agriculture. Although some people are engaged in services, business, students and others. But most of the women in study area are dependent on agriculture and house wife, this is also one factor to occur DVAW. The children, disable people the old people who are not in any occupation are not included.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Total Population by Occupational Status Aged 10+ Years

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	280	48.9
Services	88	15.4
Business	25	4.4
Student	165	28.8
Others	15	2.6
Total	573	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.6 shows that majority of people (48.9 percent) are involves in agriculture, 28.8 percent are involves in students, 15.4 percent of people are involves in services and minority of people are involves in Business which is 4.4 percent and 2.6 percent people are involves in others occupation.

Thus, through this demographic and socio-economic background of the total population of respondents, it comes to light that the household status of women is not found better in comparison of men. It shows the educational status of women is not poorer but they are violated in their house because of the primitive concept of society. Most of the occupation of the total population of respondents is agriculture which indicates even the females are also economically depended on it. Males member of family seems superior in the family where as females are violated and dominated economically as well as educationally in comparison. The economic status of the people is not found good because of the agricultural based resources. Thus, due to poorer economic condition the quarreling and violence occurs in the family, but the victim is female.

4.2 Demographic and Socio-economic Background of Respondents

This section deals with demographic and socio- economic characteristics of respondents. Age structure, marital status, cast ethnicity, religion, type of family, child bearing status, educational level, occupation of the respondents and monthly income of the HH of respondents is presented in this section.

4.2.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factor for the study of violence. It has been taken 125 respondents sample in this research. The research shows violence higher in younger and older age, which is shown by the table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution Respondents by Age Group

Age group	Number	Percent
<25	14	11.2
25 - 34	55	40.0
35 - 44	56	44.8
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

Among the sample population of the study area, majority of the women are in age group 35-44 years which constitutes about 45 percent of the interviewed women.

4.2.2 Caste and Ethnicity

There are different caste and ethnicity in the study area. Domestic violence can be studied according to caste and ethnicity. Therefore, caste and ethnic variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness.

Table 4.8 : Distribution of Respondents Caste Ethnicity

Caste / Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Janjaties	45	36.0
Brahmin	40	32.0
Khas	23	18.4
Dalities	17	13.6
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

In the study area there are population of 4 different major caste/ethnicity. Among them, the most dominant caste is Janajaties which is 36 percent. Janajati includes (Rai, Limbu, Tamang and Gurung). Similarly, second dominant caste is Brahmin which is 32 present, third dominant caste is Khas which is 18.4 percent. Khas includes (Thapa, Karki, Basnet and Khadka). The forth dominant caste is Dalit which is 13.6 percent. Dalit include (Kami, Damai and Sarki).

4.2.3 Religion

Most of the population are followers of Hindu religion in Nepal. Apart from Hinduism, there are other religious people too. According to 2001 census has listed other numbers four religion in the country, they are: Buddha, Islam, Kirat, Christian and others but in the study area any four religious groups are found.

Table 4.9: Distribution of the Respondents According to Religion

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	87	69.9
Kirant	18	14.4
Buddha	17	13.6
Christian	3	2.4
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.9 shows that 69.9 percent respondent are Hindu, 14.4 percent are Kirant similarly 13.6 percent are Buddhist and only 2.4 percent respondents are Christian.

4.2.4 Child Bearing Status

One of the reasons for domestic violence against women is either childlessness or given birth only daughter. Owing this fact, question was asked to ever married women weather she had given birth to child or not. The answer was given as below.

Table 4.10: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Child Bearing Status

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	118	94.4
No	7	5.6
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

From the table shows that out of 125 respondents, 94.4 percent married women have given birth to child and 5.6 percent married women have not given birth to child.

4.2.5 Types of Family

Every person lives in family, families are either joint or nuclear. In this study area joint family includes husband, wife, their children, father in-laws, mother in-laws, brother in-law and sister in-laws. Nuclear family includes husband wife and their children only. The violence and its nature and ratio is varied according to the types of family.

Table 4.11: Distribution of the Respondents According to their Types of Family

Type of family	Number	Percent
Joint	62	49.6
Nuclear	63	50.4
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.11 shows that majority of respondents (50.4 percent) are nuclear family followed by 49.6 percent are joint family.

4.2.6 Educational Level of Respondent

Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self - confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. But lack of education, makes the women dominated in a family. Her subordinate role can be the cause of domestic violence. From the field survey it has been found that the most of the respondents are literate.

Table 4.12 : Distribution of Educational Level by Respondents

Educational level	Number	Percent
Illiterate	43	34.4
Primary (1-5)	21	16.8
Secondary (6-10)	46	36.8
SLC +	15	12.0
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.12 shows that out of the total 125 respondents, 34.4 percent are illiterate, 36.8 percent respondent are in secondary level, 12 percent are in SLC and above and 16.8 percent are in primary level which can only read and write.

4.2.7 Occupational Status of Respondent

Occupation is another component to do violence in family . In the study area 77.6 percent of respondents are engaged in own agriculture and household work who are engaged in agriculture they are more vulnerable then other. These women are facing risk of domestic violence who are engaged in agricultural labour. Sometime women who are engaged services, Business and others (Social workers, health workers) are also become victim of violence about that proportion is lower than agricultural labour.

Table 4.13 : Distribution of Occupational Status by Respondents

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	97	77.6
Services	14	11.2
Business	9	7.2
Others	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.13 shows that highest proportion of women's occupation is agriculture which is 77.6 percent after that 11.2 percent respondents are engaged in services, 7.2 percent respondents are engaged in business and 4 percent respondents are engaged in other occupations (social workers, health workers)

4.2.8 Monthly Income of the Household

Nepal is developing country due to lack of employment and income generating opportunities. The poor family income is also one of the cause of domestic violence. In the study area it was found that monthly income of family was not so high.

Table 4.14 : Monthly Income Distribution on Household

Income status	Number	Percent
Less than 5 thousands	43	34.4
5 - 10 thousands	63	50.4
More than 10 thousands	19	15.2
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.14 shows that 34.4 percent households income is less than 5 thousands 50.4 percent households is 5-10 thousands and only 15.2 percent households income is more than 10 thousands.

CHAPTER FIVE
ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter deals with domestic violence against women which is related to their husband and other family member of the household . It also deals with knowledge of violence, cause of domestic, violence, types of domestic violence, knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and solution of domestic violence against married women.

5.1 Knowledge about DVAW

The research is categorized the domestic violence on the basis of knowledge, experience, causes and the out come of violence. The researcher observes the level of knowledge regarding domestic violence against women.

5.1.1 Heard about DVAW

The most important variables to assess the knowledge on DVAW can be taken as heard of DVAW. To identify the knowledge about DVAW from the study area. One question ask to women "Have you ever heard about DVAW ?". Most of them responses yes. The knowledge about the domestic violence can be understood from the given tables no. 5.1.

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Hearing about DVAW

Heard about DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	121	96.8
No	4	3.2
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.1 shows that 96.8 percent respondents are heard about domestic violence and only 3.2 percent respondents says, they don't have heard about domestic violence.

5.1.2 Sources of Information about DVAW

There are many sources to gain information about the DVAW for example friends newspapers, family members, medias, GOs/NGOs etc. According to the table respondents have knowledge about the DVAW from different means of communication.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Respondent by their Sources of Information about DVAW

Sources of information	Number	Percent
Friends	85	68.0
Media	32	25.6
Paper/Books	27	21.6
Family member	24	19.2
Go/NGOs	2	1.6
Total number	125	

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple response

The table no. 5.2 shows that, majority of respondents (68.0 percent) have heard from their friends followed by 25.6 percent have heard by media, 21.6 percent have heard by book/ papers, 19.2 percent have heard by family members and 1.6 percent respondents have heard by Go/NGOs. In this area Go/NGOs has weak role to spread awareness about DVAW.

5.1.3 Knowledge about Types of DVAW

There are many kinds of DVAW for example verbal abuse, beating, discrimination on food, decision making, belief on witch, increasing on touch discrimination, sexual harassment etc. According to the table respondents have the highly knowledge about different types of domestic violence against women.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by their Knowledge about different forms of DVAW

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percent
Verbal abuse	118	94.4
Beating / physical torture	111	88.8
Discrimination on decision making power	51	40.8
Discrimination on wage	44	35.2
Belief at witch	31	24.8
Discrimination on education	28	22.4
Discrimination on food	21	16.8
Increasing on touch discrimination	15	12.0
Sexual horsemeat	8	6.4
Discrimination on social participation	5	4.0
Total number	125	

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Total percentages may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.3 shows that vast majority (94.4 percent) of the respondents have the knowledge about verbal abuse, 88.8 percent respondents have knowledge about beating/physical torture, 40.8 percent respondents have knowledge about discrimination on decision making power, similarly 6.4 percent respondents have knowledge about sexual harassment and 4 percent respondents have knowledge about discrimination on social participation.

5.1.4 Awareness programme Regarding DV

In the study area, majority of respondents don't know any awareness programme regarding domestic violence in their village.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents by Awareness programme Regarding DV in Their Village

Reponses	Number	Percent
Yes	6	4.8
No	119	95.2
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.4 shows that 95.2 percent respondents have not knowledge about any awareness programme regarding domestic violence in their village and 4.8 percent respondents have only knowledge of awareness programme regarding domestic violence in their village, so, table shows that any social organization Go/NGOs are not working regarding domestic violence in this village .

5.1.5 knowledge on Legal Provision to Protection of DV

Legal provision are considered as interrelated fragments of a text with some structural relations as meta-provision in case they are used to enact repeal or amend the substantial provision. Most of the respondents have not knowledge about legal provision for the protection of victim women of domestic violence.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of Legal Provision to Protection of Victim of DV

Knowledge	Number	Percent
Yes	30	24.0
No	95	76.0
Total	125	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.5 shows that 76 percent respondent have not knowledge about legal provision from protection of domestic violence and only 24 percent respondents have knowledge about legal provision from protection of domestic violence.

5.1.6 Knowledge on Legal Provision for Protection of DVAW

The table no 5.6 shows that among 125 respondents, 24 percent have knowledge of legal provision for protection of victim women of DVAW and 76 percent respondents have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of victim women of DVAW.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by Knowing about the Legal Provision for Protection of Victim Women of DV

Knowledge about legal provision for protection of victim of DVAW				
Age	Yes	No	Number	Percent
< 25	64.3	35.7	14	100.0
25-34	27.3	72.2	55	100.0
35-44	10.7	39.3	56	100.0
Caste / Ethnicity				
Khas	21.7	78.3	23	100.0
Jonjaties	11.1	88.8	45	100.0
Dalits	11.8	88.2	17	100.0
Brahmin	45.0	55.0	40.0	100.0
Type of marriage				
Arrange marriage	22.8	77.2	79	100.0
Love marriage	26.1	73.9	46	100.0
Number of children				
No children	85.7	14.3	7	100.0
One children	28.6	71.5	28	100.0
2-3 children	19.5	80.5	77	100.0
4 + children	7.7	92.3	13	100.0
Type of family				
Joint	29.0	70.9	62	100.0
Nuclear	19.0	81.0	63	100.0
Level of education				
Illiterate	18.6	81.0	43	100.0
Primary	4.8	81.4	21	100.0
Secondary	26.1	95.2	46	100.0
SLC+	60.0	70.9	15	100.0
Occupational status				
Agriculture	20.6	79.4	97	100.0
Non-agriculture	35.7	64.3	28	100.0
Total	24.0	76.0	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.6 shows that out of 125 respondents, age group, 64.3 percent less than 25 years, 27.3 percent 25-34 years and 10.7 percent 35-44 years age group have knowledge about legal provision for protection of domestic violence. While 35.7 percent less than 25 years, 72.2 percent 25-34 years and 89.8 percent 35-44 years age group have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

As per caste/ethnicity 21.7 percent khas 11.1 percent Janjaties, 11.8 percent Dalits and 45 percent Brahmin have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DV. While the rest in each caste/ethnicity have not knowledge about legal provision for protection o DVAW.

On the basis of type of marriage, 22.8 percent have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW in arrange marriage and 26.1 percent love marriage. But 77.2 percent have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW in arrange marriage 73.9 percent love marriage.

As for number of children, 85.7 percent women have no children, 28.6 percent have one children, 19.5 percent have 2-3 children and 7.7 percent have four and above children have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW but 14.3 percent women have no children, 71.5 percent have one children, 80.5 percent have 2-3 children and 92.3 percent have four and above children have no knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW .

On the basis of type of family 29 percent belonging to joint family and 19 percent belonging to nuclear family have knowledge about legal provision for protection DVAW but 70.9 percent belonging to joint and 81 percent belonging to nuclear family have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

On the basis of level of education, 18.6 percent of women are illiterate, 4.8 percent have primary education, 26.1 percent have secondary and 60 percent have SLC and above education have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. While the rest in each level of education have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

As per occupational status, 20.6 percent among agriculture and 35.7 percent non-agriculture have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. While 79.4 percent among agriculture and 64.3 percent non-agriculture have not knowledge about DVAW.

5.1.7 Affected due to Social Evils

In Nepalese society a strong preference for son exists. Girls face discrimination by born. Thus, they are deprived in the field of education, health and others sectors so they face many types of violence in their family. In study area respondents opinion all

ages group of women are affected due to social evils such as dowry, belief on witch and other superstitions traditional belief.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents Opinion Who is Affected due to Social Evils

Affected person	Number	Percent
Girls	32	26.6
Adult women	54	43.2
Widow	32	26.6
Old women	7	5.6
Total	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.7 shows that respondent's opinion social evils affect 43.2 percent adult women, 26.6 percent both girls and widow and 5.6 percent old women .

5.1.8 Opinions on Reporting Violence

Different opinions of respondents expressed on reporting violence. In this study area respondents agree with reporting the violence.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents Opinions Towards Reporting Violence

Reporting place	Number	Percent
Local Aama samuha	69	55.2
VDC	31	24.8
Police station	27	13.6
Others	8	6.4
Total	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.8 shows that 55.2 percent respondents reports to local Aama samuha after being violated, 24.8 percent respondents reports to VDC, 13.6 percent respondents reported to police station and 6.4 percent respondents reports to (Friends, relatives and social workers) others.

5.2 Experienced of DVAW

The bitter experience of respondents on domestic violence is studied in the research work to show the how the violated women response and feel after being violated. As we know, violence does not provide good result in the society. Similarly, the researcher exposes the women's experiences of domestic violence to find out the factors of violence experienced by the respondents women of study area.

5.2.1 Experience about Types of DVAW

In this study area, respondents have faced many type of domestic violence with their family members. Among the total respondents, 115 respondents have faced various type of violence and only 10 respondents have not faced any type of violence in their household.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents Often have to Faced Type of Violence

Type of domestic violence	Number	Percent
Verbal abuse	113	98.3
Careless during pregnancy and delivery	48	41.7
Beating / Physical torture	41	35.6
Sexual abuse	23	20.0
Caste related discrimination	18	15.7
Polygamy	13	11.3
Mental and physical torture during menstruation	5	4.3
Others	5	4.3
Total number	115	

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses

The table no. 5.9 shows that, in the study area respondents have faced multiple violence. Out of 115 victimized respondents, 98.3 percent respondents have to face verbal abuse, 41.7 percent respondents have to face careless during pregnancy and delivery, 35.6 percent respondents have to face beating/physical tortures, 20 percent respondents have to face sexual abuse and followed by 15.7 percent caste related discriminations, 11.3 percent polygamy and 4.3 percent have to face mental and

physical tortures during menstruation and 4.3 percent have to face other violated behaviour.

5.2.2 Experienced of Domestic Violence by Background Characteristics

According to the table no. 5.9 out of 125 respondents, 92 percent have experienced DVAW according to age group, caste / ethnicity, type of marriage, number of children, type of family, level of education and occupational status. Likewise 8 percent respondents have not experienced domestic violence.

Table 5.10 Distribution of Respondents by Experienced of Domestic Violence by Background Characteristics

Experienced	Experienced of domestic violence by background characteristics.					
	Yes		No		Total	
Age	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
< 25	13	92.9	1	7.1	14	100.0
25-34	52	94.5	3	5.5	55	100.0
35-44	50	89.3	6	10.7	56	100.0
Caste/Ethnicity						
Khas	22	95.2	1	4.3	23	100.0
Janjaties	41	91.1	4	8.9	45	100.0
Dalits	17	100.0			17	100.0
Brahmin	35	87.5	5	12.5	40	100.0
Type of marriage						
Arrange marriage	72	91.1	7	8.9	79	100.0
Love marriage	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100.0
Number of children						
No children	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100.0
One children	26	92.9	2	7.1	28	100.0
2-3 children	70	90.9	7	9.1	77	100.0
4 + children	13	100.0			13	100.0
Type of family						
Joint	59	95.2	3	4.8	62	100.0
Nuclear	56	88.9	7	11.1	63	100.0
Level of education						
Illiterate	40	93.0	3	7.0	43	100.0
Primary	20	95.2	1	4.8	21	100.0
Secondary	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	100.0
SLC+	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	100.0
Occupational status						
Agricultural	90	92.8	7	7.2	97	100.0
Non-agriculture	25	89.3	3	10.7	28	100.0
Total	115	92.0	10	8.0	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.10 shows that out of 125 respondents age group less than 25 years. 92.9 percent, 94.5 percent 25-34 years age group, 89.3 percent 35-44 years age group

have experienced domestic violence. While the rest in each age group have not experienced domestic violence.

Examine by caste/ethnicity indicates that 95.7 percent khas, 91.1 percent Janjaties, 100 percent Dalits and 87.5 percent Brahmin have experienced domestic violence. While the rest in each caste /ethnicity have not experienced domestic violence.

On the basis of type of marriage, 91.1 percent experience domestic violence in arrange marriage, 93.5 percent love marriage and 12.5 percent does not experience domestic violence in arrange marriage and 8.9 percent in love marriage.

Examine by number of children indicates that out of 125 respondents 85.7 percent women have no children, 92.9 percent have one children, 90.0 percent have 2-3 children and 100 percent have 4 and above children, have experienced domestic violence. While the rest in each number of children have not experienced domestic violence.

On the basis of type of family, 95.2 percent belonging to joint family and 88.9 percent belonging to nuclear family have experienced domestic violence such as 4.8 percent belonging joint family and 11.1 percent belonging to nuclear family have not experienced domestic violence.

On the basis of level of education 93.0 percent of women are illiterate, 95.2 percent have primary education 93.5 percent have secondary and 80 percent have SLC and above education have experienced domestic violence. While the rest in each level of education have not experienced domestic violence.

As per respondent's occupational status, 92.8 percent among agriculture and 89.3 percent non-agriculture have experienced domestic violence. While the rest in each occupational status have not experienced domestic violence.

5.2.3 Frequency of Violence

In the study area, among 115 violated respondent faced many type of violence in different frequency which is shown in table no. 5.10.

Table 5.11 : Distribution of Violent Act shown by Respondents by Frequency of Violence

Frequency	Number	Percent
Always	22	19.1
Mostly	27	23.5
Sometimes	66	57.4
Total	115	100.0

Source :- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.11 shows that majority of the respondents (57 percent) face violent behaviour sometime, 23.5 percent respondents face violent behaviour mostly and 19.1 percent respondents face violent behaviour always.

5.2.4 Place of Facing Violence

Majorities of victim respondents have faced violence behaviour in different place in study area.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondents have Faced DV in Place

Place	Number	Percent
With in house	95	82.6
Out side the house	6	5.2
Both	14	12.2
Total	115	100.0

Source : - Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.12 shows that majority (82.6 percent) victim respondent have faced violence with in house, 5.2 percent victim respondents have faced violence outsidess the house and 12.2 percent respondents have faced it in both place.

5.2.5 Respondents Perception on Responsible to DVAW

Majority of the respondents view that male are more responsible to domestic violence but some respondents view that both (Male and female) are also responsible to domestic violence against women.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Respondents by their Perception Responsible for the DV

Responsible for DVAW	Number	Percent
Male	66	52.8
Both	59	47.2
Total	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.13 shows that, 52.8 percent respondents say that male is more responsible for the domestic violence against women and 47.2 percent respondent say both (Male and female) are responsible for the DVAW.

5.2.6 Violated Persons

Most of the respondents are violated from their husband, mother in-law, father in-law etc. which is shown in table.

Table 5.14 Distribution of Respondents by the Person to Whom They Have to Violate With

Relation	Number	Percent
Husband	65	58.3
Father in - law	14	11.7
Mother in - law	34	28.3
Others	2	1.7
Total	115	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.14 shows that main person to make the women victim of domestic violence is their husband which is 58.3 percent similarly father in-law 11.7 percent, mother in - law 28.3 percent and 1.7 percent is other members of family (Sister in-law, brother in-law).

5.2.7 Beaten by Their Husband

According to the field survey majority of the victim women are facing violent act from their husband. Respondents husband beats his wife and uses many type of materials.

Table 5.15: Distribution of the Respondents by their Experience from Beaten by Their Husband and Used to Weapons/ Means

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	47	37.6
NO	78	62.4
Total	125	100.0
Type of weapons/means		
Hands and legs	30	63.8
Wood sticks	13	27.7
H.H kitchen utensils	4	8.5
Total	47	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.15 shows that 37.6 percent respondents are beaten by their husband and 62.4 percent respondents are not beaten by their husband. Another table shows that 63.8 percent respondent husband used hand and legs to beat their wife, 27.7 percent use wood sticks and 8.5 percent use household kitchen utensil.

5.2.8 Treatment after Violence

To those respondents who have had ever experience of violence against them were asked weather they needed to go for treatment or not. Highest percent respondents does not need medical treatment after violent act

Table 5.16: Distribution of the Respondents by Medical Treatment after Violent Acts from Family Member and Husband

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	8	7.0
No	107	93.0
Total	115	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.16 shows that 93 percent victim respondents report that they don't use treatment after violence incident and 7 percent respondents report that they need medical treatment after violent incident.

5.3 Causes of Domestic Violence

The causes of domestic violence in Nepal are complex and deeply rooted. It goes beyond the personal characteristics of men and women. Violence is deeply rooted in the subordinate role accorded to women in private and public life in Nepal. Child marriage, dowry system, preference for sons, caste system, alcoholism, lack of awareness etc can also be the causes of domestic violence.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Domestic Violence

Causes of DVAW	Number	Percent
Poverty	111	90.2
Alcoholism	76	61.8
Lack of awareness	52	42.3
Unemployment	41	33.3
Lack of implementation of law	32	26.0
Total	123	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.17 shows that, respondents view on the main cause of domestic violence is poverty which is 90.2 percent, alcoholism is another cause of violence which is 61.8 percent similarly lack of awareness 42.3 percent, unemployment 33.3 percent and 26 percent lack of implementation of law is the causes of domestic violence against women .Most of the respondent, point out poverty as the cause of DV. Poverty generally stands for the economics status which is unable to afford daily needs, such as food, clothing etc.

5.3.1 Causes of DVAW by Background Characteristics

According to the table no. 5.17. among 123 respondents, 90.2 percent follows poverty, 61.8 percent follows alcoholism, 42.3 percent are follows lack of awareness, 33.3 percent are follows unemployment and 26 percent are follows lack of implementation of law are causes of DVAW.

Table 5.18: Distribution of Respondents by their Knowledge of Causes of DV According to Background Characteristics

Causes of DVAW	No. knowledge	Poverty	Lack of awareness	Unemployment	Lack of implementation law	Alcoholism	Number	Percent
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Age								
<25		92.6	35.7	57.7	28.6	57.1	14	100.0
<25-34	3.6	83.6	40.0	38.2	32.7	63.6	55	100.0
35-44		92.9	44.6	21.4	17.9	58.9	56	100.0
Caste / Ethnicity								
Khas		82.6	69.6	26.1	39.1	60.9	23	100.0
Janjatias		86.6	26.7	24.4	11.1	80.0	45	100.0
Dalits		100.0	11.8	35.3		82.4	17	100.0
Brahmin	5.0	90.0	55.0	45.0	45.0	30.0	40	100.0
Type of marriage								
Arrange marriage	1.3	91.1	44.3	32.9	26.6	54.4	79	100.0
Love marriage	2.2	84.8	37.0	32.6	23.9	71.7	46	100.0
Number of children								
No children	14.3	71.4	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	7	100.0
One children		89.3	46.4	46.4	39.3	60.7	28	100.0
2-3 children	1.3	90.9	41.6	28.6	22.1	62.3	77	100.0
4 + children		84.6	38.8	23.1	7.7	61.5	13	100.0
Type of family								
Joint	3.2	88.7	40.3	35.5	35.5	61.3	62	100.0
Nuclear		88.9	42.9	30.2	15.9	60.3	63	100.0
Level of education								
Illiterate		95.3	39.5	25.6	18.6	60.5	43	100.0
Primary		85.7	28.6	23.8	19.0	76.2	21	100.0
Secondary	2.2	87.0	47.8	41.3	26.1	54.3	46	100.0
SLC+	6.7	80.0	46.7	40.0	53.3	60.0	15	100.0
Occupational status								
Agriculture	2.1	90.7	45.4	32.0	23.7	56.7	97	100.0
Non-agriculture		82.1	28.6	35.7	32.1	75.0	28	100.0
Total	1.6	88.8	41.6	32.8	25.6	60.8	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.18 shows that, examine by age group, indicates that out of 125 respondents age among less than 25, 92.9 percent poverty, 35.7 percent lack of awareness, 57.1 percent unemployment, 28.6 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Similarly age group between 25-34 years 3.6 percent have no knowledge, 83.6 percent poverty, 40 percent lack of awareness, 38.2 percent unemployment, 32.7 percent lack of implementation of law and 63.9 percent alcoholism are cause of DVAW and age group between 35-44 years 92.9 percent poverty, 44.6 percent lack of awareness, 21.4 percent unemployment 17.9 percent lack of implementation of law and 58.9 percent alcoholism are cause of DVAW.

On the basis of caste/ethnicity in Khas 82.6 percent poverty, 69.6 percent lack of awareness, 26.1 percent unemployment, 39.1 percent lack of implementation of law and 60.9 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. In Janjaties 86.7 percent poverty, 26.7 percent lack of awareness, 24.4 percent unemployment, 11.1 percent lack of implementation of law and 80 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. In Dalits, 100 percent poverty, 11.8 percent lack of awareness, 35.5 percent unemployment and 82.4 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Such as, in Brahmin, 5 percent have no knowledge, 90 percent poverty, 55 percent lack of awareness, 45 percent unemployment and lack of implementation of law and 30 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW.

On the basis of type of marriage, out of 79 respondents in arrange marriage, 1.3 percent have no knowledge, 91.1 percent poverty, 44.3 percent lack of awareness, 32.9 percent unemployment, 26.6 percent lack of implementation of law and 54.4 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Such as, out of 46 respondents in love marriage, 2.2 percent have no knowledge, 84.8 percent poverty, 37 percent lack awareness, 32.6 percent unemployment, 23.9 percent lack of implementation of law and 71.7 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW .

Examine by number of children indicated that out of 125 respondents, 7 of them have no children where 14.3 percent have no knowledge, 71.4 percent poverty, 42.9 percent lack of awareness, unemployment, lack of implementation of law and alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Out of 125 respondents 28 of them have one children where 89.3 percent poverty 46.4 percent lack awareness and unemployment, 39.3 percent lack of implementation of law and 60.7 percent alcoholism are causes

DVAW. Out of 125 respondents , 77 of them have 2-3 children where 1.3 percent have no knowledge, 90.9 percent poverty, 41.6 percent lack of awareness, 28.6 percent unemployment, 22.1 percent lack of implementation of law and 63.3 percent alcoholism are cause of DVAW. Out of 125 respondents, 13 of them have 4 and above children where 84.6 percent poverty, 30.8 percent lack of awareness, 23.1 percent unemployment, 7.7 percent lack of implementation of law and 61.5 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW.

On the basis of type of family, in joint family, 3.2 percent have no knowledge, 88.7 percent poverty, 40.3 percent lack of awareness 35.5 percent unemployment and lack of implementation of law and 61.3 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Such as in nuclear family. 88.9 percent poverty, 42.9 percent lack of awareness. 30.2 percent unemployment, 15.9 percent lack of implementation of law and 60.3 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW.

On the basis of level of education, out of 43 respondents in illiterate 95.3 percent poverty, 39.5 percent lack of awareness, 25.6 percent unemployment, 18.6 percent lack of implementation of law and 60.5 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. In primary level of respondent, 85.7 percent poverty, 28.6 percent lack of awareness, 23.8 percent unemployment, 19 percent lack of implementation of law and 76.2 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. In secondary level of respondents, 2.2 percent have no knowledge, 87 percent poverty, 47.8 percent lack of awareness, 41.3 percent unemployment, 26.1 percent lack of implementation of law and 54.3 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Such as, in SLC and above level of respondents 6.7 percent have no knowledge, 80 percent poverty, 46.7 percent lack of awareness, 40 percent unemployment, 53.3 percent lack of implementation of law and 60 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW.

As per occupational status, out of 97 respondents, in agriculture occupation 2.1 percent have no knowledge, 90.7 percent poverty, 45.4 percent lack of awareness, 32 percent unemployment, 23.7 percent lack of implementation of law and 56.7 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW. Such as, out of 28 respondents, in non-agriculture occupation 82.1 percent poverty, 28.6 percent lack of awareness, 35.7 percent unemployment, 32.1 percent lack of implementation of law and 75 percent alcoholism are causes of DVAW.

5.4 Solution of the DVAW

Just knowing about the cause of violence, knowledge about violence is not sufficient to eliminate the violence against women. Thus, the research work provides the solution of the domestic violence against women to prevent the violence.

5.4.1 Perception on Preventive Measures of DVAW

Automatically violence can be seen in society knowingly and unknowingly, because of lack of consciousness, education, low women's status, not proper implementation of related laws. It can easily occur with in the society. Therefore, violence can be reduce with the help of better management of these factors.

Table 5.19 : Distribution of the Respondents by their Opinion Preventive Measure of DVAW

Preventive measure	Number	Percent
Improve women status	101	80.8
Punished perpetrators	48	38.4
Awareness	46	36.8
Others	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.19 shows that 80.8 percent respondents urge to improve women status, 38.4 percent respondents reports to punish perpetrators followed by 36.8 percent respondents reports for awareness and 4 percent respondents reports to others. Stop control alcoholism, give education.

5.4.2 Knowledge of Social Organization Working about DVAW

In the study area, respondents have not knowledge about social organization which are working for domestic violence against women in their village.

Table 5.20: Distribution of Respondents by having Knowledge about Social Organization Working about DVAW

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	3	2.4
No	122	97.6
Total	125	100.0

Sources:- Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.20 shows that 97.6 percent respondent have not knowledge about social organization working in their village and 2.4 percent respondents have only knowledge regarding social organization working in their village.

CHAPTER - SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of this chapter is to summarize the major summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study area about "**Domestic Violence Against women of Belbari VDC Ward No. 6**". This study is based on primary data. The study area is selected from lottery method of simple random sampling of Belbari VDC Ward No. 6 at Morang district.

6.1 Summary of findings

The study has been carried out to examine the domestic violence against women among married women of Belbari VDC Ward No. 6 at Morang district. The information has been taken by asking only married women residing in a ward. The study is based on data from field survey, which provide the information on various types of domestic violence against women has been facing each day in their life.

6.1.1 Background Characteristics

- ◆ In this study among the different caste if married women 125 respondents of 125 household have been taken.
- ◆ In the study area, total population is 647. Out of them, 52.24 percent are female and 42.76 percent are male.
- ◆ In this study 69.9 percent respondents are Hindu, 14.4 percent are Kirant follows by 13.6 percent are Buddhist and only 2.4 percent are Christian.
- ◆ Brahmin, Khas, Janjaties and Dalits are found in study area.
- ◆ Among the respondents 94.4 percent women have given birth to child, 5.6 percent women have not given to child.
- ◆ Two types of families are in study area, 50.4 percent respondents are living in nuclear family and 49.6 percent in joint family.
- ◆ The highest proportion of 65.6 percent are literate and 34.4 percent are illiterate.
- ◆ Majority of respondents (63.2 percent) are arrange marriage and 36.8 percent are love marriage.

- ◆ Majority of the respondents (77.6 percent) are involves in agriculture, 11.2 percent are involves in services, 7.2 percent are involves in business and 4 percent are involves in other occupation.
- ◆ In the study, respondents households income is 34.4 percent less than five thousands, 50.4 percent between 5-10 thousands and only 15.4 percent more than 10 thousands.

6.1.2 Domestic Violence Against Women

- ◆ Among 125 respondents, 96.8 percent have knowledge about DVAW or they heard/known about DVAW.
- ◆ Out of 125 respondents sources to gain information about DVAW are 68 percent form their friends, 25.6 percent by the media, 21.6 percent by paper/books, 19.2 percent by family members and only 1.6 percent by GOs /NGOs.
- ◆ Among 125 respondents 92 percent women violated from their husband and other family members.
- ◆ Out of 115 violated respondents 58.3 percent are violated from their husband 11.7 percent are father in - law, 28.3 percent mother in - law and 1.7 percent were violated from other family members.
- ◆ Majority of victim women (98.3 percent) have faced verbal abuse, 41.7 percent have faced careless during pregnancy and delivery, 35.6 percent have faced beating, 20 percent have faced sexual abuse 15.7 percent have faced, mental and physical torture during menstration and 4.3 percent have faced others types of violence.
- ◆ About 82.6 percent respondents have faced violence with in household, 5.2 percent have faced outside the household and 12.2 percent have faced both place.
- ◆ Most of the respondents, (95.2 percent) have no knowledge about how to conduct awareness programme of domestic violence in their village.

- ◆ Most of the respondent (96.2 percent) have experienced their is patriarch society.
- ◆ Majority of respondents (75 percent) have no knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.
- ◆ The causes of domestic violence are poverty, alcoholism, lack of implementation of law, lack of awareness and unemployment.
- ◆ Most of the respondents views (52.8 percent) male are more responsible for domestic violence and 47.2 percent respondents views both are responsible for domestic violence.
- ◆ Among 115 respondents, 37.6 percent respondents have beaten by their husband.
- ◆ Majority of respondents (93 percent) have no need medical treatment after violent act.
- ◆ Majority of the respondents (47 percent) clears that they are more affected by violated behaviour.
- ◆ Among 125 respondents who affected due to social evils is 43.2 percent adult women, 26.6 percent both girls and widow and 5.6 percent old women.
- ◆ Majority of (55.2 percent) victim respondents opinion they are report violated behaviour in local Aama samuha, 24.8 percent are report to VDC, 13.6 percent are report to police station and 6.4 percent are report to others.
- ◆ Majority of respondents supported that preventative measure of DVAW is improve women status, punished perpetrators, awareness, education and others.
- ◆ Most of the respondents, (97.6 percent) have no knowledge of social organization are working in their village.

6.2 Conclusions

Today we are in the 21st century. The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change into the life of people but violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has a very long history. This study deals with the domestic violence against women in ward no - 6 of Belbari VDC.

Husband is the main perpetrator of violence in that area. The status of literacy is not so bad but the status of awareness level of women in spite of their education is too poor. Even the row of community based organization and other social organization is not satisfactory. Only few of women have the knowledge about legal provision. Due to lack of this, women are deprived of their rights. Most of the respondents keep the incident secret for the sake of prestige, which also increase domestic violence against women. According to the respondents, the causes of domestic violence are poverty, unemployment, lack of awareness, alcoholism, lack of implementation of laws etc. From the view of respondents, it shows the necessity for improvement of women status conducting awareness programme, punishing perpetrators and amending the traditional laws. As a result, the elimination of domestic violence against women is possible.

Violence covers in almost all castes, age groups, families and all communities in the study area. Although there is not high discrimination between son and daughter but daughter in - law is treated differently than daughter. Wives are under the husbands governance and they worship their husband.

6.3 Recommendation

There are problem of domestic violence and other problems in the study area. At the end of the survey finding following recommendations are suggested to the relevant sector to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

- ◆ Domestic violence is increasing due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore effective programme should be organized to equalize male-female power relationship.

- ◆ Design couples training programme on the issue of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
- ◆ Need to inter-link awareness raising training program, adult literacy programme and income generating programmes, So that women could gain learning skills, understand notion of rights and equality and responsibility and feel empowered internally.
- ◆ School teacher can work as violence monitoring agent in community by asking school students about incidence of the event from time to time.
- ◆ Community health workers like MCHWS, VHWS in charge of health post can play crucial role to prevent violence by educating clients about physical, sexual, traditional and emotional violence/ abuse and explore their own biases fears and prejudic. They can provide supportive, non-judgmental care to victim of violence in a friendly and gently way.
- ◆ Legal awareness and literacy programs should be conducted nation wide to make people aware about the legal provision related to violence against women.
- ◆ Interaction workshops designed to governmental officials including police needs to contain issues of DVAW and in order to sensitize time.
- ◆ Media can help in prevention and elimination of domestic violence by promoting programs about domestic violence.

6.4 Issues for Further Research

This study only collect a small community and a small number of variables. This study is complete but not enough to sort out all the possibilities regarding domestic violence. A large scale of research covering different parts of nation is essential. Hence, a wider research containing several variables and including other areas are needed, the wider research is more advantageous for better and effective results.

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