

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

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

Since the Vedic period women have been worshipping their husbands though Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati and Sita were goddesses and worshipped by both men and women. In the same part of our society women are believed to be the human form of goddesses i.e. Kumari in Newari culture.

From the history of human civilization, the whole world has passed many stages from simple to complex which can be taken as a process of development. Population is an inevitable factor in any country, which is composed of female and male. The women have occupied half part of the world. Women have done a great contribution to create the modern world. But this reality is in shadow due to patriarchy culture. As a result of this the women are being discriminated, devaluated and violated in various activities both in domestic and public level though it is illegal from National and international level.

Two of the common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partner and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse is also known as domestic violence, wife beating and battering is almost always accompanied by quarter to one- half of cases by force sex as well .The majority of women

who are abused by their partners are abused many times. In fact, an atmosphere of terror often permeates abusive relationships.

In Nepal, gender specific violence against women occurs in all the strata of society over forms of violence such as sexual violence that includes rape trafficking and forced prostitution. Existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of the total respondents of beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girl (82%) in Nepal, followed by rape (30%) and forced prostitution (30%) and forced prostitution (28%) .(Sathi, 2001)

Nepal is a developing country. It has patriarchal cultural norms and social superstitions like dahi, jhakra, boksi, jari, dowry, son preference, women trafficking child marriage, polygamy and so forth to suppress women's dignity and status. Women are depressed by the hierarchical system. They are treated as second class citizen. Most of cultures dominates women. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less opportunity in education. (Nath, 2006).

In 1995 Beijing platform of Action expanded definition on violence against women as 'violation of the rights of women in situation of conflict including systemic rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives prenatal sex selection and female infanticide.

According to UNICEF 2001 violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills by giving torture in physically, psychologically, socially and economically. The forms of it are included physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse which is often known as "gender-based violence" because it evolves in the form women's subordinate status in the society. In any cultures, there are beliefs, norms and social institution that legitimize and perpetuate violence against women. Therefore domestic violence against women is defined as any form of controlling of abusive behavior that occurs in a domestic relationship which causes harm to the health, safety or well being of the victim.

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979(CEDAW), guarantees that all women have equal rights with men in all spheres of life including education, employment, health care, the vote for nationality and marriage. The committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women was established to review

reports which all countries that are signatory to the convention must submit on women status. International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994, affirmed that women's rights are an integral part of all human rights and stressed that "Population and development programs are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women." Women empowerment was a central theme of the conference. They recommended actions for governments included prohibiting the trafficking of women and children, promoting discussion of the need to protect women from violence through education and establishing preventative and rehabilitation programs for the victims of violence.

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

Violence against women (VAW) is only now beginning to receive recognition not only as a serious human rights violation but also occurs in all countries in South Asia, in settings as varied as the home and in the wider community, in peace time and in war. It occurs in every segment of society, through the forms and incidence of such violence is variable. VAW occurs through out the life cycle. Such violence range from pre-natal sex selection in favor of male babies and female infanticide to domestic violence, battering, marital rape and dowry related violence to sexual abuse, sexual harassment and sexual exploitation, to trafficking and force prostitution.

Most of the people are still uneducated and just literate where the women's condition is too much worse. Women carry a triple burden work in the society. As production worker she contributes directly as a mother and a wife for the family member and the children. As a community worker, she gives all her leisure hours labour to society. A woman in Nepal has no security of her fertility system. Duradanda VDC is one of the rural areas situated in Lamjung district. The women are being the victimized of various violence, which are very simple to complex. The early marriage, blame of witch, battering, dowry system, unwanted pregnancy, less opportunity of education, lack of mutual cooperation polygamy etc are the existing domestic violence against women in this study area.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Domestic violence is one of the most serious forms of violence in the world today but yet it is not recognized as such. Domestic violence takes place in all societies, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated. Domestic violence can have serious impact on the victim. The victim may also be facing psychological trauma. The damage caused by domestic violence is not limited to the physical bruises or emotional scars of the most recent incident. Individuals who have been victim of domestic violence can suffer many long-term effects of the abuse. These include self-neglect or self injury depression, sleep disorders, alcohol and other drug abuse, aggression towards themselves and other sexual dysfunction and suicide attempts. Not only the victims but also the children are affected. They will have a faulty socialization in a home where domestic violence is common. They will begin to learn that violence is a normal behavior. Thus, domestic violence can have long term effect.

Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women affects the full and equal participation of women and cultural life at the national, regional and international level gender based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those resulting from natural prejudice and internal trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (UN).

Many study found that women are experiencing many forms of problems due to violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field. Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affect of household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in husband in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry many women have to listen insulting words from their mother-in-laws and relatives and even some of them are endured. Beating and burning can also result form the issue of dowry (SATTHI, 1997). Therefore violence is the main obstacle of women empowerment. So, violence can be reduced by improving economic opportunity, education, training, awareness program etc.

In this context, this study is designed to answer the following questions:

- a. What are the socio economic and demographic characteristics of women and girls in the study area?
- b. What is the knowledge and awareness about domestic violence against women?
- c. What are the reasons of domestic violence against women?
- d. Why do women and girls not speak out about violence?

1.3 Objectives of the study

This study was intended to accomplish the following specific objectives:

- a. To examine the socio-economic and demographic status of women.
- b. To assess the knowledge of women on domestic violence against women.
- c. To explore the cause and experience of domestic violence against women in community.
- d. To find out the knowledge about legal provision on DVAW in Nepal.

1.4 Signification of the study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousand 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.

The present study is based on field research. It is expected that this study might generate useful information for the project planners, policy makers, administrators, NGOs/INGOs and other organization in relation to the introduction and formulation of planning for development considering gender issue mainly forms as women. It tries to reflect the actual scenario of domestic violence against women of Duradanda VDC of Lamjung District.

This study will highlight the situation of domestic violence against women in Duradanda VDC of Lamjung District.

1.5 Limitation of the study

The limitations of this study are as follows:

- a. The study was limited with in Duradanda VDC of Lamjung district and thus may not reflect the situation in the part of Nepal.
- b. The interview was limited with married women of age group 15-49 years.
- c. This study only covers physical and psychological dimensions of violence.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study has been organization in six different chapters. The first chapter introduction under which the study outlines the general background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, organization of the study. The second chapter presents the deal with the literature. The third chapter deals with the research methodology containing source of data, method of data analysis and limitation of the study. The chapter four deals with the analysis of data from the field survey, in which household and socio-economic characteristic are included. The fifth chapters deal with individual information like knowledge on DVAW, type of DVAW, experience of DVAW etc. The six chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations. At last reference and appendix are submitted too.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The review of the literature deals with the theories or research, which have been conducted earlier. It helps to conduct the new research in a systematic manner by proving the general outline of the research study and avoid the unnecessary duplication realizing the importance of literary review. Some efforts are made here to present the significant result or conclusion of different studies focusing domestic violence against women which are relevant to present study.

Literature Review is considered as a part of academic development where a researcher becomes an expert for his own related field. Various types of books, articles, journals and reports available have been used in literature review to reach to the final conclusions.

2.1 Defining domestic violence

Violence as defined in the oxford dictionary is an unlawful exercise of physical force. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behavior employed by one person in a relationship to control by another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can crate health, social and economic costs for the individual, the family and the society, the violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicule, threat of abandonment. Confinement to home, the with holding of money or the family support, a abusive relationship or have a abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection. Violence is any kinds of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

Violence/violent behaviour, aggressive behaviour where the actor or perpetrator uses his or her own body as an object (including weapons) to impose relatively serious injury or discomfort upon an individual. Violence has been defined in a broader sense to include behaviour by people or against people liable to cause physical or psychological harm (WOREC, 2006).

Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women's full advancement.

Domestic violence, one of the more serious forms of violence against women, can be caused by alcoholism, economic stress, patriarchal attitude and unequal power relationship between men and women. In Nepal women of all ages, class, caste and ethnic groups are subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Examples of domestic violence in Nepal are child abuse, wife battering, child marriage, polygamy and physical and mental torture. Due to existing social values and norms, fear ignorance as well as lack of protection from family members the majority of women do not want to disclose the violence they suffer. Until the violence becomes very severe, the victim does not report case to the appropriate authority (CEDAW, 1997).

Violence against women and girls takes several forms. It includes rape, trafficking of women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF, 2001),

In a male dominated society women are violated, ill treated because in most of the cases men believe that what they say should happen and hence fight takes place. Women are bearing this, because they believed that if women have to live in a family she has to give importance to her husband. They bear all this for the sake of their children family prestige and the society. Sometimes the violence become so common in the family that they accept it as a normal social problem, it's a family problem, this happens in all families, if every body revolts, family will not survive (Rahat, 2006).

Although both men and women can be victims as well as perpetrators of violence the characteristics of violence most commonly is found to be committed against women. The women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different moments in their lives (WHO, 2005).

Any act or omission by a family member (most often current or former husband or partner), regardless of the physical location where the act takes place, which negatively affects the well being physical or psychological integrity, freedom or rights to full development of a women (WHO, 1997).

2.2 Global context

Gender based violence is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. Worldwide it is estimated that one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime, one in three will have been beaten. Coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance more often than not the perpetrators go unpunished. Each year hundreds of women and children are trafficked and enslaved millions more are subjected to harmful practices (UNFPA, 2005). UNFPA, 2001 estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their live, 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 same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (ICPD, 1994).

Sexual violence is common in the lives of adolescent girls, this gross violation of their rights also harm their reproductive and sexual health. Only over the part decade has the extent of sexual violence against girls come to be understood and documentation begun studies in India, Jamaica Mali, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe found that between 20 to 30 percent of adolescent girls had experienced sexual violence. In South Africa, 30 percent of young women indicate that their first sex was coerced. Another study in South Africa found that sexual violence and coercion against young girls was so widespread it was referred to as 'every day love'. In another study of 30000 young people one man in four claimed to have had sex without girls consent (UNFPA, 2003).

Throughout the world, perhaps as many as 5000 women and girls in a years are murdered by member of their own families, many of them for the his honor of having been raped often as not by a number of their own extended family violence against women and girls takes many

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

One study was conducted by HDR 2009, nearly 80 population based studies carried out in more than 50 countries. These studies indicate that between 10 percent and 60 percent of women who have ever been married or partnered have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from a current or former intimate partner. Most studies estimate a lifetime prevalence of partner violence between 20 percent and 50 percent. Although women can also be violent, and abuse exists in same – sex relationship, the vast majority of partner abuse is perpetrated by men against female partners (WHO, 2005).

Forms of violence against women vary according to specific social, economic, cultural and political contexts. However, there is no religious country and culture in which women are free from violence. Women between the age of 15 and 44 are more likely to be injured or die as a result of male violence than from cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined (UN, 2008).

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 of domestic violence, including 60 states with specific domestic violence laws and a growing number of countries had institutes national plans of action to end violence against women. among them countries that have enacted specific legislation in Asia, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Srilanka and Taiwan(FWLD, 2009).

2.3 Nepalese context

The victims of violence such as rape have physical psychological, social and economic impacts. The physical impact on victims of rape includes feelings such as self –hate ness, dress up unattractively, willingness to defend own self. The study strongly claims that psychological profile of the victims revealed that the victims (56%) are under stress most of the time. The same study also indicated that 39 percent of survivors of rape are less than 19 years and 24 percent in there 20s (Shathi, 2001),

Several researches conducted in Nepal have indicated that in Nepal 66 percent of the women is endorsed verbal abuse, 61 percent sentimental torture, 33 percent of violence perpetrations were family members (UNICEF, 2001).

One study was conduct by WORCE 2003, out of the 1861 respondents, 958 (52%) confessed that the family members had beaten them. The study shows that children, adolescents and youths are twice as likely to be beaten by family members compared to non-family members. It was found that battering at home is not necessarily mild. Among the 958 respondents who reported to have received such beatings 70 (73%) said that they had at least once felt very angry or very hurt, 130 (14%) said that they were beaten many times, 131 (13%) had sustained injuries from such beatings, 85 (9%) had to take some kinds of medications and 113 (12%) were unable to work for at least one day because of battering (WOREC, 2003).

In Nepal, it was believed that women or girls are not subjected to be independent or free from the time of birth to until the date of marriage. She is to be controlled by family especially father, after marriage she becomes property of husbands so he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband she has to be under patronage of her son children. So, father husband and some were projected as masters of her life and were authority to make any decision of her life whether she like not (Adhikary, 2004).

The cases of domestic violence were seen 73 percent from Hill followed by about 13 percent Tarai and Mountain respectively. Development region wise central has highest number of cases followed by western region. Mostly the victims groups are 10-25 years has 67 percent, 26 to 45 years has 26 percent followed by 7 percent above age 46 years (Rahat, 2006).

According to Chanakya's policy, if a wife is having a child and has a good behavior and still husband marries second wife he should be punished in the society by making him wear fox skin. Thus, from various epics, we came to know that attitude towards women was positive and they were treated respectfully. As we are stepping towards the modern society, it's alarming that women's rights are squeezing day by day. The modern and developed societies are experiencing various form of violence against women escalating. Women are forced to survive violence due to discriminatory laws and gender disparity. Not only in Nepal's context but globally women are some how victims of violence (LACC, 2008).

Nepalese law and legal system concerning women and family related issues are heavily influenced by the Hindu patriarchal ideology and system. The Hindu concept and system of patriarchy are prejudicial to the realization of women's full identity and equal rights. Through Nepal is a state of all form of discrimination against women since 1991, Nepalese women feel very few changes in their style.

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, aggression, coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employment by one person in a relationship controls another. The abuse is typically direct health, social and economic costs for the individual 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).

Many of our mothers, sister-in-laws, elders and younger sister sill feel pried in preserving the old traditions and beliefs. But many of these traditional conservations 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)

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 in initiates 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, 224:122)

In Nepal it was believed that independent or free from the time to birth to until the data 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) started 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 favoured 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 have 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 abuses. 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 has also a profound health problem, sapping women's energy compromising their physical health and eroding their self esteem (Adhikari and Mabuhang, 2004).

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 contributed directly to subsistence and income, as a mother and wife she cares for the family members and children and as community workers she gives all her leisure hours and labour 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 or dispose of property obtained by partition is limited and she loses her rights if she is not sexually faithful to her husband. In theory, partition allows women 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).

Causes of violence

If we analyses the condition of women who are victim of violence then we can find different reason behind it. It varies according to victims' situation and nature. There are different reasons behind women facing violence. Like:

- 1 Poverty
- 2 Illiteracy
- 3 Men leading societal structure
- 4 No access of women in decision making level
- 5 Economic, social and cultural reason
- 6 No access of women in policy making bodies
- 7 Not considering maternity health as right
- 8 Less participation in politic
- 9 Minimizing social norms and values
- 10 Discrimination in citizenship to women
- 11 Considering son as way to haven
- 12 Considering widow as bad sign
- 13 Considering widows indulgence in religious rituals as bad sign
- 14 Unequal distribution on power
- 15 Discriminatory laws including constituent
- 16 Not considering girl as continuity of family
- 17 Lack of wisdom

In Nepal, women are subjected to discriminate in the forms to deep-rooted social, cultural, since the early infancy in every society of Nepal. According to HDR (2004), some common forms of violence exist in Nepal as follows:

- 1 Traditional violence(Deuki, Jhuma, Badi, Chhoupadi)
- 2 Violence based on superstition (such as torture for alleged with craft)
- 3 Sexual violence (trafficking and sexual harassment)
- 4 Family violence (domestic polygamy, child marriage)
- 5 Dowry related violence (both mental and physical) (HDR, 2004).

2.4 Types of domestic violence

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

- a. Physical violence
- b. Sexual violence
- c. Psychological violence
- d. Traditional violence

a. Physical violence

Beating, assault, forced prostitution, untouchables; abortion sexual abuse forced to level of work but not given food to eat and forced miscarriage (Adhikari, 2004).

b. Sexual violence

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

c. Psychological violence

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

d. Traditional violence

Palygamy, Dharni, Jharkri, Boksi, Deuki, Jari, Chhaupadi Preatha, Dowry, Child marriage, female genital mutilation and other traditional related practices (Adhikari, 2004).

Legal provision on gender based violence in Nepal

Prior to the 11th amendment of 'Muluki Ain' in the year 2058 B.S. there were 118 women discriminatory provisions in 54 laws including articles of constitution of 2047 B.S. The reason behind these discriminatory laws were not only based upon norms and values of social structure, tradition, culture and religion, but the state itself has formulated women discriminatory laws that religion, but the state itself has formulated women discriminatory laws and caused injustice. Thus, in the initiation of different governmental and non governmental organizations, theses established discriminatory laws were amended and new bill on 11th amendment of Muluki Ain was passed by the parliament on 01/12/2058 B.S.

Eventually, the government of Nepal has formed a high level commitment to identify the remaining discriminatory laws and present them to the government.

After the 11th amendment of Muluki Ain in 2058, 53 provisions of 25 Act, 58 provision of 36 Manual were identified having women discriminatory provisions and were proposed to Ministry of social welfare and children for amendment. Similarly, in the year 2063 B.S, these identified 173 women discriminatory provision from 83 laws including discriminatory articles on different laws and discriminatory legal provision of citizenship right, were identified. Immediately after the re-establishment of democracy in the year 2063 B.S these identified 173 women discriminatory provisions were presented to 'Ministry of women, social welfare and children' for amendment. The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 B.S has provision that the nation will not discriminate women on the basis of their gender. The same constitution has also ensured women's reproductive right and has provision for legal punishment for any kind of violent act towards women. Considering the rights against exploitation, there is a clear provision that no body should be oppressed in the name of custom, tradition or ritual. In the same way, it has also provision that human being should not be subjected to trafficking or obliged to slavery. These provisions of interim constitution have provided responsibility to nation for reduction and eradication of any kind of violence against women and have guaranteed the right of citizen. The parliament passed bill on amendment of women discriminatory provision on 06/12/2063 and certification of the Act was done on 07/12/2063 by speaking of parliament. Thus, it is hope that after formulation of the law, there will be decrease in gender discrimination and level of injustice. This new citizenship Act which is already in practice. This new citizenship Act has provide right to 'mother' to issue citizenship to her children by her own name where as in previous Law only 'father' could issue citizenship.

Nepalese women are compelled to tolerate different kind of violence because of increasing trend of human trafficking. Considering the changing scenario, nature and system of crime, the Act on human trafficking 2064 has been sanctioned with much wider description and has been also put into action.

After the re-establishment of democracy, in order to guarantee the rights of women and reduce the rate of violence against women, the interim parliament has formulated different law and made amendments in women discriminatory laws. However, there still remains many

gender based discrimination.

Through the Act of citizenship right has include many positive aspects, there still discriminatory provision that a Nepali women married to a foreigner can not issue citizenship to her husband. The child born through these couples can get only naturalized citizenship. Similarly, in the case of bigamy, through laws has provision of punishment to both the husband and the second wife, their marriage can't be denied until the second marriage is recognized by the society, violence will be continued to /the life of women. Similarly, in the case of social public interest (the discriminatory provision in Article 3 and 4 of social public interest Act 2033 B.S., to formulate proper law on sexual harassment, to eradicate Chhaupadi (out of home) system and witchcraft), the supreme court has already issued directive order to concerned governmental unit to formulate effective law.

Dispute the fact that different sectors are working to eradicate women discriminatory laws and formulate equitable society, there still exist many women discriminatory laws. Until and unless these women discriminatory laws are wiped out, gender equitable and violence free society can not be formed.

2.5 Conceptual framework of domestic violence

Domestic violence against women is the result of social economic, cultural and political inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse, dowry related violence and traditional. The violence occurs in the unequal social setting and flourished because of other economic cultural and political factors.

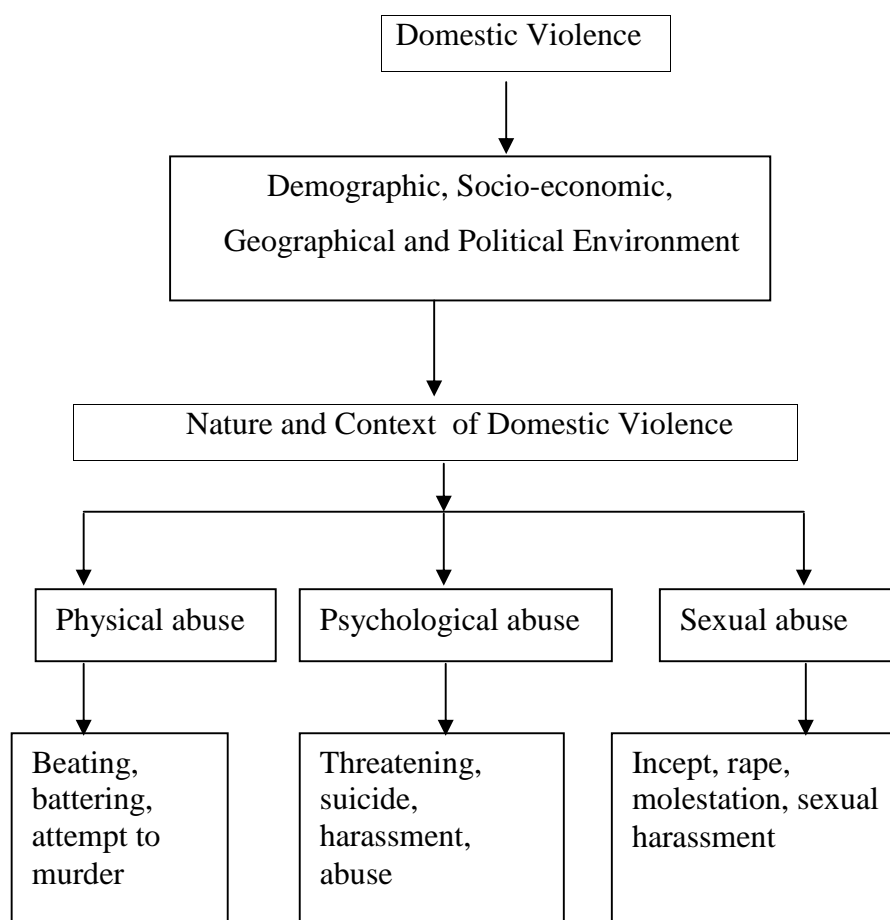


Figure 1

Above framework entails that domestic violence has different three areas i.e. physical, psychological, sexual abuse various demographic, socio-economic, geographical, periodical aspects flourish this violence. In Nepalese society unequal sharing of the economy has fertilized the growth of domestic violence. Such violence generally occurs in private places as well as public places.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the plans and procedures related to the study under the different heading, which would be use to achieve the objectives of the study. This chapter explains study area, research design, data source, sample size, data collection procedure and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Study area

This study is conducted in Durandada VDC of Lamjung District. Lamjung lies in the Gandaki Zone of the western development region. About 177,149 people reside in this distict. (District profile, Lamjung, 2058 BS). This VDC is facing various kinds of problems, so it is backward in every aspect (i.e. socio-economic, demographic) of the national life. Due to these reasons, domestic violence against women is suitable for study topics. So that Duradanda VDC is selected to study. Another determinant factor, this area is familiar for research case. So, this study has become possible.

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 form of violence beside this, this research has been designed to prove out the reduction activities and overall impact of such acts.

3.3 Sample size

Duradanda VDC of Lamjung district was selected purposively for the study. There was altogether 461 household in this VDC. Among total 9 in Duradanda VDC ward no. 4, 5 and 6 was selected- used by simple random sampling through lottery methods, to collect information. At the time of survey 163 household were listed in ward no. 4, 5 and 6. Among

total 163 household, 150 household were selected, to collect primary information in 16 household there was not even one married women aged 15 to 49. Among them only 134 respondent were eligible for this study purpose. Then information was collected from married women aged 15-49 years. In the case of more than one eligible woman, only one woman was selected purposively.

3.4 Data collection instrument

The main tool of the study was one set of questionnaire. Structure and semi-structure questionnaire was used for collecting information about socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents.

Part A: Household information

Household questionnaire were used to collect HH characteristics, mainly, age/sex composition, marital status, occupation status, family size and other information of the household members.

Part B: Respondents information

Individual questionnaire was used to collect the information about the characteristics of married women aged 15-49 years. Mainly information on age, age at marriage, education, occupation, knowledge about DVAW, experience of DVAW etc.

3.5 Data analysis

Data analysis is the main part of research study. The analysis is simple based on descriptive type of analysis. We got raw data from field and way for quantitative data from field and for quantitative data analysis method, data have been tabulated and interpreted by using SPSS and also personal feelings and experiences have been presented in the sentences.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristic of respondents. Age structure, type of family, child-bearing status, age at marriage, educational level, and occupation was the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Household characteristics

Household characteristics consists age sex composition, literacy and occupation of the family members.

4.1.1 Age and sex composition

Age sex composition provides the information of population in deferent age groups at particular period. Age sex composition of population is the important variable in the study of population dynamic which is presents in table 1.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of household population by age sex composition of study area

Age Group	Sex				Total		Sex Ratio
	Male		Female		N	%	
	N	%	N	%			
0-4	22	6.3	23	6.6	45	6.5	95.7
5-9	21	6.0	21	6.0	42	6.0	100.0
10-14	37	10.6	30	8.6	67	9.6	123.3
15-19	44	12.6	47	13.4	91	13.0	93.6
20-24	54	15.5	50	14.3	104	14.9	108.0
25-29	31	8.9	30	8.6	61	8.7	103.3
30-34	37	10.6	39	11.1	76	10.9	94.9
35-39	16	4.6	19	5.4	35	5.0	84.2
40-44	30	8.6	36	10.3	66	9.5	83.3
45-49	18	5.2	27	7.7	45	6.5	66.7
50-54	25	7.2	17	4.8	42	6.0	147.1
55-59	6	1.7	4	1.14	10	1.4	150.0
60-64	4	1.2	5	1.43	9	1.3	80.0
65+	3	0.9	2	0.57	5	0.7	150.0
Total	348	100	350	100.00	698	100.0	99.4

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 1 shows that the total population of the study household was 698 among them male were about 50 percent and female were 50.1 percent. Male and female population was equal as comparing to national census 2001. It is highest for age groups 20-24 years i.e. 14.9 percent and 15.5 percent are male and 14.3 are female in the age group 20-24 years. Similarly, 12.6 percent male and 13.0 percent female in the age group 15-19 years. Lowest for the age group higher than 65 years.

4.1.2 Religion

Religion is also the major component of the household characteristics. Hindu, Buddhist, Christian religions found in the study area.

Table 2: Percentage distribution of household population by religion

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	126	94.0
Christian	6	4.5
Buddhist	2	1.5
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The main religion of the study area was Hindu and the other was Buddhist and Christian. Hindu followed 94.0 percent, Buddhist only 1.5 percent and Christian 4.5 percent of the study area.

4.1.3 Caste / Ethnicity

The several poverty, illiteracy and lack of access to decision making level are highly attributed by the groups who are having been represented in the true sense of nation\state. Therefore, various caste\ethnicity by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness. The following table clearly shows that the percentage distribution of composition of caste \ethnicity of the only selected women in the time of survey.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of household population by cast/ethnicity

Caste/ ethnicity	Number	percent
Brahmin	89	66.4
Dalit	45	35.6
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 3 shows that Brahmins were the highest in number and dalits were lowest in number. The percentage of Brahmins was 66.4 where as dalits were 35.6 percent.

4.1.4 Education

Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with knowledge, skill and self-confidence which is necessary to participate fully on the developments process.

Table 4: Percentage distribution of household population by education

Education Level	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Illiterate	11	3.4	28	8.6	39	6.0
Non-formal Education	38	11.7	50	15.3	88	13.5
Primary	98	30.1	97	29.7	195	29.9
Secondary	84	25.7	86	26.3	170	26.0
10+2 or intermediate	66	20.2	44	13.5	110	16.9
Bachelors and above	29	8.9	22	6.7	51	7.8
Total	326	100.0	327	100.0	653	100.0

Source: Field Survey , 2010

The above table presents the literacy by sex. The male illiteracy rate was 3.4 percent and female illiteracy was 8.6 percent. In total study area about 6.0 percent were illiterate. In the schooling of primary level, 30.1 percent of male and 29.7 percent of female were achieved primary education and 25.8 percent of male and 26.3 percent of female were completed their secondary level education. The main cause of the vast difference in schooling between male and female was lack of awareness of the education. In the study area higher percentage of population were literate which was high comparing to national census 2001 (54.1).

4.1.5 Marital status

Marital status is also the major indicator of the household information in the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of the population.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of household population by marital status

Marital status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Currently Married	149	48.9	169	55.2	318	52.0
Unmarried	148	48.5	124	40.5	272	44.5
Widow/Separate	8	2.6	13	4.3	21	3.4
Total	305	100.0	306	100.0	611	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table shows the marital status of the population in the study area. The male currently married population was found 48.8 percent and female was 55.2 percent. 52.0 percent of population was currently married of the total study population. The male unmarried population was 48.5 percent and female was 40.5 percent in the study area. Similarly, 3.4 percent population was widow\separate of the total study population. The table shows that the widow\separate population was very low in the study area. The currently married women were high as comparing to their male counterparts. Similarly, there was higher number of widow\separate population of female.

4.1.6 Occupational status

Occupations determine the standard of living in the society. In the case of Nepal, majority of the people are engaged in the agriculture.

Table 6: Percentage distribution of household population by occupation

Occupational Status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Agriculture	147	48.2	29	9.5	176	28.8
Daily wage	64	21.0	9	3.0	73	12.0
Service	48	15.7	13	4.25	61	9.9
Students	25	8.2	16	5.2	41	6.7
Business	14	4.6	9	2.9	23	3.7
Housewife	3	0.9	229	74.8	232	37.9
Others	4	1.3	1	0.3	5	0.8
Total	305	100.0	306	100.0	611	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that the 48.2 percent male were involved in agriculture whereas only 9.5 percent female were involved in agriculture. Similarly, 0.9 percent male and 74.8 percent female were involved in household chores. In this study, the majority of female were locked inside their houses.

4.1.7 Family size

There are two types of families:

1. Joint Family: The joint family is made of combining smaller families into larger family units through the extension of three or more generations including at least grandparents and children.
2. Nuclear Family: The nuclear family is a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children which constitute a unit part from the community.

Table 7: Percentage distribution of household population by family size

Types of Family	Numbers	Percent
Nuclear	86	57.3
Joint	64	42.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that 42.7 percent of household were joint families and 57.3 percent of household were nuclear families.

4.2 Individual characteristics

Individual characteristics include age at marriage, marital status, child bearing status, landholding, level of education of respondents, occupations of respondents, level of education of respondents' husbands etc.

4.2.1 Marital status of respondents

Gender violence against women in marriage bond of family is common among all women irrespective of their marital status and most of the women facing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter-in-law is dominated from each of the family members, due to this reason violence has been started.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of respondent by marital status

Marital Status	Numbers	Percent
Currently Married	97	72.4
Divorced/Separated	20	14.9
Widow	17	12.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the table 8, it is cleared that among 134 respondents, 72.4 percent were currently married women, 12.7 percent women were widow and 14.9 percent were divorced/separated.

4.2.2 Age at marriage of respondents

Early age of marriage is one of the pertinent issues the program intervention required. Nevertheless, the early age at marriage is one of the common practices among the Hindu traditional caste groups. It has been pointed out as a bad practice for reproductive health as well. Therefore, it has a multifaceted effect in the life of women. Domestic violence is a

crosscut of various issues anchored in gender-based women's status. One of major areas where incidences of domestic violence always occur is early age at marriage. Nepal is one of the countries where child marriage is so ramps.

Table 9: Percentage distribution of respondent by their age at marriage

Age at marriage	Numbers	Percent
Below 15	16	11.9
15-19	59	44.0
20-24	44	32.9
25+	15	11.2
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Above table shows that highest percent of women were married in their age 15-19 years which was 44.0 percent. Similarly, in the context of 134 respondents, less percentage of women were married in the age 25+ years, which percent was 11.2 and followed by 20-24 years was 32.9 percent and less than 15 years was 11.9 percent.

4.2.3 Child bearing status

One of the several causes of domestic violence in the context of Nepalese society where value of children is high is the childbirth of women. A woman who does not have any children has a negative connotation in the society. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or in own house dissatisfy with a daughter-in-law if she could not give childbirth in a certain period after her marriage. One of the assumptions has taken into account was do women have children who are victims? Therefore, the question was asked about having children or not to the respondents. The number and percentage of having children and not having children given in the following table.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of respondents by child bearing status

Response	Numbers	Percent
Yes	128	95.5
No	6	4.5
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above table 10, we were cleared that out of 134 respondents 95.5 percent women have given birth to child and 4.5 percent women have not given birth to child.

4.2.4 Landholding

Women are backward in very aspects. They are also deprived from the equal property right. In this study, all the respondents were asked about whether they have land ownership or not?

Table 11: Percentage distribution of respondents by landholding status

Land ownership	Number	Percent
Yes	34	25.4
No	100	74.6
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 11 shows the present situation of the respondents of their land ownership. According to the table, 25.4 percent respondents hold land ownership and majority of them, 74.6 percent had no land ownership.

4.2.5 Level of education of the respondents' husbands

Education is a crucial age of change and it is also known as a backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status.

The education of husbands also affects the DVAW. The level of education of the respondents' husbands is as follows.

Table 12: Percentage distribution of respondents by the level of education of their husbands

Educational Status	Number	Percent
Illiterate	11	8.2
Non-formal Education	13	9.7
Primary	26	19.4
Lower secondary	17	12.7
Secondary	36	26.9
10+2/Intermedite	23	17.2
Bachelors and above	9	6.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 12 shows that about 8 percent of respondents' husbands were illiterate in the study area. Nearly 27 percent were passed secondary level of education and only 6.7 percent were passed bachelors and above.

4.2.6 Level of education of the respondents

The level of education of the respondents plays the vital role to eliminate DVAW. 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 most of the respondents are illiterate.

Table 13: Percentage distribution of respondent by their level of education

Educational Status	Number	Percent
Illiterate	34	25.4
Non-formal Education	18	13.4
Primary	42	31.3
Lower secondary	12	9.0
Secondary	21	15.7
10+2/Intermedite	6	4.5
Bachelors and above	1	0.8
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 13 shows that 25.4 percent were literate in the study area. Out of total, 13.4 percent were taken non formal education. Similarly, 31.3 percent were received primary level of education and 9.0 percent were completed lower secondary level of education. The percentage of respondents who completed their secondary level education was 15.7.

4.2.7 Occupational status of respondents

Occupational status is also one of the factors of domestic violence. Some categories of occupation are presented in the table given below:

Table 14: Percentage distribution of respondents by their occupational status

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	19	14.2
Service	7	5.2
Business	3	2.2
Daily Wage	2	1.5
Household Works	103	76.9
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents i.e. 76.9 percent were involved in household works. Similarly, 14.2 percent, 5.2 percent and 2.2 percent were in agriculture, service and business respectively.

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Chapter five deals with domestic violence against married women, which are related to their husbands and other family members of the household. This chapter explains and does analysis of respondents' knowledge about the different violence against women, knowledge and attitude about legal provision to control such act. Major responsible factors and their perceptions to prevent women from Domestic Violence against Woman are given below:

5.1 Knowledge on domestic violence against women

The study shows that most of the respondents were knowledge on domestic violence against women. The question was 'Have you ever heard about domestic violence against women?'

Table 15: Percentage distribution of respondents by their knowledge on DVAW

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	127	94.8
No	7	5.2
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 134 respondents, highest percentage of respondents 94.8 have heard about DVAW, i.e., they have knowledge about DVAW. Only 5.2 percent did not hear about DVAW, i.e. they did not have knowledge about DVAW.

5.2 Sources of information on DVAW

Respondents who have got knowledge about DVAW were asked about the sources of information. They gave the various sources of information about DVAW.

Table16: Percentage distribution of respondents by their source of information on DVAW.

Type of Source	Number	Percent
Radio	64	50.4
TV	4	3.0
Friends	46	36.2
Family Members	7	5.2
Newspaper/Books	6	4.5
Total	127	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows that among 127 respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW, majority of the respondents have got the information from the radio (50.4) and followed by friends (36.2). Similarly, 5.2 percent respondents informed by family members, 4.5 percent of respondents were informed by newspaper and 3.0 percent respondent informed by TV.

5.3 Type of DVAW by cast/ethnicity

In the study area there were different according to their knowledge on DVAW by cast/ethnicity. Dalit were backward in every aspect.

Table 17: Percentage distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by caste/ethnicity

Type of DVAW	Caste/ethnicity					
	Brahmin		Dalit		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Verbal Harassment	81	91.0	44	97.8	125	93.3
Physical Attack	73	82.0	41	91.1	114	85.1
Sexual Harassment	72	80.9	42	93.3	114	85.1
Harassment due to dowry	65	73.0	32	71.1	97	97.0
Discrimination in food	62	69.6	33	73.3	95	70.9
Beating and treating by drinking of alcohol	54	60.7	44	97.8	98	73.1
Not equal pay for equal work	71	79.8	44	97.8	115	85.8
Discrimination in education	76	85.4	43	95.6	119	88.8
Denial of decision making right	74	83.2	40	88.9	114	85.1
Accuse of withes	70	76.7	43	95.6	113	84.3
Discrimination in community participation	65	73.0	44	97.8	109	81.4
Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation	84	94.4	39	86.7	123	91.8
Total	89	100.0	45	100.0	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows about 91 percent respondents of Brahmin cast were suffered by verbal harassment. Likewise, physical attack was 82.0 percent; sexual harassment was 80.9 percent, humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation was 94.4 percent, discrimination in education was 85.4 percent. On the other hand, those respondents who were dalit about 98 percent were dominated by verbal harassment.

5.4 Type of DVAW by literacy status

Education is most important to control the DVAW. Lack of education is the main cause of domestic violence against women. Where the people are literate there is low level of domestic violence against women.

Table 18: Percentage distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by literacy status

Types of DVAW	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Verbal Harassment	61	100.0	72	98.6	133	99.3
Physical Attack	61	100.0	73	100.0	134	100.0
Sexual Harassment	61	100.0	72	98.6	133	99.3
Dowry Related Violence	61	100.0	71	97.3	132	98.5
Discrimination on Food	59	96.7	73	100.0	132	98.5
Beating and Threatening by Drinking of Alcohol	51	83.6	72	98.6	123	91.8
Not Equal Pay for Equal Work	56	91.8	72	98.6	128	95.5
Discrimination in Education	58	95.1	73	100.0	131	97.7
Denial in Decision Making Right	59	96.7	71	97.2	130	97.0
Accuse as Withes	46	75.4	69	94.5	115	85.8
Discrimination in Community Participation	51	83.6	59	80.8	110	82.1
Humiliation Due to Unsociability During Menstruation	51	83.6	61	83.6	112	83.6
Total	61	100.0	73	100.0	134	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 18 shows the attitude of respondents about types of violence percent of the respondents take that verbal harassment, physical attract, sexual harassments and dowry related violence. Out of the total, 96.7 percent respondents replied that discrimination on food.

5.5 Factors lead to DVAW

In the study area there are many factor to lead DVAW such as lack of education, failure of judiciary system, lack of economic self dependency, drug abuse and other. If we improve these conditions then DVAW is decrease.

Table 19: Percentage distribution of respondents by their factors lead to DVAW

Factor lead to DVAW	Number	percent
Lack of education	68	50.7
Failure of judiciary system	17	12.7
Lack of economic self dependency	32	23.9
Drug abuse	13	9.7
Others	5	3.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 19 shows that the majority of the respondents were informed that lack of education i.e. 50.7 percent, followed by lack of economic self dependency i.e. 23.8 percent. Similarly, 12.7 percent were failure of judiciary system, 9.7 percent were drug abuse and 3.7 percent were others.

5.6 DVAW by types of family

There are two types of families:

1. Joint Family: Joint family is made of combining smaller families into larger family units through the extension of three or more generations including at least grandparents and children.
2. Nuclear Family: Nuclear family is a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children which constitute a unit part from the community.

Table 20: Percentage distribution of respondents by their knowledge on DVAW by types of family size

Types of DVAW	Types of Family					
	Joint		Nuclear		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Verbal Harassment	85	100.0	49	100.0	134	100.0
Physical Attack	84	98.8	49	100.0	133	99.3
Sexual Harassment	84	98.8	48	98.0	132	98.5
Harassment due to dowry	83	97.7	49	100.0	132	98.5
Discrimination in food	82	96.5	48	98.0	130	97.0
Beating and treating by drinking of alcohol	83	97.7	47	95.9	134	97.0
Not equal pay for equal work	82	96.5	48	98.0	131	97.0
Discrimination in education	85	100.0	49	100.0	129	100.0
Denial of decision making right	84	98.8	47	95.9	129	97.7
Accuse of withes	83	97.7	46	93.8	130	96.3
Discrimination in community participation	82	96.5	47	95.9	129	96.3
Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation	83	97.7	47	95.9	130	97.0
Total	85	63.4	49	36.6	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The above table shows that among the joint, cent percent respondents thought DVAW for verbal harassment and discrimination in education. Similarly, among the nuclear, cent percent respondents thought DVAW for verbal harassment and physical attack.

5.7 Types of DVAW by marital status

The study shows the types of DVAW are different by marital status. Types of DVAW, like Verbal harassment, physical attack, sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, accuse of witch are different by marital status like currently married, divorce/separate and widow.

Table 21: Percentage distribution of respondents on types of DVAW by marital status

Type of DVAW	Marital status							
	Currently Married		Divorce/Separate		Widow		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Verbal Harassment	91	93.8	18	90.0	16	94.1	125	93.3
Physical Attack	82	84.5	13	65.0	12	70.6	107	79.9
Sexual Harassment	81	60.4	6	30.0	10	58.5	97	72.4
Harassment due to dowry	69	51.5	9	45.0	9	52.9	87	64.9
Discrimination in food	73	54.5	9	45.0	12	70.6	94	70.1
Beating and treating by drinking of alcohol	78	58.2	3	15.0	7	41.2	88	65.7
Not equal pay for equal work	76	56.7	14	70.0	11	64.7	101	75.4
Discrimination in education	71	53.0	17	85.0	12	70.6	100	74.6
Denial of decision making right	70	52.2	16	80.0	10	58.5	96	71.6
Accuse of withes	52	38.8	18	13.4	16	94.1	86	64.2
Discrimination in community participation	61	45.5	13	9.7	15	88.2	89	66.4
Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation	52	38.8	9	6.7	13	76.5	74	55.2
Total	97	100.0	20	100.0	17	100.0	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 21 shows that about 91 percent respondents of currently married women were suffered by verbal harassment. Likewise, physical attack 84 percent; sexual harassment 60 percent; harassment due to dowry about 52 percent; beating and treating by drinking of alcohol were 58 percent; accuse of witches 38.8 percent.

5.8 Types of DVAW by religion

Religion is the most important component to determine DVAW. Types of DVAW are different by different religions. The study shows verbal harassment, physical attack, sexual harassment, harassment due to dowry, discrimination in food, beating and treating by drinking alcohol, not equal pay for equal work, discrimination in education, denial of decision making right, accuse of withes, discrimination in community participation, humiliation due to unsociability by various religions.

Table 22: Percentage distribution of respondents on types of DVAW by religion

Type of DVAW	Religion							
	Hindu		Christian		Buddhist		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Verbal Harassment	109	86.5	4	66.7	1	50.0	114	85.1
Physical Attack	87	69.0	3	50.0	1	50.0	91	67.9
Sexual Harassment	86	68.3	3	50.0	1	50.0	90	67.2
Harassment due to dowry	63	50.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	64	47.8
Discrimination in food	62	49.2	2	33.3	0	0.0	64	47.8
Beating and treating by drinking of alcohol	54	42.9	2	33.3	0	0.0	56	41.8
Not equal pay for equal work	61	48.4	1	16.7	0	0.0	62	46.3
Discrimination in education	60	47.6	1	16.7	0	0.0	61	45.5
Denial of decision making right	59	46.8	1	16.7	0	0.0	60	44.8
Accuse of withes	55	43.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	56	41.8
Discrimination in community participation	54	42.9	1	16.7	0	0.0	55	41.0
Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation	62	49.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	46.3
Total	126	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table shows nearly 87 percent respondents of Hindu religion were suffered by verbal harassment where as 67 percent Christians and 50 percent Buddhists were suffered by verbal

harassment. Similarly, nearly 69 percent Hindu; 50 percent Christians and 50 percent Buddhist women were suffered by physical attack. Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation was very high in Hindu religion.

5.9 Cause of DVAW

There are various causes of DVAW in the study area like lack of education, economic dependency, taking alcohol, failure of judicial system.

Table 23: Percentage distribution of respondents by cause of DVAW

Cause of DVAW	No	Percent
Lack of education	54	40.3
Economic dependency	43	32.1
Taking alcohol	20	14.9
Failure of judicial system	17	12.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 23 shows that 40.3 percent respondents said that lack of education is the main cause of DVAW and second highest proportion of respondents said that economic dependency i.e. 32.1 percent. Similarly, 14.9 percent respondents said that taking alcohol and 12.7 percent said that failure of judicial system.

5.10 Experience of violence

There are various kind of experiment of DVAW in the study area. There are different types of DVAW from husband and other family member of the house. In the study area most of the respondents were experience of violence.

Table 24: Percentage distribution of respondents by their experience of violence

Responses upon Dispute	Number	Percent
Yes	116	91.8
No	18	8.2
Total	134	100.0

Source: field survey, 2010

In the field study area, table 24 shows that majority of the respondents had experience of DVAW. i.e. 91.8 percent and about 8 percent respondents did not have to face DVAW.

5.11 Dispute different family members of house

In the study area, respondents were dispute different family members of house. The study shows that mainly they were dispute with their husbands and mother-in-law. They were also disputing with their father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, step wife and others people.

Table 25: Percentage distribution of respondents by dispute different family members of house

Family Members	Number	Percent
Husband	70	52.2
Father-in-Law	9	6.7
Mother-in-Law	31	23.1
Brother-in-Law	4	3.0
Sister-in-Law	8	6.0
Step Wife	3	2.2
Other	9	6.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 25 presents that maximum respondents had experienced DVAW by husbands. Out of 134 respondents 52.2 percent had been facing violence by husbands. Similarly, 6.7 percent had been facing violence by father-in-law and 32.1 percent had been facing violence by mother-in-law.

5.12 Knowledge on dowry related DVA W

Dowry related violence is common in the study area. Most of the respondents had knowledge on dowry related DVAW. Dowry system creates violence in family.

Table 26: Percentage distribution of respondents by their knowledge on Dowry related DVAW

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	128	95.5
No	6	4.5
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 26 shows that 95.5 percent had knowledge about dowry related violence and 4.48 did not have knowledge about DVAW.

5.13 Experience of dowry related DVAW

In the study area majority of the respondent were facing dowry related violence. They were suffered by their husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law and other family member

Table 27: Percentage distribution of respondents by their experience of Dowry related DVAW

Response	Numbers	Percent
Yes	86	64.2
No	48	35.8
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

In the field survey area, table 27 shows that, majority of respondents did not have experience of DVAW i.e. 64.2 percent and 35.8 percent informed that they had been facing DVAW.

5.14 Frequency of violence

To find out, frequency of violence a question was asked to respondents as how often do such types of events occur?

Table 28: Percentage distribution of respondents by their frequency of violence

Frequency of violence	Number	percent
Daily	03	3.4
Weekly	05	5.8
Monthly	11	12.8
Sometimes	67	50.0
Total	86	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the above table, the majority of the respondents replied that they were victimized sometimes i.e. 50 percent and 12.8 percent women were victimized monthly. Similarly, 5.1 percent were being victimized weekly. Finally, 3.4 percent respondents answered that they had violated daily.

5.15 Knowledge about legal provision

Legal provision means ways of legal treatment if any women are to be violated. Women awareness about legal provision can play very important role to control any gender based violence. If person is aware about the legal provision, they will be certainly higher chances of becoming success in antiviolence initiatives. At the time of field survey, some information was derived from respondents' knowledge on legal provision, which is presented below by different characteristics.

Table29: Percentage distribution of respondents by their knowledge on legal provision.

Knowledge about legal provision	Number	percent
Yes	88	65.7
No	46	34.3
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 29 shows the majority of the respondents 65.7 percent had knowledge about legal provision but only 34.3 percent did not have knowledge about legal provision.

5.16 View of respondents to control DVAW

Violence can be occurred in society knowingly and unknowingly. They occurred in the society because of lack of awareness, low women status, lack of punished system. Therefore,

violence can be reducing with the help of better management of these factors. Different respondents said different thing to control DVAW.

Table 30: Percentage distribution of respondents by their view to control DVAW

View of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percent
Awareness	27	20.2
Improve women status	31	23.1
Punished perpetrators	72	53.7
Other	4	3.0
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 30 shows that the majority of the respondents replied that perpetrators should be punished to control DVAW i.e. 53.7 percent. Similarly, 23.1 percent replied that women's status should be improved and 20.2 percent said that there should be Awareness programme for women to control DVAW.

5.17 Reporting or sharing behaviours of DVAW with different person

In the study area, respondents were reporting or sharing their problems mainly their relatives like their mother, sister etc. Similarly, they also shared their colleagues, social activists, local social groups, authorities and other people.

Table 31: Percentage distribution of respondents by their reporting or sharing behaviors of DVAW with different person.

Place /person	Number	percent
Relatives	88	65.6
Colleagues	16	11.9
Social activists	11	8.2
Local social groups	10	7.5
Authorities	7	5.2
Others	2	1.5
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 31 shows that nearly 66 percent respondents shared with their relatives, followed by 11.9 percent shared with colleagues, 8.2 percent shared with social activists, 7.5 percent shared with local social groups, 5.2 percent shared with authorities and 1.5 percent shared with others.

5.18 Reasons for not reporting DVAW

In the study area, there were many reasons for not reporting DVAW like lack of education, male dominate society, economic dependency, social pressure, culture and social norms.

Table 32: percentage distribution of respondents' reasons not to report or share DVAW.

Reasons for not reporting or sharing DVAW	Number	Percent
Lack of education	68	50.8
Male dominate society	28	20.9
Economic dependency	23	17.2
Social pressure	10	7.5
Culture/ social reasons	5	3.7
Total	134	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 32 shows that the main cause of women not to share DVAW was lack of education i.e. 50.8 percent followed by male dominate society i.e. 20.9 percent, economic dependency i.e. 17.2 percent, social pressure i.e. 7.5 percent and culture/ social reasons was 3.7.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with the summary, conclusion and recommendations may be assistance for the policy makers as well as for the further studies.

6.1 Summary

This study was conducted in Duradanda VDC ward no. 4, 5 and 6 situated at Lamjung district. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in Duradanda VDC of Lamjung.

Being a patriarchal value based society, women are compelled to victimize by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstitions and customs, women's lives are directed towards as second citizen but except these, there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly, women are engaged in house work like cooking, washing, taking care of children etc. They do not have opportunity for involving in income generating works. Due to this, there is no access on various services like health, education, entertainment, even food and clothes that make them to become far from the mainstream of development. The situation is very miserable in society.

6.2 Major Findings

The main objective of this research is to identify the attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondents' socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing / reporting behaviour, causes of violence and ways to prevent or control of DVAW.

Out of 134 respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to the Age 20-24 years i.e. 14.9 percent and lowest from the age group 65+ i.e. 0.7 percent .Among them, 66.4 percent were Brahmin and 35.6 percent were Dalit. Among 94.0 percent of the people were followed by Hindu religion, 1.5 percent follow Buddhism and 4.5 percent followed by Christian. Male population was 50.1 percent and female population was 49.9 percent in research area. Majority of the women 76.9 were involved in the house work and it is followed by 14.2 percent in agriculture. Similarly, most of the respondents 57.3 percent were living in nuclear family. Among the respondents, more respondents are currently

married i.e. 72.4 percent. Similarly, only 25.4 percent respondents had landholding.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 94.8 percent had knowledge about the DVAW. Among them, their source of knowledge is mainly radio i.e. 50.4 percent. It is found that verbal harassment and physical attack takes as form of violence. Majority of the respondents are facing verbal harassment. The main factor lead to DVAW is lack of education, i.e. 50.7 percent. About 91.8 percent respondents were experience of DVAW. Majority of the respondents are dispute by husbands. Data show that 95.5 percent respondents have knowledge about Dowry related violence. Similarly, 65.7 percent respondents have knowledge about any legal provision. It had been seen that majority of the respondents i.e. 53.7 percent viewed to control DVAW is to punish perpetration. types of violence is found highest in Dalit than Brahmin society. Data show that majority of the respondents i.e. 91.7 percent had experience of DVAW at least once in their life. Similarly, 64.2 percent have experience of Dowry related violence.

6.3 Conclusion

Now, our society is running in the period of 21st century with advance science and technology. It has been brought about a tremendous change into the life of people. But still Nepalese women are compelled to face much problems related to exploitation as well as victimize of the domestic violence. Domestic Violence Against Women is the common issue in Nepalese society. In this situation, this research is devoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area.

The prevalence of verbal harassment, physical attack and act due to alcoholism is found in study area, which is considered as major barrier to their career and other development. The context of economy, unequal pay for equal work, lack of income generating works and women's economic dependency is the reason of violence against women. There is male domination system in society. They use degrading words to address women and girls and they are not allowed to speak more in serious matters.

Especially, the reasons of domestic violence against women are lack of education, male domination, alcohol addiction, economic dependency, culture and tradition and lack of awareness among women and girls etc. Major cases of violence are hidden in society because

of domination of male and lack of knowledge towards the legal rights. The agreement or reporting in any forms of physical, psychological, marriage related violence status are seen very weak because of social and cultural pressure on women in irresponsible community, lack of awareness and carelessness of concerned administrative authority.

6.4 Recommendations

Domestic violence is not problem in itself; it is by product from others various socio-economic problems in the study area. It is closely associated to others behaviors and daily life problems of the people. Domestic violence is secondary problem for the people product by others primary fundamental problems. At the end of survey finding, following recommendations are suggested to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

-) Informal education /training classes and awareness programmers/rallies, campaigns should be conducted to make people aware about domestic violence and its prevention to reduce.
-) Couples should need training program on the issues of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
-) Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life.
-) Taking alcohol, using drugs and gambling should be controlled through sensitizing people.
-) Local pressure group, mother's group, Trade union, forest consumer group, local youth group, NGOs lady, Adolescent girls, local health workers, female teacher mobilized to prevent or eliminate domestic violence.
-) There is a need of supporting institution to help the victim of domestic violence.
-) Media and communication can play important role to eliminate domestic violence, so mass media should make effective.
-) Orientation and training programmer, counseling services for targeted people's groups should be conducted by government and other concerned NGOs.
-) Efforts should be made to empower women and improve their status within the family and community.

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Appendix-I

Domestic Violence Against Women A case study of Duradanda VDC, Lamjung District

Survey Questionnaire

Survey on Domestic Violence against Women in Duradanda VDC in Lamjung District, Nepal

Individual Interview Schedule

Survey Number:

Name of village:

Types of interview:

Household schedule

Name of respondent:

Age (Complete year):

S. N	Name of Family	Relation to the HH Head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
			M	F				
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Code For

Relation to HH	Education	Marital Status	Occupation
Head of HH...01	Illiterate.....01	Married.....01	Agriculture.....01
Spouse.....02	Formal	Unmarried.....02	Service.....02
Father..... .03	education.....02	Widow.....03	Business.....03
Mother.....04	Primary.....03	Divorce/separate	House Work.....04
Son.....05	Secondary.....04	.....04	Daily wage.....05
Daughter.....06	10+2 or		Student.....06
Other.....07	intermediate..... 05		Other.....07
	Bachelor's..... 06		

Section 1: Personal identification of the respondents

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Code	Skip
101.	What is your marital status?	<input type="checkbox"/> Currently Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced /separated	01 02 03	
102.	What was your age at first marriage?	.....	
103	Have you ever given birth to a child?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
104	At what age did you give birth to child?	.....	
105	Can you read and write?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	8
106	What level of education have you completed?	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal education <input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Lower Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> 10+2/intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Bachelors and above	01 02 03 04 05 06	
107.	What is your occupation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Service <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Daily wage <input type="checkbox"/> House work <input type="checkbox"/> Other	01 02 03 04 05 06	
108	What kind of family do you belong to?	<input type="checkbox"/> Joint <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear	01 02	
109	Is your husband literate?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	11
110	If yes what is his education qualification?	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Lower Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> 10+2\intermediate	01 02 03 04	

		<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor and above	05	
111	Do you have own land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	14
112	What type of land do you have?	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing plot <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture land <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....	01 02 03	
113	What is the size of your housing plot?	.....	
114.	What is the size of your agriculture land?	.....	
115.	Do you get income from agriculture land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Sec. 2
116	How much of income (per year) do you get from agriculture land?	.....	
117	Can you decide on your own about how to spend your income from agriculture land?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	

Section 2: Knowledge on DVAW.

SN	Questions	Opinion	Code	Skip
201.	Have you ever heard about domestic violence against women?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
202.	If yes from where did you hear about DVAW?	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> TV <input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/> School/teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Textbook <input type="checkbox"/> Family member <input type="checkbox"/> Friends/neighbors <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	

203.	What do you understand by domestic violence against women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌋ Verbal harassment 01 ⌋ Physical attack, 02 beating and 03 battering 04 ⌋ Sexual harassment 04 ⌋ Harassment due 05 Discrimination in 05 food 06 ⌋ Beating and 06 treating by drinking 07 of alcohol 08 ⌋ Not equal pay for 08 equal work 09 ⌋ Discrimination in 09 education 10 ⌋ Denial of decision 10 making right 11 ⌋⌋⌋ Accuse as withes 11 ⌋⌋⌋ Discrimination in 12 community 12 participation. 12 ⌋ Humiliation due to 12 unsociability during 12 menstruation 12 	
204.	In your opinion, what factors leads to DAVW?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌋ Lack of education 01 ⌋ Failure of judiciary 02 system 03 ⌋ Lack of economic 04 self dependence 05 ⌋ Drug abuse 05 ⌋ Other 05 (specify)..... 	
205.	Is there legal provision in Nepal regarding DVAVW?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌋ Yes 01 ⌋ No 02 	
206.	If yes, what legal provisions are you aware about?	..... .....
207.	Is there any discrimination between males and female members in your house?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌋ Providing education 01 ⌋ Access to property 02 ⌋ Health treatment 03 ⌋ others 04 	
208.	Religious and cultural values or norms are also responsible for violence against women in society, do you agree on this statement?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⌋ Strongly agree 01 ⌋ Agree 02 ⌋ Disagree 03 ⌋ Strongly disagree 04 ⌋ Do not know 05 	

209.	Women are equal to men in terms of right and responsibility and not subjected to any forms of discrimination against them Do you agree to this statement?	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly agree <input type="checkbox"/> Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly disagree <input type="checkbox"/> Do not know	01 02 03 04 05	
Section 3: Cause and Consequence of DVAW				
301.	Have you ever disputed with any of your family members?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
302.	To whom most often you have dispute/quarrel with?	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband <input type="checkbox"/> Mother in law <input type="checkbox"/> Father in law <input type="checkbox"/> Brother in law <input type="checkbox"/> Sister in law <input type="checkbox"/> Step wife <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....	01 02 03 04 05 06 07	
303.	On what issue do you have disputes /quarrel very often with this person?	<input type="checkbox"/> Issues related to children <input type="checkbox"/> Financial issues <input type="checkbox"/> Work load <input type="checkbox"/> Blame of extramarital <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	01 02 03 04 05	
304.	How often such dispute/ quarrelling take place?	<input type="checkbox"/> Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specific)	01 02 03 04	
305.	Have you ever experience violence due to such disputes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
306.	What form of violence have you experienced?			
307.	What type of consequences are you facing in your life because of such types of violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental disturbance <input type="checkbox"/> Small injuries <input type="checkbox"/> Fractures <input type="checkbox"/> Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....	01 02 03 04 05	
308.	Did you ever required medical treatment due to such violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
309.	Have you ever been beaten during pregnancy period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
310.	Who had beaten you?	.....	
311.	Have you ever had miscarriage or fetal deaths because of excessive	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	

	physical violence beating?			
312.	In your opinion, what are the main causes of such violence behavior?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education <input type="checkbox"/> Economic dependency <input type="checkbox"/> Taking alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Failure of Judicial system <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify.....)	01 02 03 04 05	
313.	Was any type of weapons used at the time of physical violence?	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands and legs <input type="checkbox"/> Wooden sticks <input type="checkbox"/> Household kitchen materials <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	01 02 03 04	
314.	Do you agree that, If a man marries second wife, it should be reported to concerned authority?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
315.	If no, why not?	.....	
316.	What would you do in case your husband marries second wife?	<input type="checkbox"/> Keep it secret <input type="checkbox"/> Share with relatives/friends <input type="checkbox"/> Report to authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify).....	01 02 03 04	
317.	Why will not you report it to authorities?	.....	
318.	If you see any act of DVAV then what would you do?	<input type="checkbox"/> Report to authority <input type="checkbox"/> Solve it with friends / relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Interfaces myself <input type="checkbox"/> Others(specify).....	01 02 03 04	
319.	Have you ever been psychological and physically harassed /victimized because of the childlessness?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	01 02	
320.	OLE_LINK1Age at Marriage giving birth to girl child?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
321.	If you want to share or complain about violence against yourself, what would you do?	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Colleagues <input type="checkbox"/> Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Social activist <input type="checkbox"/> Local social group <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify).....	01 02 03 04 05 06	

322.	In your opinion, why women do not report / complain about violence against them?	)| lack of education / ignorant 01 | Social pressure 02 )| Male domination 03 )| Economic dependency 04 )| Cultural / social reasons 05 )| Distrust on judiciary 06 )| No arrangement of assistance 07 )||Others (specific)..... 08	
323.	Do you know any of social or community based organization or NGO working in awareness rising activities on violence against women in your community?	)| Yes 01 )| No 02	
324.	What types of programmer is being implemented by these organization to support women experiencing violence in your community?	)||Awareness 01 )||Improve women status 02 )||Punished perpetrators 03 )||Others (specify)..... 04	
Section 4 :Dowry related DVAW			
401.	Do you know about dowry related violence?	)| Yes 01 )|||No 02	
402.	How common is dowry related violence in your community?	)| Very common 01 )| Only a few cases 02 )| Not common 03	
403.	Have you ever experience dowry related violence yourself?	)| Yes 01 )| No 02	
404.	In your opinion, what can be done to eradicate dowry system from the society?	)| Educate people 01 )| Empower women 02 )| Effective legal provision 03 )| Other (specify)..... 04	