

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General Background

Violence means the form of crime. Crime is as old as the mankind in itself but in the recent years it has increased in its dimension and has attained new heights. Almost the entire society is directly or indirectly affected by such violence.

Women have been victims of helpless, deprivation, economic independence, victimization, abuse and exploitation all leading to their criminal victimization. The exploitation and victimization ranges from molestation, beating to murder and the same cases includes even burning alive. Some atrocities, which ranges from mental and psychological torture to physical assaults often result in killing or suicide. There is a greater need to undertake study and research on women crimes and reasons behind their being involved in criminal activities at present because the place and the last three decades leading to a greater participation in the criminal activities(Khanal.,2007:148).

The word “violence” refers to negative connotation. Literally, violence signifies treating or having in rigorous way. In its sharp meaning, it denotes to hate, dominate more extremely to kill (Mahara, 2006:1). Violence against women is wide spread world wide, which is variety in forms. They are sexual abuse and torture rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, forced prostitution, domestic violence, infanticide and feticide, verbal abuse, gender discrimination, burring, polygamy child marriage and the like.

The term “Violence against Women” refers to many types of harmful behaviour direct at women and girls because of their sex. In 1993 the United Nations offered the first official definition of such violence, when the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women:-“*any act of gender based violence that results or it likely to resort in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts correction or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in the public and private sector.*” there is increasing consensus, as reflected in this declaration, that abuse of women and girls, regardless of where and how it occurs, is best understood within a “gender” framework because it stems in part from women’s and girls subordinate status in society. Article 2 of UN

Declaration clarifies that the definition of violence against women should encompass, but not be limited to, acts of physical, sexual, and psychological violence in the family and community. These acts include:-

- ) Spousal battering
- ) Sexual abuse of female children
- ) Rape including marital rape
- ) Dowry related violence
- ) Traditional practices harmful to women such as accusing as witches
- ) Non-spousal violence
- ) Trafficking in women
- ) Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in school
- ) Forced prostitution, and
- ) Violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, such as rape in war

( Population reports,1999)

According to Beijing Platform of action (1995) violence against women is an act of gender base violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private people (UN 1995).

Today violence against women is still a universally tolerated and often unpunished crime. However, this is generally downplayed by the public as well as by policy makers. Violence that is tolerated in times of peace often intensifies during times of armed conflict, political instability and even during the peace process. The breakdown of dawn and order and the displacement of people are often manifested in increase violence against women, particularly those in vulnerable situation such as young women, refugees, displaced and internally displaced women, women with disabilities and women migrant workers (UN, 2004).

The terms “Domestic Violence” is used to describe actions and commissions that occur in varying relationships. The cover incidents of physical attack when it may take the term of Physical and sexual violence such as pushing, pinching, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, choking, burning, clubbing, stabbing, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire. The result of such physical violence can range from bursting and 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 (VAW). If domestic violence is seen broadly as any act of violence within the house. It includes differential treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughter –in- law and neglect and torture of widowed women in the family. The failures of perform prescribed duties (male frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a woman to run the household efficiently) by both men and women are common causes of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

Nepal is also suffering from this problem. Most of Nepalese women are under the main stream of development. Majority of population about 51% (CBS, 2001) is women but they are behind in social justice. Most of women are victimized from various kinds of the violence in our society, which are sexual abuse, physical torture, mental torture, trafficking, sexual harassment, force prostitution, infanticide, dowry related violence, wife beating, burning etc.

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. It has patriarchal cultural norms and social superstition like *dhami*, *jhakri*, *boksi*, *deuki*, *jari*, *chhaupdi pratha*, 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 citizens. Most of women are victimized from social discrimination, gender hierarchical structure and culturally dominated to women. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less access to resources and less opportunity in education. (Nath., 2006).

There is a male dominated family structure with the help of social, cultural and legal code, the violence is often formalized in social structures for instance in traditional laws and custom that permit husband to physically punish their wives. In most societies economic and social process operates directly and indirectly to support a patriarchal male dominated social order and family structure. Our religious teacher teaches to women to be loyal and kind with their husbands to serve because he is God of wife.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have been compelled to tolerate insulting by their family member and relatives even some of them are murdered. Some husbands are totally careless about her unwanted pregnancy, serious ill health, low nutrient diet, and traditional birth attendants.

Today's Nepalese society is passing through the pane of poverty, deprivation, hunger, and through cultural violence, which damages the social peace. Although there are established legal institution, policy, and administration, the country could not protect violence against women inside or outside in family (Bimali, 2007:2).

Tharu is one of aborigine indigenous group. They are scattered in different areas of Nepal (especially in Terai belt). Among them, the Tharu of Pachhuwari Village of Chitwan District in Central Nepal is being the subjects of this study.

Tharu women are being the victim of various violence. The blame of Witch physically torture, sexual harassment, dowry system, lack of mutual co-operation, use of alcohol, discrimination on food, unwanted pregnancy, less opportunity of education, work to women etc. are the existing domestic violence against women in this village.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Domestic violence is a universal problem and it is one of the most serious forms of violence in the world today. Each year a number of people, especially women suffer from domestic violence. Domestic violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of objectives of equality development and peace.

Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different forms are distinct to each other. Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life time. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with VAW.

The constitution of kingdom of Nepal, 1990 has expressed its commitment to guarantee all citizens the fundamental rights to equality. Nepal has so far ratified or acceded to sixteen international human rights instruments including first and second optional protocols to the international conference on civil and political rights, and the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW). Nepal has also reaffirmed its commitments on the Beijing Declaration to work for equal rights and inherent human dignity of women and man as well as to implement the platform for action as adopted by the Beijing summit. One of the strategic objectives set forth in the platform for action was to "ensure equality non-discrimination under the law and in practice" and more specifically to "to revoke any remaining laws that discriminate on the basis of sex and remove gender bias in the administration of justices" (FWLD, 2000).

Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household. In the name of dowry, many women have to listen to their mother in laws and relatives insulting words and even some of them are endured. Beating and burning can also result from the issue of dowry (SAATHI, 1997).

Various studies conducted by different NGO's and agencies gave found different forms of violence throughout the country (SAATHI, 1997) and 2001 have found the prevalence of violence among all castes, age and status of society. Adhikari, 2004 have also found the different types of violence in Doti and Banke district of country. Rahat, 2004 has also collected the facts relating to violence.

In Nepal VAW excited in a number of forms the time im-memorable. It was believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or free. From time of birth until the date of marriage she is to be under control of parents especially father's after marriage she becomes property of husband so he deserved right to decided about her life after death of husband she has to be under control of her son or children. Such situation is established in our culture, society and family which are the great discrimination for women.(Nath, 2006).

The study area is also not far from the VAW. It is differs from Village to Village, Society to Society and Nation to Nation. Till today, nobody has studied about VAW in Pachhuwari Village. SO, it is suitable to choose the topic Domestic Violence Against Women and conducted research.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

The study conducted in domestic violence against women living in Pachhuwari Village of Chitwan district. The present study would answers the following questions.

- i. What are the socio-economic and demographic backgrounds for the extent of violence?
- ii. What is the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence against women?
- iii. What are the causes of domestic violence against women?
- iv. Why women are experiencing domestic violence?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The general objectives of the study is to identify overall scenario of the domestic violence against women in Tharu Community. However, this study has aimed to bring out the specific objectives.

- i. To examine the extent of violence according to different demographic and socio-economic background.
- ii. To access the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
- iii. To identify the causes of domestic violence against women.
- iv. To identify women experiences of domestic violence.

#### **1.5 Limitation of the study**

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

- i. The study is limited to Pachhuwari Village of Chitwan district.
- ii. In this study, only age 10 years above women have been selected as respondents.
- iii. One female in each generation from one house has been selected as respondents.
- iv. There are many types of domestic violence but this study deals only physical (hurting, injuring body, sexual) and psychological violence.

#### **1.6 Significance of the study**

Violence against women has been burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more than measurable in ethnic or minorities groups. Because of, thousand of women have been frequently suffering from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture related to different reasons. There have been limited studies on this issue.

There are many researchers in different issue in squatter settlement and few researchers have been in domestic violence against women any research should not be done in particular in Tharu community. These are not sufficient. So, this study will be new acquisition in the field of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

This study was based on field research. This study was highlighting the situation of domestic violence against women in Pachhuwari Village particularly Tharu community. This study helps project planners, administrator, and policy maker to know the information about violence against women. This study helpful for the interested agencies and other organizations has easy to implement program to eliminate domestic violence in rural areas of Tharu community.

### **1.7 Organization of the study**

This study has been divided into seven chapters. The first chapter starts with introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of problem, research questions, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of previous literature and the third chapter is about methodology, which is used to conduct this study.

The fourth chapter comprises demographic and socio-economic profile of the respondent. The fifth chapter consists analysis of knowledge and attitude towards domestic violence against women's and legal rights. The sixth chapter deals with the causes of domestic violence against women and experience of DVAW. The last chapter describes the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Religious and Historical Basis**

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society is guided by its life nature like “Manu Smriti, Purana, Mahabharata, and Ramayana”. These grantha says men are supreme of the society. Since human history, women have been discriminated that led violence in social norms, values and attitudes even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or others books, which are written in ancient period.

According to Christian Mythology, female are made by male’s ribs so male are respected and female shouldn’t be over from the heart of throat. According to Hindu Mythology “Manu” who looks left man and half god is considered as a founder of social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code “Manu Smriti” both man and woman organized from god, men come out one half of his being and women and other half. However, a lot of discrimination had been made between man and women at that period. 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 passages show that women are highly respected and honored 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, where people were respected in temple but hated at home (Subedi, 1997).

Social evils are affecting the status of women and promoting the violence against women like sati system, polygamy, unequal marriage, child marriage and other violence. Sati system eradicated during the Rana regime but polygamy and child marriage are still in vague.

The slave, the son and the wife (these three) are always dependent. They can have no wealth, for whatever they possess belongs to their master (Mahabharata).

#### **2.2 Defining Domestic Violence Against Women**

Gender-based violence is recognized today as a major issue on the international human rights agenda. This violence includes a wide range of violations of women’s human rights, including trafficking in woman and girls, rape, abuse of children, and



harmful culture practices and traditions that irreparably damage girls' and women's reproductive and sexual health. There are various definitions of violence against women. However, the core of definitions is one or other way focused on protecting women from discrimination and violence.

Violence/Violent behaviour is a 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).

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& girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in awed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female gametal mutilation and other traditional harmful practices(UNICEF:2001a).

### **2.2.1 Forms of violence**

WHO 1997 mention there are following types of violence against women:

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Psychological or emotional violence
- Traditional violence

### **2.2.2 Some Basic Issue in VAW**

Some basic and common issue that cut across all national and cultural boundaries in the context of VAW are presented bellow as:

- 1) It cuts across all classes and all ages.
- 2) Many women have experienced VAW.
- 3) It is under reported.
- 4) It must be viewed as a very serious societal problem and not just a problem of women.
- 5) It is life threatening for many women and has grave consequences on their physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual well-being.
- 6) It also impacts heavily on the families of victims and survivors.
- 7) VAW disembowels women impeding their full participation in the community and therefore hinders their contribution to society's development.
- 8) It is a women's health issue.
- 9) It is a political issue-since it emanates from and is perpetuated by a patriarchal and exist political structure.
- 10) Responses to VAW are inadequate (Basnet, 2008).

### **2.2.3 Facts on domestic violence**

- Domestic violence is a commonly committed crime: - Domestic violence is a problem all over the world. The world health organization states that as many as 25 percent of all women are abused by a male partner. Another 1 in 5 women will be raped during her life time (WHO, 1997).
- Domestic violence is one of the most under-reported crimes: - in the United Kingdom for example, it is estimated that only 25 percent of all domestic violence crimes get reported. This is due in large part to the lack of recognition that domestic violence is a crime police often fail to treat the report seriously. And victims are not confident that police can help them to escape from the violence.
- Domestic violence can result in death: - In the United Kingdom 42 percent to 49 percent of all female homicide victims was killed by current or former partners or lovers. In Botswana in 1996, police reports show that their boy friend or husband killed 25 of the 51 women murdered. In 1997, figures were 34 of 72 (from police reports). Over all about 50 percent of all women murdered in Botswana are killed by current or former partners or lovers.
- The Beijing platform for Action provided specific actions to be taken by government and others to ensure the achievement of its objectives of equality

development and peace. Arising out of the 4<sup>th</sup> International UN Women's Conference of September 1995 in Beijing this document witnessed governments making an official commitment to adopt this platform for action. Botswana, long with 180 other countries, was represented at this conference and is committed to upholding the goals of equality, development and peace for all Botswana women. This includes introducing laws and policies that ensure the protection women against gender violence.

- United Nation declaration on the elimination of violence against women. Set out clear international standards for the elimination of VAW and recognizes that VAW is a human rights issue. Although the declaration is not legally binding.
- It may not be the severity of the specific attack will lead women to seek help. Rather, it may be the cumulative effect of on going violence and with respect to their rights to enjoy the same rights and freedoms as men do. It called upon all governments to recognize violence against women a critical issue warranting immediate action.
- Women do not usually seek help until the violence becomes intolerable (CEDAW). In Canada, on average women will have been assaulted 35 times before she reports the matter to the police (Basnet, 2008).

#### **2.2.4 Milestone in Addressing Violence against Women (LACC, 2008)**

**A Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 (CEDAW):** Guarantees women equal rights with men in all spheres of life, including education, employment, health care the vote, 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's status.

**World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993:** Vienna Declaration and programme of Action: Affirmed that women's human rights are a fundamental part of all human rights. The Declaration asserted for the first time that women's human rights must be protected, not only in courts, prisons, and other areas of public life, but

also in the home. Progress made in implementing the Vienna Declaration was reviewed at the March-April 1998.

**The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women for the first time provided a definition of violence, and included psychological violence in the definition.**

**International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994:** Affirmed that women's rights are an integral part of all human rights. Stressed that "Population and development programs are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women" Women's empowerment was a central theme of the conference. Recommended actions for governments included prohibiting the trafficking of women and children, promoting discussion of the need to protect from violence through education, and establishing preventive measures and rehabilitation programs for victims of violence. ICPD was the first international forum to acknowledge that enjoyment of sexual health is an integral part of reproductive rights. Men's rights and responsibilities toward their parents were noted, "*Human sexuality and gender relations are closely interrelated and together affect the ability of men women to achieve and maintain sexual health and manage their sexual lives. Equal relationships between men and women in matters of sexual relationships and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body; require mutual respect and willingness to accept responsibility for the consequences of sexual behaviour.*"(ICPD Programme of Action, paragraph 7.37).

**UN Fourth World conference on Women, Beijing, 1995:** The Conference Platform for Action recognized that "all governments, irrespective of their political, economic, and cultural systems, are responsible for the promotion and protection of women's human rights". This document also specifically declared that violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern and is an obstacle to the achievement of women's human rights. Section 106(q) states that countries should "integrate mental health services into primary health-care systems or other appropriate levels, develop supportive programs and train primary health workers to recognize and care for girls and women of all ages who have experienced any form of violence, especially domestic abuse, or other abuse resulting from armed and non-armed conflict".

### **2.3 Domestic Violence: Global Context**

Domestic violence against women is not only in country but also it spreads all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing countries are mostly affected due to lack of education, poverty, and unemployment.

Women's organization around the world embraced gender violence as a priority issues during the UN decade from women (1975-1985). General Assembly passed its first resolution on violence against women in November 1985.

Gender based violence is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. Worldwide it is estimated that 1 in 5 women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life time, one in three will have been beaten coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by family member or/and acquaintance more often than not the perpetrator go unpunished. Each year hundreds of women and children are trafficked and enslaved, millions more are subjected to harmful practices (UNFPA, 2005).

In all parts 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 mechanisms of them go unrecognized (ICPD, 1994).

UNFPA estimated that at least, one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime. In world, perhaps as many as 5000 women and girls, a year are murdered by member of their own families, many having raped often as not by a number of their own extended family violence against women and girl many forms. Women and girls in South Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discriminating. South Asia, in particular is having too many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF: b, 2001).

### **2.4 Nepalese Context**

In the context of Nepal violence against women is exist earlier and it affects socio-economic development as well as daily and individual life. Violence against women in Nepal entered as major phenomenon in every community.

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is

more than 50 percent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their male counterpart. There are various form of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, *jari*, *deuki*, *badi* practices etc. Blind path faith superstitions are victimized the women, rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which maker women status, has not risen above (Adhikari, et al, 2004).

Violence against women and girls include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as “gender based” violence because it evolves in part from women’s subordinate status in society. Violence against women (VAW) is the most pervasive. Yet least recognized in the world, it is also a profound health problem, slapping women’s energy, compromising their physical health and eroding their self steems (Adhikari, et al, 2004).

The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 declares that equality is the fundamental right and every citizen has to be treated equally. The constitution assures that no one will be discriminated while getting justice (LACC, 2008).

Even in the 21<sup>st</sup> century we can see many incidence of gender discrimination in our society. For example, women have full right to live the dignifying life in society. In contrast, due to the traditional beliefs, patriarchal social structures and system, discriminatory laws and family prestige turn out to be the barriers for women to disclose their problems freely. Consequently women’s problem is not able to come in lime light and under reported as people, in general, consider only battering or murder as violence (LACC, 2008).

Violence is in its peak from the beginning of human civilization. If we look closely to the Vedic period, we find that women were enjoying dignifying life. Women and men; son and daughter, all were treated equally without discrimination. Right of education, food, ownership in the property and decision of marriage were equal among girl and boy. History is the sole evidence that testifies women have to loose their rights and facilities in the passage of time and spread of Brahmanism (LACC, 2008).

Hindu Brahmanism spread in Nepal during the 5<sup>th</sup> century. In the ancient period, women were the victims of Sati system (in which the widow would immolate herself on her husband's funeral pyre/burn in fire), Badha system (keeping wife and daughters as slaves in Magar community). *Bhimsen Thapa*, the first prime minister of Nepal (1775-1839), stopped the Badha system of keeping wife and daughter as slaves. *Janga Bahadur Rana* (June 18, 1816, February 25, 1877) started the movements against sati and slavery system and at the end *Chandra Shemsher* (prime minister, 1901-29) eradicated it legally (LACC, 2008).

According to *Chanakya's* policy, if a wife is having a child and has a good behavior and still husband marries second wife then he should be punished in the society by making him wear for skin (LACC, 2008).

Thus, from various epics, we come 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 forms of violence against women escalating. Women are forced to survive violence due to discriminatory law and gender disparity. Not only in Nepal's context but globally women are some how victims of violence (LACC, 2008).

The current interim constitution of Nepal has amended many discriminatory laws against women to protect and respect rights of women. It further states that physical, mental or other kinds of violence upon women is not tolerable and if anyone disregards this and are found to be involved in such conduct are punished as per law. Despite such explicit provisions in the constitution of Nepal, existing laws and bi-laws, as well as commitments from the political parties, civil societies and different organizations, women are unfortunately discriminated on the basis of gender persistently (LACC, 2008).

The on going conflict in the country has further aggravated the violence against women. In this regard, the U.N. secretary-general warned that violence against women has reached "hideous" levels in some countries trying to recover from conflict, and the U.N. Security Council demanded an end to impunity for rape and other sexual abuse. The U.N. secretary-general further added that despite the UN

Security Council’s repeated demands for an immediate end to violence against women caught in armed conflicts, “rape and other forms of sexual abuse, as well as all other forms of violence, remain pervasive, and in some situations have become systematic, and have reached appalling levels of atrocity”. “The Council stresses the need to end impunity for such acts as part of a comprehensive approach to seeking peace, justice, truth and national reconciliation,” it said<sup>1</sup>

Table2.1: Distribution of the number of women by their reported type of violence in Kahtmandu female police cell, Naxal, 2007.

Year	Rape	Trafficking	Forced Abortion	Polygamy	Child Marriage	Attempted Rape	Domestic Violence
1998	141	110	81	96	1	18	416
1999	186	120	89	96	5	11	669
2000	122	92	55	75	1	35	449
2001	130	40	14	51	--	19	410
2002	157	55	15	69	2	18	569
2003	155	56	8	44	3	18	992

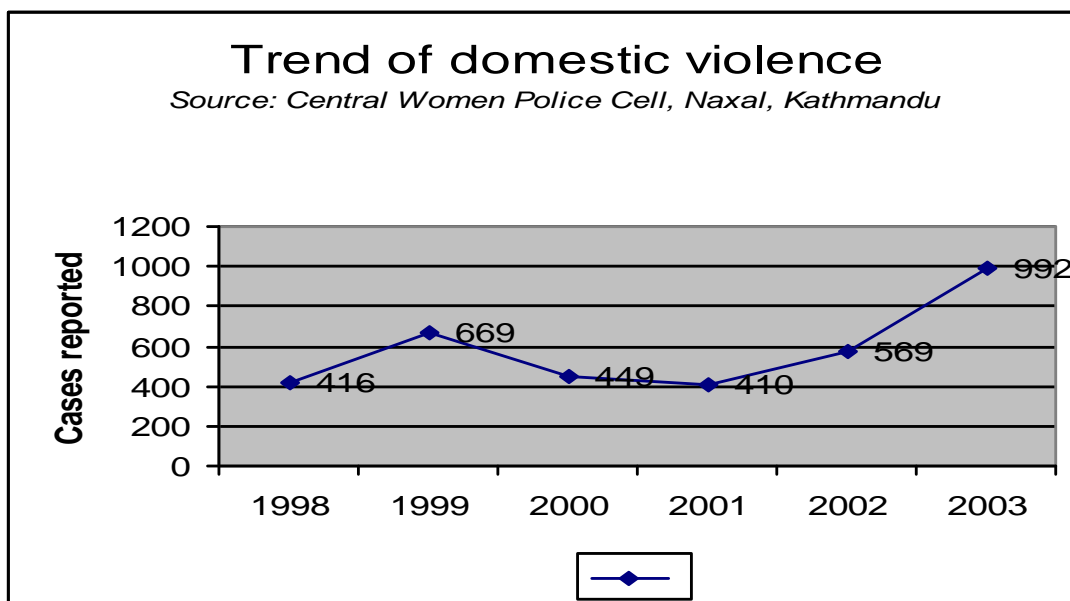
*Source: Central women police cell, Naxal, Kathmandu, 2007.*

The forms and types of violence among women are also found to have changed across time periods. Looking at the reported cases in Central Women Police Cell, Naxal, Kathmandu, categorized as rape, trafficking, forced abortion, polygamy, child marriage, attempted rape and domestic violence have all severe and grave concerns. Out of these, the trend of domestic violence reported are alarmingly high, increased by more than two folds compared to the initial 416 cases reported in the year 1998 with 992 cases reported in the year 2003.

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<sup>1</sup> The Kathmandu post, Daily, Oct 24,2007.





**Fig. no. 1**

#### **2.4.1 Typology and forms of violence**

##### **1) Domestic violence: - It includes:-**

- Verbal abuse
- Alcohol related physical and mental torture,
- Beating by husband,
- Overload of work,
- Coercion to accept husband's extra-marital relations,
- Alienation from family,
- Denial of adequate food,
- Restriction of visits by relatives or other people,
- Restriction on muting or association With Children,
- Rejection from family,
- Sold of daughter for economic benefits.

##### **2) Sexual violence/ Exploitation:-**

- Sexual harassment in workplace,
- Unwanted or forced pregnancy,]
- Rape and marital rape,
- Coercion to use or non-use of contraceptives,
- Operations on their reproductive organs,
- Forced prostitution,
- Trafficking

- Traditional prostitution,
- Sexual exploitation by police/ army in custody.

**3) Marital violence:-**

- Child marriage,
- Polygamy, bigamy, forced abortion,
- Being identified as concubine,
- Female infanticide,
- Marriage with older persons,
- Forced divorce on the ground of rape or extra marital sexual relation,
- Repeated pregnancy in order to produce sons.

**4) Cultural violence:-**

- Keeping in a dark and isolation during menstruation,
- Placement in unhygienic places during the post delivery period,
- Restriction on the social interaction of widows and strict prescription of their dress.

**5) Medical abuse:-**

- Unsafe abortion and extortion of money,
- Unethical and secret fertility experimentation,
- Unnecessary exposure of private parts,
- Examination of unaffected parts of the body.

**6) Pornography:-**

- Presentation of women and girls as sex objects,
- Use of obscene language in front of women,
- Publication of vulgar posters and pamphlets exposing the private parts of women
- Production of pornographic films,
- Urination in public places.

**7) Dowry related violence:-**

- Murder,
- Body mutilation, acidic attack etc.
- Extraction property from bride's family.

(Chaulagain, et al. 2004).

In Nepali case social factors such as economic and traditional gender roles can be seen as definite reason for VAW as well as psychological problems such as alcohol abuse and repetition as a major causes of VAW has been cited in studied in western culture (Dobash R. and Dobash R.E., 1997).

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 initiative to address the existing discriminatory practices; however the progress in the regard is slow mainly because of (a) traditional patriarchal attitudes (b) poverty (c) weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 2004).

#### **2.4.2 Causes of violence**

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

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Men leading societal structure (patriarchate structure)
- Economic social and cultural reasons
- No access of women in policy making bodies
- Less participation in politics
- Minimizing social norms and values
- Discrimination in citizenship to women
- Considering widows as bad sign
- Privilege of performing second marriage after certain condition
- Unequal distribution of power
- Discriminatory laws including constituent
- Considering girls as continuity of family
- Lack of wisdom

#### **2.4.3 Impact of GBV towards women's life**

- Lack of self decision power
- Effect in employment
- Jealous tendency
- Trafficking
- Prostitution

Impact in further education  
 Negative thoughts  
 Lack of self determination  
 Impact in decision making process

- (LACC, 2008).

**Table 2.2: Gender violence throughout the life cycle**

Phase	Types of violence
Pre-Birth	Sex selective abortion; battering during pregnancy(emotional and physical effects on the women; effects on birth outcome);coerced pregnancy; mass rape in war
Infancy	Female infanticide; emotional and physical abuse; differential access to food and medical care
Girlhood	Child marriage; genital mutilation; sexual abuse by strangers and family members; differential access to food and medical care; child prostitution
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence; economically coerced sex; sexual abuse in the workplace; rape; sexual harassment; forced prostitution; trafficking in women
Reproductive Age	Abuse of women by intimate male partners; marital rape; dowry abuse and murders; partner homicide; psychological abuse; sexual abuse in the workplace; sexual harassment; rape; abuse of women with disabilities
Elderly	Abuse of widows; elder abuse affects mostly women

(Basnet, 2008).

Several researches conducted in Nepal have indicated that, in Nepal 66 percentages of the women are endured verbal abuse, 63 percentages of sentimental torture and 77 percentages of violence perpetrators were family member (UNICEF: a, 2001).

#### **2.4.4 Legal provisions on Gender Based Violence in Nepal (LACC,2008).**

Prior to the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment of '*Muluki Ain*' in the year 2058 B.S., there were 118 women discriminatory provisions in 54 laws including articles of constituent of 2047 B.S. The reasons 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 caused injustice. Thus, in the initiation of different governmental and non governmental organizations, these established

discriminatory laws were amended and new bill on 11<sup>th</sup> 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 committee to identify the remaining discriminatory laws and present them to the government.

After the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment of *Muluki Ain* in 2058, 53 provisions of 25 Act, 58 provisions of 36 Manual were identified having women discriminatory provisions and were proposed to 'Ministry of women, 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 nobody 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 rights of citizen. The parliament passed bill on amendment of women discriminatory provisions on 06/12/2063 and certification of the Act was done on 07/12/2063 by speaking of Parliament. Thus, it is hoped that after formulation of the Law, there will be decrease in gender discrimination and level of injustice to women will be reduced. Likewise, on 08/10/2063 B.S., majority of the parliament sanctioned the bill on Nepal's citizenship Act which is already in practice. This new citizenship Act has provided 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 kinds 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 more 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 Laws and made

amendments in women discriminatory laws. However, there still remains many gender based discrimination.

Though the Act of citizenship right has included 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 though these couples can get only naturalized citizenship. Similarly, in the case of bigamy, though Law 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 cases 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 *Chaupadi* (out of home) system and witchcraft), the supreme Court has already issued directive order to concerned governmental unit to formulate effective Law.

Despite 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.

#### **2.4.5 Sexual violence within marriage common report:**

Sexual violence within marriage among young couples is common and both men and women face it, a new report said.

About half of the young married women (19 out of 36) and about a fifth of men (7 out of 36) reported that they have suffered forced sexual relations, said the research entitled 'Sexual violence within marriage (SVM)' carried out by Center for Research on Environment Health and Population (CREHPA). The report released here Tuesday said that 19.4 percent males and 2.6 percent women have forced their spouses to have sex.

Similarly, four women reported they were beaten so as to coerce them to have sex. Twenty-one women reported that they have experienced unwanted touch by their husbands, while seven men reported such experience. Women shared several health consequences due to such violence. Ten out of 15 women thought that they are experiencing health problem such as backache, body ache, lower abdomen pain and bleeding due to forced sex.

Many women reported that they had experienced psychological trauma after they were forced into having sex with their spouses. “A new even reported attempting to commit suicide after sexual violence,” said Dr. Mahesh Puri, associate director of CREHPA, while sharing the report.

According to the report when women declined to have sex with their husbands, it often led to severe forms of physical and psychological abuse such as severe beating, kicking, punching, pulling hair, and thrown down the stairs. Likewise, some women also reported that they are falsely accused of infidelity, were threatened with abandonment, were ignored, abused verbally and emotionally blackmailed.

Lack of awareness on sexual health and rights and education is one of several causes that lead to sexual violence within marriage<sup>2</sup>.

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

Socio- economic and demographic background is the main component of DVAW. It is independent variable where as most dependent variables are awareness, knowledge of women on legal provision and root causes affects the situation of DVAW.

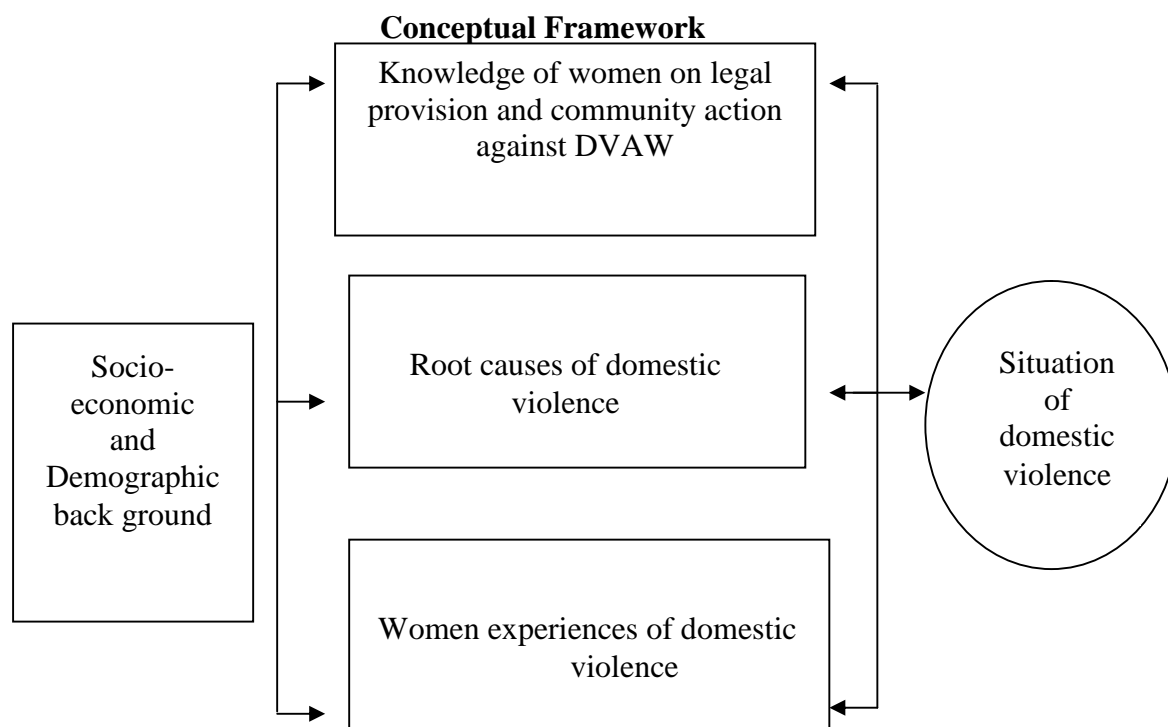


Fig no.2

<sup>2</sup> The Kathmandu post, June 12, 2008.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discussed a set of methods, which are employed to accomplish the research objectives. More specially, it contains selection of study area, questionnaire design, sample design, sample procedure, source of data, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Selection of the Study Area**

- This study conducted at Tharu Community of Pachhuwari village of Birendranagar V.D.C. in Chitwan district. Pachhuwari village is one of the rural areas which lies 1 km southern part of Mahendra highway. It is also located near the Pampakhola. Pachhuwari village lies in the eastern part of Chitwan district. Total household count is 65 houses with total population of 970. Where most of Tharu women suffered from domestic violence. So I selected that community for the researchzss.

#### **3.2 Questionnaire Design, Tools and Instruments**

The questionnaire was structured, pre- coded and opened. The questionnaire was also pre- tested and then required modification was made before fieldwork. The whole set of questionnaire were divided into four sections. The first section contains information on personal identification of the respondent; the second section contains knowledge, attitude towards domestic violence against women. Third section contains information related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and fourth section contains experience of violence. Various material have been used to know the problems of present situation such as books, magazines, research paper, reports, survey reports, different books which is related to domestic violence against women.

#### **3.3 Sample Size**

All the sample populations were selected from one village. The sampling procedure was purposive sampling. That village consists of 65 households, therefore all household have been selected for the study area. Population consist of currently married women, widow, and divorced/ separate.



### **3.4 Sample Procedure**

This study was based on primary data collection. Census method has been used to conduct the survey because of small population. Respondents were selected purposively from one village of the V.D.C.

### **3.5 Source/Nature of Data**

To fulfill the objectives of this study, the main source was primary data but somewhere, secondary data also used as complementary. Primary data had been collected from field survey.

### **3.6 Data collection Procedure**

At first researcher explained the purpose of the visit to the respondents. After that explained the details about the purpose of the research and selected the respondents. The quantitative data were collected through the structure and semi-structure questionnaire.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Analysis of data is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. We got raw data from field then it manipulated in suitable way of analysis.

All the raw data have been coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis was made using percentage frequency, simple tabulation and cross tabulation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents. Age structure, religion, marital status, level of education, occupation of male and female were the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

#### 4.1 Age Composition

Age composition is one of the major important factors for the study of violence against women. Women of different age groups were the respondents. The age composition of the respondents has been displayed in table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age structure**

Age group of respondent	Number	Percent
10-14	7	6.7
15-19	12	11.4
20-24	15	14.3
25-29	20	19.1
30-34	9	8.6
35-39	8	7.6
40-44	10	9.5
45 +	24	22.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

According to the table 4.1, the highest proportion of respondents belongs to 45 + age group (22.9%). It is followed by 25-29 age groups (19.1%). The age groups 15-19 and 20-24 are more than 10 percent, which is respectively in percent 11.4 and 14.3 and age group 10-14 and 35-39 are least group which is respectively 6.7 and 7.6 percent.

#### 4.2 Religion

Most of the peoples were followers of Hindu religion in Nepal. In the study area majority of the respondents were seen to be Hindu. Around 86 percent of the respondents reported that they were Hindus, 4.8 percent were Buddhists, 2.8 percent

are Christian, 1.9 percent were Islam and 4.8 percent respondents adopt Shreemata religion.

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	90	85.5
Buddhist	5	4.8
Christian	3	2.8
Islam	2	1.9
Other	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Note: Shreemata is one part of Hindu religion but most of respondents focused that it has secular identity.

Source: Field survey, 2008.

### 4.3 Types of family

Every person live with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband-wife, their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only. From table 4.3, it is clear that most of the respondents have joint family.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of the Respondents According to the types of family**

Types of family	Number	Percent
Joint	81	77.1
Nuclear	24	22.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The table 4.3 shows that majority of respondents (77.1%) have joint family and 22.9 percent respondents have nuclear family.

### 4.4 Marital Status

Marriage is the social phenomenon and union of two opposite sex by social and cultural norms and values. After marriage mist of women are facing violence in the family that may be, from husband, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law. Most of the violence has been started from these members after marriage. The present

study shows the marital status of respondents in the study area, which is presented in the following table.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Number	Percent
Currently Married	66	62.8
Widow	23	22.0
Divorced/ Separated	16	15.2
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

From the table 4.4 is clear that among 105 respondents 62.8 percent are currently married women, 22 percent women are widow and only 15.2 percent women are divorced/ separated.

#### **4.5 Education Status**

Education is the key of personality development for all and it is also backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. 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. Female literacy rate remain low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. Very less number of female has obtained higher education

**Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Literacy**

Literacy Status	Number	Percent
Literate	56	53.3
Illiterate	49	46.7
Total	105	100.0

Level of Education	Number	Percent
Non formal	30	53.6
Primary/ Secondary	20	35.7
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate and above	6	10.7
Total	56	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The table 4.5 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status. The table reveals that, out of 105 respondents, 53.3 percent are literate or they can read and write. Among the respondents 46.7 percent are illiterate or they cannot read and write.

The table shows that out of the total 56 literate respondents highest percent is found in non-formal level, middle percent in Primary/ Secondary and lowest percent is found in Higher Secondary/ Intermediate and above level. Where as 53.6 percent respondents attained in Non-formal education, 35.7 percent respondents attained in Primary/ Secondary, and 10.7 percent respondents attained in Higher Secondary/ Intermediate and above level

**Table 4.6 : Distribution of respondents by their Husband's Literacy**

Literacy Status	Number	Percent
Literate	64	61
Illiterate	41	39
Total	105	100

Level of Education	Number	Percent
Non formal	31	48.4
Primary/ Secondary	23	36.0
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate and above	10	15.6
Total	64	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2008.

The table 4.6 shows the distribution of respondent by different educational level of their husband, out of the total 105 respondents, 64 respondent's husband (61 %) are literate and 41 respondent's husband (39%) are illiterate. Among the literate persons, non-formal level of education is highest 48.4 percent, Primary/ Secondary level of education is medium 36 percent, the Higher Secondary/ Intermediate and above level is lower 15.6 percent only.

#### **4.6 Occupation**

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower levels of occupation status are agriculture, wage labour and house wife and higher level of

occupation are service and business. More than 34 percent respondents are engaged in their own agriculture. It is followed by 28.6 percent wage labour and 23.8 percent housewives. There are only 6.7 percent respondents are engaged in service and only 3.8 percent respondents engaged their own business which is given in the following table.

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by their Occupation Status**

Occupation	Number	Percent
Agriculture	36	34.3
Wage labour	30	28.6
House wife	25	23.8
Service	7	6.7
Business	4	3.8
Others	3	2.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN'S AND LEGAL RIGHTS

This chapter provides analysis on respondent's knowledge about different types of violence against women, means of information, knowledge and attitude of legal provision to control such act the major responsible factor and their perception to prevent women from such act.

#### 5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women by Age Group

The table 5.1 shows that 93 respondents (88.6%) have got knowledge and 12 (11.4%).respondents don't have got knowledge. Out of total105 respondents, highest knowledge about DVAW in age group 20-24 (93.3%).It is followed by 15-19 (91.7%), 20-29 age group (90%), 30-34 age group (88.9%), 10-14 (85.7%), 35-3 and 45+ age group (87.5%).The least knowledge about DVAW in 40-45 age group (80%).

**Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by Age Group**

Age group	Knowledge about DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
10-14	6	85.7	1	14.3	7	100
15-19	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	100
20-24	14	93.3	1	6.7	15	100
25-29	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100
30-34	8	88.9	1	11.1	9	100
35-39	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	100
40-44	8	80.0	2	20.0	10	100
45+	21	87.5	3	12.5	24	100
Total	93	88.6	12	11.4	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 5.2 Knowledge of DVAW by Religion

Table 5.2 reveals knowledge of respondents on DVAW by religion. The table shows that respondents who followed Shreemata have little knowledge about this subject

(40%). The table shows that the Islam and Hindu have good knowledge about DVAW. This is given in the following table number 5.2.

**Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge of DVAW by Religion**

Religion	Knowledge about DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Hindu	83	92.2	7	7.8	90	100
Islam	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100
Christian	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100
Buddhist	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100
Shreemata	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	100
Total	93	88.6	12	11.4	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Literacy

The table shows that, out of 105 respondents 88.6 percent have knowledge and 11.4 percent don't have knowledge about DVAW. The literate women have more knowledge (98%) about DVAW than illiterate woman (80.4%).

**Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents According to their knowledge on DVAW by Literacy Status**

Literacy status	Knowledge about DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Literate	48	98.0	1	2.0	49	100
Illiterate	45	80.4	11	19.6	56	100
Total	93	88.6	12	11.4	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.4 Knowledge on DVAW by Occupation

The table 5.4 shows that out of 105 respondents 93 have knowledge about DVAW. Among them, service, business and other have 100 percent knowledge and lowest percentage about knowledge in agriculture and wage labour with respectively 83.3 and 86.7 percent.



**Table 5.4: Distribution of Respondents According to their knowledge on DVAW by Occupation Group**

Occupation	Knowledge on DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	30	83.3	6	16.7	36	100
Wage labour	26	86.7	4	13.3	30	100
House wife	23	92.0	2	8.0	25	100
Service	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100
Business	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100
Other	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100
total	93	88.6	12	11.4	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.5 Source of Information on DVAW

Respondents who know about DVAW were asked about the source of knowledge, the result is presented in table 5.5, which shows that majority of the respondents have got information about DVAW from the Radio (26.9%). It is followed by friends 21.5 percent. The respondents got medium level of information by family member which is 19.4 percent. And NGOs, INGOs, GOs provide lowest level of knowledge about DVAW.

**Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Sources of Information about DVAW.**

Types of sources	Number	Percent
By Friend	20	21.5
By Radio	25	26.9
By Newspaper	14	15.0
By NGOs/ INGOs/ GOs	16	17.2
By Family member	18	19.4
Total	93	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.6 Attitude on Different Forms of Violence (DVAW)

The table 5.6 shows that most of women or respondents think violence as using vulgar language/ verbal harassment 59.1percent. It is followed by discrimination on education 54.8 percent and physically torture 53.8 percent. And last position is discrimination of social participation which is 26.9 percent.

**Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents by their Attitude on different forms of violence**

Responses	Number	Percent
Using vulgar language/ verbal harassment	55	59.1
Physically torture	50	53.8
Sexual harassment	29	31.2
Discrimination on food	12	12.9
Unequal pay for equal work	32	34.4
Discrimination on education	51	54.8
Believe at witch	40	43.0
Harassment due to dowry	49	52.7
Discrimination of social participation	25	26.9
	N=93	

N= In total those respondents are included who have knowledge about DVAW.

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## 5.7 Opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding DVAW

There is variation among respondents about the best way of avoiding DVAW. According to the field survey majority of the respondents give emphasis on band of producing alcohol, avoiding use of alcohol, job opportunity, growing awareness/ education etc. which can be showing by following table.

**Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents about opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding DVAW.**

Best Way of Avoiding DVAW	Number	Percent
Growing awareness/ education	62	66.7
Avoiding poverty/ unemployment	59	63.4
Avoiding use of Alcohol	77	82.8
Being mutual understanding	35	37.6
Victim support programme	40	43.0
Band of producing for alcohol	80	86.0
To give skillful training	35	37.6
Equal work division	48	51.6
Providing job opportunity	72	77.4

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Form the above table it is clear that out of 93 respondents, 86percent accepted that the best way to avoid DVAW is band of producing alcohol ,82.8 percent of respondents accepted to avoid DVAW is avoiding use of alcohol, 77.4 percent of respondents also accepted to avoid DVAW is providing job opportunity. Other less than 50 percent presented the best way of avoiding DVAW is victim support programme and to give skillful training .

## **5.8 Knowledge about Legal Provision**

Women awareness about legal provision can play important role to control any gender based cruel behaviors. Legal provision means ways of legal treatment if any women are violated. Certainly awakened people or person will be less violent in all activities. At the time of field survey, some information were derived from respondents who have knowledge on legal provision out of the 105 respondents, 69 have felt discrimination between male and female in our national legislative system and 36 respondents don't felt discrimination between male and female in our national legislative system.

### **5.8.1 Attitude towards difference between Male and Female in National Legislative System**

According to the table 5.8.1 out of the total 69 who are known to legal provision, 76.8 percent respondents feel discrimination in terms of property right in our legal

provision. Data shows that 71 percent women think that they are compelled to face discrimination on legal provision of right for citizenship and ritual and 60.9 percent fell traditional rights. And least proportion of respondents(46.4%) said that the legislative discrimination in terms of marital family.

**Table 5.8.1: Distribution of Respondent According to their Attitude towards Discrimination in the four different aspects of Legislative System.**

Response (Attitude)	Number	Percent
In terms of property right	53	76.8
Right for citizenship	49	71.0
In marital family life	32	46.4
In ritual and traditional rights	42	60.9
	N= 69	

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

N = In total those respondents are included who know legal provision

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### **5.8.2 Knowledge on CBOs and NGOs to Support**

At first, CBOs helped collected the data. To find out the total male and female population helped from CBOs. NGOs helped for literature review like this *SAATHI*, *WOREC*, *LACC*, *INSEC* etc.

NGOs is normally considered to be a non-government organization that works for the welfare benefit and / or development of society or certain section of society it is usually constituted by the body of volunteers. Some NGO have paid employees who are usually responsible for its administrative formatting it is usually a non-profitable organization, which means that its members are not entitled to any profit from the earning or income that it generates. In some cases e.g. cooperatives its members derive financial benefits from the profits. NGO function according to their own constitution, memorandum articles rules by laws provided that these confirm to the law of land. If they are considered they are expected to observe the provision of that particular act ordinal.

**Table 5.8.2: Distribution of Respondents According to the knowledge of Social and Community Based Organization of NGOs**

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	57	54.3
No	48	45.7
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Form the above table it is clear that, majority of respondents 54.3 percent have knowledge on social and community based organization and 45.7 percent respondents have no knowledge on social and community based organization.

### 5.8.3 Perception on Prevention of VAW

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, economic dependency of the women, it can easily occurs within the society. Therefore, violence can be reducing with the help of better management of these factors.

**Table 5.8.3: Distribution of the Respondents by opinion of preventive measures**

Preventive Measures	Number	Percent
Awareness	75	80.6
Improve women's status	63	67.7
Punished perpetrators	46	49.5
Others	9	9.7

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

N = In total those respondents are included who know legal provision

Source: Field survey, 2008.

Different respondents reported different types of prevent needed for the victims. Majority of the respondents give emphasis on awareness. out of 93 respondents, more than 80 percent respondents reported to awareness. It is followed by 67.7percent reported to improve women's status, 49.5 percent reported punished perpetrators and 9.7percent reported others.

### 5.8.4 Knowledge on Legal Provision to Combat VAW

Knowledge: Knowledge is defined variously as expertise, and skills acquired by a person through experience or education.

Legal Provision: Legal provision are considered as interrelated fragments of a text with some structural relations, which hold between them, some provisions are treated as meta-provision in case they are used to enact repeal or amend the substantial provisions. Most of the respondents do not have the legal provision for protection of victim's women

**Table 5.8.4: Distribution of Respondents by knowledge of Legal provision towards Domestic Violence.**

Knowledge of domestic violence	Number	Percent
Well-known	46	43.8
Heard only	37	35.2
Don't know	22	21.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

From the table 5.8.3, it is clear that, majority of respondents (43.8%) have well-known knowledge of legal provision towards violence against women, 35.2 percent respondents heard only and 21 percent respondents have not knowledge of legal provision towards violence against women.

### 5.8.5 Knowledge about Legal Provision by Literacy Status.

Table no. 5.8.4 shows the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on legal provision with their literacy status. Out Of 105 respondents only 52 have knowledge about legal provision. Data shows that among of all literate 60.7percent have knowledge about legal provision but illiterate 36.7percent have low knowledge about legal provision. Likewise data shows that among of all literate 39.3percent have not knowledge about legal provision but illiterate 63.3percent have not knowledge about legal provision.

**Table 5.8.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge about Legal Provision about DVAW by Literacy**

Literacy status	Knowledge about legal provision				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Literate	34	60.7	22	39.3	56	100
Illiterate	18	36.7	31	63.3	49	100
Total	52	49.5	53	50.5	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.8.6 Knowledge on Legal Provision by Occupation Group

The table 5.8.6 shows that the highest knowledge about legal provision is in business where 75 percent have knowledge and second highest knowledge is in service 71.4 percent. It is also followed by other 66.7 percent. The least position of knowledge have house wife 40percent.

**Table 5.8.6: Distribution of Respondents according to their Knowledge on Legal Provision to control DVAW by Occupation.**

Occupation	Knowledge about Legal Provision				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	19	52.8	17	47.2	36	100
Wage labour	13	43.3	17	56.7	30	100
House wife	10	40.0	15	60.0	25	100
Service	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100
Business	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100
Other	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100
Total	52	49.5	53	50.0	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.9 Knowledge about Legal Punishment for Second Marriage

Nepali cultural has been protecting for second marriage but legally have been avoided. According to the field research, most of the respondents accepted the propose of punishment for husband on the accuse of second marriage.

**Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents according to Knowledge about Legally punishment for Second Marriage**

Response	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	40	38.1
Agree	31	29.5
Disagree	22	21.0
Don't know	12	11.4
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above table 5.9 shows that out of the 105 respondents, 38.1 percent strongly agree and 29.5 percent agree about the husband punishment of accuse of second marriage. But 21 percent disagree and 11.4 percent don't know about it.

### 5.10 Knowledge about any Legal Provision to control DVAW

Table 5.10 shows that most of respondents deal about any legal provision to control DVAW. Out of 105 respondents, 72.4 percent have accepted the existing legal provision to control DVAW and 27.6 percent have rejected about it.

**Table 5.10 : Distribution of Respondents according to their knowledge about any Legal Provision to control DVAW.**

Sufficiency	Number	Percent
Yes	76	72.4
No	29	27.6
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 5.11 Perception on Role of Media on VAW

Mass media can play the major role to reduce the domestic violence against women. Mass media can provide information as well as various causes of domestic violence and it can advocate how we reduce it and how we can support the victim women from domestic violence.

**Table 5.11: Distribution of the Respondents Having Knowledge about Role of Media**

Knowledge	Number	Percent
Yes	74	70.5
No	31	29.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.11, clears that, majority of the respondents 70.5 percent having knowledge about role of medial to reduce DVAW, while 29.5 percent respondents not having knowledge about it.



## 5.12 Knowledge about Dowry Related Violence by Literacy

The table 5.12 presents the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge about dowry related violence by literacy.

**Table 5.12: Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge on Dowry Related Violence by Literacy Status.**

Knowledge about dowry related violence	Literacy				Total	
	Literate		Illiterate		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Yes	48	65.8	25	34.2	73	100
No	8	25.0	24	75.0	32	100
Total	56	53.3	49	46.7	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Out of the 105 respondents 56 respondents are literate. Among them, 65.8 percent have good knowledge about dowry related violence and 49 respondents are illiterate. Among them, 34.2 percent have knowledge about dowry related violence and 75 percent does not have any knowledge about it.

## CHAPTER SIX

### EXPERIENCE OF DVAW AND CAUSES OF DVAW

This chapter is devoted to examine the experience of different forms of violence, frequencies of violence act, number of preparatory by relation with victims, effects of domestic violence on the daily and future life. This chapter also deals about the causes of domestic violence against women.

#### 6.1 Experiencing of DVAW

There are various kinds of experiments of DVAW in Nepal. In the field study area, table no. 6.1 shows that majority of the respondents (60%) do have experienced of DVAW and 40 percent respondents says that they have not to face DVAW.

**Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondents by Experiencing of DVAW**

Felt of DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	63	60
No	42	40
Total	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

#### 6.2 Experience of DVAW by Whom

The table 6.2 presents that, the maximum respondents have experienced DVAW by husband. Out of the 63 respondents, 95.2 percent have been facing violence by husband, which is followed by mother-in-law (90.5%) and brother-in-law (55.6%) and least level have been facing by other person (17.5%), step wife and other caste/ethnic(23.8%).

**Table 6.2: Distribution of Respondents by Whom often You have victimized.**

Relation	Number	Percent
Husband	60	95.2
Mother-in-law	57	90.5
Brother-in-law	35	55.6
Step wife	31	49.2
Sister-in-law	20	31.7
Other caste/ethnic	15	23.8
By other persons	11	17.5

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.3 Experience of DVAW by Socio-economic Characteristics

#### 6.3.1 Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status

Table 6.3 shows differentials in DVAW according to literacy status. The table shows that comparatively the illiterate people are higher prevalence of violence than literate people.

**Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondents According to Experiences of DVAW by Literacy Status**

Literacy Status	Experience of Domestic Violence				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Literate	24	42.9	32	57.1	56	100
Illiterate	39	79.6	10	20.4	49	100
Total	63	60.0	42	40.0	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above data shows that, out of the 63 respondents 42.9 percent literate respondents have experienced of domestic violence as compared to 79.6 percent of those who are illiterate.

#### 6.3.2 Experience of DVAW by Marital Status

The table 6.4 presents that, the divorce/separate women have highest level of experience about DVAW. Out of the 63 respondents, 62.5 percent have experience who are divorce/ separate. It is followed by currently married 60.6 percent and widow women have lowest level (56.5%) of experience about DVAW.

**Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents Experiencing of DVAW by Marital Status**

Marital status	Experience of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Currently married	40	60.6	26	39.4	66	100
Divorce/separate	10	62.5	6	37.5	16	100
widow	13	56.5	10	43.5	23	100
Total	63	60.0	42	40.0	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.3.3 Experience of DVAW by occupational status

The table 6.5 presents that wage labour respondents have experienced the highest level (83.3%) of domestic violence. It is followed by Others (66.7%) and house wife (56%). The least level of experience of DVAW in service (28.6%). It is followed by agriculture and business (50%). It means that white color job have low level of experience of DVAW.

**Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Experiences of DVAW by Occupational Status**

Occupation	Experience of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	18	50	18	50.0	36	100
Wage labour	25	83.3	5	16.7	30	100
House wife	14	56.0	11	44.0	25	100
Service	2	28.6	5	71.4	7	100
Business	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100
Other	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	100
total	63	60.0	42	40.0	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.3.4 Experience of DVAW by Age Group

Table 6.6 shows that prevalence of violence according to five year age group of respondents. The highest level of experience about DVAW in age group 40-44 (90%), and it is followed by age group 45<sup>+</sup> (70.8%). The least level of experience about DVAW in age group 15-19 (41.7%), and it is followed by age group 25-29 (45%).

**Table 6.6: Distribution of Respondents by their Experiencing DVAW by Five Years Age Group**

Age Group	Experience of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
10-14	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100
15-19	5	41.7	7	58.3	12	100
20-24	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100
25-29	9	45.0	11	55.0	20	100
30-34	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100
35-40	4	50.0	4	50.0	8	100
40-44	9	90.0	1	10.0	10	100
45+	17	70.8	7	29.2	24	100
Total	63	60.0	42	40.0	105	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.3.5 Experiencing of Dowry Related Violence

Table 6.7 shows that, majority of the respondents (70.5%) don't have experience on dowry related violence. Only 29.5 percent respondents say that they have to face.

**Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents by their experience of Dowry Related Violence**

Status	Number	Percent
Victims	31	29.5
Non victims	74	70.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.4 Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women

There are many causes of DVAW in Nepal. Among them, the listed term from most violated, where only one respondent includes one causes of violence. According to the table 6.8, the main cause of DVAW is alcoholism. Out of the 105 respondents, 28.6 percent presents about causes of DVAW is alcoholism. It is followed by lack of education (21%) and lack of awareness (14.3%). The traditional value is least cause of DVAW (2.9%).

**Table 6.8: Distribution of Respondents by causes of Domestic Violence Against Women**

Causes	Number	Percent
Don't know	10	9.5
Use of alcohol	30	28.6
Low education status	22	21.0
Low economic status	14	13.3
Gambling	7	6.7
Lack of awareness	15	14.3
Influenced by other	4	3.8
Influenced by traditional value	3	2.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

### 6.4.1 Causes of Being DVAW by Literacy

The table 6.9 presents that, out of 56 literate respondents, 32.1 percent have accepted the causes of being DVAW by alcoholism. It is followed by low education status (21.4%), don't know (14.3%) and only 1.8 percent have accepted the cause of being DVAW is influenced by other and traditional value, which is given in the following table.

**Table 6.9: Distribution of Respondents with Opinion about Causes of Being DVAW by Literacy**

Causes of DVAW	Literacy status				Total	
	Literate		Illiterate			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Don't know	8	14.3	2	4.1	10	9.5
Use of alcohol	18	32.1	12	24.5	30	28.6
Low education status	12	21.4	10	20.5	22	20.9
Low economic status	7	12.5	7	14.3	14	13.3
Gambling	4	7.1	4	6.1	7	6.7
Lack of awareness	5	8.9	5	20.4	15	14.3
Influenced by other	1	1.8	1	6.1	5	3.8
Influenced by traditional values	1	1.8	1	4.1	3	2.9
Total	56	100.0	49	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Nepal is a secular stratum with legal provisions of no discrimination against other religions. It is also a patriarchal society. In such society man dominates and control women. They think women have no value in the society; they are their property which they can controlled. Our culture and religion more factor the supremacy of men. There can be no doubt that Nepal's laws are highly influenced by patriarchal values, which forms the basic tenet of our society. The status of men has always been higher than that of women of Nepal. These norms affect every aspect of women's life. Women in second class status they have been suppressed in all walks of life for income generation. This in a certain respect demands a revolutionary change in socio-cultural values of the society. Changes are needed in the legal system of the Nepalese society. Where women have been indirectly treated as second grade citizen.

Domestic violence is universal problem. It cuts across all social classes, caste, ethnic groups, religious groups and nationalities. According to SAATHI (1997), domestic violence is defined as physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering, sexual abuse of female, children in the household, genital mutilation, other traditional practices, harmful to women, non-squirrel violence, violence related to exploitation. The overall study shows the prevalence of DVAW in the Pachhuwari Village. All forms of violence like physical, psychological and traditional violence have been seen in study area, but this study is based on only physical and psychological violence.

#### 7.1 Summary of the Findings

The research is conducted with general objective to study the situation of domestic violence in Pachhuwari village according to different demographic and socio-economic background. The respondents have been taking sample for study; they all are over 10 year age group. Out of the total respondents, 85.5 percent respondents are Hindu; it is followed by Buddhist and Shreemata(4.8%).

Among 105 respondents, majority of respondents 77.1 percent respondent have joint family and 22.9 percent respondents have nuclear family. Out of 105 respondents, most of the respondents 62.8 percent currently married, 22 percent women were widow and 15.2 percent women were divorced/ separate. Majority group 34.3 percent are found involved in their own agricultural work, 28.6 percent or second position on

wage labour and lowest position on wage labour and lowest position is business (3.8%) and others 2.9%.

Literate women (98%) have more knowledge about DVAW than illiterate (80.4%). The Islam women have knowledge of DVAW is 100 percent. It is followed by Hindu (92.2%) and Buddhist(80%), the lowest position of knowledge about DVAW in Shreemata religion (40%).

Majority of the respondents have got information about gender based on violence from the radio (26.9%), form friends (21.5%) and least knowledge have got from the newspaper and GOs, NGOs, INGOs. Most of women present their attitudes towards violence using vulgar language/ verbal harassment. Second position of attitude about violence act is physically torture. Data presents that among the literate interviewed women, 65.8 percent have knowledge about dowry related violence. And 29.5 percent have felt dowry related violence.

Out of the 105 respondents, 65.7 percent have felt any different between male and female in our national legislative system. Among 56 percent literate respondents, 60.7 percent have knowledge about legal provision. The Business have Highest (75%) knowledge about legal provision. It is followed by service (71.4%).And the House wife have least(40%) knowledge about it.

Among the 105 respondents, most of the women (72.4%) have knowledge about legal provision to control the DVAW. But most of them, could not believe for implementation.

To prevent women from such act, most of respondents (86%) indicated the necessity of band of producing alcohol , 77.4 percent accepted to avoid DVAW is providing job opportunity. 11.4 percent also accepted that to avoid DVAW is growing awareness/education.

Data presents that among the interviewed women, 29.5 percent have their own experienced about DVAW. The illiterate women have been more experience of DVAW (79.6%) than literate (42.9%). According to occupation wage labour have highest level of experience of DVAW (83.3%) and lowest 28.6 percent respondents have experience on service. Divorced/ separated women have more experience about DVAW (62.5%) and widow have less experience about DVAW (56.5%).



Among the 105 respondents, the main cause of DVAW is alcoholism (28.6%). It is followed by low education status (21%), lack of awareness (14.3%). The literate respondents say that the major cause of DVAW is alcoholism (32.1%) but illiterates also focus for same (alcoholism) 24.5 percent.

## **7.2 Conclusions**

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal DVAW has a very long history. This study deals with the DVAW in one village.

Today we are in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change into the life of people. But unfortunately, Nepalese women have compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They are still treated as second citizen of the nation. DVAW is common problem in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study is denoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community.

The study area is also not far from these problems of violence. Wife beating, threatening, child marriage, dowry, traditional practice, use of alcohol, and male domination are the main problems of the study area. Without free from of these forms of violence women can not improve their social, educational, economic and family life.

This study finds out that divorce/ separate women and illiterate women have faced and have few knowledge about DVAW. Most of the respondents are engaged in lower level of job like, wage labour, own agriculture and few respondents are engaged in service, business etc. So that the lower level job worker are more violated than service and business. Out of the total respondents, minimum numbers don't have any feeling of DVAW (40%), 60 percent respondents have experienced DVAW and 30.0 percent respondents have experienced dowry related violence.

Husband is the main perpetrator of violence. In that area the status of awareness level of women's legal rights and social and community based organization is poor most of the respondents keep the incident secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the DVAW. According to the respondents the cause of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, etc. From the vies of respondents, it is shows that control alcohol, providing job opportunity for daughter-

in-law, faithful to each other, skillful training, opportunity for women etc are needed to prevent or eliminated DVAW.

The consequences of this VAW may be long lasting impact. Due to the any form of violence impact physical and psychological life of them. So any form of violence should be prevented and immediately stopped. Violence events cover almost all age group, family and all community in the study area.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factors to get rid of DVAW. This study found that more than 60 percent women have knowledge about their legal rights. Similarly, the efficiency of legal provision and mechanism also can play vital role to control DVAW but majority of women of Tharu Community in the Pachhuwari village are not existing legal provision and mechanism, they are also not hopeful to get justices, majority of women to keep secret their domestic violence related problems for the sake of prestige.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Domestic violence is not problem in itself, it is by product form others various socio-economic problems in the study area. It is closely associated to others behaviours 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.

- \* Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, there fore, effective programme should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision-making level.
- \* Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every aspect in their life.
- \* Change the traditional superstition attitude towards women.
- \* The equal behaviour is to be dome to son and daughter by all from the very starting.
- \* Develop the system of social respect towards women.
- \* Alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role-play, drama and songs. Local government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence.

- \* Media can help in prevention and elimination of domestic violence. Thus T.V. and Radio programmes should give songs, stories and drama.
- \* There is a need of supporting institution to help victims of domestic violence and there must be free legal service, counseling to the victims of domestic violence.
- \* Increase in access and control to economic resources to female is another important aspect. Therefore it is essential to create special educational and employment for women.
- \* Through sensitizing women and men domestic violence can be prevented and eliminated and also the women should be encouraged to work outside and men are to be encouraged to work outside and men are to be aware about the share of women's household load.
- \* Other research should be done in minor issue and package programmed should be launched to improve the status of women.
- \* The government should allocate more of the budget for the prevention activities such as awareness campaign and the rehabilitation programs for the victims.
- \* Efforts should be made to empower women and improve their status within the family and community.
- \* New laws are being drafted to end discrimination against women.

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**ANNEX- I**  
**SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Interview Schedule for Women on Domestic Violence Against Women in  
Birendranagar-3 VDC of Chitwan District**

**Section: Personal Identification of the Respondent:**

- 1) Name: .....
- 2) Current age in Completed age: .....
- 3) Religion
  - a) Hindu [ ] b) Buddha [ ]
  - c) Islam [ ] d) Christian [ ]
  - e) Other [ ]
- 4) Types of family
  - a) Joint [ ] b) Nuclear [ ]
- 5) What is your marital status?
  - a) Married [ ] b) Widow [ ]
  - c) Divorce/ Separate [ ]
- 6) Educational level of women
  - a) Illiterate [ ] b) Literate [ ]
  - c) Non-formal [ ] d) Primary/Secondary level [ ]
  - e) H.S. / Intermediate and above [ ]
- 7) What is your major occupation?
  - a) Own agriculture [ ] b) Service [ ]
  - c) Business [ ] d) Housewife [ ]
  - e) Wage labour [ ] f) Others [ ]
- 8) Educational status of husband
  - a) Illiterate [ ] b) Literate [ ]

- c) Non- formal [ ]      d) Primary/ Secondary level [ ]  
 e) H.S./ Intermediate and above [ ]

9) What is your husband occupation?

- a) Own agriculture [ ]      b) Service [ ]  
 c) Business [ ]      d) Wage labour [ ]  
 e) Others [ ]

### **Section-II: Knowledge, Attitude towards DVAW**

1) Have you ever heard DVAW?

- a) Yes [ ]      b) No [ ]

2) If yes, from whom do you heard about DVAW?

- a) By Friend [ ]      b) By Radio [ ]  
 c) By Newspaper [ ]      d) By family member [ ]  
 e) By NGO/ GO s/ NGOs [ ]

3) Which of the following action you think as violence against women?

- a) Using vulgar language/ Verbal harassment [ ]  
 b) Physically torture [ ]  
 c) Sexual harassment [ ]  
 d) Discrimination on food [ ]  
 e) Unequal pay for equal work [ ]  
 f) Discrimination on education [ ]  
 g) Believe at witch [ ]  
 h) Harassment due to dowry [ ]  
 i) Discrimination of social participation [ ]

### **Section III: Information related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization**

1) Do you know any of social and community based organization and NGO working in awareness rising activities on VAW and women's legal rights?

- a) Yes [ ]      b) No [ ]

2) What should be done to prevent VAW?



- a) Awareness [     ]     b) Improve women's status [     ]  
c) Punished perpetrators [     ]     d) Others [     ]
- 3) Do you know about the legal provision for protection of victim women of domestic violence?  
a) Well-known [     ]     b) Heard only [     ]  
c) Don't know [     ]
- 4) If yes, what types of provisions are there? Specify  
a) .....  
b).....
- 5) Can you face any difference between male and female in our national legislative system?  
a) Yes [     ]     b) No [     ]
- 6) If yes, which of the following  
a) In term of property [     ]  
b) Right for citizenship [     ]  
c) In marital family life [     ]  
d) In ritual and traditional rights [     ]
- 7) Do you agree that, if a man marry second wife, when he has first at home, the first wife should report this to concerned authority for proper punishment?  
a) Strongly agree [     ]     b) Agree [     ]  
c) Disagree [     ]
- 8) If disagree, why you disagree? Please give reason  
a).....  
b).....  
c).....
- 9) Which of the following factors are responsible for DVAW?  
a) Lack of education and less awareness of women [     ]  
b) Failure of legislative system [     ]

- c) Alcoholism/ drug abuse [     ]
  - d) Economic dependency [     ]
- 10) What are the effects of domestic violence?
- a) Mental effect [     ]     b) Physical effect [     ]
  - c) Both effect [     ]
- 11) Do you know is there any legal provision to control DVAW?
- a) Yes [     ]     b) No [     ]
- 12) In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victim women of violence?
- a) Awareness rising and counseling [     ]
  - b) Family meditation [     ]
  - c) Provision of safe rehabilitation house [     ]
  - d) Victim support programme [     ]
  - e) To give skillful training [     ]
  - f) To fulfill basic needs [     ]
  - g) Unknown about it [     ]
  - h) Others [     ]
- 13) Do media help to reduce domestic violence?
- a) Yes [     ]     b) No [     ]
- 14) In your opinion, does education play an important role to reduce the domestic violence?
- a) Yes [     ]     b) No [     ]
- 15) In your opinion, what would be the possible solution to prevent DVAW?  
Please
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

#### Section IV: Experience of Violence

- 1) Have you ever felt domestic violence being women?  
a) Yes [ ]      b) No [ ]
- 2) If yes, which of the following action have you felt?  
a) Force to pregnancy [ ]  
b) Sexual harassment [ ]  
c) Humiliation due to alcoholism [ ]  
d) Torture due to birth of daughter [ ]  
e) Verbal assault / curse [ ]  
f) Others [ ]
- 3) By whom often you have been victimized?  
a) By husband [ ]      b) By mother in law [ ]  
c) By brother in law [ ]      d) By sister in law [ ]  
e) By step wife [ ]      f) By other caste/ ethnic [ ]  
g) By other persons [ ]
- 4) If husband victimize, when does he get violent against you?  
a) After taking alcohol [ ]      b) After taking drugs [ ]  
c) After gambling [ ]      d) other specify [ ]
- 5) How does your husband show violent behaviour?  
a) Physical (Beating) [ ]      b) Verbal (Scolding) [ ]
- 6) If beating, what type of weapons he uses?  
a) Wood stick [ ]      b) Hands and legs [ ]  
c) Household kitchen utensils [ ]      d) other specify [ ]
- 7) Do you keep such incidence secrete or share with other?  
a) Keep secret [ ]      b) Sharing [ ]
- 8) If share, with whom and where?

- a) Family member [    ]      b) Relatives            [    ]
- c) Friends                    [    ]      d) Police                [    ]
- e) Civil society            [    ]      f) Others                [    ]

9) What they react?

- a) Response and did help [    ]      b) Ignorance            [    ]

10) If keep secret why? Give reason

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11) In your opinion, what are the causes of domestic violence?

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12) Are you known about dowry related violence?

- a) Yes                        [    ]      b) No                     [    ]

13) If yes, by which means you heard?

- a) Media                     [    ]      b) Family                [    ]
- c) Society                  [    ]      d) Others                [    ]

14) Do you face dowry related violence?

- a) Yes                        [    ]      b) No                     [    ]

15) If yes, by whom victimized you?

- a) Father in law            [    ]      b) Mother in law        [    ]
- c) Husband                 [    ]      d) Other                 [    ]

16) In your opinion, what should be done to wipeout dowry related violence?

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