Domestic Violence Against Women

(A study of Champe VDC in Rai community" in Bhojpur District)

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES (CDPS),
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES,
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY (TU)

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES

BY

Babita Rai

Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University (TU)

Kathmandu

November 2009

Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

Kirtipur, Katmandu Nepal

Letter of Recommendation

The dissertation work entitled "**Domestic Violence against Women**" (A case study of Champe VDC in Bhojpur District) has been completed by Ms. Babita Rai in partial fulfillment of Master Degree under my guidance and supervision. Therefore, I recommend the Dissertation Committee for the evaluation and approval of this dissertation.

November, 2009	
	Mr. Sunil Acharya
	(Supervisor)

Tribhuvan University Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

Kirtipur, Katmandu Nepal

APPROVAL -SHEET

This dissertation entitled "Domestic Violence Against Women" (A *study of Champe VDC in Rai community*" *in Bhojpur District*) by Ms. Babita Rai has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master's Degree in population studies.

<u> </u>	Dissertation Committee
••••	•••••
	Dr. Prem Singh Bisht
Profe	essor and Head CDPS, TU
N	Ir. Shiva Hari Adhikari
	(External Examiner)
••••	
	Mr. Sunil Acharya
	(Supervisor)

November, 2009

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful and indebted to my supervisor Mr. Sunil Acharya, Lecturer, CDPS, for his valuable suggestions, co-operation, guidance and encouragement to prepare this dissertation.

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Central Department of population Studies (CDPS) Head and Professor Dr. Prem Singh Bisht for providing the facilities and co-operation. And I am very much thankful to other lecture of the Central Department of population Studies whose suggestions helped me in completing this work. Likewise, I would like to thank all the staff of Tirbhuvan University Central Library for providing me necessary materials. I experess my sincere thank to my repected external examiner Mr. Shiva Hari Adhikari who give me valuable suggestion. Similarly, I would like to thank all respondents of Champe VDC of Bhojpur District whose help played a great role in the completion of this dissertation.

I am very indebted to my mother and father, who invested their whole life for my well being from primary to university education providing financial support despite their so many difficulties. And I have to say thank to my husband Mr. Narendra Rai who helped me especially, typing & setting my thesis. I express my sincere thank to my sister Sangita and Kabita who helped to collect related materials. I express my sincere thanks to VDC secretary Padam Rai for his valuable support at the time of data collection.

November, 2009 Babita Rai

Table of Contents

Recomenda	ation letter	Page No.
Approval –		ii
Acknowled		iii
Table of co		iv-vi
List of table	es	vii-viii
Abstract		ix-x
Acronyms		xi
Chapter –	1	1-5
Introducti	on	1
1.1	Background of study	1-2
1.2	Statement of the problem	3
1.3	Objectives of the study	4
1.4	Significance of the study	4
1.5	Limitation of the study	5
1.6	Organization of the study	5
Chapter – Literature		6-17
2.1	Defining domestic violence	6-8
2.2	Types of domestic violence	8
	2.2.1 Physical violence	8
	2.2.2 Psychological or emotional violence	8
	2.2.3 Sexual violence	9
	2.2.4 Economic violence	9
	2.2.5 Traditional violence	10

	2.2.6 Dowry related violence	10
2.3	Global context	10-11
2.4	Situation of violence in the context of south Asia	12-13
2.5	Nepalese context	13-16
2.6	Conceptual framework	13-17
Chapter – Research I	3 Methodology	18-19
3.1	Selection of study area	18
3.2	Source of data	18
3.3	Sample design	19
3.4	Questionnaire design	19
3.5	Analysis of data	19
Chapter – Demograp	4 hic and socio-economic background	20-25
4.1	Age of respondents	20
4.2	Type of family	21
4.3	Age at marriage	21-22
4.4	Child bearing status	22
4.5	Occupational status of respondents	22-23
4.6	Literacy status of family	23
4.7	Education level of respondents	23
4.8	Respondents husbands' level of education.	24
4.9	Religion of family	25
Chapter – Knowledg	5 e and attitude towards domestic violence against women	26-29
5.1	Knowledge on domestic violence against women	26
5.2	Sources of information on DVAW	26
5.3	Forms of violence	27-28

5.4	Effects of domestic violence against women	28
5.5	Responsible / factors / cause for DVAW	28-29
Chapter – Prevalence	6 e of domestic violence	30-35
6.1	Disputed with other than husband	30
6.2	Timing of dispute with husband	30-31
6.3	Need of treatment after violence	31
6.4	Respondents beaten in pregnancy period.	32
6.5	Dowry related violence	32
6.6	Awareness in reporting violence	32-33
6.7	Reporting / sharing of violence	33
6.8	Knowledge about legal provision to control DVAW	34
6.9	Perception on role of media on DVAW	34
6.10	0 Views of respondents to control DVAW	35
Chapter – Summary,	7 , conclusion and reccommendations	36-40
7.1	Major finding of the study	36-37
7.2	Conclusion	38-39
7.3	Recommendations	39-40
Re	ferences	41-43

List of Table

Page No.

Table	4.1	Percentage of respondents by age structure.	20
Table	4.2	Distribution of the respondents according to the types of family	21
Table	4.3	Distribution of women classifying by age at marriage.	21
Table	4.4	Distribution of the respondents according to the child-bearing status.	22
Table	4.5	Distribution of the respondents according to the occupation.	22
Table	4.6	Percentage distribution of family by literacy status.	23
Table	4.7	Percentage distribution of respondents level of education	23
Table	4.8	Percentage distribution of respondent's husbands level of education.	24
Table	4.9	Percentage distribution of family by religion	25
Table	5.1	Percentage distribution of respondents knowledge about DVAW	26
Table	5.2	Percentage distribution of respondents according to source of informatio	n
		about DVAW.	27
Table	5.3	percentage distribution of respondent's knowledge on different forms of	
		violence.	27
Table	5.4	percentage distribution of respondents views on the effects of DVAW	28
Table	5.5	percentage distribution of respondents according to their view about the	
		responsible factor for DVAW.	29
Table	6.1	Distribution of respondents who ever dispute different family of the	
		house.	30
Table	6.2	Distribution of the respondents according to the cause of violent behavior	r.
			31
Table	6.3	Distribution of the respondents who need medical treatment after violent	t
		acts.	31
Table	6.4	Distribution of the respondents beaten by their husband during	
		pregnancy.	32
Table	6.5	Distribution of respondent victims according to dowry related violence.	
			32

Table 6.6	percentage distribution or respondents by their reporting/sharing bel	havior
		33
Table 6.7	Distribution of respondents according to their reporting sharing bel	avior
	with different person.	33
Table 6.8	Percentage distribution of respondents about the legal provision to c	ontrol
	DVAW.	34
Table 6.9	Distribution of the respondents having knowledge about role of med	1ia. 34
Table 6.10	Distribution of the respondents of views to control DVAW.	35

ABSTRACT

This research is the case study of "Domestic Violence Against Women" in Rai community in Champe VDC of Bhojpur District. Mainly, the study focused on the level of knowledge and awareness of women on domestic violence, to examine the cause and impact on domestic violence among Rai community and identify the types of violence among the Rai community. This study is based on the primary data as well as secondary data. There are out of 126 household but only 108 household purposively selected and 856 populations in study areas where male are 452 and female are 404. According to the 2001 census 203018 total population in Bhojpur district.

This study includes 108 married women between the age group of 15-49. In case of household where two eligible women were found, among them, most recently married woman was selected. Highest proportion (25.9%) of women interviewed are in their age groups 25-29 years, and lowest proportion (4.6%) of women interview in their age groups 45-49 years. According to the field survey, the highest percent of women were married in their age 15-19 years and low percent (15.7) of women were married 25+ Similarly, Out of 108 respondents, 88 percent women have given birth to children 11.2 percent women have not given birth. 52.9 percent respondents are literacy and 47.2 percent respondents are illiterate. According to the field survey, 60.1 percent respondent live in nuclear family and 39.9 percent respondents live with their joined or extended family. Among the total interviewed women highest percentage (42.5%) were involved in agriculture occupation and then second highest percent were in housewife. According to the field survey highest percentage followed (59.2%) kirat religion and followed by 31.5 percent Hindu.

According to the opinion of respondents the cause of domestic violence is misunderstanding, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, not able to work and marital problems. For support of victim, majority of respondents give emphasis on awareness raising and counseling and family mediation.

The study area Champe V.D.C of Bhojpur district is one of the remote area where women are fully depended upon the husband or male person of the family. Education of women may play important role in decreasing the domestic violence against women. There was not any responsible organization to listen to the voice of victim women. They are deprived from education, communication and information.

ACRONYMS

AIDS = Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CBS = Central Bureau of Statistics

CWIN = Child Workers in Nepal

CDPS = Central Department of Population Studies

CEDAW = Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination

Against Women

DVAW = Domestic Violence Against Women

GOs = Government Organizations

HIV = Human Immuno- Deficiency Virus

ICPD = International Conference on Population and Development

INGO = International Non-Governmental Organization

MOPE = Ministry of Population and Environment

NGO = Non-Governmental Organization

PATH = Program for Appropriate Technology in Health.

PSSN = Population Students' Society of Nepal

RUWDUC = Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre

STIs = Sexually Transmitted Infections

TU = Tirbhuvan University

UN = United Nations

UNDP = United Nations Development Program

UNHCR = United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

UNFPA = United Nations for population Fund Activities

UNICEF = United Nations Children's Emergency Fund

VAW = Violence Against Women

VDC = Village Development Committee

WB = World Bank

WHO = World Health Organization

WOREC = Women's Rehabilitation Centre