

CHAPTER-ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Violence refers to one 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 violence. In 1993 the UN general Assembly put forward a comprehensive definition of violence against women. The resulting Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women was duly adopted by the Assembly members and is now widely used.

The phrase 'domestic violence' has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence alone discrimination, misconducts, ill-treatment in the level of family and more generally, in the level of society. Domestic violence causes different kind of disturbance in field of running society. Domestic violence against women is world wide phenomena and it is clearly and obviously seen in the context of Nepal. It is serious matter of research and inquiry. We can explicitly observe the incidence in which women's ways of progress and prosperity are blocked.

Domestic violence against women is an burning issue. Women are victimized in various kinds of violence in our society which are sexual abuse or torture, sex trafficking, sexual harassment, forced prostitutions, infanticide and feticides, burning, wounding etc. On the other hand so many other violence are created in our society, which are child marriage, polygamy, Deuki, Jhuma, Badi, unwanted pregnancy, dowry related violence and witches among them majority of incident of violence are taking place everyday in the far west region of Nepal.

Many incidences of violence don't came to the contact or media therefore they are not published. Other such as sexual harassment, stereotyping, polygamy are not exposed to the media. But this violence has great impacts on the psychological development of the victims as on the personality development of the victims. This very circumstance has made women to be always depressed in this social setting really, exploring the in depth realities of the causes of violence are related with the society system with unequal power sharing and unequal property sharing.

Globally violence within the home is universal across culture, religion, class, and ethnicity. Despite this widespread prevalence however such violence is not customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible, a problem thought unworthy of legal or political attention. The social construction of the divide between public and private underlies the hidden nature of domestic violence against women. Legal jurisprudence has historically considered the domain of the house to be within the control and unquestionable authority of the male head of household. Thus, acts of violence against members of the household, whether wife or child were perceived as discipline essential for maintaining the rule of authority within family.

The term of violence against women refers to any types of harmful behavior directed towards women and girls. Violence is a traumatic experience for any men or women but gender based violence in preponderantly inflicted by men on women and girls in both reflects and reinforces inequality between man and woman and comprises the health, dignity security and autonomy of its victims (UNFPA, 2003).

The 1995 Beijing platform of Action Expanded definition on violence against women as violence of the rights of women in situation of conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and female infanticide. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities elderly and the displaced, indigenous refugee and emigrant communities, women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005).

In conclusion, through domestic violence against women is wide spread phenomenon, it is clearly and obviously seen in context of Nepal. It is serious matter of research and inquiry. We can explicitly observe the incidences, in which women's ways of progress and prosperity are blocked. Women have as equal potentiality and possible capacity as men to participate in development process in Nepal but patriarchal society of the country has worked as hindrance. We know that husbands are life companions. Husband habits of drinking alcohol, their feeling of superiority ego, are responsible factors to make women as the victims of the society which is true reflective example of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In the context of Nepal domestic violence is one of the most serious forms of violence in the country today, but yet it is not recognized as such. Every year large number of people, especially women are suffering because of domestic violence. Domestic violence takes place in all societies whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated. The only difference is that the extent of violence at home in the rich and educated society is found to be less. Nevertheless, the problem does exist. It affects everyone.

In the study area, women are experiencing many forms of problem due to violence. Regular occurrence of violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field. Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habit of the husband directly affects household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women are beaten during the pregnancy, which is the cause of miscarriage, stillbirth, abortion and fetal death.

There are many incidences of violence which are not contact of media therefore they are not published. Other forms of violence are thought to be minor such as sexual harassment, stereotyping, polygamy and they are not exposed to the media. But these violence have great impact on the psychological as well as on the personality development of the victims. This circumstances has made women to be always depressed in this social setting. Really, exploring the in-depth realities of the causes of the violence is related with the social system, with unequal power sharing, and unequal property sharing.

The study is basically based on Champe ward number 1 and 2 of Bhojpur district where most of the people are Rai. It is one of the remote area of Nepal, where most of the people are involved in agricultural sector. Previously most of the research has been conducted in urban areas rather than remote village. Still, the study is not conducted in the remote village where large numbers of women are victimized from violence. Therefore, this study is conducted to find out the different types of violence and how to reduce these types of violence in remote village.

1.3 Objectives of the study

Objectives of this study are as follows:

-) To assess the knowledge and awareness of women on domestic violence.
-) To examine the cause and impact of domestic violence in Rai community.
-) To identify the types of violence among the Rai community.

1.4 Significance of the study

Home is one of the important place where we feel most secure and live freely. They have to live in constant fear of being tortured even their own home. Women should live free form the fear of violence. The family disputes and fight between husband and wife, children's mental and emotional health will be in danger. So domestic violence should be eliminated from family, community and nation.

The study aims to bring light to the current of domestic violence in the study area. This study will be useful in knowing the extent of frequency and severity, forms and types, and all other aspects of domestic violence. Thus, this study will serve as a guide to all those who wish to learn about domestic violence. The significance of the study may be analyzed as follows;

-) There is not any research conducted on this issue in this community.
-) Finding of the study will be a key instrument for policy makers, administrator and project planners, which will be important to improve the situation of violence in this study area.
-) It will be useful to further researchers and help to local people to develop the awareness about violence.

1.5 Limitation of the study

-) Only the Rai of Champe VDC has been considered in this study, so this study does not cover all Rai community or general population of Nepal.
-) This study is based on some selected variables like knowledge and awareness of violence, types of violence, cause and impact of violence and socio-economic and demographic background etc.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study is organized in seven chapters. The first chapter describes about general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two describes about literature review, conceptual framework for the study and third chapter deals about methodology where selection of the study area, source of data, sample design, questionnaire design, analysis of data and selection of the study variables are explained.

Chapter four describes demographic and socio-economic background of the study. Chapter five describes and introduces knowledge and attitude towards domestic violence against women in the study area, chapter six deals prevalence of domestic violence and chapter seven deals summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER- TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is one of important parts of any research work. So, this chapter deals with the review of available literature about domestic violence against women and girls.

2.1 Defining domestic violence

Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. In many cases, violence against women and girls in the family or within the home, where violence is often tolerated. Women have been victims of helpless, deprivation, economic impotence, victimization abuse and exploitation all leading to their criminal victimization. The exploitation and victimization ranges from molestation, beating to murder and some 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 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 last three decades leading to a greater participation in the criminal activities.

Violence against women is the result of unequal power relation between women and men, Dr. Deuba, Rana in an article, "Violence against Women: Focus on Domestic violence". Underlining their power relation is patriarchy-the social structure that is constructed reinforced by socio-political instruction put in place in men and which there by ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To overcome the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is yet to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society. (Deuba - Rana, 1997).

A husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating women into submission defines domestic violence as forces or threats of force. The violence can

take the forms of pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabbing. (Minnesota, 1998).

According to the available statistics from around the globe, one out of every three women has experienced violence in an intimate relationship at some point in her life. This is an average based on available national surveys across industrialized and developing countries (WHO, 1997). Statistical evidence on the actual prevalence of domestic violence in India is scant however. The few studies available indicate that physical abuse of Indian women is quite high, ranging from 22 percent to 60 percent of women surveyed (Mahajan, 1990). Most of the available information consists of qualitative studies of very small size. The only large scale indicator of violence against women is the data relating to crimes against women published by the national crimes record Bureau, Ministry of Home affairs, Government of India. The records of the bureau reveal a shocking 71.5 percent increase in cases of torture and dowry deaths during the period from 1991 to 1995 and may reflect increased reporting of violence. In 1995, torture of women constituted 29.2 percent of all reported crimes against women. In another study, 18 to 45 percent of married men in five districts of Uttar Pradesh, a large state in Northern India, acknowledged that they physically abused their wives (Narayana, 1996). And in a study by Kumari 1989 of dowry abuse it was revealed that one out of every four dowry victims was driven to suicide.

The human rights committee, in its concluding observation on India's third periodic report on 24-25 July 1997, observed that personal laws, when based on religion, violates the rights of women to equality before the law and non-discrimination. They recommend that efforts strengthened towards the enjoyment of their rights by women without discrimination and that personal law are enacted which are fully compatible with the convention (UNHCR, 1997a).

In a male dominated society women are violated, ill treated because in most of the cases men believe that what they say should happen and hence fight place. Women are bearing this, because they believed that if women have to live in a family she has to give importance to her husband. They bear all this for the sake of their children family prestige and the society. Sometimes the violence becomes so common in the

family that they it as a normal social problem, it's a family problem, this happens in all families, if every body revolts, family will not survive (Rahat, 2006).

Moreover gender based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's to enjoy the rights and freedom on the basis of equality with men. The Convention for Elimination of Domestic Violence Against Women (CEDAW) committee states in the general recommendation No. 19 defining the gender based violence as "violence that is directed against a women/girl because she is female or that affects women /girl disproportionately". It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or sufferings, threats of such act coercion and other deprivation of liberty.

2.2 Types of domestic violence

Women are violated in different way in the society. They are facing so many forms of violence, which are physical, physiological, traditional, economic, dowry related violence and sexual.

2.2.3 Physical violence

Physical violence threat of verbal abuse, it could be verbal gesture threat to kill or harm physically or threading with knife, gun or other lethal weapons, it can also be disregarding or insulting words. Public humiliation, prolonged silence after arguments, with drawl of affections siding with relation, sudden abandonment, ordering victims out of house, taking children away, and forcing her to bear children or forcing her to have an abortion (Deuba- Rana, 1997).

2.2.2 Psychological or Emotional violence

Mental torture, verbal assault accusation of relationship with another man, sexual harassment is public places. Sexual harassment in work places, emotional to forth (Adhikari, 2004).

2.2.3 Sexual violence

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

The definition of attempt rape according to Naya Muluki Ain that is upheld by this study is touching to girl/women (except his wife) aged above 11 years in any organs of body form head to feet with the intention of rape is considered as rape attempt.

Naya Muluki Ain takes into account various forms of incest, when there are two people who are related either as first degree, second, of third degree relatives consummate their sexual desire for each other. It is thus, define as a sexual relationship between man and women who are closely blood related.

2.2.4 Economic violence

Economic abuse in usually denial or withdrawal of familial support prohibiting with form handing money. Controlling wife from earning, having total control over conjugal financial resources, using household money for drinking, gambling or drugs, economic abuse is caused from the society and even form employers also. For example unequal pay for equal work because of gender lack of access to financial system. But above and all economic violence's are acute inside the family where women are exposed to exert hard labour but in reward get very little right of exercising the income (Deuba - Rana, 1997).

2.2.5 Traditional violence

This includes Deuki, Badi customs, Jari, Jhuma, child marriage, accused of witchcraft, polygamy, dowry related violence and untouchability (SAATHI, 1997) Since long historical period women are exposed to several traditional violence such as they are humiliated because of polygamy system. Witchcraft, Jari and so others.

2.2.6 Dowry related violence

The term dowry is generally used for what a woman brings or takes with her into new home. These forms of property may be given by her parents and or family through she may have earned it herself. This form of dowry may cause its own problems because of inflation and inflated expectation but this is property that in normal circumstances, belongs to the women, should be owned absolutely by her and should help her to build up status as a married woman in the new home. The practice of dowry being paid to grooms with commitment risk of extortion and dowry death, it is made spread in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and has begun in Nepal (UNICEF, 1999).

2.3 Global context

Gender based violence is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. World it is estimated that one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life-time, one three will have been beaten. Coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or and an acquaintance more them not the perpetrators go unpublished. Each year hundreds of women and children are trafficked and enslaved millions more are subjected to harmful practices (UNFPA, 2005).

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

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

Gender based violence all form of harassment and exploitation including those resulting form cultural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity worth of the human person and must be eliminated. This can be achieved by legal measures and though national action and international cooperation in such field as economic and social development, education safe maternity and health care and social support. (U.N.1993).

According to the (UNICEF, 2001) violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture is and physically, psychologically, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001) violence against women and girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF, 2001).

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

Throughout the world, perhaps as many as 5000 women and girls in a years are murdered by member of their own families, many of them for the his honor of having been raped often as not by a number of their own extended family violence against women and girls takes many forms. Women and girls in south Asia are born into a system that enders inequality and discrimination south Asia in particular, is having too many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

2.4 Situation of violence in the context of south Asia

There are male dominated patriarchal families in south Asia. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as labor under the control of men and women are second class citizen in south Asia. From before birth to old age girls and women are there by denied rights for minted and even killed. Men have supreme position in south Asia.

Many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender based violence or simply gender violence. It is a world wide problem, but one that fairly new for open discursion is south Asia'' (UNICEF, 2000).

According to the UNICEF, 2000, there are six kinds of violence against women and girls in south Asia.

-) Feticide and infanticide.
-) Dowry demands.
-) Neglect by family members, even to the point of death.
-) Sexual abuse, incant and rape by family members and others.
-) Recruitment of family member into prostitution.
-) Wife abuse (Adopted from SATHI, 2001).

The human rights committee, in its concluding observation on India's third periodic report on 24-25 July 1997, observed that personal laws, when based on region, violates the rights of when to equality before law and non-discrimination. They recommended that efforts strengthened towards the enjoyment of their rights by women without discrimination and that personal law are enacted which are fully compatible with the covenant (UNHCR, 1997a).

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

South Asian Religion office in collaboration with the ministry of women's government of Srilanka organize 12-14 September 2002 in kalutara to create understanding of measure required to implement the convention for all forms of

discrimination against women which ratified all countries of south Asia. The consultation also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGO's, so that later could share their experience on their own work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGO's have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government (Kalutara, 2002).

2.5 Nepalese context

Nepalese women's literacy rate in low (42.49%) (CBS, 2001) and economic health and political participation are very poor. Female are seem as second class citizens by culture religion, and law with in the family and society as a whole, so from birth female child is discriminated.

Violence against women and girls include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abused. It is often known as gender based violence because it evolves in part from woman's subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive. Yet least recognized is the world, it is also a profound health problem, slapping women's energy compromising their self esteems. (Adhikari, 2004).

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

Several researches conducted in Nepal have indicated that in Nepal 66% of the women are endorsed verbal abuse 61% sentimental torture 33% of violence perpetrations were family members. Badi and Deuki practices made land for prostitution in Nepal some studies show around 5000 Badi sex workers in Nepal. It is reported that 35 to 40 percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF 2001).

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

RUWDUC published a report on violence against women in far western Nepal and stated that all forms of physical, psychological and traditional forms of violence prevail in society. The most common form of violence against women were seen to be beating (65%) and forced to leave home and not being given food to eat. The result indicates that the women need to be encouraged not to tolerate silently the violence committed against them. Women should learn to seek help and be knowledgeable about where they should keep help. Another interesting point of this survey is that women feel lack of education (97.2%) is most common reason of violence against women. Through the respondent agreed that physical violence should be reported (68%). Hence there is clear need to encourage awareness against all forms of violence. It is also very evident that more awareness about traditional violence and its demerits and about psychological violence need to be created as latter can lead to suicide. Responses of the respondents who are victims themselves that majority of perpetrators are their husbands (46%) it is also evident that attitudes of men toward women must be changed. Building better families and emphasizing on male role models of good parents can bring this.

Nepal is underdeveloped country. It has patriarchal culture norms and values we have many types cultural, norms and social superstition like Dhama, Jhakai, Deuki, Jari, chhaupdi partha, Dowry, trafficking, child marriage, polygamy and so forth to suppress women's dignity and status. Women are depressed by the hierarchical system. They are treated as second class citizen. Most of ill 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).

Anaju, Ram (1998) found that security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as a basic human right however, in traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girls set to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society. Anaju (1998) found that violence is more common against women who belong to families that are more patriarchal organized in the traditional. All form of violence appears to be higher in low economic status and more cases appears against women who lack financial resources have no alternative protection. Victims are mostly young (Below the age 25) and those who lack self confident police reaction to female victims of violence is generally in different and negative rather than helpful and co-operative. The female victims of violence in out culture do not require professional counseling but need only supportive persons who can listen to them sympathetically and help them of face the legal psychological and social issue.

The international conference on population and development ICPD held in Cairo from 5 to 13 sep. 1998. It focuses on meeting the needs of individual women and men and urges the empowerment of women both as a highly important and as a key to improving the quality of life for everyone. It focuses on the reduction of infant, child and maternal mortality the provision of universal access to education particularly girls, and the provision of universal access to a full range of reproductive health care and family planning services. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women.

At least 33 percent women representation in the state machinery will be ensured through legal, policy and institutional reforms. Composition of women representation will be proportionate to the structure and diversities of women in the society. To implement the international commitments of the state, all unacceptable discriminatory acts related to women will be eliminated. In local level planning and programming, as well as implementation monitoring and evaluation, at least 33 percent participation of women including representation of those from the backward groups will be secured. Special program, to protect the right of women engaged in the informal and unorganized sectors and to develop their professional skills, will be conducted.

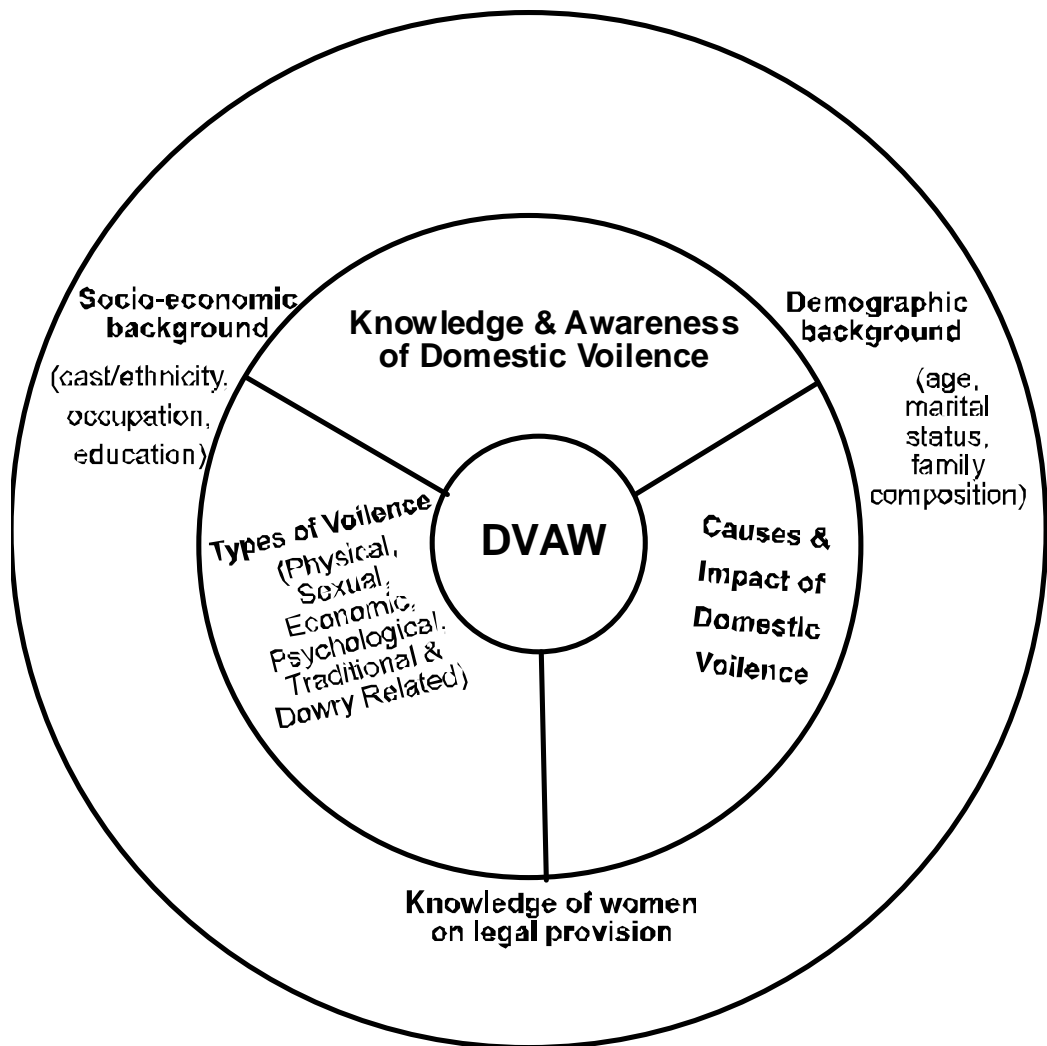
Gender management and a gender information system will be launched and enforced, and the policies and legal reforms will be closely monitored, to protect and control violence against girl children and women, legal provisions will be tailored to promote and mobilize the community on initiatives to seek legal remedy and for setting up Para-legal committees, cause of sexual exploitation and any kind of violence and infringement on the rights of women during conflict will be investigated and brought to justice. (Three Years Interim Plan, Government policy, and working policies).

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The literature review provides sufficient background to conceive a conceptual framework of the study by establishing relationship among various variables of domestic violence against women .Actually domestic violence against women occur due to result of inequality of social facility and political, cultural practice. Mainly, the forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economic and traditional.

The conceptual framework deals with different selected socio-economic and demographic variables relating domestic violence against women of Rai community, which is presented in below as.

Figure No. 1 Conceptual Framework



The above conceptual framework mainly shows the types of violence, causes of violence and knowledge and awareness of violence. Socio-economic and demographic background is the main components that affect and create situation of domestic violence and enhance the key elements affecting the violence as well.

CHAPTER-THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses a set of methods, which were employed to accomplish the research objectives. It contains selection of the study area, source of data, sample design, questionnaire design and analysis of data.

3.1 Study Area

Nepal is multilingual and multicultural country. People of different religion, different ethnic groups reside in the different parts of the country.

Bhojpur district is one of the 75 districts. It is located in eastern development region of koshi zone. Champe VDC is recognized as one of the rural area and backward VDC in Bhojpur. According to the census 2001 the total population of Bhojpur district is 203018 or 0.88 percent and average annual growth rates 0.21. In the study area, where different castes as ethnic are lived. But the main castes as ethnic group are Rai followed by Chhetri and Bramin.

This study focused on Rai community of Bhojpur district. This ethnic group has been facing different types of domestic violence against women. The study is totally based on ward number 1 and 2 where only Rai community live.

3.2 Source of Data

This study is based on primary as well as secondary data. Primary data was collected through field survey by using questionnaires. And secondary data was collected through published literature and other sources. And it used to determine for sample design and to using literature review.

3.3 Sample Design

In the study area the total population is 856, where the total number of females and males are 404 and 452 respectively. Only 1 and 2 ward were purposively selected due to high majority of Rai living in these wards. There are 126 household in these wards. Out of 126 households, only 108 households are purposively selected. From the ward number 1 where 110 respondents were ready to interview but 56 respondents were purposively selected and 92 respondents in ward number 2 but only 52 respondents were selected.

3.4 Questionnaire Design

Two types of questionnaire were developed, household and individual. The household question was introduced for collection of household information and individual questionnaire was introduced of individual information. The type of questionnaire was both open ended and close ended.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The collected raw data were edited firstly. And then the raw data were coded. After coding the data, tally bars and frequency table, chart were constructed and the data were analyzed.

CHAPTER-FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This chapter presents demographic and socio-economic characteristic of the respondent as well as their families. Thus age, structure, marital status, caste ethnicity of the respondents, religion of the respondents, type of family, child bearing status, age at marriage, education level, occupation of the family members as well as economic background are presented in this chapter.

Background Characteristics of Respondents

4.1 Age of respondents

Age structure is one of the basic characteristics or biological attributes of any population which affects fertility, mortality and migration so it is important factors for the study of violence. In the study, 25-29 age group were higher then other.

Table 4.1. Percentage of respondents by age structure.

Age group	Number of respondents	percent
15-19	16	14.8
20-24	24	22.2
25-29	28	25.9
30-34	17	15.7
35-39	10	9.6
40-44	8	7.4
45-49	5	4.6
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

According to the Table 4.1 highest proportion of respondents belongs to the 25-29 age group (25.9%). It is followed by 20-24 age group (22.2%), 30-34 age group (15.7%), 15-19 age group (14.8%), 40-44 age group (7.4%). Age group 45-49 has the least proportion (i.e. 5 percent) of respondents.

4.2 Type of family

Every person live with their family and families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband wife, their children, mother-in law, father-in-law, bother-in-law, and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband -wife and their children only. Table 4.2 shows that most of the respondents have nuclear family. It might be due to younger couple migrate to the town for the search of job.

Table 4.2 Distribution of the respondents according to the types of family

Types of family	Number	Percent
Nuclear	65	60.1
Joint/extended	43	39.9
Total	108	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2008

Family composition includes the types of family, whether the respondents are living in joint or extended and nuclear family. Table 4.2 shows that majority of respondents 60 percent from nuclear family and 40 percent respondents from joint family.

4.3 Age at marriage

Age at marriage is one of the pertinent issues required in the program intervention. Nevertheless the early age at marriage is one of the common practices among the Hindu traditional caste group. Domestic violence includes a crosscut of various issues anchored in gender-based women's status. One of the major area where incidences of domestic violence always occur is early age at marriage.

Table 4.3 Distribution of women by age at marriage.

Age at marriage	Number	Percent
15-19	47	43.52
20-24	44	40.74
25+	17	15.74
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.3 shows that highest percent of women (43.6%) were married in their age 15-19 years. Similarly, in the context of 108 respondents less percent age of women (15.7) were married in the age of 25+ years and followed by 41 percentage respectively.

4.4 Childbearing status

One of the important causes of domestic violence in the context of Nepali society where high value of children. A woman does not have any children she has a negative connotation in the society. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or own house dissatisfy with a daughter in law if she could not give childbirth in a certain period after marriage. Therefore one of the most important assumption has taken in our society. So, the question was asked about having children or not to the respondents.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the respondents according to the child-bearing status.

Respondent	Number	percentage
Yes	96	88.9
No	12	11.1
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.4 clears that 89 percent women have given birth to child and remaining 11 percent women have not given birth.

4.5 Occupational status of respondents

Occupational status is the one of the factors of domestic violence against women. It has also direct connection to violence. It is determined by skills and qualification.

Table 4.5 Distribution of the respondents according to the occupation.

Occupation	Number	Percent
Housewife	41	38.1
Services	12	11.1
Business	9	8.3
Agriculture	46	42.5
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table shows 4.5 that the majority of the respondents 42 percent were involved in agriculture occupation, and then second majority of the respondents 38 percent were in housewife .Similarly services and business job were 11 percent and 8 percent respectively.

4.6 Literacy status of family

Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. It is frequently mentioned that educational status of women plays a deceive role towards all sectors of human life.

Table 4.6 Percentage distribution of family by literacy status.

Literacy	Number	Percentage
Yes	57	52.8
No	51	47.2
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

Table 4.6 shows that the distribution of family according to literacy status. The table reveals that, out of 108 families, 53 percent are literate whereas 47 percent are illiterate.

4.7 Education level of respondents

Education is one of the most importance means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. From the field survey it has been found that most of the women are with primary/secondary.

Table 4.7 percentage distribution of respondent's by level of education

Level of education	Number	percentage
No education	61	56.4
primary	22	20.4
Secondary	16	14.8
10+2,I.A or above	9	8.4
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.7 shows that out of 108 respondents 56 percent are illiterate i.e. no education among the out of 20 percent respondents attained the primary level of education followed by 15 percent responds are having secondary level of education. Similarly, only 8 percent have attended the 10+2, I.A or above level of education.

4.8 Respondent’s husband’s level of education.

The level of husband’s education can be change the domestic against women in the family any society. So the husband education plays important role to reduce of violence.

Table 4.8 Percentage distribution of respondent’s by husband’s level of education.

Level of education	Number	Percent
No education	51	47.2
Primary	30	27.8
Secondary	19	17.6
10+2 or I.A	8	7.4
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

The Table 4.8 shows that majority (47.2%) of respondent’s husband have no education followed by 28 percent respondent’s husband who have attained primary level of education, similarly 18 percent respondent’s husband have secondary level of education and only 7 percent respondent’s husband have 10+2 or I.A level of education.

4.9 Religion of Family

Most of populations were follows Hindu religion in Nepal. But the study areas in the Rai community squatter settlement majority of the respondents are kirat religion than other religion.

Table 4.9 Percentage distribution of family by religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	34	31.5
Buddha	3	2.8
Kirat	64	59.2
Christian	7	6.5
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

According to the Table, the data indicates that the majority of the families are kirat religion i.e. 59 percent followed by 31 percent Hindu, similarly 6 percent families are Christian and only 3 percent family are Buddha religion.

CHAPTER-FIVE

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter five explains and analyses on respondent's knowledge about different type of violence against women, means of information, knowledge and attitude about legal provision to control such act, the major responsible factor and their perception to prevention women from domestic violence.

5.1 Knowledge on domestic violence against women.

There are different types of domestic violence against women, and it is increasing day by day .In the study area somebody has not heard about domestic violence.

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of respondents knowledge about DVAW

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	102	94.4
No	6	5.6
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 5.1 presents that knowledge of respondents about domestic violence against women, whether they have heard about it or not. It is seen that among the 108 respondents, highest percentage of respondents 94 percent have heard about DVAW i.e. they have knowledge about DVAW. Only around 6 percent had not heard about DVAW.

5.2 Sources of information on DVAW.

There are various types of sources of information on domestic violence against women, which give information to respondents about it. Mass media can play the major role to inform and reduce the domestic violence against women.

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of respondents according to source of information about DVAW.

Types of sources	Number	Percentage
Friend	42	41.8
Radio and T.V	45	44.1
Newspaper	13	12.8
Others (relatives, neighbor)	2	1.9
Total	102	100.0

Source, Field Survey, 2008

Table 5.2 shows that among the respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW, majority of the respondents have get information from the radio and television i.e. 44 percent, following by friend (40.8%) and 13 percent got information by newspaper and only 2 percent from others i.e. (relatives, neighbor).

5.3 Forms of violence

According to the field survey respondents are confused about violence against women. Respondents are not sure various forms of action are violence and also respondents unaware towards such action are illegal or inhuman activities.

Table 5.3 percentage distribution of respondent's knowledge on different forms of violence.

Forms of DUAW	Number	Percent
Physical attack	30	27.8
Sexual harassment	15	13.9
Dowry related violence	13	12.1
Polygamy	22	20.3
Unwanted pregnancy	7	6.5
Violence act due to alcoholism	21	19.4
Total	108	100.0

Source Field Survey 2008

Table 5.3 shows that 28 percent respondent said physical attack is violence, 20 percent polygamy, 19 percent said that violence act due to alcoholism, Followed by

14 percent said sexual harassment is violence, 12 percent said that dowry related violence and last only 6 percent respondents said unwanted pregnancy is violence.

5.4 Effects of Domestic violence Against women

Violence against women refers a violation of women’s rights. Violence is the infliction of physical harm to the body or to human property by physical force, using the body or weapons. It effects mentally and physically. In the field, according to the responds large member respondents are effect physically and mentally.

Table 5.4 percentage distribution of respondents by views on the effects of DVAW

Effects of DVAW	Number	Percent
Mental effects	10	9.3
Physical effects	40	37.04
Both	58	53.70
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2008

Table 5.4 shows that the highest percentages (53.7%) of respondents have the view on mental as well as physical effects. Thirty seven percent viewed the physical effect of DVAW, whereas 9 percent responders viewed on mental effects only.

5.5 Responsible Factors / cause for DVAW

There are various types or factors for increasing domestic violence against women. The term violence against women refers to many types of harmful behavior direct at women and girls because of their sex. According to the respondent’s view they are suffering from various factors of DVAW

Table 5.5 percentage distribution of respondents according to their view about the responsible factor for DVAW.

Responsible factor for DVAW	Number	percent
Economic dependency	19	17.5
Lack of education	39	36.1
Lake of awareness	37	34.5
Lake of training	7	6.4
Other	6	5.5
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

Table 5.5, it is clear that, majority of (36.1%) respondents says lack of education followed by 34 percent says lack of awareness similarly, 17 percent respondents says that economic dependency and 6 percent say lack of training and 5 percent respondent say to other only.

CHAPTER-SIX

PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

This chapter mainly explains experience of different form of violence by women sharing, legal provision and frequencies of violence act, number of preparation by relation with victims, respondent's response towards DUAW, husband's habits responsible for Domestic violence against women and respondents view to control DUAW.

6.1 Dispute with Other than Husband

Most of the respondents of dispute from mother in-law, father in –law, sister in –law, and brother in –law then their husband.

Table Distribution of respondents who ever dispute different family of the house

Family member	Number	Percent
Father in-law	11	13.4
Mother in-law	45	54.9
Sister in-law	21	25.6
Bother in-law	5	6.1
Total	82	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.1 presents that 55 percent respondents have dispute with mother-in law, followed by 26 percent have dispute from sister in-law similarly, 13 percent have dispute from father in-law, and 6 percent have dispute from bother in-law.

6.2 Timing of dispute with husband

According to field survey majority of the women facing violent act from their husband. Various types of violence behavior faced the respondents by their household. Women facing mental torture even in a minor matter.

Table 6.2 Distribution of the respondents according to the cause of violent behavior.

Cause of violent	Number	Percent
After taking alcohol/drugs	79	73.1
After gambling	16	14.8
Other specify	13	12.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.2 shows that majority of the respondents 73 percent shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by 15 percent shows after gambling. And similarly, 12 percent shows violent other reason.

6.3 Need of treatment after violence

In the field survey, Respondent who have had ever experience of violence against them were asked whether they needed to go for treatment or not in this regards, some of respondents have reported yes, and most of the respondents does not need to medical treatment after violence act, which is shown in following table.

Table 6.3 Distribution of the respondents who need medical treatment after violent acts.

Response of respondents	Number	Percent
Yes	27	25.0
No	81	75.0
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

Table 6.3 shows that majority of the violent respondents don't need to medical treatment after violence behavior, 75 percent respondents reported that they do not need treatment after violence while 25 percent reported they need to medical treatment after violence.

6.4 Respondents beaten in pregnancy period.

Some husbands have beaten their wives during the pregnancy period. The cause of beating wife might be due to alcohol etc.

Table Distribution of the respondents beaten by their husband during pregnancy.

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	36	33.3
No	72	66.7
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.4 about 33 percent victim respondents were beaten during pregnancy and 67 percent were not beaten during pregnancy.

6.5 Dowry related violence

Dowry related violence is one of the major causes of violence. In the study area some of the respondents have suffered from dowry related violence and large number of respondents have not victimized from dowry related violence.

Table 6.5 Distribution of respondent victims according to dowry related violence.

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	48	44.4
No	60	55.6
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.5 shows that more than 44 percent respondents are victimized by dowry related violence and more than 55 percent respondents are not victimized such dowry related violence.

6.6 Awareness in reporting violence

This study covers the information of reporting and sharing of violence incidence/act. Somebody keep in secret and respondent does not share.

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of respondents by their reporting/sharing behavior.

Sharing behavior	Number	Percent
Keep secret	42	38.9
Share/report	66	61.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

According to the Table 6.6 majority of the respondents replied 61 percent that they share or report to others. Where as more than 38 percent keep secret of such violence act.

6.7 Reporting / sharing of violence

According to the respondents 66 percent have share /report and some of the respondents are keep in secret.

Table 6.7 Distribution of respondents according to their reporting sharing behavior with different person.

Place/person	Number	Percent
Family member	3	4.55
Relatives	15	22.73
Friends	36	54.55
Neighbor	6	9.09
Police	2	3.03
Civil society	2	3.03
Others (political party, women organization)	2	3.03
Total	66	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.7 shows that the large number of respondents (54.%) share with friends and (33%) share with relatives, in such way (10%) share with neighbors, 4 percent respondents share with their family. Similarly, 3, 3 and 3 respondents share with police, civil society and others.

6.8 Knowledge about legal provision to control DVAW.

To control any forms of domestic violence against women their awareness about legal provision can play important role. Legal provision means ways of legal treatment. There will be less chances of having domestic violence against women. Most of the respondents do not have legal provision for protection of victim's women.

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of respondents about the legal provision to control DVAW.

Knowledge of legal provision	Number	Percent
Yes	84	77.8
No	24	22.2
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

Table 6.8 shows that the number of respondent who know the legal provision. According to the table, 78 percent are aware about the any legal provision whereas 22 percent are not aware about the legal provision

6.9 Perception on role of media on DVAW

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

Table 6.9 Distribution of the respondents having knowledge about role of media.

Knowledge	Number	Percent
Yes	62	57.41
No	46	42.59
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.9 clears that, majority of the respondents 57 percent having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women while 43 percent respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women.

6.10 Views of Respondents to control DVAW

According to the field survey majority of the respondents give emphasis to control domestic violence against women, to give strong punishment and empower by view of respondents to control DVAW.

Table 6.10 Distribution of respondents views to control DVAW

Views of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percent
Awareness	15	13.9
Empower/improve women's status	61	56.5
To give strong punishment	29	26.8
Other specify	3	2.8
Total	108	100.0

Source; Field Survey 2008

Table 6.10 shows that the view of respondents to control DVAW, (56%) have the views to have the empower/improve women's status followed by the 27 percent respondent view have to give strong punishment in such way 14 percent respondents views have awareness. Similarly 3 percent respondents have views on other specify.

CHAPTER-SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter attempts to summarize the whole study condition and recommendation of the study area.

This study is conducted in Champe VDC ward no 1, 2 situated at Bhojpur district. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of domestic violence against women in Rai community of Chempa VDC Bhojpur. This study examined the knowledge and awareness of women and cause and impact on domestic violence against women in Rai communication. This study based on primary data by asking two types of questionnaire.

Study area being a patriarchal value based society, women are camped to victimize by several of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstition and customs women's life are directed towards as second citizen, but except there is no any other specific reasonable logic.

7.1 Major Finding of the study summarized as follows:

-) Out of total respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to the 25-29 age group i.e. 25.9 percent and lowest from the age group 45-49 i.e. 4.6 percent.
-) From the study it is discovered that, 60.1 percent respondents live in nuclear family and 39.9 percent respondents live with joint family.
-) In the case of household where two eligible women were found, among them, more recently married woman was selected.
-) Most of the respondents, highest age at marriage 15-19 years age group and lowest 25 and above year age group.
-) Most of the respondents of family 52.8 percent were literate and 47.2 percent were illiterate.
-) Most of the respondents 42.5 percent were involved in agriculture and low level of 8.3 percent respondents involved in business.

-) Most of the respondents 88.8 percent women have child and 11.2 percent respondents have not child.
-) Majority of the respondents 56.4 percent have no education and highest percent i.e. 20.4 percent respondents have primary education.
-) Among 108 respondent's husband highest level of primary education.
-) Most of the respondents (59.2%) percent were kirat religion in the study area and followed by Hindu i.e. 31.5%, Christian 6.5 and only 2.8% were Buddhist.
-) Out of 94.4 percent respondents have knowledge about DVAW and only 5.6 percent respondents have not knowledge.
-) Among the 43.5% respondent's sources of knowledge is mainly radio and television.
-) Majority of the respondents face physical attack.
-) Majority of the respondents affects both (physical and mental) i.e. 58 respondents.
-) Higher proportion of respondents 47.2 percent are dispute from mother in-law, 25.9 percent from sister in-law, 17.6 percent from father in-law and 9.3 percent respondents from bother in-law.
-) Majority of respondents 75.0 percent no need medical treatment after violence act.
-) Out of 36 women were beaten during pregnancy.
-) Among the 48 respondents face dowry related violence.
-) Most of the respondents 54.55 percent share with friends.
-) Out of 57 percent respondent say to media play role and 43 percent not play role.
-) Most of the respondents view i.e. 56.5 percent say to control of DVAW from the empower/improve women status.
-) Majority of the respondents supported to domestic violence eradication totally.

7.2 Conclusion

Champe, VDC is located Bhojpur district of eastern part of Nepal and it is covered with traditional believes and values. Study area is remote and poor where women with low income. They fully depended on their husband or male member of family. And low level of education of respondents. People are victims from different kind of violence. The forms of violence are wife beating, dragging out from home by husband and other family members verbal abuse, discrimination in food allocation and dowry.

Now, we are running at the modern age, due to advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change into the life people. But still Nepalese women are compelled to face so many problems related to exploitation as well as victimize of the domestic violence. Champe VDC is remote area, most of the people are involved in agricultural sector. Main cause of violence are lack of education and lack of knowledge and awareness. If the Government should have focus on it and should be provide related program, it'll be improve. Most of the people Rai in this study area so there is not more dowry related violence.

The consequences of this violence against women may have long lasting impact. Due to the any form of violence impact physical and psychological life of them so any from of violence should not be promoted and immediately stopped.

The education of women seems playing an important role in decreasing the DVAW.

-) Occupation was also seen playing an important role for the reduction of domestic violence against women.
-) Most of the women are engaged in agriculture in the study area and housewife so they are found to have DVAW.
-) Most of violence due to alcoholism of respondent husband.
-) Most of the male counterparts are drunkards in Rai communication.
-) Most of the people are kirat religion.

Especially, the reasons of violence against women are lack of education/ignorance, social pressure, male domination, alcohol addiction, economic dependency and lack of education. This study is found that women have very less access in basic services.

7.3 Recommendations

Based on the finding and made in this study, following recommendations may be fruitful for advancement in the respective issue.

-) To reduce the DVAW informal education and violence related awareness creation program should be given.
-) Violence against women is common in society, there the concept of social justice should be clearly explained to each and every individual.
-) Provide equal opportunity in decision making level.
-) Local level and central level government staff should also be involved and made responsible for designing, implementing and supervising the all violence related programs.
-) Provide related program and to assess the knowledge, awareness in this study.
-) Local authorities should be properly instructed to plan, implement, monitor and supervise violence programs.
-) Men and women should be given equal rights.
-) The government should allocation more of the budget for the prevention activities such as awareness campaign and rehabilitation programs for the victims.
-) Ensure the socio-economic participation of women in all development process.
-) Effective program should be developed to participate female in decision-making level.
-) Organized interaction workshop including police officer, women political leader, governmental officer and other to discuss the sensitive issues of violence against women.
-) Efforts should make to empower women and improve their status within the family and communication.

-) The political commitment should be implemented into reality for the effective change in this communication.
-) Academic curriculum should have enough information about domestic violence so that students get about the impact of violence and the importance of family life education.
-) Support initiatives of women's organization and non-governmental organization in the country, region and on a global level to raise awareness on the issue of violence against women and to contribute elimination.

Increase in access and control to economic recourses to female is another aspect. Therefore it is essential income generating programs and other employment opportunities especially for non-educated women to increase their level of status. There are some limitations in the study area so, that is also should be include and keep in mind to others.

At last it is suggested that local Youth Club, CBOs and NGOS should give their attention to in this field to prevent/eliminate DVAW. In addition, awareness and environment, training for women, equal employment opportunity for educated women, strong political commitment and community groups to be capacitated to impose adequate punishment to perpetrators.

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Survey Questionnaire
Survey on the Domestic Violence Against Woman in Dhamilikuwa VDC in
Lamjung District, Nepal

Individual Interview Schedule

Survey number:

Date:

Name of village or tole:

Ward no:

Section 1

1.1

Household schedule

Household no.:

Caste/ethnicity:

Name of respondent:

Religion:

Age completed year:

Mother tongue:

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

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Code
1.	Does your family have own land?	Yes	01

		No	02
2.	If yes how many roapni?	.....	01
3.	Do any female have ownership on land?	Yes	01
		No	02
4.	If yes how many ropani?	.....	01

2. Individual Questionnaire (15 Years and above, married/unmarried)

Section 2.1 Background

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Code
1.	Can you read and write?	Yes	01
		No	02
2.	From where did you learn to read?	School	01
		Non formal classes	02
		At home	03
		Other specify	04
3.	If you learned from school, which grade have you completed?	Specify	01
4.	What is your occupation?	Own agriculture	01
		Service	02
		Non agriculture labour	03
		Social Service	04
		Household chores	05
		Students	06
5.	What type of family are you living with?	Joint	01
		Single	02
		Other (Specify)	03
6.	Do you have toilet facilities?	Yes	01
		No	02
7.	If yes, which type of toilet facilities?	Specify	01
8.	Have you married?	Yes	01

		No	02
9.	If married, at what age?	.....	01
10.	Do you give birth of child?	Yes No	01 02
11.	How many children do you have?	Son Daughter	01 02

3. Schooling Status of Children aged 5-17 years

S.N.	Name	Sex		Age	Whether going school	If yes types of School		In which grade did for drop out	Reason for dropout
		M...1	F...2		Yes.....1	No.....2	Private.....1			Government.....2
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									

Section 3. Violence Related Questions

S.N.	Question	Opinion		Code	
1.	Have you ever heard or known something about the domestic violence against woman in your neighborhood?	Yes	No	01	02
2.	What do you mean by domestic violence against woman? Which among the following options do you think are (is) violence against woman?	Verbal assault use of degrading words	Physical attack, beating and battering	Sexual harassment and teasing	Harassment due to dowry
		Yes	No	01	1
		02	2	03	3
		04			

		Discrimination in food allocation	05	4
		Heating and threatening by drinking of alcohol	06	5
		Not equal pay for equal work	07	6
		Unequal opportunity in education	08	7
		Denial of decision making rights	09	8
		Accuse against wishes	10	9
		Not allowing to attend in community meeting	11	0
		Humiliation due to untouchability during menstruation	12	1
		(specify)	13	2
				3
3.	Is it legally allowed to do violence against woman?	Yes	01	
		No	02	
4.	If no why domestic violence against women exists in the society?	.....	01	

3.1 Questions related with Physical Violence

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code
1.	Do you have knowledge about physical violence?	Yes	01
		No	02
2.	Does any Physical violence exist in your family?	Yes	01
		No	02
3.	Have you come across any physical violence in your own life?	Yes	01
		No	02

4.	Have you resisted against physical violence in individual or in group?	Yes	01
		No	02
5.	Do you keep secret incidence of violence against you or share the report elsewhere with others?	Keep secret	01
		Share report	02

6.	If share or report, with whom or to where?		Yes	No
		Share with other relative	01	01
		Share with peer group	02	02
		Report to VDC office	03	03
		Report to police office	04	04
		Share/Report to local health post	05	05
		Report to local women group	06	06
		Other specify	07	07
7.	If keep secret. Why? Give reason?	.....	01	
8..	Physical violence of any kind against women should be reported to the concerned authority. What is your agreement?	Strongly agree	01	
		Agree	02	
		Disagree	03	
		Do not know	04	
9.	If disagree, why you disagree?	.....	01	
10.	If a husband himself or member of his family often give physical and mental torture because of not getting satisfactory amount of dowry is to be reported finely to the concerned authority. What is your agreement?	Strongly agree	01	
		Agree	02	
		Disagree	03	
		Do not know	04	
11.	If disagree, why you disagree?	.....	01	

3.2 Psychological Violence Related Questions

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code	
1.	Have you been mentally tortured by any member of your family?	Yes	01	
		No	02	
2.	If yes, for what reasons you often have to quarrel/dispute for?		Yes	No
		Verbal assault care	01	01
		False acquisitive	02	02
		Allocation of excessive work land	03	03
		Because of childlessness	04	04
		Acquisition of illicit relationship	05	05
		Disobeying of wrong sayings	06	06
		Pressure of commit suicide	07	07

		In the nature of dowry	08	08
3.	To whom often you have to dispute quarrel with?	Husband Mother/mother in law Father/father in law Brother/brother in law Sister/sister in law Step-mother Other relatives	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07	No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
4.	Have you ever been psychological harassed/victimized because of the giving birth to girl child or childlessness?	Yes No		01 02
5.	Psychological violence or any kind of violence should be reported to concerned authority. What is your agreement	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Do not know		01 02 03 04
6.	If disagree, why you disagree?	.....		01

3.3 Sexual Violence Related Question

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code
1.	Do you have to maintain physical relationship with your husband even without your wish?	Yes No	01 02
2.	Is it legally allowed a man to marry second wife when he has wife at home?	Not allowed Allowed Not sure Do not know	01 02 03 04
3.	If a man marry second wife when he has first wife at home the first wife should report this to concerned authority for proper punishment. What is your agreement?	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Do not know	01 02 03 04
4.	If disagree, why you disagree?	.....	01
5.	Do you know about the abortion right of mother?	Yes No	01 02
6.	If yes, specify	.....	01
7.	Do you use contraceptives?	Yes No	01 02
8.	If yes, which method do you use?	Specify.....	01
9.	Who force you to use this method?	Husband Self Friends	Yes No 01 01 02 02 03 03

		Others	04	04
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3.4 Discrimination Related Questions

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code	
1.	Is there any discrimination between males and females in the following aspects?	Providing education Access to property Health treatment	Yes 01 02 03	No 01 02 03
2.	Women are equal to men in terms of right and responsibility and not subjected to do any forms of discrimination against them. What is your opinion on the statement?	Strongly agree Agree Disagree Unknow about it Strongly disagree		01 02 03 04 05
3.	Do you agree that daughter should give property right equal as son?	Yes No		01 02

Other Questions

S.N.	Questions	Opinion	Code	
1.	What are the causes prohibiting women from reporting incidents of violence against them?	Ignorance and lack of education Social pressure Male domination Economic dependency Culture and traditions Lack of trust in getting justice Others	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07	No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
2.	In your opinion what kind of support is needed for the victim women of violence?	Awareness rising and counseling Family mediation Legal advice Free legal advice Hotline telephone service Facility to medical treatment Provision of safe rehabilitation Victim support program Financial support Employment by law Involvement in economically self sustaining skill oriented training	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11	No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11
3.	Other Specify	.....		01

