

# **CHAPTER- ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 General Background of the Study**

Violence against women refers to any type of harmful behavior directed at women and girls. Crime is as old as the main kind in itself but in the recent years it has increased in its dimension and has attained new heights. Almost all the entire societies are directly affected by such violence.

Nepal is a land-locked country situated between China and India. There are many ethnic groups and through Nepali is the national language and Hinduism is the national religion, each group has their own language, culture, tradition and religion within each language, culture and religion sator direction of women and violence against them is apparent.

Domestic violence is a pattern of coercive behavior that is used by a person against family or household members in a relationship. However, in a patriarchal society, the greatest violence is directed towards girls and women. This includes not only physical violence but also the mental and emotional violence that arises because of discriminatory attitudes which affects the women through their lives. This abuse of patriarch power by the family up to the government itself is done because of the fact that most of the victims are women.

International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Cairo, 1994. stressed that "Population and Development Programmes are most effective when steps have simultance 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 of women and children, promoting discussion of the need to protect women from violence through education and establishing preventative major and rehabilitation programmes for victim of violence. ICPD was the first international forum to acknowledge that enjoyment sexual health is an integral part reproductive right. Man's rights on the reproductive towards their partners were noted. "Human sexuality and gender relations are closely inter-related and together affect the ability of men and women to achieve and maintain sexual

health and manage their sexual lives. Equal relationship 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 behavior" (ICPD, 1994).

According to Beijing platform of action (1995), violence against women is an act of gender based 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 after unpunished crime. However, this is generally down play by the public as well as by policy makers. Violence that is tolerated in times of peace often intensifies during the times of armed conflict, political instability and even during the peace instability and even during the peace processing. The breakdown of law and order and the displacement of people are often manifested in increase violence against women particularly those in vulnerable situation such as young women migrant workers, (UN, 2004).

Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure and that is basis for the exercise of control over the female.

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. If domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes differential treatment of girls and wife beating and abuse torture of daughter-in-law and neglect and torment (torture) of widowed women in the family. The failure to perform prescribed duties (male frustration at his inability to provided for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women are common cause of domestic violence, (SAATHI, 1997).

The 1995 Beijing platform of Action Expanded definition on violence against women as "violation of the right of women in situations of conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced 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 emigrants communities, women living in

impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005). “Domestic Violence” means any form of physical, mental, sexual and economical abuse perpetrated by any person to the other person with whom he has a domestic relationship. The definition also covers acts of reprimand or emotional abuse. “Domestic Relationship” means a relationship between two person who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household and are related by consanguinity, marriage, adoption or family members are living together as a joint family or a dependent or domestic help living in the same family, (CEDAW, 1997).

Nepalese are 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 kind 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.

In the context of Nepal, violence occur in every parts of the country across all cast, class ethnicity, regions as well as religion. Nepal has tradition of traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage preference, deuki, dhimi, jhanki, boksi etc. Because of these factor women the suffering from ancient time to till now in our country. Most of cultures dominate women. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less access to resource and less opportunity in education.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Domestic violence is one of the most serious forms of violence in the world today, but yet it is not recognized as such. Each year a number of people, especially women, suffer 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.

Nepalese women and girls have also completed to face various form of violence such as right of parental properly which creates economically dependency of women and it increases the marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerment of women. They do not have control on their own sexuality and reproductive health and rights.

This situation is being a great challenging for the campaign of bringing women in the stream of the nation. Thus, domestic violence can have a long-term effect.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence within husband in Nepalese society. In 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.

Violence against women affect the full and equal participation of the women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life at the national, regional and international level. Gender based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those resulting from natural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (UNICEF, 1992).

The religious, cultural and social norms as well as existing laws of Nepal permit male to be superior which sets free the men to govern over women. Men feel superior to women since during the process of their bringing. Because of general acceptance of man's superiority over women the violent acts again women are not viewed as violent or deviant. Due to the crisis of attitude and women are seen as sex objects and blamed even they are victim of violence.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It is also true that violence against women is a great social problem. It is prevalent in all nationalities, races, social classes castes, religious group, sexes and ages, which affects the life of women and also the society as a whole. On the other hand, the violence itself is found influenced by the religion, culture, society, politics, which are based on periodic tradition and Hindu value system in the study area.

In Nepal, violence against women exceeded in a number of forms since time immemorial. It was believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or free. Since the time of birth until the date of marriage, she is to be under control especially of father and after marriage control of husband. After death of husband she has to under control of son or children such situation is established in our culture society and family which is the great discrimination of women.

Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment so, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing, gambling etc.

### **1.3 Objective of the Study**

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1) To find out the knowledge and awareness of women on domestic violence against women.
- 2) To identify the reason of domestic violence against women.
- 3) To access the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
- 4) To identify women experiences on domestic violence.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Violence against women has been burning issue in the context of Nepalese society. Many women have been frequently suffering from many kinds of violence related to different causes. The study area had no any research related to this topic.

This study aims to bring to light the present extend of domestic violence in the study area. This study will be useful in knowing the frequency and aspect of domestic violence. Domestic violence is not a small matter. It is the greatest problem of the society. Thus, this study will serve as a guide to all those who wish to learn as our domestic violence and who are interested to study in this field like- research development workers, policy maker, planners, students etc. This study will high light the women in the study Dhamilikuwa VDC, ward no 1 and 2 Lamjung district.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

- 1) The study was limited with in Dhamilikuwa VDC ward no. 1 and 2, Lamjung district and cannot be generalized to other places.
- 2) The respondent of this study was married and unmarried women of age 15 years and above only.
- 3) This study covers physical, religions and psychological dimensions of violence, while learning other dimensions.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This is divided into seven chapters. The first one is introduction of domestic violence. Second chapter is review of previous literature and third one is methodology with used to conduct this study.

This four chapter is about background of social economic and demography characteristics. Fifth chapter present situation of awareness on violence against women their legal rights. Six chapters experience and sharing behavior of DVAW. Seven chapter chapters described the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Defining Domestic Violence Against Women**

Violence against women gender-based violence is recognized today as a major issue on the international human rights agenda.

Convention of elimination of all forms of discrimination against women 1997(CEDAW) “any act of gender of violence that results in or is like to result in physical, sexual or suffering to women including threats of such acts ,coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty ,whether occurring in public or private life.”

Likewise 1993 World Bank report shows that 15-44 age group women’s are more victims of domestic violence than in comparison of breast cancer, delivery period, victim of war, accident.

Millennium 2000 year was decided to celebrate as women’s year. This definitions clearly state that the social dimension and root causes of violence against women and girls without the understanding of the issue ,there can be no focus on respective policy and programming efforts to deal with the violence.

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

Violence against women and girls takes place in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking of women and girls, forced prostitution in awed conflict, honor killing, female infanticide, and female gametal mutilation harmful practices. (UNICEF: 2001)

## 2.2 Historical Context

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

Hinduism is the oldest religion. Our social life is guided by its natural life like “Manu smriti, Puran, Mahabharata and Ramayana.” These grantha says man are supreme of the society. Since human history women are discriminated and that led violence in social norms, values and attitudes even now. This fact has been reflected from different religious and other books, which are written in ancient period.

According to Christian mythology, females are made by male's ribs. So male are respected and female are not. According to Hinduism, “Manu” who looks like half good is considered as the father of social norm and moral order. According to Hindu code, “Manu smriti” both man and woman organized from Gods, men came out from half of being and woman from other half. However a lot of discrimination has been made between man and woman at that period. According to Manu, women must worship their husband as god. In Hindu sculptures, there is on the one hand glorification of the womanhood and on the other hand degradation of women. Some passage show that woman are highly respected and honored such as the manuscript, a holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of woman as significant as: a symbol of power, prosperity and knowledge and respected as goddess Mahakali, where woman are respected at temple but hated at home.

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 skin. Thus from various epics, we come to know that attitude towards woman was positive and they were treated respectfully. As we are stepping towards the modern society, it's alarmingly that women's rights are squeezing day by day. The woman and developed societies are facing different form of violence against woman escalating, woman are forced to survive under violence due to discriminatory law and gender disparity. Not only in Nepal's context but globally women are somehow victim of violence, (LACC, 2008).

The current interim constitution has amended much discriminatory law against women to protect and respect rights of woman. It 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 punishable as per law. Despite such explicit provisions in the constitution of Nepal, existing law and bi-laws as well commitments from the political parties, civil societies and different organization; women are unfortunately discriminated on the basis of gender persistently.

### **2.3 Types of Domestic Violence Against Women**

Women rights are violated in different ways in the society. They are facing so many forms of violence which are as below:

#### **2.3.1 Physical Violence**

Physical violence is the international use of physical force with the potential of causing death, injury or harms. Physical violence includes but is not limited to scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, pecking, hair pulling, the use of restrains or one's body size of strength against another person and the use of weapon, (UNFPA, 2005).

#### **2.3.2 Sexual Violence**

Sexual violence means a women has been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, had sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what

Her partner might do or forced to do something sexual she found degrading or humiliating.

#### **2.3.3 Psychological Violence**

This type of violence involves threat of verbal abuse. It could be verbal gesture or kill or harm physical or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapons. It can also be insulting or disregarding 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 (Rana, 1997) when someone threatens, insults humanities, isolates or neglects another person, (WHO, 1997).

#### **2.3.4 Economic Violence**

Economic abuse in sexually denial or withdrawal of familial support prohibiting wife from handling money, controlling wife from earning, having total over conjugal financial resource using household money for drinking, gambling or drugs. Economic abuse is caused from the society and even from employers also, (Nath, 2006).

for example unequal pay for same work because of gender, lack of access to financial system etc is economic violence condemned by the society and all economic violence are acute inside the family where women are exposed to hard labor but in reward get very less right of exercising the income, (Rana, 1997).

### **2.4 Domestic Violence: World Scenario**

#### **a) Sexual Violence**

Worldwide, are estimated one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted to rape in her lifetime. One in three will have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance (UN, 2001).

- ) About 44% of rape victim are age under 18 and about 15% age under 12(UN, 2001)
- ) In US, a woman is raped every 90 seconds (UN, 2001)
- ) Up to 70% of female murder victims are killed by their own partners (UN, 1993)
- ) 248,000 sexual assaults were reported in 2001 down by half since 1993 (UN, 2001).



“Missing” from population would be alive as a result of sex selective abortions or inadequate care as they are seen less important than boys, (UN, 2000).

- ) 99% of the unsafe abortions take place in developing countries
- ) 13% of the maternal mortality (70000 deaths ) is due to unsafe abortions (UNFPA, 2005)

#### **g) Violence with Impunity**

- ) In 2003 at least 54 countries had discriminatory laws against women.(UN, 2002)
- ) 127 countries have no law addressing sexual harassment.(UNFPA, 2005)

### **2.5 Milestone in Addressing Violence Against Women**

A Convention on the Elimination of all form 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 all form of discrimination against women was established to review reports which all countries that are signatory to the convention must submit on women's status.

Vienna declaration and programme of action: affirmed that women 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.

In 1993 the UN declaration elimination of all form of discrimination against women for the first time provided a definition of violence and included psychological violence in the definition.

#### B. 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 and steps have been simultaneously 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 girls, promoting discussion of the need to protect from violence through education, and establishing preventive measures and rehabilitation programs for the 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 towards their parents were noticed," human sexuality and gender relations are closely interrelated and together affect the ability of men and women in matters of sexual relationship and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body; require mutual respect and willingness to accept responsibilities for the consequences of sexual behavior, (ICPD, 1994).

#### C. 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 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 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, (LACC, 2008).

### **2.6 Nepalese Context**

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

Even in 21<sup>st</sup> century we can see many incidence of gender discrimination in our society. In contrast, due to traditional beliefs, patriarchal social structures and systems, discriminatory laws and socio-cultural values; women are uninterruptedly becoming the victim of violence. Social stigma and family prestige turn out to be the barriers for women to disclose their problems. So, their problems is not able to come into limelight and underreported as people , in general, consider as battering or murder as violence.

“Nepalese women don’t have the right to their own body. They have no rights on their reproductive health. They have no rights to decide when to get pregnant, how many times to get pregnant or whether or not to have abortions. Decision about such matters are usually done by man and woman has to follow them faithfully.” (Bhattachan, 2001)

Hindu Brahmanism spread in all Nepal during 5<sup>th</sup> century. In the ancient period, women were the victims of sati system (in which women had to burn themselves on their husband’s funeral), Buddha system (keeping daughter and wife as slaves in Magar community). Bhimsen Thapa, the first prime minister of Nepal, abolished Buddha system and Chandra Shumsher abolished sati and slavery legally.

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 skin. Thus from various epics, we come to know that attitude towards woman was positive and they were treated respectfully. As we are stepping towards the modern society, it’s alarmingly that women’s rights are squeezing day by day. The woman and developed societies are facing different form of violence against woman escalating, woman are forced to survive under violence due to discriminatory law and gender disparity. Not only in Nepal’s context but globally women are somehow victim of violence, (LACC, 2008).

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

## **Sexual Violence Within Marriage**

About half of the young married women(19 out of 39) and about fifth of women reported that they have suffered from forced sexual relations, said the report entitled ‘sexual violence within marriage’(SVM) carried out by Center for Research on Environment and Population (CREPHA) . The report released here Tuesday said 19.4 percent males and 2.6 percent women have forced their spouse to have sex. Similarly, 4 women reported that they were beaten so as to coerce them to have sex. Twenty one reported that they had experienced unwanted touch by their husband. 10 out of 15 women thought that they were having health problems such as backache, lower abdominal pain and bleeding due to forced sex.

According to the report when women declined to have sex with their husband , 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 Infertility, were threatened with abandonment, were ignored, abused verbally and emotionally blackmailed.

Lack of awareness and sexual health and rights and education is one of several causes that led to sexual violence within marriage.

a) Domestic violence includes

- ) Alcohol related physical and mental torture
- ) Verbal abuse
- ) Overload of work
- ) Coercion to accept a husband’s extra relations
- ) Alienation from family affairs
- ) Denial of adequate food
- ) Restrictions of visit by relatives or other people
- ) Avoidance by husband in private life
- ) Rejection from family
- ) Sole of daughter for economic benefit

b) Sexual violence

- ) Sexual harassment
- ) Unwanted or forced pregnancy
- ) Incestuous sexuality
- ) Rape and marital rape
- ) Coercion to use or non use of contraceptives, forced pregnancy

c) Marital violence

- ) child marriage
- ) polygamy
- ) forced abortion
- ) female infanticide
- ) marriage within older person
- ) forced marriage
- ) repeated pregnancy in order to have son

d) Cultural violence

- ) Keeping in dark and isolated room during menstruations
- ) In sociable and isolation during menstruations
- ) Placement in unhygienic places during post pregnancy
- ) Restriction on social interaction of widows of strict prescription of their dress

e) Medical abuse

- ) unsafe abortion and extortion of money
- ) unethical and secret fertility experiments
- ) unnecessary exposure of private parts

f) Pornography

- ) presentation of women and girl as sex objects
- ) publication of posters and pamphlets exposing the private part of women



- ) production of pornography films and urination in public places

g) Dowry related violence

- ) murder
- ) body mutilation
- ) acidic attack
- ) black mailing of wife
- ) intimation

Causes of violence

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

- ) poverty
- ) illiteracy
- ) men leading societal structure
- ) no access of women in decision making level
- ) economic, social and cultural reason
- ) no access of women in policy making bodies
- ) less participation in politics
- ) minimizing of social norms and values
- ) discrimination in citizenship in women
- ) considering widow as bad sign
- ) considering widow indulgence in religious rituals as bad sign
- ) unequal distribution of women
- ) discriminatory laws including constitution
- ) considering son as a way to heaven
- ) lack of wisdom

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Number of Women by their Reported type of Violence  
in Kathmandu Female Cell, Naxal, 2008

Year	Rape	Forced abortion	Trafficking	Polygamy	Child marriage	Attempted rape	Domestic violence
2000	122	55	92	75	1	35	449
2001	130	14	40	51	-	19	410
2002	157	15	55	69	2	18	569
2003	155	8	56	44	3	18	992
2004	153	5	58	46	1	17	830
2005	156	2	47	64	—	15	939

Source: DVAW, 2004

These forms and types of violence among women are also reported to have changed across time periods. Looking 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 are alarmingly high, increased by more than two folds compared to the initial 449 cases reported in 2000 with 939 cases reported in year 2005.

## 2.7 Legal Provisions on Gender Based Violence in Nepal

Prior to the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment of ‘Muluki Ain’ in the year 2058B.S., there were 118 women discriminatory provisions in 54 laws including articles of constitution 2057 B.S. the reason behind these discriminatory laws were not only based on norms and values of social structure, tradition, culture, and religion, but also the state itself has formulated some 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 bills on 11<sup>th</sup> amendment of Muluki Ain 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.

11<sup>th</sup> amendment of 'Muluki Ain' in the year 2058 B.S., 53 provisions of 25 Act, 58 provisions of 36 Manual were identified as 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 provisions from 83 laws including discriminatory articles on different law and legal provisions of citizenship right, were identified. Immediately after the establishment of democracy in 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 nation will not discriminate women on the basis of gender. The same constitution has also ensured women's reproductive right and has provision for legal punishment for any kind of violence act against women. Considering the right against exploitation, there is clear provision that nobody should be oppressed in the name of custom, tradition and ritual. In the same way, there is also provision that women being should not be subjected to trafficking or obliged to slavery. These provision of Interim constitution have provided the responsibility to nation for reduction and eradication of any kind of violence against women and have guaranteed the right to citizen. The parliamentary passed bill on amendment of women discriminatory provision on 06/12/2063 and certification of the act was done on 07/12/2063 by speaking of parliament. Thus, it hoped that after formulation of Law, there will be decrease in gender discrimination and level of injustice to women will be decreased. Likewise, on 08/10/2063 B.S., majority of 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 name whereas 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 challenging scenario, nature and system of crime, the act on human trafficking (2064) has been sanctioned with much more 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 implementation in women discriminatory laws. However, there still remains gender related discrimination.

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

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

## **CHAPTER – III**

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying; now research is done scientifically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind there, hence it is necessary for the research to know not only research methods techniques. This chapter includes selection of the study area, sample size, data source, type of research, data collection procedures, data analysis and operational definition of variables.

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

This study has been selected Dhamilikuwa VDC ward no; 1 and 2 of Lamjung District. Lamjung lies in the Gandaki Zone of the western development region. Dhamilikuwa VDC one of the rural area and located near the chepe khola. About 177,149 people reside in this district. The total population of Dhamilikuwa VDC 4668 (DDC, 2058 BS) This VDC is facing various kinds of problem, so it is background in every aspect (i.e. Socio economic, demographic of the national life. Due to these reason Domestic Violence Against Women is suitable for study topics. So that Dhamilikuwa VDC is selected to study. Another determinant factor, this area is familiar for researcher case. So, this study has become possible.

### **3.2 Sample Size**

In study, 170 respondents women were interviewed during visiting their house. The sampling, procedure is the purposive sampling there has been selection of these who are interested to give the interview.

**Table No 3.1 Sample Size**

S.N.	Ward	Total HHS	Selected Respondents
1.	1	60	80
2.	2	70	90
Total		130	170

Source: Field Survey, 2010

### **3.3 Data Source**

To fulfill objectives of this study mainly primary data is used somewhere secondary data have been used as per requirement. Primary data has been collected from field survey.

### **3.4 Types of Research**

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study has been focused on the respondent's awareness about the violence against women. What has their attitude and real experience on various forms of violence and their view to control the domestic violence against women? Besides this, the study has been designed to probe out the overall impact of such acts.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

In this research, the following tools and techniques have been used for data collection:

Questionnaire survey.

- ) Household questionnaire
- ) Individual questionnaire

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. We got raw data from field and then manipulated in suitable way of analysis. For quantitative data analysis method, data have been tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical, tools. For qualitative analysis, the personal feelings and experiences have been presented in the sentences. From the gathered information the result has been drawn and the recommendation made.

### **3.7 Operational Definition of Variables**

#### **3.7.1 Domestic Violence**

There are forms of domestic violence against women. In my study, domestic violence against women has defined as beating, physical violence, unequal pay for equal work verbal assault, lack of property rights and violence due to alcoholism.

### 3.8 Conceptual Framework:



This conceptual framework deals about socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Age, marital status and family compositions are demographic characteristics and cast, occupation and education are socio-economic characteristics. These major responsible factor to occur violence against women and their perception to prevent women from Domestic Violence Against Women.



## **CHAPTER – IV**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DOMESTIC CHARACTERISTICS**

This chapter deals about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents well as families. Thus, age, religion occupational status, educational status, marital status, landholding fertility and age at marriage background are presented

#### **4.1 Demographic Characteristics**

##### **4.1.1 Age of Respondents**

It is a major part of the violence against women with the age group 170 respondents were taken and interviewed here the following table shows the age structure of the respondents.

**Table 4.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure**

Age Groups	Number	Percentage
15 – 19	15	17.6
20 - 24	30	19.4
25 - 29	33	19.4
30 – 34	33	19.5
35 – 39	25	14.7
40- 44	19	11.1
45-49	15	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.1 shows that the highest concentration of respondents age group 25-29 and 30-34 which is 19.4 percent of each and followed by age group 20-24 and 35-39 which is 17.6 percent and 14.7 percent respectively. The population shared by women of age group 15-19 which is 8.8 percent.

#### **4.1.2 Marital Status**

Marital status explains married women respondents either living together, unmarried, divorced/separated and widow. Generally women are violated in a family after the marriage. Here the table explains the marital status of the respondents.

**Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status**

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	25	14.7
Currently married	120	70.6
Divorced/Separated	13	7.6
Widow	12	7.1
Total	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Marital status, refers to the status i.e. unmarried, married, divorced/separated and widow table 4.2 depicts the majority of the respondents are currently married 70.6 percent, followed by unmarried 14.7, divorced /separated 7.6 percent and widow 7.1 percents.

### 4.1.3 Types of Family Composition

Every person live either joint family or nuclear family. In study area of Dhamilikuwa VDC ward No: 1 and 2 lamjung there are two types of family composition.

- i) Joint family
- ii) Nuclear family

**Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Family types**

Types of family	Number	Percentage
Nuclear	100	58.8
Joint	70	41.2
Total	170	100.0

Source: Filed Survey, 2010

Table 4.3 shows that majority of respondents are from 58.8 percent have nuclear family and 41.2 percent respondents are from the joint family .the table clears that families system has been broken and developed.

A nuclear family system.

### 4.1.4 Distribution of Respondents by Having Births

One of the reasons for domestic violence against women is either childness or given birth only daughter.

**Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Having Birth**

Respondents having birth	Number	Percentage
Yes	130	76.5
No	40	23.5
Total	170	100

Sources; Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.4 shows that out of 170 respondents 76.5 percent having births where as 23.5 percent are not having birth.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Age of Given Birth**

Age group	Number	Percentage
15-19	51	39.2
20-24	44	33.8
25-29	24	18.5
30-34	11	8.5
Total	130	100.0

Sources; Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.5 shows that, majority of the respondents 39.2 percent have to their first birth the age of 15-19. Early pregnancy they might have faced many health risks and barriers for their physical, mental and social, economic development 33.8 percent respondents have given first birth in the age group of 20-24 and 18.5 percent respondents have given their first birth in the age group of 25-29. Similarly, 8.5 percent respondents have given their first birth the age group of 30-34.

#### 4.1.5 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage as another factor for determined the domestic violence against women .early marriage is total for women's health.

**Table 4.6 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age at Marriage group**

Age of marriage	Number	Percentage
15	17	11.7
15-20	90	65.5
+20	33	22.8
Total	145	100.0

Source; Field Survey, 2010

Table no 4.6 shows that most of the respondents got married at the age of 15 to 20 years which is found 65.5 percent similarly, 11.7 percent responds married at the age below 15 and 22.8 percent above. In the study it is found that marriage age of respondents range from 14 to 30 years.

## 4.2 Economic Characteristics

The economic characteristics of the family as well as respondents .mainly deal with the occupation and landholding income status.

### 4.2.1 Occupations Structure of Respondents

Nepal is agriculture and also landlocked country .many people engaged is agriculture—although some are engaged in government services ,business ,non agriculture and others but most of the women dependent on agriculture so ,this occupation is also one factor to occur violence against women.

**Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupation Status**

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	107	62.9
Services	27	16.9
Business	20	11.8
Others	16	9.4
Total	170	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.7 shows that highest proportion of women occupation is agriculture 62.9 percent after services 15.9 percent. Similarly, business and other are 11.8 and 9.4 percent respectively.

**Table 4.8 Occupation of Respondents According to Selected Characteristics**

Characteristics	Agriculture	Business	Service	Others	Total	Percent
<u>Age group</u>						
<30 yrs	49(61.3)	9(11.3)	16(20)	6(7.5)	80	100
>30 yrs	58(64.4)	11(12.2)	11(12.2)	10(11.1)	90	100
<u>Cast/ethnicity</u>						
Bahmin/Chhetri	60(66.7)	6(6.7)	17(18.8)	7(7.8)	90	100
Janajati	13(37.1)	10(28.5)	8(22.8)	4(11.4)	35	100
Dalits	34(75.5)	4(8.8)	2(4.4)	5(11.1)	45	100
<u>Education</u>						
No-education	70(87.5)	-	-	10(12.5)	80	100
Primary	29(78.3)	2(5.4)	3(8.1)	3(8.1)	37	100
Secondary	3(16.7)	6(33.3)	7(38.8)	2(11.1)	18	100
S.L.C	5(17.9)	11(39.2)	11(39.2)	1(3.5)	28	100
I.A.	-	1(14.2)	6(85.4)	-	7	100

Source; Field Survey, 2010

Table number 4.8 shows that the majority of the respondents above 30 years age group engaged in agriculture (64.4%) is followed by business and service (12.2%) the last percentage (11.1%) are engaged in others. Similarly the majority of the respondents who are 30 years and below found in agriculture (61.3%).

According to caste/ethnicity, the majority of Brahmin/Chhetri respondents found in agriculture (66.7%) which is followed by others (7.8%) and services (18.8%). Similar trend can be found in Janajati and Dalits also the majority of respondents with no

education engaged in agriculture (87.5%).which is followed by others, agriculture is the major occupation of people with primary, secondary, SLC and IA level. But people with school and IA+ level of education are also involved in service and business but no respondents was found in business and services with no-education.

#### **4.2.2 Land Holding**

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

Table 4.9 Distribution of Respondents of their Land Ownership

Land Ownership	Number	Percent
Yes	40	23.5
No	130	76.5
Total	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.9 shows that present's situation of respondents of their land ownership. According to table 23.5 percent respondents holds land ownership and majority of them 76.5 percent had no land ownership.



**Table 4.10 Land holding of the Respondents According to the Selected Characteristics**

Characteristics.	No land holding	Below than 10 ropani	More than 10 ropani	Total	Percent
<b>Age group</b>					
Less than 30 yrs	60(75%)	14(17.5%)	6(7.5%)	80	100
More than 30 yrs	56(62.2%)	20(22.2%)	14(15.5%)	90	100
<b>Cast/Ethnicity</b>					
Brahmin/Chhetri	56(62.2%)	19(21.1%)	15(16.6%)	90	100
Janajati	15(42.8%)	15(14.8%)	5(14.3%)	35	100
Dalit	45(100%)	—	—	45	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.10 shows that the majority of respondents below 30 years with no land holding 75 percent which is followed by owner of below than 10 ropani 17.5 percent. The least percentage (7.5%) respondents are found owner of more than 10 ropani. Similiary trend can be found the respondents 30 years and above. According to caste/ethnicity the respondents from Bramin/Chhetri and Janajati are found at least among of land owner but no respondents from Dalits found any land owner.

### **4.3 Social Characteristics of Respondents**

Under the social characteristics here mainly discussed about the literacy status, level of education, religion and caste and ethnicity.

#### 4.4 Education Status of Respondents

Education is the light of human life. It is important to empowering women in the society. Here in the study area 52.9 percent women are literate and 47.1 percent are illiterate.

**Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Literacy Status of Respondents**

Literacy status	Number	Percent
Literacy	90	52.9
Illiteracy	80	47.1
Total	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

##### 4.4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

**Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of Literacy Status of Respondents**

Level of education	Number	Percent
No education	80	47.1
Primary	32	18.8
Secondary	28	16.5
SLC	17	10.0
IA+	13	7.6
Total	170	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2010

Table 4.12 shows that out of total 170 respondents 47.2 percent illiterate respondents 18.8 percent attained the primary level education 16.4 percent, attained the secondary level of education and 10.0 percent attained the SLC. Similarly 7.6 percent have attained IA.

**Table 4.13 Literacy Status of the Respondents According to the Selected Characteristics**

Characteristics	Literacy	Illiteracy	Number	Percent
<b>Age group</b>				
Less than 30 yrs	60(75.0%)	20(25.0%)	80	100
More than 30 yrs	30(33.3%)	60(66.7%)	90	100
<b>Cast/Ethnicity</b>				
Brahmin/Chhetri	73(81.1%)	17(18.9%)	90	100
Janajati	26(74.2%)	9(25.7%)	35	100
Dalit	13(28.80%)	32(71.1%)	45	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.13, majority of the 75 percent have literacy but 25 percent have illiteracy in the age group less than 30 years. Similarly 33.3percent literacy and 66.7 percent have illiterate more than 30 years and above. According to the cast/ethnicity 81.1 percent have Brahmin/Chhetri literacy is followed by 74.3 percent and 28.9 percent have Janajati and Dalits. Similiary illiterate 71.1 percent dalits is followed by 25.7 percent and 18.9 percent illiterate Janajati and Brahmin/Chhetri.

**Table 4.14 Level of Education of the Respondents Husbands**

Literacy status	Number	Percent
Literacy	118	81.3
Illiteracy	27	18.7
Total	145	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

The table 4.14 shows that out of 145 respondents 81.3 percent respondents husbands are literate and only 18.7 percent respondent's husbands are illiterate.

#### **4.4.2 Casts / Ethnic Composition**

There are various type of casts/ethnicity composition of the study area. like Brahmin, Chhrettri, Newar ethnic groups and so on.

**Table 4.15 Percentage Distribution Eespondents of Cast/Ethnicity Composition**

Cast/Ethnic Groups	Number	Percent
Chhetri/Brahmin	109	64.1
Janajati	23	13.5
Dalit	38	22.4
Total	170	100

Source: field survey, 2010

Table 4.15 shows that the highest proposition of respondents were from Chhetri/Brahmin occupies 64.1 percent followed by Dalits 22.4 percent and Janajati 13.5 percent only.

**Table 4.16 Percentage Distribution Respondents of Family**

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	110	64.7
Buddha	60	35.3
Total	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 4.16 Shows that the religion composition of family. The data indicates that majority of the families are Hinduism and others followed by Buddhism.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

This chapter explains and analysis on respondents knowledge about the different of violence against women knowledge and attitudes about legal provision to control such act. Major responsible Factor and their Perception to Prevent women From Domestic Violence Against Women

#### **5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women**

**Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge about DVAW.**

Knowledge of DVAW	Numbers	Percent
Yes	130	76.5
No	40	23.5
Total	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table no 5.1 shows that the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 170 respondent highest percentage of respondents 76.5 percent have heard about DVAW. They have knowledge about DVAW only 23.5 percent do not have heard about DVAW. They do not have knowledge about DVAW.

#### **5.2 Source of Information on DVAW**

Respondents who have knowledge about DVAW were asked about the sources of information. The table shows that among the 130 respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW. Majority of the respondents have get the information from the radio and television 53.8 percent and followed by family members 17.7 percent.

Similarly, 11.5 percent respondent's information by newspaper and 16.9 percent are informed by friends.

**Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Sources of Information on DVAW**

Types of source	Number	Percent
By radio/T.V	70	53.8
By friends	22	16.9
By family members	23	17.7
By newspaper/book	15	11.5
Total	130	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2010

### 5.3 Knowledge on DVAW, by Literacy Status

At the time of field survey a question on is which of the following act do you think as DVAW to know whether they had heard about DVAW.

**Table 5.3 Distribution of Respondents Who Know about DVAW by Literacy Status**

Type of DVAW	Literate		Illiterate		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Verbal assault	90	100	79	98.7	169	99.4
Physical attack	90	100	78	97.5	168	98.8
Sexual harassment	90	100	79	98.7	169	99.4
Dowry related violence	90	100	79	98.7	169	99.4
Forced pregnancy	89	98.8	79	98.7	168	98.8
Torture due to birth daughter	90	100	79	98.7	169	99.4
Humiliation due to cast	90	100	78	97.5	168	98.8
Violence act due to cast						
Discrimination in property rights	89	98.8	74	92.5	163	95.8
Unequal pay for equal work	90	100	76	95	166	97.6
Total	90	100	80	100	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

5.3 shows the attitude of Respondents about types of Violence sent percent of the literate respondents take that verbal assault physical attack sexual harassment dowry torture to birth daughter, humiliation due to caste violence act due to alcoholism and unequal pay for equal work. Out of the total 98.8 respondents replied that force pregnancy as violence.

Among the illiterate respondents 99.4 percent respondents verbal assault sexual down violence due to alcoholism and torture to birth daughter as DVAW. Data also depicts that 98.8 percent respondents think humiliation due to caste similarly 95.8 percent respondents discrimination in property right and 97.6 percent task unequal pay for equal work.

#### **5.4 Knowledge on DVAW by Occupation Group**

Primary occupation is directly related to the people's educational status. Mainly occupation is divided in two types such as white color job and blue color job. White color job is related to the professional knowledge and skill where as blue color job is related to physical labour or traditional house work. Hence, the women having professionally jobs are less likely to victimized with DVAW.

**Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge on DVAW by Occupation Group.**

<b>Occupational Status</b>						
Type of DVAW	Agriculture		Non Agriculture		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percen	No	Percen
Verbal assault	106	99	63	100	169	99.4
Physical attack	104	97.1	63	100	167	98.2
Sexual harassment	106	99.1	63	100	169	99.4
Dowry related violence	106	99.1	63	100	169	99.4
Forced pregnancy	103	96.2	63	100	166	97.6
Torture due to birth daughter	106	99.1	63	100	169	99.4
Humiliation due to cast	103	96.2	63	100	166	97.6
Violence act due to alcoholism	106	99.1	63	100	169	99.4
Discrimination in property rights	105	98.1	63	100	168	98.8
Unequal pay for equal work	105	98.1	62	98.4	167	98.2
Total	107	100	63	100	170	100

Source: Field survey, 2010

Table 5.4 shows that the respondents who occupied their agriculture 99.1 percent respondents verbal assault, sexual harassment, dowry, torture due to birth daughter, violence due to alcoholism. This is followed by 98.1 percent respondents thinks discrimination in property right and unequal pay for equal work. Similarly 97.1 percent respondents know about the physical attack and 96.2 percent respondents replied forced pregnancy and occupied their non agriculture have good knowledge about DVAW.



## 5.5 Knowledge on DVAW by Types of Family

**There are two types of family .One is joint family and another is nuclear family**

**1. Joint Family:** The joint family is made of combining smaller families in to large family units through the extension of three or more grandparent and children.

**2. Nuclear family:** The nuclear family is small group composed of husband wife and immature children which constitutes a unit apart from the community.

**Table 5.5 Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge on DVAW  
by Types of Family**

Type of family	Nuclear		Joint		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Verbal assault	99	99	70	100	169	99.4
Physical attack	98	98	69	98.5	167	98.2
Sexual harassment	99	99	69	98.5	169	99.4
Dowry related violence	100	100	69	98.5	169	99.4
Forced pregnancy	99	99	68	97.1	167	98.2
Torture due to birth daughter	100	100	69	98.5	169	99.4
Humiliation due to cast	99	99	67	95.7	166	97.6
Violence act due to alcoholism	99	99	76	100	169	99.4
Discrimination in property rights	98	98	69	98.5	167	98.2
Unequal pay for equal work	97	97	68	97.1	165	97.1
Total	100	100	70	100	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5.5 shows that among the nuclear cent percent respondents think DVAW for torture due to birth daughter and dowry related violence. Similarly 99 percent verbal assault, sexual, forced pregnancy, Humiliation due to cast and violence act due to alcoholism. Physical attack and discrimination in property rights 98 percent and then 97 percent respondents unequal pay for equal work.

One of the other hand among the joint family 98.5 percent respondents think physical attack, sexual harassment ,dowry related violence, torture due to birth daughter and discrimination in property right. Similarly 97.1 percent respondents forced pregnancy and unequal pay for equal work. Humiliation due to cent is 95 percent but cent percent respondents think verbal assault.

## 5.6 Knowledge of DVAW by Cast/Ethnicity

**Table 5.6 Distribution of Respondents According to their Knowledge on DVAW by Cast/Ethnicity**

Types of violence	Cast/Ethnicity							
	Brahmin/Chhetri		Janajati		Dalit		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Verbal assault	89	98.8	34	97.1	39	86.6	162	95.2
Physical attack	89	98.8	35	100	44	97.7	168	98.8
Sexual harassment	88	97.7	33	94.2	42	93.3	163	95.8
Dowry related violence	88	97.7	32	91.4	39	86.6	159	93.5
Forced pregnancy	90	100	33	94.2	44	97.7	167	98.2
Torture due to birth daughter	90	100	33	94.2	44	97.7	167	98.2
Humiliation due to cast	90	100	33	94.2	45	100	168	98.8
Violence act due to alcoholism	86	95.5	35	100	45	100	166	97.6
Discrimination in property rights	90	100	35	100	42	93.3	167	98.2
Unequal pay for equal work	89	98.8	35	100	45	100	169	99.4
Total	90	52.9	35	20.6	45	26.5	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5.6 shows that /the respondents followed by Brahman/Chettry cent percent take torture to birth daughter Humiliation due to cast and discrimination in property rights similarly 98 Percent verbal assault physical attack related violence

Violence act due to alcoholism 95.5 percent them cent percent take physical attack violence.

Act due to alcoholism discrimination in property rights and unequal pay for equal work. 94.2 percent respondents think Sexual Humiliation due to cast only. 91.4 percent take dowry related violence as violence knowledge and 97. 1 percent take verval asseault violence knowledge among 45 respondents dalits among them cent percents take Humiliation due to cast Violence act due to alcoholism unequal pay for equal work.93.3 percent discrimination in property rights and sexual harass cement physical attack and torture to birth daughter. Only 86.6 Percent verbal assault and dowry related violence

## 5.7 Knowledge about Legal Provision

Legal provision means ways of legal treatment if any women to be violated

At the time of field survey, some information was derived from respondents about their knowledge on legal provision. Women awareness about legal provision can play very important role of control any gender-based violence.

**Table 5.7 Distribution of Respondents, According to their Knowledge**

Knowledge about legal provision	Number	Percent (%)
No	140	82.4
Yes	30	17.6
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5.7 shows that, the majority of the respondents (82.4%) have knowledge about legal provision but only (17.6%) have not knowledge about legal provision.

## 5.8 Knowledge about Legal Provision by Literacy Status

Table 5.8:- Distributes the numbers of respondents according to their knowledge on legal provision by their literacy status, which is presented below by different characteristics.

Literacy Status	Knowledge about legal provision					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	78	86.6	12	13.4	90	100
Illiterate	45	56.2	35	43.8	80	100
Total	123	72.3	47	27.7	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5.8 shows that, among the literate 86.6 percent have knowledge about legal provision and 13.4 percent do not have knowledge. Similarly, among the illiterate 56.2 percent have knowledge and 43.8 percent do not have knowledge about such subjects.

**Table 5.9:- Distribution of Respondents, According to their Knowledge on Legal Provision to Control DVAW by Age Group**

Age Group	Knowledge about legal provision					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 30 years	50	62.5	30	37.5	80	47.1
> 30 years	70	77.7	20	22.3	90	52.9
Total	120	70.5	50	29.5	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5.9 shows that, among the ageless them 30 years 62.5 percent have knowledge and flowed by 77.7 percent over the 30 years. So, it is clear that the knowledge of legal provision about DVAW.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **EXPERIENCE AND SHARING BEHAVIOUR OF DOMESTIC VOILENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

This chapter mainly explains the experience of different forms of violence, frequencies of violence act, the person by whom they have been victimized, their reporting or sharing behavior with different person or respondents reporting, views of respondents to control DVAW.

#### **6.1 Experience of Violence**

**Table 6.1 Distribution of Respondents by their Experience of DVAW at Least  
Once in their Life**

Status	Number	Percent
Victims	150	88.2
Non-victims	20	11.8
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2010

Table 6.1 Shows that majority of the respondents (88.2%) have experienced of DVAW at least once their life. Only least (11.8%) respondents replied that they have not to face any type of DVAW.

#### **6.2 Differential of DVAW by socio-economic Characteristics**

Here is discuss about the differential of DVAW by socio-economic Characteristics such as DVAW by literacy, age groups and caste/ethnicity and prevalence family types etc.

### 6.2.1 DVAW by Literacy Status

**Table 6.2:-Distribution of Cases of DVAW by Literacy Status**

Literacy Status	Knowledge about legal provision					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Literate	100	100.00	0	0	100	100
Illiterate	50	71.5	20	28.5	70	100
Total	150	88.2	20	11.8	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.2: Shows differentials in DVAW according to literacy status. Table shows that among the respondents there is higher prevalence of violence in illiterate than literate. Data shows that, out of 100 literate respondents cent percent have experienced DVAW as compared to 71.5 percent of illiterate.

### 6.2.2 DVAW by Age Group

**Table 6.3 Distribution of Respondents Experiencing DVAW by Five Age Group**

Age Group	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	19	95	1	5	20	100
20-24	38	90.5	4	9.5	42	100
25-29	59	86.5	9	13.2	68	100
30-34	21	87.5	3	12.5	24	100
35-39	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	100
40-44	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	100
45-49	2	100	0	0	2	100
Total	150	88.2	20	11.8	170	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.3 Shows that prevalence of violence according to five years age group of respondents it is found that sent percent respondents experienced DVAW in age group 45-49 and 87.5 percent have experience in the age group 35-39 and 30 to 34. In the age group of 15-19 have 95 percent experience. Similarly, in the age group of 40-44 respondents have 66-7 percent experience.

### 6.3 Time and Occurring

**Table 6.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to the Main Person by Whom they Have Been Victimized**

Relation	Number	Percent
Husband	65	43.3
Mother-in-law	30	20
Father-in-law	4	2.7
Brother-in-law	5	3.3
Sister-in-law	18	12
Step wife	5	3.3
Other relatives	12	8
Out person	11	7.3
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.4 Shows that majority (43.3%) of women victimized by the husband followed by mother-in-law (20%). Similarly 12 percent women are victimized by sister-in-law followed other relatives 8.0 percent. Likewise 7.3 percent women are victimized by out person followed by brother-in-law 3.3 percent. Only 2 percent women are victimized by father-in-law and step wife.



**Table 6.5:- Percentage Distribution of Respondents Feeling Disturbance of DVAW**

Disturbance of life	Number	Percent
Yes	110	64.7
No	60	35.3
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.5 Shows that the disturbance of respondents life due to DVAW. Data shows that 64.7 percent life is disturbed due to domestic violence.

**Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Reporting Objective for Meeting the Relatives From Their House**

Objective for Meeting the Relatives	Number	Percent
Yes	30	17.6
No	140	82.4
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.6 Shows that 17.6 percent have an objection from their house for meeting relatives.

#### 6.4 Reporting or Sharing of DVAW

Here is the question of respondents do you keep such act secret or share was asked?

**Table 6.7:- Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Sharing or Reporting Behavior**

Sharing behavior	Number	Percent
Keep secret	70	41.2
Share/Report	100	58.8
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.7 shows that majority of the respondents 58.8 percent replied that they share or report others where as 41.2 percent keep secret of such violence act.

**Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Sharing or Reporting Behavior with Different Person**

Place/Person	Number	Percent
Family members	21	16.2
Relative	19	14.6
Friends	49	37.7
Police Office	16	12.3
Civil society	25	19.2
Total	130	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.8 Shows that large number of respondents 37.7 percent share with friends, followed by 19.2 percent share with civil society. Similarly, 16.2 percent share will family members, 14.6 percent share with relatives and only 12.3 percent share police office.

[**Note:-** Only those who sharing respondents are included]

**Table 6.9:- Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to the Response Toward their Problem by Whom they Share/Report**

Reat	Number	Percent
Respond and did help	70	77.8
Ignorance	20	22.2
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.9 shows that majority 77.8 percent women responded and did help to victimize person by whom they share and report and 22.2 percent ignored.

**Table 6.10:- Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Treatment about DVAW if they see in Society**

Respondent's response	Number	Percent
Ignorance	25	14.7
Convince for not such act again	100	58.8
Report	45	26.4
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.10 shows that the majority of respondents 58.8 percent convince for not such act again towards the DVAW. Similarly, 26.4 percent report to other and 14.7 percent respondents ignorance of DVAW.

## 6.5 View of Respondents to Control DVAW

**Table 6.11 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Views to Control DVAW**

View of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percent
Awareness raising and counseling	30	17.6
Empower women Status	20	11.8
Punished Perpetrators	100	58.8
Victim support programs	20	11.8
Total	170	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 6.11 Shows that the majority of view of respondents to control DVAW 58.8 percent punished perpetrators. Similarly, 17.6 percent awareness raising and counseling. Only 11.8 percent respondent empower women status and victim support programs.

## 6.6 Frequency of Violence

**Table 6.12 Distribution of Violated Respondents by Frequencies of Violence**

Frequency of violence	Number	Percent
Daily	10	6.7
Weekly	14	9.3
Monthly	17	11.3
Sometimes	109	72.7
Total	150	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2010

To find out, frequency of violence a question was asked to respondents as how often such types of events occurred? Among them majority replied that they are victimized sometime (72.7%) the women (11.3%) said that they have compelled to face such act monthly. Similarly, 9.3 percent told that they are bring victimized weekly. Finally, some respondents (6.7%) answered that they have tolerated such violence daily.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This study is conducted in Dhamilikuwa VDC ward no.1 & 2 situated at Lamjung district during September to October of 2010. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in Dhamilikuwa VDC of Lamjung purposive random sampling was adopted to select sample.

There is patriarchal value based society, so many women of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstition and customs, women's lives are directed towards as second citizens but except these there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Most of the Illiterate women's are victimized of DVAW and they are engaged in agriculture, inside household work like cooking, washing, take caring of children etc. They do not have any opportunity for involving in income generating work. Due to this, there is no access on various services like health, education, entertainment, even food and clothes that makes them to become far from the track of mainstream of development. The situation is very miserable in that society.

#### **7.1 Major Findings**

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

Out of 170 respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to the 25-29 and 30-34 age group i.e.19.4 percent and lowest from the age group 15-19 and 45-49 i.e. 8.8 percent. Similarly, most of the respondents 58.8 percent were living in nuclear family. 62.9 percent are found involved in own agriculture occupation and 52.9 percent respondents are literate and only 23.5 percent respondents had landholding. Majority of respondents are the followers of Hindu i.e.64.7 percent.

Majority of the respondent's i.e.76.5 percent are aware about the DVAW. Among them, their sources of knowledge are mainly radio or television i.e.53.8 percent. It is found that physical attack and verbal assault takes as forms of DVAW. Most of the respondents take alcoholism as a form of domestic violence and discrimination of property rights.

Data shows that 62.5 percent, 77.7 percent respondents have knowledge about any legal provision below 30 years and above respectively. Higher percentage of women have experienced the violence physical attack, it was followed by the verbal assault and alcoholism. Among them 43.3 percent are victimized with their husband. 64.7 percent life is disturbed due to DVAW. It has seen that 58.8 percent respondents share or report their violence act to other. But 41.2 percent respondents kept DVAW secret due to family prestige, fear from husband etc. It has been seen that majority of respondents i.e.58.8 percent view for control DVAW is to punish perpetrators. Data shows that majority of the respondents (88.2%) have experience of DVAW at least once in their life. The least (11.8%) replied that they have not face any type of DVAW. Among the respondents, some of them are currently married.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Domestic violence against women the common issue in Nepalese society. Now this is the modern age due to advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change in to the life of people. But still Nepalese women have compelled to face much problem related exploitation as well as victimize of the domestic violence. In this situation, this research is devoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area.

Especially the reason of domestic violence against women is lack of education male dominated alcohol addiction, economic, dependency culture and tradition lack of awareness among women and girls majority case of violence hidden within because dominated of male and lack of knowledge toward the legal rights. The agreements or reporting any forms of psychological , physical, marriage related violence status seen very weak because social and culture pressure on women irresponsible community lack of awareness and careless of concernment administrative authority.

The prevalence of violence physical attack act due a alcoholism and verbal assault fond in study area more which is considered as major barrier to dear carrier and other development. In the context of economy lack of income generating work and women's economic dependence and unequal pay for equal work is the reason of violence against women. Male domination system in society, use of degrading words to address women and girls cannot speak more but this serious matters.

Thought, recently interns constitution 2063 is implemented in Nepal after the succedful loktantric movements, up to the time now not making new constitution. In some extent ,interim constitution provided some of the legal rights to women but in real practice deep rooted conservative religious, social values and norms are prohibiting it such situation is more prevalent in ethnic and minorities groups.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Finding of the study reveal that there is some problem and discriminations against women Dhamilikuwa V D C of Lumjung district. According to their age, occupation, education, family background marritious status etc. Keep in mind these finding, the following points are recommended.

- 1 Provide equal opportunity to men and women for decision making in house hold and property ownership.
- 2 Lunch special programme to arise women economic status
- 3 Conduct various kinds of awareness programme which empower to women and couple training programme
- 4 Change the traditional superstition and attitude toward women
- 5 Formulated right policy which really addresses equal; power between men and women
- 6 Ensure the socio-economic participation of women in a development process
- 7 Provide equal opportunity to women in political decision making
- 8 Organized interaction workshop including women political leaders, police officer, Government officers & other to discuss the sensitive issues of violence against women.



#### **7.4 Area for Further Research**

After analysis the data obtained from the field survey and making conclusion, the following area for further research will help for researcher, women research will help for researcher, women activity and NGOS in study area.

- Development the formal and informal education programme for women.
- Equal opportunity to give men and women for everything.
- Comparative study about socio-economic status and violence.
- Promote the economic status of women which control the violence.
- Role of husband for improving the status of women.
- Impact of social norms and values on women responsible for domestic violence.

## REFERENCES

- Amnesty International Media Briefing (2004 March 5). *Making Violence Against Women, Count Facts and Figures*, New York.
- Bhattachan, K.B. (2001). *Socio-culture Aspects of Gender Equality/Equity and Democracy in Nepal* in Manandhar L.K and Bhattachan K.B. *Gender and Democracy in Nepal: Central Department of Home Science Women's Studies Program*, Nepal, p159.
- Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, 2001). *Report on situation of women* (Kathmandu: CBS).
- CEDAW, (1997). *Sexual Exploitation of Nepalese Girls. Center for Population and Development Activities, Washing- Ton DC*. CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- Deuba, (Rana, 1997). *Violence Against Women: Focused on Domestic Violence* Kathmandu: SAATHI, 1997.
- ICPD, (1994). *International Conference on population and Development*. Cairo, 1994.
- Justice Department National Crime Victimization Survey, 2001. *Amnesty International Media Briefing*, (UN, 2001).
- Legal Aid and Consultancy center (LACC, 2008) *Reasrch on Reality in Reports and cooperation from Law Enforcement Agancies such as Medical Professional, Police and Quasijudicial Bodies in Cased Related to ender Based Violence*.
- Rahat (2006). *Proceding of the workshop Media coverage in various Forms of Violence Against women*, Kathmandu.
- UN (1993), *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action*, General Assembly: 1993.
- UN (2004). *Human Development Report*, New York: United Nations.
- UNCEF, (1992). *Children and Women in Nepal*. (Kathmandu: UNICEF).
- United Nations Children's Fund, (UNICEF, 2001). *A reference kit on Violence Against Women in South Asia*, Regional Office for South Asia, Kathmandu: UNICEF.

United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA, 2005). *The state of World Population*, New York; United Nations.

WHO, (1997). *Violence Against Women* (Geneva: World Health Organization).

[www.aids.undp.kg/unifem.htm](http://www.aids.undp.kg/unifem.htm)

[www.orgladolescents/facts.htm](http://www.orgladolescents/facts.htm)

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

			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 No	01 02
2.	From where did you learn to read?	School Non formal classes At home Other specify	01 02 03 04
3.	If you learned from school, which grade have you completed?	Specify .....	01
4.	What is your occupation?	Own agriculture Service Non agriculture labour Social Service Household chores Students	01 02 03 04 05 06
5.	What type of family are you living with?	Joint Single Other (Specify)	01 02 03
6.	Do you have toilet facilities?	Yes No	01 02
7.	If yes, which type of toilet facilities?	Specify .....	01
8.	Have you married?	Yes No	01 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 M...1 F....2	Age	Whether going school Yes.....1 No.....2	If yes types of School Private.....1 Government.....2	In which grade did for drop out	Reason for dropout
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 Discrimination in food allocation Heating and threatening by drinking of alcohol Not equal pay for equal work Unequal opportunity in education Denial of decision making rights Accuse against wishes Not allowing to attend in community meeting Humiliation due to untouchability during menstruation (specify)	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13
3.	Is it legally allowed to do violence against woman?	Yes No	01 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 No	01 02
2.	Does any Physical violence exist in your family?	Yes No	01 02
3.	Have you come across any physical violence in your own life?	Yes No	01 02
4.	Have you resisted against physical violence in individual or in group?	Yes No	01 02
5.	Do you keep secret incidence of violence against you or share the report elsewhere with others?	Keep secret Share report	01 02

6.	If share or report, with whom or to where?	Share with other relative Share with peer group Report to VDC office Report to police office Share/Report to local health post Report to local women group Other specify	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07	No 01 02 03 04 05 06 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 Agree Disagree Do not know	01 02 03 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 Agree Disagree Do not know	01 02 03 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 No	01 02	
2.	If yes, for what reasons you often have to quarrel/dispute for?	Verbal assault care False acquisitive Allocation of excessive work land Because of childlessness Acquisition of illicit relationship Disobeying of wrong sayings Pressure of commit suicide In the nature of dowry	Yes 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	No 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 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	Yes 01 02 03 04 05	No 01 02 03 04 05

		Step-mother Other relatives	06 07	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 Others	Yes 01 02 03 04	No 01 02 03 04

### 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	Yes 01 02	No 01 02



		Health treatment	03	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	