

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Domestic violence is defined as a pattern of coercive and controlling behaviors and tactics used by one person over another to gain power and control. This may include verbal abuse, financial abuse, and emotional, sexual and physical abuse. Domestic violence occurs in heterosexual, as well as same- sex partnerships, and crosses all ethnic, racial and social- economic lines.

Two of the most common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partners and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse also known as domestic violence, wife beating, and battering is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse and in one quarter to one- half of cases by forced sex as well. The majority of women who are abused by their partners are abused many times. In fact an atmosphere of terror often permeates abusive relationships. (Hamal, 2010)

The United Nation Declaration on the Elimination of violence against Women (1995) , defines Violence Against Women (VAW) as a sub-category of Gender Based Violence) (GBV) ‘ Any act of gender –based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical , sexual , or psychological harm or suffering to women , including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty , whether occurring in public or private life.’(UN, 1995)

This definition refers to the gender- based roots of violence, recognizing that “violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.” It broadens the definition of violence by including both the physical and psychological harm done towards women, and it includes acts in both private and public life. The declaration defines violence against women as encompassing, but not limited to, three areas: violence occurring in the family, within the general community, and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state. (UNICEF, 2001)

The World Health Organization defines “The international use of physical force power, threatened or actual , against oneself another person or against a group or community , that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury death psychological harm , mal- development or deprivation”(WHO, 2002)

This definition also encompasses all types of physical sexual and psychological abuse, as well as suicide and other self abusive acts.Domestic violence against women is a common everyday occurrence in our society every day Women are beaten, humiliated threatened and sexually abused. The home and family are not as safe and institution for the protection of girls and woman’s human rights. 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 toward women. This includes not only physical violence it also the mental and emotional violence that arises because of discriminatory attitudes which affects the women throughout their lives. (SAATHI, 1997)

Domestic violence against women in Nepal is not a myth, but a reality. It exists and exists everywhere in Nepalese society. There is no woman who has not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadow her sex. Thus it looks strange that a companion in a man's life from womb to tomb, in the role of mother, sister, lover, wife and daughter is the worst sufferer. It is a generally accepted psychological aspect that being out of the home is always potential threat to women hence due defensive or protective measures is taken by everyone. What will happen to women if she is ill-treated in her own house by her nearest and dearest? The interim constitution of Nepal has granted equal rights to all citizens of Nepal. But it is an irony that women are still in pathetic conditions. At home the teaching is such that girls are physically weak, they should not act as boy, they are protected by men, and they are made dependent of men. Women are kept in control since their childhood. They are not allowed to move freely, their wishes and goals are killed at childhood only. Since it has become customs and believes so most of the women take it as divine rule, and accepts all kind of discriminations and abuses. Domestic violence has long been considered a private matter by bystanders - including neighbors, the community and government. But such private matters have a tendency to become public tragedies. Nepalese society has a tendency to ignore domestic violence. The social response to domestic violence has always prevented women from talking about the violence they face at home. Also we tend to believe that domestic violence only refers to physical abuse of women and often ignore sexual, economic and mental form of violence being inflicted on them inside their homes. (Deepa Bhatta telegraphnepal.com, 2011)

According to UNFPA, around the world, at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way—most often by someone she knows, including her husband or another family member. One woman in four has been abused during pregnancy. It is a great tragedy that for most abused women violence begins at home with fathers, brothers, uncles, husbands and in-laws. In a rich and a poor families alike, physical, sexual and psychological abuse within the family affects an astounding number of women. The brutality against women is reflected in popular cultures of the world. (UNFPA, 2005)

In the context of Nepal violence occurred many parts of the country across all cast class ethnicity regions as well as religion , Nepal's have traditional violence like polygamy , child marriage preference , *deuki*, *dhami jhankri*, *boksi* etc. Because of these factor women are suffering violence from ancient to until now in our country. In Nepal women suffering from physical, sexual, psychological dowry death, murder killing, battering beating false acquisition gender discrimination, honor killing as well

as reproductive right violence not new event of Nepal. Nepalese women are confined only household, they are deprived from education freedom economic opportunity as well as they are absence in decision making house hold to the national level and policy formulation level of the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents are not support to the women therefore women are victimizing from different form of violence in our country. (UNICEF, 2000)

GBV is an attitudinal problem of men towards women in Nepal. Men always feel superior to women and try to keep them subservient and commit violence if women are not able to understand their sentiments and act accordingly for pleasing them and performing their reproductive and productive roles, including household chores. One third of women in Nepal experience GBV at home although most violence is unreported and unrecorded in informal or formal institutions. Psychological violence was found to be high, followed by physical, economic and sexual violence. The main reasons for perpetuating violence against women are the low educational status of women, bringing fewer dowries at the time of marriage, no control over resources by women and low educational status of the perpetrators. Promulgating a law to criminalize GBV perpetrators and the formulation and implementation of educational and training programs to reduce GBV are immediate needs of the country. (Bureau of Statistics, 1994, 15)

Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Even though most societies prescribe violence against women, the reality is that violations against women's human rights are often sanctioned under the garb of cultural practices and norms, or through misinterpretation of religious tenets. Moreover, when the violation takes place within the home, as is very often the case, the abuse is effectively condoned by the tacit silence and the passivity displayed by the state and the law-enforcing machinery. Across the world, violence against women is recognized as a symptom of unequal power relations between men and women. Socially and culturally determined gender norms perpetuate gender hierarchies and are embedded in structures such as the family and the community. Violence against women is actually violence against mothers, sisters, wife's, daughters and daughter-in-laws. The woman is the most abused object which stems from the home. The domestic violence against women has its rural and urban dimensions. Various studies revealed the fact that a higher level of domestic violence against women exists in the urban and highly educated families. Gratuitous and persistent violence against women has been largely overlooked by Nepali culture in the name of keeping a woman in her place", to obstruct her right to speak to make decisions and to control her sexuality. (UNICEF, 2000)

The Nepal Human Development Report 2004 also reinforces domestic violence to be a grave and unaddressed problem. Most perpetrators of domestic violence escape persecution under the Nepali criminal justice system. Though the National Human Rights Commission works on the issue, other human rights concerns in this war-torn country take precedence. Domestic Violence in Nepal, a study conducted by

Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights (1998) revealed that in Nepal, violence against women frequently takes the form of verbal harassment and emotional abuse in addition to physical violence. In the opinion of several women's human rights advocates, psychological abuse (often described as "mental torture") is more pervasive than purely physical abuse. Many Nepalese women being interviewed by the delegation emphasized that the extended family structure frequently fosters abuse by persons other than the husband. Therefore, to accurately capture the experience of Nepali women, the delegation documented both psychological abuse and abuse perpetrated by members of the extended family. (Adhikari, 2004)

According to UNICEF (2001) there exist six kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asia, mainly sexual abuse, incest and rape by family members and other, recruitment by family members into prostitution, neglect by family members, even to the point of death, feticide and infanticide, dowry demand and wife abuse. Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their family. Even their communities and the nation as a whole are affected by violence against women.

Without comprehensive, carefully documented research on violence against women, it is impossible to know whether women are experiencing more violence in some countries than in others, or whether they are reporting it more often. In the absence of proper research, it is difficult to compare and assess the scope of violence as well as the effectiveness of programmed to end it. With research, advocates can better understand obstacles and develop appropriate methods for combating them. Research can motivate government and civil society to take action once the extent of a problem is proven. Research on the way in which agents of the state respond to incidents of violence has been a critical tool in gaining government commitments to end impunity. As the Beijing Platform for Action makes clear, there is a need for a stronger evidence-base planning regarding the magnitude and the nature of the problem, in particular the identification of risk and protective factors in different cultural contexts. There is also a need to understand and measure the health consequences of VAW and the synergies between them, in order to assess the real "burden of disease" related to VAW. Moreover, there is a need for information on interventions that are effective, feasible and sustainable in resource poor settings and the promotion of "research and data collection on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and research into the causes, the nature and the consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women. (UNICEF, 2001)

However, doing research on VAW in Nepal requires a lot of patience, devotion, compassion and commitment from the part of investigators, field researchers and enumerators. Researcher should be prepared to deal with violence against female, illiteracy, poverty, language barrier, culture/religions barrier and ethnic/caste barrier. They need to go out in the field as learners with "open mind" and learning everything. Women are usually shy to the external surveyors. If the questions are related to

personal and private matter such as violence they prefer to talk with women enumerators. Single women may be too shy or fearful to talk in general way. They have no freedom to expression in front of male and senior female members of their family and /or community. Trained surveyors from the same geographic region and similar ethnic group may not be available leading to difficulty in proper data collection. It has to be noticed that women have heavy workload and they have very little time to spare for researchers. To demand their time at researchers" convenience bearing a high opportunity cost will be "exploitation of women". So, it needs to be compensated with kind or development/or awareness/ advocacy /or support for them. Also, in women's situation of absolute victimization, it is not only unethical for researcher to be unfriendly from their situation but it is also inhuman not to be compassionate. Another ethical dilemma in doing research on VAW is, should researchers be indifferent in the name of objectivity or, should researchers become advocates of gender equality, discrimination and violence and engage in activism for women. It is to deal with the researcher's compassion, consciousness and importantly ethics and loyalty toward research on VAW. Magar is the largest indigenous people in Nepal. It is one of ethnic groups of 59 ethnic groups in Nepal. It is also known as bravest of the brave communities. Their origin is basically found in hill regions of western Nepal. In 2001 census 102 caste\ ethnic groups were identified where Magar population is one in third positions. The total population of Magar is 16, 22,421 (7.14%) (CBS, 2001) Though Magars have significant position in the population chart, this caste has been marginalized in social, economic and political context. Magars are also at the lowest rank on the human developed index ladder and nearly half of the Magars populations subsist below the poverty line. (Gharti, 2008)

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet, it is not only limited with in a region country race caste religion. It is spread the worldwide. Domestic violence takes place in all of all societies whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated of all socio-economic and racial profiles. Even in developed countries, such as the US 1 in 3 women report being physically sexually abused by their partner. Studies consistently show that most women who experience violence are abuse by people they know often the perpetrators are those they trust and love. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that at least one in five women have experienced violence in their lives. Other studies estimate the statistic to be one in three women. GBV can have long term psychological and physical consequences and effect many aspects of women's lifes. (UNICEF, 2000)

Different forms of violence like sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest women trafficking, domestic violence, verbal abuse gender abuse gender discrimination; polygamy, child marriage etc are affecting women during their life time. Domestic violence is also directly related to women's reproductive health. Due to the son performance women are compelled to reproduce child again and again fall in health hazards. Sometimes it may take their life's causing higher maternal

mortality rate, wife beating child marriage, dowry traditional practice, male domination are the main problems. Women are victimized from various kinds of violence in our society like torture rape, *jari*, *Deuki* *Jhuma* , *Badi* etc. Women have many problems due to violence, regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sector of life such as education, health and productive field. Alcohol drinking gambling as well as drug taking habits of the husband directly affect of household economic sector which cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment on the one hand most of the women suffering from mental disorders, ascetic, upset, depression etc. on the other hand victims women are suffering physical disabilities, physical injuries ,physical attack etc widow women are extremely suffering from violence than other women. (Acharya, 1997)

Nepal is country multi-lingual and multi- religious society. The problem of violence against women is comparatively more than serious among *Dalit*, *Janajati* and minorities groups of Nepal.

Violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are, or who have been in position of trust and intimacy and power- husbands, boyfriends, father, father in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or other relatives. Domestic violence is in most cases violence perpetrated by men against women. Women can also be violent, but their actions account for a small percentage of domestic violence. Violence against women is often a cycle of abuse that manifests itself in many forms throughout their lives. Even at the target of sex selective abortion or female infanticide in culture where son performance is prevalent during childhood, violence against girls may include enforced malnutrition, lack of access to medical care mutilation early marriage, and forced prostitution or bonded labor. Some go on to suffer throughout their adult live- battered raped and even murdered at the hands of intimate partners. Other crimes of violence against women include forced pregnancy, abortion or sterilization, and harmful traditional practices such as dowry- related violence, Sati and killing in the name of honor. (UNICEF, 2000)

### **1.3 Objective of the study**

1. To examine the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence against women among Magar community of Tangram VDC.
2. To access the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
3. To find out causes of domestic violence against women.
4. To find out women experience of 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 such as physical violence, psychological violence and sexual violence. This study will be

useful in knowing the frequency and aspect of domestic violence. Domestic violence is not a small matter it is the great problem of the society. Thus this study will helpful in this Magar community and who are interested to study like researchers development workers, policy makers planners , students etc.

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

Research has own limitation according to purpose of study time and cost. This study has limited with ward no 1, 2, 7 and 8 among the Magar community of Tangram VDC Baglung district. This study manly focus on knowledge awareness and reasons about domestic violence against women among Magar community age group 15 year above only one Magar female from one household is selected as respondent.

### **1.6 organization of the study**

This study is divided into seven chapters; First chapter is about the introduction to VAW. Second chapter is about literature review, includes, theoretical literature and empirical literature. Third chapter is about the methodology, which was done in the course of conduction the study. The fourth chapter gives the knowledge a socio economic and demographic characteristic of the respondents with the data obtain the field survey. Likewise, five and six chapters shows the situation of knowledge/ attitude, Experiences, reporting and sharing behavior as well as causes of VAW with data related to these topics that were obtained from the field survey. The concluding chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendation for policy implementation and further research issues.

# **CHAPTER -TWO**

## **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Theoretical Literature**

This chapter deals with the review of available literature about violence against women. There are lot of researchers which have been published by different organization and scholars in the field. Abuja Ram (1998) “there are no women who have not suffered at one time or another harassment humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadowed her sex. A women life has been pleasures at one end and danger at the other end. In daily life women are routinely defined by sex and even if not all men are potential victims.”

#### **2.1.1 Definition of Domestic Violence against Women**

UN secretary Kofi Annan has defined violence against women as “violence and it is perhaps the most harmful to human rights. Violence and it is perhaps the most pervasive .It knows no boundaries of geography, culture or wealth so long as it is continuous, can’t claim to be making real progress towards equality development and peace”.

The Beijing platform action: The 1995 Beijing plat form of action expanded definition of 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 contraceptive, prenatal sex selection and male infanticide. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to elderly and the displaced indigenous refugee and emigrant’s community’s women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention.”

UNICEF, (2001) “ violence against women and girls take in a several forms, it includes domestic violence , rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution , violence , in armed conflict, honor killing dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide , female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices.”

#### **2.1.2 Nature of domestic Violence against Women**

- Domestic violence has distinct character as opposed to other types of violent crime. It can be characterized by at least five features.
- It is perpetuated by someone close to victim, usually her partner or ex- partner.
- It happens in intimate settings which are presumed by society to be sites of support and care.
- It is recurring form of abuse generally characterized by a cycle of violence; the abuse is followed by a period of respite after which tensions build up again and eventually explode into another violent episode.
- The abuser uses domestic violence to control and coerce the victim.
- The abuse has profound emotional and psychological effects on the victim, who often believes that she is to blame for the violence.( CBS,2001)



Another distinctive aspect of domestic violence is that women who seek outside help to end the domestic violence usually do not come at the first instance of abuse. Often they have endured sustained abuse of years, and have reached a point where the violence has escalated or become intolerable. It must therefore be recognized that the attempt to obtain external assistance may place the victim in grave danger of extremely violence repercussions. As abuser may become even more irate at any independent action by the victim, and many women have been savagely beaten upon attempting to leave the abusive situation.

For these reasons, the point of contact with outside authorities is an absolutely critical period. Government bears a heavy responsibility to respond to the need of the domestic violence victim quickly and effectively. This responsibility is heightened by the fact that the women may have come forward for assistance based on the reasonable Expectation that she is entitled to legal protection.(Amnesty International Media Briefing,2004)

### **2.1.3 Common types of violence**

- Physical violence
- Emotional violence
- Sexual violence
- Economic abuse
- Spiritual abuse

### **2.1.4 Forms of domestic violence against Women**

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. If domestic violence is seen broadly as any act of violence within the house it includes differential treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughters-in-law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The various forms of domestic violence against women can be categorized below.

#### **Son preference leading to female feticide**

Son preference is universal and not unique to Nepal only. It is cultural phenomenon historically rooted in the patriarchal system. Son preference is playing a major role in the low valuation and neglect of female children. A son is considered to be a family pillar, which ensures continuity and protection of the workforce and will bring an extra pair of hands, once he will get married. Sons are the source of family income and have to provide for parents in their old age. They are also the interpreters and performers of rituals, especially on the death of the parents. Therefore the birth of the son is welcomed with celebration as an asset to the family. Whereas girls are seen as liability. Consequently, the sex bias or son preference places the female child in the disadvantageous position not from the birth but from the fetus itself. Abortion, even though was illegal in Nepal and has been legalized few months back only, there are many parents who have conducted abortion in the private clinics only because it is the female fetus. In this manner the female fetuses are killed brutally. Further

abortion performed by unskilled birth attendants, under poor sanitary conditions led to increased maternal mortality.

### **Battering of mother during pregnancy**

Pregnancy is generally perceived as a very normal situation as of a sick person and mostly no proper care was provided to women during the pregnancy period, which directly affect their health in the old age. Rather, after the delivery many other kinds of violence takes place against women justifying it through traditional practices like *chaupadi*, which is still prevalent in the society. Son preference also plays a crucial role for violence against women during the period of pregnancy. The continuous pressure from the family and the society to be a mother of a male child keeps reminds women of torture if she will give birth to a girl child. Further, if the girl child born, the trend of continuous violence through defamation and sometimes through physical handling get added to other kinds of mental torture.

### **Neglect and marginal treatment to girls**

In our society girls are generally discriminated with regard to food, nutrition, education, health care services and other necessary belongings, which is utmost important for their normal upbringings and growth, women and girls are supposed to eat less and usually after the man and boys of the family had eaten. With regard to education and health care facilities, priority always goes for boy child. This has a direct impact on the poor health status and career of girls and women, in the future.

### **Child sexual abuse**

The sexual vulnerability of the girl child in and around her home is increasing day by day. In most of the cases, sexual abuses are subjected by their own near and dear ones, they may be neighbor, brother, uncle or even father. Though many of the cases of sexual abuse i.e. pedophilia, rape and molestation, incest of children, go unreported the number of those that are reported is enough to unnerve our society. Not unexpectedly, family rarely talks about the rape of their young daughter, when the rapist is father or a brother, the chances of reporting is even lower. A mother would often suppress and wash away the event, not only because of a sense of shame and outrage, but also out of fear of reprisals from her husband, son or other relatives. And if a mother mustered enough courage to approach a police to lodge complaint against rapist of her daughter, if it is her own father no one will be ready to believe that a father could sexually assault his own daughter, it will further increase a threat to the life of mother and the daughter.

### **Wife beating**

Wife beating or in more extremes cases wife battering is the most common form of abuse worldwide irrespective of class, caste, religion and community. The odd slap or blow was regarded as routine husband like behavior, it was only if the beatings were very severe did women perceive of themselves is being abused. Wife sexual

infidelities, her neglect to household duties and her disobedience of her husband's dictates are all considered legitimate cause for wife beating.

### **Marital rape**

Rape by anyone is a heinous form of violence against women; however rape within the relationship of marriage, by one's own husband, is one of the most traumatic violence against women. Husband is the one from whom, also due to social, traditional and cultural values, a wife expects love, care, affection and the most security, however marital rape does exist in many marital relationship. And to the fear of social organization and stigma women rarely comes out with reporting of such crimes against their body. (Hamal, 2010)

### **Control on the reproductive roles of women**

Women do not have right on their own body and reproduction. She has to be mother especially of a boy child. Woman is targeted for various types of family planning measures including abortions without her wishes.

### **Dowry related abuses and deaths**

Dowry demand and dowry related crimes i.e. abuses and even deaths, are increasing day by day in our society, especially in the terai region of the country. Our social stigmas have taught women to bear up with every humiliation, beating, and molestation and even be burnt but not speak out because the honor of the family will be put in jeopardy. And thus the women becomes very vulnerable to violence within the four walls of their homes and if she dare to leave that home and returns to her parent's house she would endanger the chance of her younger sister's suitable marriage So the parents of the woman, who suffers from the physical and mental torture seldom stand by her or save her from this prosecution consideration of social prestige deter them from interfering in the exercise of rights conferred by the ideal of *pativarta*.(Hamal,2010)

### **Child marriage**

In Nepal, marriage continues to be universally regarded as essential for a girl, irrespective of class, caste, religion and ethnicity. Control of her sexuality and its safe transference into the hands of the husband is of primary importance for the parents. Due to the sexual vulnerabilities of girls and increasing rate of dowry demand by the time is an important cause of early marriage. Child marriages rob a girl of her childhood, time necessary to develop physically, emotionally and psychologically. In fact, early marriage inflicts great emotional stress as the young woman is removed from her parent's home to that of her husband and in-laws. Her husband, who will invariably be many years her senior, will have little in common with a young teenager. It is with this strange man she has to develop an intimate emotional and physical relationship. Health complication that results from early marriages includes the risk of operative delivery, low weight and malnutrition resulting from frequent pregnancies. (Hamal, 2010)

## **2.1.5 Cycle of violence**

### **Prenatal**

- Sex selective abortion
- Battering during pregnancy
- Coerced pregnancy

### **Infancy**

- Female infanticide
- Psychological and physical abuse
- Differential and discriminatory access to food and medical abuse

### **Childhood**

- Incest and sexual abuse
- Differential and discriminatory access to food, medical care and education
- Child prostitution
- Rape

### **Adolescence**

- Courtship violence
- Economically coerced sex
- Sexual abuse in the workplace
- Date rape
- Sexual harassment

### **Adulthood**

- physical and psychological abuse of women
- marital rape
- Dowry- related abuse and murder
- Partner homicide
- Discrimination in opportunities
- Glass ceiling
- Sexual harassment
- Rape
- Abuse of women with disability

- Polygamy
- Abandonment
- Incest
- Kidnapping

### **Old age**

- Rape
- Abuse of old women with disability
- Differential and discriminatory access to food and medical care
- Abuse of widow
- Elder abuse: physical and psychological
- Accusation of witchcraft

(WHO, 2000)

### **2.1.6 Government policy to deal with violence against women**

In Nepal, government policy and its commitment to the Beijing platform for action (BPFA) have placed a focus on eradicating discrimination between men and women and to provide with the equal rights. Among strategies adopted is the involvement of NGOs, GOs and local bodies in the process of preventing all forms of violence against women so that the protection of women's human rights could be possible. The ministry of women, children and social welfare has also prepared a National plan action for five years to deal with her gender based violence, including the review of all discriminatory laws and the enactment of domestic violence legislation. (LACC, 2008)

#### **Domestic violence (crime and punishment) Bill**

The domestic violence (control) Bill 2001 has been drafted with the establishment of the ministry of women and social welfare of Nepal. This Bill was later improved and reformed by the domestic violence Bill, 2002 which has incorporated various positive concepts to protect domestic violence against women, which are as below.

**Definition of domestic violence includes physical and psychological violence:** The bill has comprehensively defined domestic violence. It had incorporated physical and psychological violence within the definition of domestic violence.

**Provision relation to reporting:** The bill is liberal with regard to reporting of the crime. It accepts both verbal and in writing reporting of the crime. If the case does not get resolved through quasi-judicial bodies or mutual understanding victim can file a case direct to the court. Furthermore, third party also can make a report on behalf of women victim.

**Interim relief:** The Bill has also made provisions for the interim relief to the victim of the domestic violence. The court can issue the order of interim protective measure for the period of case preceding. (LACC, 2008)

- Compensation
- Rehabilitation
- In camera court
- Priority to domestic violence case

In addition to ratifying a number of international and regional conventions on women's rights, gender equality, and social inclusion, Nepal has implemented the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act (2066 BS) of 2009 and the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Regulation (2067 BS) of 2010. It has also implemented a national action plan (2010) against gender-based violence with the Prime Minister's declaration of 2010 as the gender-based violence free year (Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister, 2009) and introduced a hospital-based one-stop crisis management center in 15 selected districts (Ministry of Health and Population MOHP, 2010d), with service centers established for victims of gender based violence (Department of Women's Development, 2009).

The Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act emphasizes respect for the right of every person to live in a secure and dignified manner, prevention and control of violence occurring within the family or outside, making such violence punishable, and providing protection to the victims of violence. Further, it gives authority to the individuals to file complaints, provide legal remedies (including interim protection orders and compensation), and create service centers for counseling and rehabilitation, as well as defining penalties for perpetrators (Nepal Law Commission, 2009). The Three-Year Plan of Nepal (2010/2011–2012/2013) also includes as an objective elimination of various types of gender-based violence and discrimination against women and promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment (National Planning Commission, 2011).

### **2.1.7 Milestone in Addressing Violence against Women**

**A Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979(CEDAW):** Guarantees Women equal rights with men in all sphere of life, including education, employment, health care, nationality, and marriage. The committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established to review reports which all countries that are signatory to the convention must submit on women's status. (LACC, 2008)

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

in the home. Progress made in implementing the Vienna Declaration was reviewed at the March-April 1998 (LACC, 2008)

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

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

**UN Fourth world conference on Women, Beijing, 1995:** The Conference Platform Action recognized that "all Governments, irrespective of their political, economic, and cultural systems, are responsible for the promotion and protection of women's human rights." This document also specifically declared that violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern and is an obstacle to the achievement of women's human rights. Section 105(q) states that countries should "integrate mental health services into primary health-care systems or other appropriate levels, develop supportive programs and train primary health workers to recognize and care for girls and women of all ages who have experienced any form of violence, especially domestic abuse, or other abuse resulting from armed and non-armed conflict."

## **2.2 Empirical literature review**

### **2.2.1 Domestic violence: global context**

Likewise other forms of crime, domestic violence is not a problem of Nepal only, it is spread beyond the South Asian regions and is prevalent in all the part of the world. Also it is not a very new phenomenon; it was as old as the origin of the family, through its nature was changed according to place and period of time. As in the market similarly in family the resourceful person dominate to the resource less ones, which ultimately results into the violation of the rights of the weaker one and therefore a violence. However, due to the lack of reporting of these kinds of matters in

the public and also it being considered from the very beginning as something that is “private” and “non-interferable matter” was not defined as a crime and therefore was not addressed by the procedures of the law. Now a days with the increasing trend of reporting against the violence that occurs within the domain of domestic sphere it is clearly reflected that like other acts of crime, domestic violence is a universal phenomenon prevailing everywhere from the past till to date, may it be a developed countries. (WORCE, 2006)

### **2.2.2 Scope of the problem**

- In a 10- country study on women’s health and domestic violence conducted by WHO,
- Between 15 percent and 17 per cent of the women reported physical or sexual violence by a husband or partner.
- Many women said that their first sexual experience was not consensual. (24 per cent in rural Peru, 28 per cent in Tanzania, 30 per cent in rural Bangladesh, and 40 per cent in South Africa)
- Between 4 per cent and 12 per cent of women reported being physically abused during pregnancy.
- Every year, about 5,000 women are murdered by family members in the name of honor each year worldwide.
- Trafficking of women and girls for forced labor and sex is widespread and often affects the most vulnerable.
- Forced marriages and child marriages violate the human rights of women and girls, yet they are widely practiced in many countries in Asia, the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Worldwide, up to one in five women and one in 10 men report experiencing sexual abuse as children. Children subjected to sexual abuse are much more likely to encounter other forms of abuse later in life.
- One in three women has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused during her lifetime.
- (Sexual assault experiences and perceptions of community response to sexual assault, 2001)
- One out of every six American women has been the victim of an attempted or completed rape in her lifetime.  
(Rape Abuse and Incest National Network)
- On average, more than three women a day are murdered by their husbands or boyfriends in the United States.  
(Family Violence Prevention Fund)
- Every nine seconds, a woman is beaten in the United States.  
(American Institute on Domestic Violence 2001)
- Women ages 20-34 endure the highest rates of domestic violence.  
(American Institute on Domestic Violence 2001)
- Only about one in five domestic violence victims with physical injuries seek professional medical treatment.



(Bureau of justice Statistics)

- Sexual violence starts very early in life. More than half of all rapes of women (54%) occur before age 18. 22% of these rapes occur before age 12.  
(Tjaden and Thoennes, 2000)
- Intimate partner violence is the leading cause of injury to women. It affects 1-3 million women a year in the U.S making it more common than muggings, stranger rapes and car accidents combined.  
( Frisso JA et al., 1996 Tjaden p, Thoenners N, 1998)
- Domestic crime against adults accounts for almost 15 percent of total crime costs: over 67 dollar billion per year.  
(Victim Cost and Consequences: A New Look, National Institute of justice Research Report, Jn.1996)
- Approximately 1 of every 6 adult women in Washington has been a victim of one or more completed forcible rapes during their life time.
- Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime.
- Worldwide as many as one woman in every four is abused during pregnancy.  
(Population report series L, 11 1999)
- Worldwide, two million girls between ages 5-15 are introduced into the commercial sex market each year.
- At least 60 million girls, who would otherwise be expected to be alive, are “missing” in Asia as a result of sex selective abortion, infanticide or neglect.  
(State of world population- UNFPA-2000)

### **2.2.3 Violence against women in Nepalese Context**

Historically violence against women and girls has been in existence and a widespread in Nepali society but still unreported problem in Nepal. Data on the issues is hard to come by as there are very few studies done on the subject. Violence against women has started being openly discussed and addressed only in the last decade. It is impossible to know whether women are experiencing more violence in some countries than in others, or whether they are reporting it more often. In the absence of proper research, it is difficult to compare and assess the scope of violence as well as the effectiveness of program to end it. With research, advocates can better understand obstacles and develop appropriate methods for combating them. Research can motivate government and civil society to take action once the extent of a problem is proven.

Nepali is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50 per cent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their male counterpart. There are various form of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking dowry practices, battering of women, feticide because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, *jari*, *Deuki*, *Bandhi* practices etc. Blind path

faith superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women, rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status has not risen above. (UNICEF 2001)

Dalit (lower caste community) women are extremely vulnerable to sexual exploitation in our country. Among the *Dalit* communities, one landless group, the *Badi*, has for years survived by means of prostitution. Currently, they are demanding their right with state and currently raised voiced from street movement. Various studies have revealed that the number of young women from Nepal being trafficked to India is increasing, and they are forced to work as prostitutes in the Indian brothels. *Deuki* or *Devaki* is also largely practiced in Nepal. *Deuki* is a custom of buying and offering girls to temples; most of these young girls resort to working as commercial sex workers to earn a living. Numerous cases of women being branded and killed as witches in Terai region are reported frequently on the Nepalese media. Common practice of traditional healer (*Jhankri*) and claim the women to be witches and punishing them have lead to very painful incidences enhancing the violence against women in Nepalese society. By clearly defining the various and specific forms of domestic violence, it can no longer be regarded as a private problem within the household, nor can the rhetoric of public versus private be used to confer impunity to perpetrators of domestic and social crime which are violations to human right. (Adhikari and Mbuhan, 2004)

“Nepalese women do not have right on one’s own body. They have no right on their reproductive health. They have no right to decide when to become pregnant, how many times to become pregnant and whether or not to do so abortion. Decision about such critical matters are usually done by men and women have to follow them faithfully” (Bhattachan, 2001:159).

In Nepal, violence against women is one of the major factors responsible for the poor health of women, livelihood insecurity, and inadequate social mobilization. The magnitude of gender-based violence in Nepal is extremely high. Several research projects in Nepal have indicated that 66 per cent of women have endured verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse, While 77 per cent of the perpetrators were family members (UNICEF, 2001). This indicates that even the home is not a safe place for women. Social relations of power place women in subordinate position, giving many women few rights in the family, community and society in general. In addition, in the context of political conflict, women have often become the target of violence. Because women are made the objects of revenge, there has been an increase in sexual assault and sexual harassment. Thus gender- based violence is a serious issue that requires a comprehensive solution.

SAATHI (2001) stated that treatment of the wife in a polygamy was mostly done by the husband (71%) followed by the in laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%) we can be seen from this finding. More than one family member participates in ill- treating the ‘less favorers’ wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources

includes withholding access to resources (35 %) insulting them (39%) mental torture by husband (64%). In addition, being made to do all household chores alone, not given enough food and not given cloths central of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited.(SAATHI,2001)

SAATHI (2002) stated that due to the incident of violence respondent also feel society disadvantaged and complicated majority of them(58%) felt that their family member blamed them and want to avoid them and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to law entrancing was found to be law as could be expected. Only (22 %) had ever attempts to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal daily life, just before the incidence. (SAATHI, 2002)

The current interim constitution of Nepal has amended many discriminatory laws women to project and violence upon women is not tolerable and if anyone disregards this and are found to be involved in such conduct is punished as per law. Despite such explicit provisions in the constitution of Nepal, existing laws as well as commitments from the political parties , civil societies, and different organizations , woman are unfortunately discriminatory on the basis of gender persistently (LAAC,2008)

The study called Samata performed in 2005 revealed that majority of the respondents (80%) suffered from psychological abuse. Psychological abuse was one of the safest methods for the perpetrators. Second major type of violence faced by women was physical assault. 31.6% women were suffering from physical violence. Ten per cent women were suffering from sexual abuse and harassment. The study findings further pointed out that, out of 60 respondents 40 respondents had different types of health problem due to domestic violence. Among them, majority (30%) had chronic conditions like irritable bowel syndrome and chronic pain syndrome. Twenty Five percent were suffered from mental health problem. Mental health problem ranged from mild to severe. Twenty percent women were suffering from reproductive health problem. The common reproductive problem was pelvic inflammatory disease. Fifteen percent had physical health problem due to severe beating. Backache, problem in vision and poor subjective. Health was common physical health problem. Women in Nepal are suffering from physical torture and domestic violence. Physical torture and domestic violence are more major forms of violence which is prevailing to women in Nepal. Maximum cases have proved that due to superstition, culture of male dominance, women's sensitiveness and innocent behavior; women are victimized in home by their husband and family members. Violence against women is more rooted due to patriarchal norms, values and overwhelming discriminatory laws and policies of state. Victimized women have no access to justice. (Deuba(Rana)and Singh(Rana),2005)

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 others sectors, HMG has taken both legal and social initiative

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

Violence against women and suffering is more. Law regarding rape is discriminatory. Mechanism of reporting rape case as mentioned in rape law, within the time limitation of 35 days is difficult to access justice by victims. There is no required facility and mechanism of physical test/ observation quickly after rape in government hospitals. Doctor's discriminatory attitude is more victimizing victim women. It is foreseen the impossibility of women's access to justice because of criminalization in politics. Due to tradition, social and gender discrimination, women have perceived sexual and physical violence as their fate. Marital rape is established as husband's right. Remarkable data has been received on violence blaming women as witch. State has failed the implementation of strong law related with domestic violence and physical battering. The deeply rooted social infrastructure has led to lack of sensitization to minimize violence against women in society. (Deuba R., 1997)

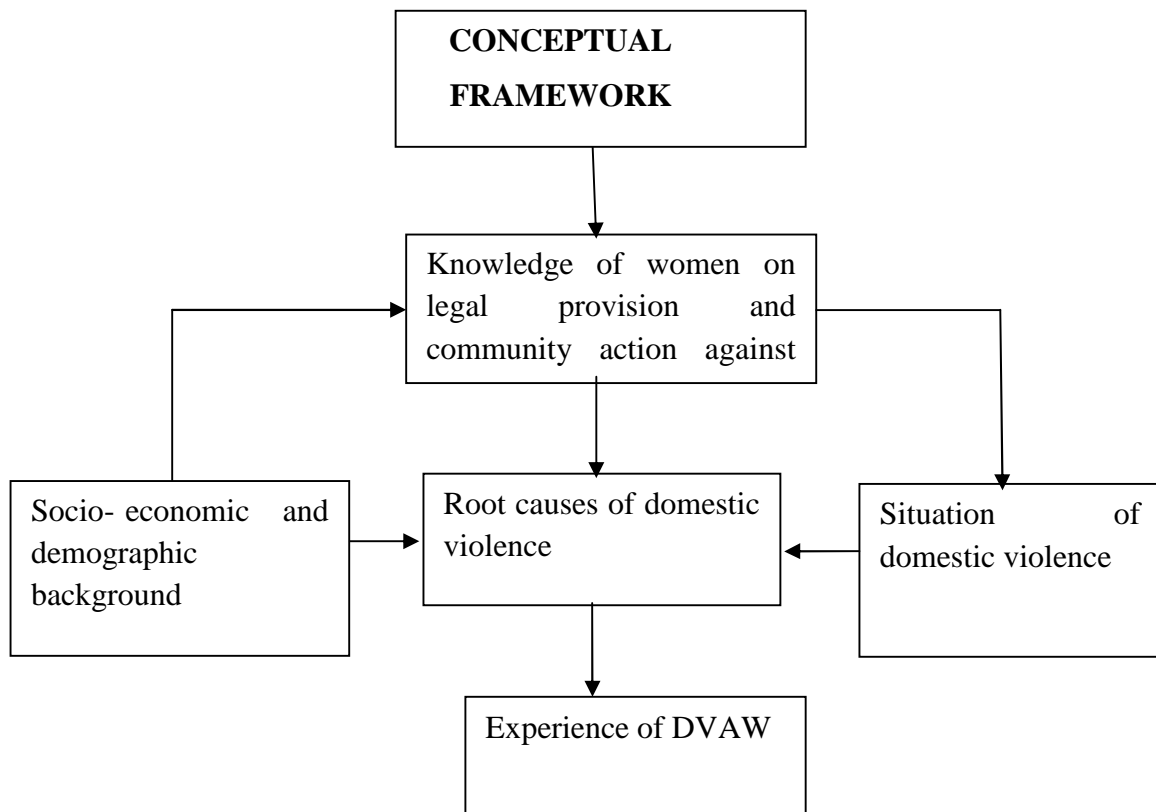
Violence against women has made women vulnerable due to the lack access to resources and property. They are even more victimized when they protest their rights. There is no any option except their home when women raise their voice against husband, family and neighbors violating them. Thus they are persuaded to be in that environment which is unfavorable to them. There is no provision of safe house to these women by the state. So unless like these types of support mechanism are developed, there is every possibility that women are subjected to several forms of violence. Data on violence against women were more obtained from police and administration office. Maximum number of cases have been registered or reported from those districts where NGO federation, paralegal committee and human rights workers are active. Though cases have been registered, implementation of these is feeble. Only few cases are finalized and victim had accessed to justice amongst many cases, some are lost, some legal processes are stopped and some still pending for justice with no further steps because of threat by police and administration. National daily newspapers have published the cases of VAW but the role of perpetrator and reason of violence are least specified. This predicts that yet media fails directly access to victim or inaccessible in all the places nationwide. Data obtained clearly state that cases of violence against women are more on central and western development region. Several reasons lies behind this, in depth analysis are required. (Deuba,R., 1997)

About half of the young married women (19 out of 39) and about fifth of men (seven out of 36) reported that they have suffered from forced sexual relations.”Sexual violence within marriage (SVM) carried out by center for research on Environment and Population (CREHPA). The report released that 19.4 per cent males and 2.6 per cent women have forced their spouses to have sex. Many women reported that they had experienced psychological trauma after they were forced into having sex with their spouse. 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, and pulling hair. (Puri, 2008)

### 2.2.4 Conceptual Framework

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



# CHAPTER THREE

## Research Methodology

This chapter discusses a set of methods which were employed to accomplish the research objectives. It contains selection of the area, sample design, sampling procedure, data collection procedure, natural\source of data questionnaire construction tools and instruments, data analysis and interpretation procedure.

### 3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Baglung district is a part of Dhawalagiri Zone, It is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district, with Baglung as its district headquarters, covers an area of 1,784 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population (CBS, 2001) of 268,938. Baglung is surrounded by Parvat, Myagdi, Rukum, Ropla, Pyuthan and Gulmi districts. It looks like Nepal in shape. This district comprises of three electoral constituencies and it has 59 Village Development Committees and one Municipality.

The study is conducted a Magar community of Tangram VDC. It is rural area which is nearby district headquarter Baglung. There are 9 wards among them the study is limited ward no 1, 2, 7 and 8. Total household count is 147 houses with total population of which count of male and female are 346 and 353 respectively. Hinduism and Buddhism are the major religions Pun, Thapa,, Magar, Chhetri, Bramhan, are the main ethnic groups living in Tangram. Magar population is living more than other population. Thus; this area is especially selected as research site to observe the situation of domestic violence.

### 3.2 Data Source/ Nature of Data

To fulfill the above mentioned objectives, this study was based on primary data as main source of information and secondary sources were also used for literature review. Primary data have been collected from questionnaire. Primary data have been collected through the direct information with 147 women and girls age15 to above. The secondary data had been collected from published and unpublished documents of individuals, experts and related organization like UNFPA, CBS, UNICEF, books, pervious reports and census data were also taken as the basic sources of secondary data.

### 3.3 Sampling Size and Sampling Technique

In this study among the community 147 household are chosen. The sampling procedure is the purposive sampling. There has been selection of those who are interested to give the interview.

Interview has taken 15 years old and above women in Tangarm VDC ward no1, 2,7 and 8, population consists unmarried, currently married women, divorced, separated and widow.

### **3.4 Research design**

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study was focused on about how the respondent's awareness, knowledge and legal provision toward the violence against women. What has their inherent attitude and real experience on various forms of violence? Besides this, the research has been designed to know prove\out the cause of domestic violence against women in this area.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedure**

Primary data are collected by the help of questionnaire. The entire question is designed according to the objectives of the study. The questionnaire is dividing under five different headings on the basis of to cover the prospered objectives of the study.

- House hold questionnaire
- Individual questionnaire
- Knowledge, Attitude toward domestic violence against women
- Causes of DVAW and legal provision
- Experience of DVAW

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

### **3.6 Data analysis**

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

The collected data entered into the computer and analyzed with the help of some statistical technique like bar diagram, pie chart, cross tabulation. For quantitative data analysis data have been tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical tools.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SOCIO- ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents as well as families. Respondent's age, religion occupational status, educational status, marital status as well as economic background are presented.

#### Demographic characteristics

This chapter deals the respondent's information which determines the respondent's characteristics.

#### 4.1.1 Age of respondents

A significant feature of any population is the distribution of its respondents according to age which facilitate the planners and researchers in formulation effective domestic violence plans for the respondents of different age groups. This table shows that domestic violence against women with the age group among 147 respondents who were taken and interviewed. Here the following table shows the age structure of the respondents.

**Table4.1: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure**

Age Groups	Number	Per cent
15-19	11	7.5
20-24	18	12.2
25-29	31	21.1
30-34	16	10.9
35-39	22	15.0
40-44	15	10.2
45-49	11	7.5
50-54	5	3.4
55-59	4	2.7
60-64	8	5.4
65-69	4	2.7
70+	2	1.4
Total	147	100.0

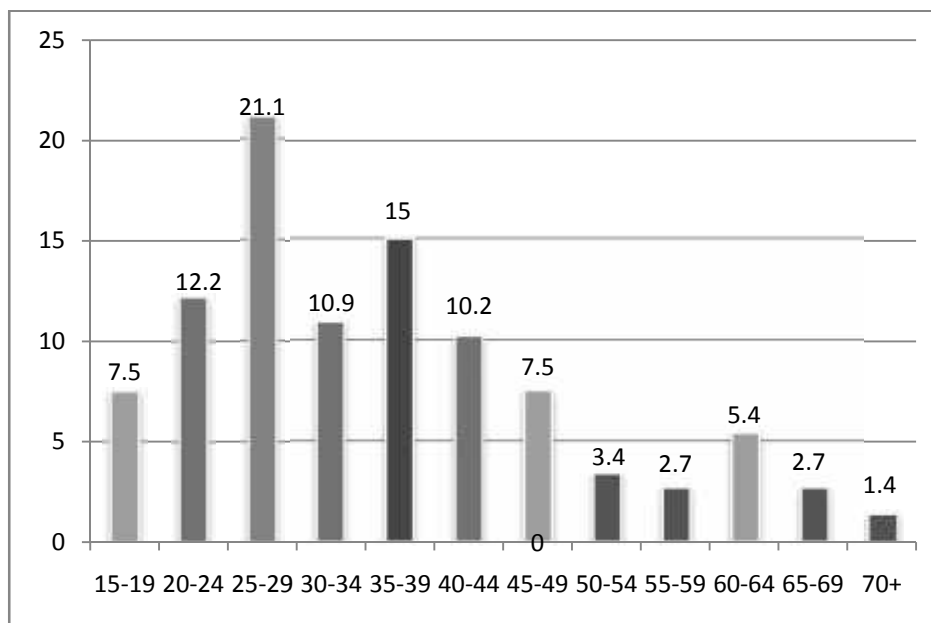
Source: field survey, 2011

The table shows that the highest proportion of 21.1 respondents age group 25-29 and followed by age group 30-34 and 35-39 which are 10.9 percent and 15.0 percent



respectively. The proportion of respondents is above 70 years (1.4 per cent) age group is less than other age group respondents, who have crossed 65 years, are taken as dependents. Whether a population is young or old, or getting older or younger depends on the proportion of people at different age groups.

**Figure 4.1 Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Age Structure**



#### 4.1.2 Marital Status

The study of marital status deal the frequency of marriage i.e. unions between persons of opposite sex which involves right and obligation fixed by law or customs, with the characters or persons united in marriage and with the dissolution of such unions. Currently married, divorced, widow, and give the different value in domestic violence. That is why the marital status of an individual is important to analyze the situation of violence and other components of each area. Generally women are violated in a family after the marriage. Here the table explains the marital status of the respondents.

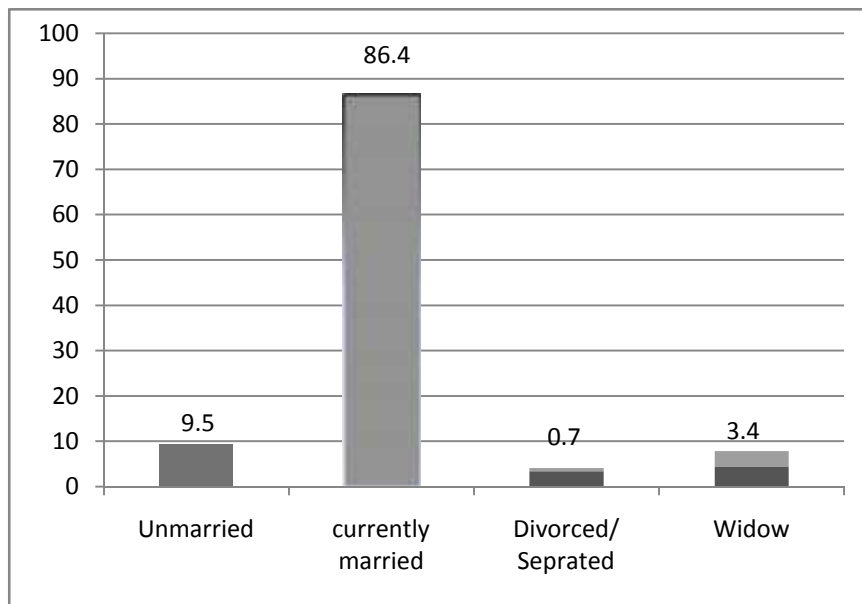
**Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondent by marital Status**

Marital Status	Number	Per cent
Unmarried	14	9.5
Currently married	127	86.4
Divorced Separated	1	0.7
widow	5	3.4
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Table 4.2 shows the majority of the respondents are currently married 86.4 per cent, followed by unmarried 9.5 per cent, widow 3.4 per cent and divorced and separated 0.7 per cent.

**Figure 4.2 percentage Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status**



#### 4.1.3 Types of Family Composition

Family composition includes the types of family, whether the respondents are living in joint and nuclear family. It is found that out of the total 147 respondents 70.1 percent were living in nuclear family and the rest 29.9 percent were living in joint family.

**Table4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Family Types**

Types of family	Number	Per cent
Nuclear	103	70.1
Joint	44	29.9
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2011

#### 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 shows 94.0 percent having births whereas 6.0 percent aren't having birth. In this table total respondent is not 147 because 14 are unmarried so total respondent number is 133.

**Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by having Births**

Respondents having births	Number	Per cent
Yes	125	94.0
No	8	6.0
Total	133	100.0

Source: Field survey 2011

## 4.2 Economic characteristics

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

### 4.2.1 Monthly income of family

Monthly income plays an important role in personal attitude. In fact, this is because economic power is supported to be a strong power which determines the access to other facilities. Similarly, occupational status is associated with the life standard of an individual and family. Sources of income plays vital role in DVAW Monthly income of family refers to the total income earned by the family members in one month.

**Table 4.5 Percentage Distribution of Family**

Monthly income (in Rs)	Number	Per cent
Above 8000	56	38.1
Above5000-8000	42	28.6
Above3000-5000	18	12.2
Above 2000-3000	31	21.1
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 4.5 shows that the highest proportion of the family are having above Rs 8000 income in a month i.e.38.1 percent followed by above Rs5000 -8000in a month i.e.28.6 percent. Monthly income above Rs 3000-5000 has the least percentage i.e. 12.2 percent.

### 4.2.2 Occupational Status of Respondents

Nepal is landlocked countries in many people engaged in agriculture. Although some people are engaged in government services, business, job and others but most of the women dependent on agriculture occupation it's also one factor to occur violence against women. Occupational status of households and quality of life has positive relationship with demographic indicators. Occupation is important factor which influence the social, economic, cultural political and religion variables. Occupational

status is associated with the life standard of individual occupational status vital role in promotion and protection of individual life.

**Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Status**

Occupation	Number	Per cent
Own agriculture	90	61.22
Teaching	8	5.45
Services	14	9.53
student	12	8.16
Business	17	11.56
Other specify	6	4.08
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field survey 2011

**Figure 4.3 Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Occupation Status**

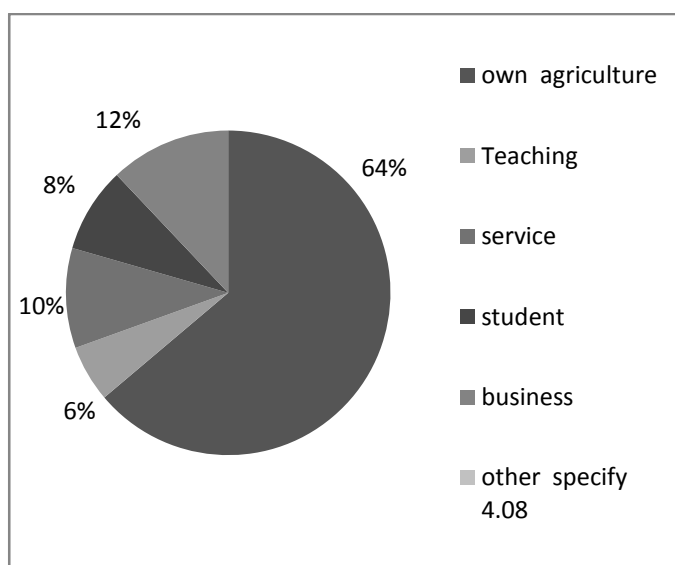


Table 4.6 shows that highest proportion of women occupation was agriculture 61.22 percent after business 11.56 percent. Similarly, services were 9.53, student was 8.16, teaching 5.45 and other specify 4.08 respectively.

#### **4.2.3 Involvement of Respondents in income generating work**

Economic dependency makes women handicapped to make decisions of their own life and compelled to tolerate domination, therefore income generating and employment opportunity programs for the women is important. Income generating work increase respondent confident power.

**Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Involvement in income Generating Work**

Involvement in income generating work	Number	Per cent
Yes	39	26.56
No	108	73.44
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Table 4.7 shows that majority i.e. 73.74 percent respondents are not involving in income generating work. They are limit in own house hold work and agriculture. They are deprived from education and job opportunity. And 26.56 percent respondents are involving in income generating works.

#### **4.2.4 Landholding/ property**

Women are backward in every aspect. They are also deprived from the equal property right. Most of the property is in the name of the male in our society. In this study all the respondents were asked about whether they have landownership or not?

**Table 4.8 Percentage Distribution of Respondents of their Land ownership/ property**

Land ownership	Number	Per cent
Yes	12	8.2
No	135	91.8
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Table 4.8 shows that majority of the respondents (91.8 per cent) have not of their land ownership/property. Only few respondents (8.2 per cent) respondents have of their land ownership/ property.

#### **4.3 Social Characteristics of Household / Respondents**

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

##### **4.3.1 Education status of Household According to Sex**

Education is the third eye of knowledge. It is important to empowering in the society. It's empowering women with knowledge, skill and self confidence and helps to involve fully participation in development process. Level of education represents the life of him/her self and qualitative aspect of society and nation too. Education is supposed to be an important factor to determine the social, political and economic devement of an individual. Therefore in social research it is most important to deal with the educational status. This table shows that education status of household.

**Table 4.9 Percentage Distribution Education Status of Household According to Sex**

Level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Literate	61	18.2	52	15.6	113	16.9
Illiterate	23	6.9	54	16.2	77	11.5
Primary	60	17.9	70	21.0	130	9.5
Lower seco.	76	22.7	65	19.5	141	21.1
SLC	84	25.1	65	19.5	149	22.3
IA	23	6.9	25	7.5	48	7.2
BA and above	8	2.4	2	.6	10	1.5
Total	335	100.0	333	100.0	668	100.0

Source: Field survey 2011

In study 11.5 percent population are illiterate. Among total illiterate, female illiterate are more 16.2 per cent then male 6.9 Per cent. Literate refers the person who able to read and write. They are 18.2 per cent male and 15.6 per cent female literate. This table shows that male is more literate then female. In primary level there is higher percent of female 21.0 per cent then male 17.9 per cent. Similarly in lower secondary level there is 22.7 per cent male and female 19.5 per cent. There are 25.1 percent male and 19.5 per cent female gain SLC level education and 6.9 per cent male and 7.5 per cent female gain IA level education. In higher education BA and above female 1.5 per cent are less then male 2.4 per cent.

#### 4.3.2 Literacy Status of Respondents

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of respondents according to their literacy status. Out of 147 respondents 78.2 per cent can read and write and 21.8 percent cannot read and write.

**Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Respondents of Literacy Status**

Literate	Number of Respondents	Per cent
Yes	115	78.2
No	32	21.8
Total	147	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

#### 4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents Level of education

This 4.11 shows that out of 147 respondents 5.4 per cent are illiterate. Among the 10.9 per cent literate respondents 31.97 per cent attained the primary level of

education followed by 19.04 per cent lower secondary similarly 26.53 per cent are having SLC, 6.16 per cent are having IA. Nobody response is there BA and above. This shows that high level education percentage is low among the magar community.

**Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education**

Level of education	Number of Respondents	Per cent
Illiterate	8	5.4
literate	16	10.9
primary	47	31.97
Lower secondary	28	19.04
SLC	39	26.53
IA	9	6.16
BA and above	0	0
Total	147	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

#### **4.3.4 Level of Education of the Respondent's Husband**

Table 4.12 shows that majority 42.89 respondent's husband have attained SLC level of education. Similarly, 18.89 per cent have attained lower secondary level. 10.24 percent have attained primary level, 8.67 per cent have attained IA and 5.53 per cent have attained BA and above level of education. According to the level of education in the magar community respondents husband the majority is found in SLC level of education which is 42.89 per cent. Followed by 11.03 per cent are literate and 3.14 per cent are illiterate.

**Table 4.12 Percentage Distribution of the Respondents Husband Level of education**

Level of education	Number of Respondents	Per cent
illiterate	4	3.14
literate	14	11.03
Primary	13	10.24
Lower secondary	24	18.89
SLC	54	42.50
IA	11	8.67
BA and above	7	5.53
Total	127	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

#### 4.3.5 Religion of Family

Religion is also the social factor, which has different value with society to society. Many religion followers live in Nepal but in study area two types of religion follower are found. The religion of study population is given in table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 Percentage Distribution of Family by Religion**

Religion	Number	Per cent
Buddha	90	61.2
Hindu	57	38.8
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

According to 2001 census highest (80.6 per cent) are Hindu, (10.7 per cent) are Buddhist. But in this area, table 4.13 shows about the religion composition of respondents. The data indicates that the majority of the families are practicing the Buddhism i.e. 61.2 per cent and i.e. 38.8 per cent followed by Hinduism.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The chapter explains and analysis on respondents knowledge about the different types of violence against women, knowledge and attitude 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	Number	Per cent
Yes	123	83.7
No	24	16.3
Total	147	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 5.1 shows that the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 147 respondent highest percentages of respondents 83.7 percent have heard about DVAW. Only 16.3 percent do not have heard about DVAW. They do not have knowledge about DVAW.

#### 5.2 Sources of Information on DVAW.

**Table 5.2 percentage Distribution of Respondents according to sources of information on DVAW**

Types of source	Number	Per cent
Friends	14	11.39
Paper, book	21	17.74
Radio, TV	62	50.41
GOs NGOs	17	13.83
Family Member	9	7.33
Total	123	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Respondents who have knowledge about DVAW were asked about the source of information. The table shows that among the 123 respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW, majority of the respondents have got the information from radio and television 50.41 per cent and followed by paper and books 17.74 per cent. Similarly 13.83 per cent respondents informed by GOs, NGOs, 11.39 percent are informed by friends and 7.33 per cent are informed by friends.

### 5.3 Knowledge on different form of DVAW

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

**Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge on Different Forms of Violence**

Forms of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Physical attack	82	56.2
Verbal assault	77	52.7
Sexual harassment	39	26.7
Violence act due to alcohol	110	89.43
Force pregnancy	13	8.9
Harassment due to dowry	5	3.4
Unequal payment for equal work	4	2.7
Humiliation due to cast	14	11.38
Discrimination in property rights	24	19.51

Source: Field survey 2011 \*Note: The total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 5.3 shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence 89.43 percent of the respondents take that violence act due to alcoholism is the very worst form. Out of the total 123 respondents 82 stated that physical attack as a DVAW. (56.2 percent)

The table further shows that verbal assault is taken by 52.7 percent as violence. Similarly 26.7 percent takes sexual harassment, 19.51 percent discrimination in property rights. Likewise 11.38 percent respondents viewed humiliation due to caste, 3.4 percent respondents viewed harassment due to dowry an 2.7 percent viewed that unequal payment for equal work.

### 5.4 Responsible Factor for DVAW

The drug addiction or alcoholism of the husband was the main cause of domestic violence against the women as reported by a majority of about 74.82 per cent of the respondents, followed by lack of education and less awareness of women i.e.55.8 percent, similarly 55.1 percent viewed economic dependency and 19.0 percent respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor of DVAW.

#### 5.4 Percentage distribution of Respondents According to Responsible Factor for DVAW

Responsible factor for DVAW	Number	Per cent
Alcoholism, drug abuse	110	74.82
Lack of education and less awareness of women	82	55.8
Economic dependency	81	55.1
Failure of legislative system	28	19.0

Source: Field survey 2011 \*Note: Total is 147 all are compare with total like is in110.

#### 5.5 Knowledge about Legal Provision for DVAW

To control the any forms of DVAW, women's awareness about legal provision can play a vital role. Legal provision means ways to legal treatment if any women to be violated. Table 5.5 shows that 55.1 percent respondents have no knowledge of legal provision and 44.9 percent respondents have knowledge of legal provision for DVAW. We find out that there were fewer respondents have knowledge of legal provision of DVAW in the Magar community of Tangram VDC.

**Table5.5 percentage Distribution of Respondents about the Legal Provision for DVAW**

Knowledge of legal provision	Number	Per cent
Yes	66	44.9
No	81	55.1
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

#### 5.6 Seen and heard events about DVAW in friends or neighbor

Table 5.6 shows that out of 123 respondents i.e. 90.24 percent have seen or heard events about DVAW in their friends or neighbor. 9.76 percent respondents haven't seen.

#### 5.6 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to seen and heard events about DVAW in friends or neighbor

Events	Number	Per cent
Yes	111	90.24
No	12	9.76
Total	123	100

Source: field survey 2011

### 5.7 Effects of DVAW

Domestic violence has wide ranging and sometimes long-term effects on victims. The effects can be both physical and psychological and can impact the direct victim as well as any children who witness parental violence.

**Table 5.7 percentage Distribution of Respondents Views on the Effects of DVAW**

Effect	Number	Percent
Mental	13	10.56
Physical	16	13.00
Both	94	76.44
Total	123	100

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 5.7 shows that the respondents knowledge about the effect of DVAW. It shows that the highest percentage i.e.76.44 of respondents have viewed on mental as well as physical both effect and 13.00 percent viewed the physical effect whereas 10.56 percent viewed on mental effect only.

## CHAPTER SIX

### EXPERIENCE AND SHARING BEHAVIOUR OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

#### 6.1 Experience of violence

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

Experience	Number	Per cent
Yes	126	85.7
No	21	14.3
Total	147	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6.1 shows that majority of the respondents 85.7 percent have experienced of DVAW at least once their life. 14.3 percent respondents have not to face any type of DVAW.

#### 6.2 Experience of Different forms of DVAW

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of women according to the types of domestic violence they are bearing.

**Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Experience on Different forms of DVAW**

Forms of DVAW	Number	Per cent
Verbal assault	114	77.6
Physical attract	46	31.3
Sexual harassment	19	12.9
Dowry related violence	0	0
Child marriage	45	30.6
polygamy	17	11.6
Humiliation due to caste	1	0.7
Force pregnancy	14	9.5
Violence act due to alcohol	110	74.82

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6.2 shows that among the types of domestic violence, verbal assault is most common i.e. 77.6 percent respondents have experienced. Similarly, violence act due to alcohol is another

Form of DVAW, which is 74.82 percent. 31.3 percent respondents have experienced physical attract such as pulling hair, beating etc.

Likewise 30.6 percent women have experience child marriage followed by sexual harassment 12.9 percent. Similarly 11.6 percent respondents have the experience of polygamy. Further data shows that other various forms of violence which exists in the study area like force pregnancy i.e. 9.5 percent, humiliation due to caste i.e. 0.7 percent women have experienced.

### 6.3 Experience of Misbehavior and Inequality Being Women

Table 6.3 shows that 57.1 percent women have felt misbehavior and inequality being women. 42.9 percent women have not felt misbehavior and inequality being women.

**Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Experience of Misbehavior and Inequality Being Women**

Felling	Number	Per cent
Yes	84	57.1
No	63	42.9
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

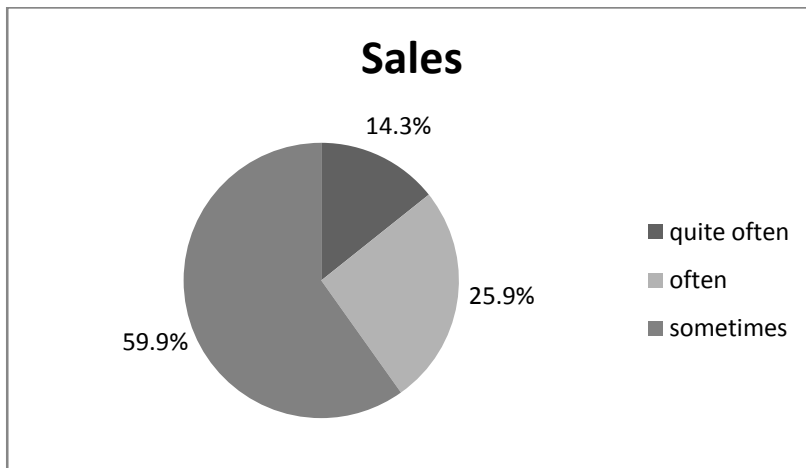
### 6.4 Time of Occurring DVAW

To know about the status of victims a question was asked to the women as “how often such type of event occurred? This is shown below.

**Table 6.4 percentage Distribution of violated Respondents by Time of Occurring**

Frequency of violence act	number	percent
Quite often	21	14.3
often	28	25.9
sometimes	88	59.9
Total	147	100

Source: Field survey, 2011



Among the 147 respondents, 59.9 percent said that sometimes followed by 25.9 percent said that often and rest of the women 14.3 said that they have compelled to face such as quite often.

### 6.5 Perpetrator by Relation of DVAW

**Table 6.5 percentage Distribution of Respondents According to the Person by whom they have been victimized**

Relation	Number	Per cent
By husband	52	35.4
By mother in law	8	5.4
By father in law	1	0.7
By sister in law	1	0.7
By step wife	5	3.4
By other relatives	29	19.7
Out personal	51	34.7
Total	147	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6.5 shows that majority 35.4 percent of women victimized by their husband followed by out personal 34.7, similarly, by other relatives i.e. 19.7 percent. Likewise 5.4 percent women are victimized by mother in law.

## 6.6 Facing place of DVAW

**Table 6.6 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Facing place of DVAW**

Place	Number	Per cent
With in home	66	44.9
Outside the home	37	25.2
With in public place	43	29.3
With in hospital	1	0.7
Total	147	100.1

Source: field survey 2011

Table 6.6 shows that majority of respondents 44.9 percent have faced DVAW with in the home, 29.3 percent respondent have faced within the public place. Similarly 25.2 percent respondents have faced outside the home and 0.7 percent respondents have faced DVAW with in hospital.

## 6.7 Distribution of Respondents life Disturbance Due to DVAW

Table 6.7 shows that the distribution of respondents life disturbance due to DVAW. Data shows that 67.3 percent life is disturbed due to domestic violence.

**Table 6.7 Percentage Disturbance of Respondents Life Due to DVAW**

Disturbance of life	Number	Per cent
Yes	99	67.3
No	48	32.7
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

## 6.8 Objection of meeting the Relatives

Table 6.8 shows that 55.1 percent have no objection to meeting their relatives or other family. 44.9 percent respondents have an objection from their house for meeting relatives.

**Table 6.8 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Objection of meeting Relatives**

Objection for meeting relatives	Number	Per cent
Yes	66	44.9
No	81	55.1
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011



## 6.9 Experience of over load to work

**Table 6.9 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Experience of over load to work**

Experience	Number	percentage
Yes	112	76.2
No	35	23.8
Total	147	1000

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6.9 shows that 76.2 percent respondents have experienced over load to work and 23.8 percent haven't experienced overload of work.

## 6.10 Access of Basic services

**Table 6.10 percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Sharing or Reporting Behavior**

Basic needs	Number	Per cent
Food allocation	125	85.03
Cloths	109	74.14
Education	75	51.02
Health treatment	47	31.97
Entertainment	30	20.40

Source: field survey 2011

Table 6.10 shows that 85.03 percent respondents have the access to food followed by 74.14 percent to cloths. Similarly 51.03 percent have the access to education 31.97 percent have to access of treatment of health and 20.40 percent have the access to education facilities.

## 6.11 Reason of Being Deprived for Getting Education

Table 6.11 shows that reason of being deprived for getting normal and high level education due to different factor such as get married in young age, poverty, not access to education and overload of work. 32 percent respondents have deprived due to not access to education, 31.3 percent respondents have deprived due to getting marriage in young age. Similarly 25.2 percent respondents have deprived from education due to poverty and 11.6 percent respondents have deprived from education due to overload of work.

**Table 6.11 percentage Distribution of Respondents according to Reason of Being Deprived for Getting Education**

Reason	Number	Per cent
Get married	46	31.3
Poverty	37	25.2
Not access	47	32.00
Overload of work	17	11.6
Total	147	100

Source: field survey 2011

### **6.12 Reporting or Sharing Behavior of DVAW**

To know the sharing behavior of respondents a question on do you keep such act secret or share? Was asked?

**Table 6.12 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their sharing or Reporting Behavior**

Sharing behavior	Number	Per cent
Keep secret	39	26.5
shared	108	73.5
total	147	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011

Table 6.12 shows that majority of the respondents 73.5 percent replied that they share or report other where as 26.7 percent keep secret of such violence act due to fear or shy.

**Table 6.13 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Reporting of sharing Behavior with Different person**

Place/ person	Number	Per cent
Family member	56	51.9
Relatives	77	71.3
Police officer	10	9.3
friends	64	59.3
NGOs/INGOs	13	12.0
Civil society	8	7.4
Other Specify	2	1.9

Source: field survey 2011 \*Note: the total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 6.13 shows that large number of respondents 71.3 percent share with relatives, followed by 59.3 percent share with friends. Similarly 51.9 percent share with family member 9.3 percent respondent share with police officer ,12 percent respondents share with NGOs/INGOs and 7.4 percent respondents share with civil society and 1.9 percent share with other person.

**Table 6.14 Percentage Distributing or Respondents According to the Response Toward their Problem by whom they share/Report**

React	Number	Per cent
Respond and did help	101	93.52
ignorance	7	6.48
Total	108	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Table 6.14 shows that majority 93.52 percent women responded and did help to victimized person by whom they share or report and 6.48 percent ignored.

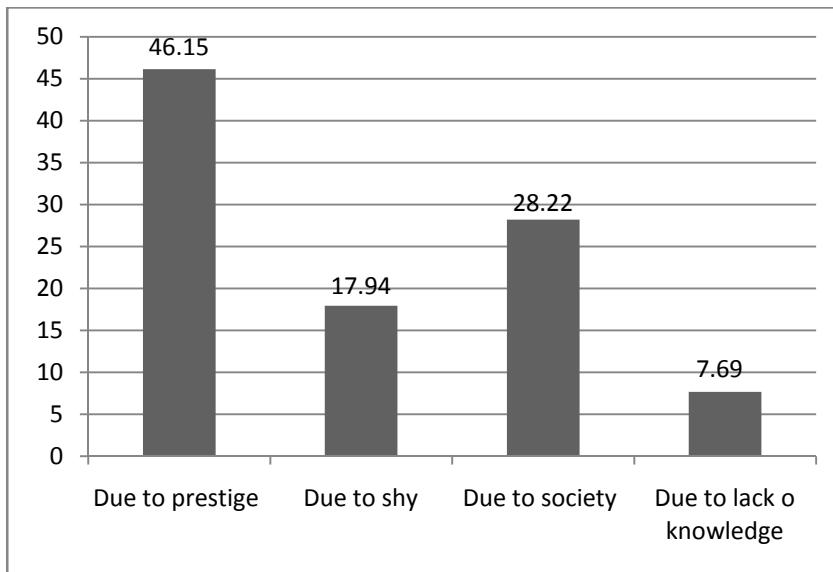
### **6.15 Reason of Keeping Secret**

Table 6.15 shows that the majority of respondents i.e. 46.15 keep secret due to prestige followed by 28.22 percent respondents keep secret due to fear from society. Similarly 17.94 percent respondent keep secret due to shy and 7.69 percent keep secret due to lack of knowledge.

**Table 6.15 percentage Distribution of Respondents by the Reason of keeping Secret of DVAW those who keep Secret**

Reason of keeping secret	Number	Per cent
Due to prestige	18	46.15
Due to shy	7	17.94
Due to society	11	28.22
Due to lack of knowledge	3	7.69
Total	39	100.00

Source: Field survey 2011



### 6.16 Respondents Response towards DVAW

**Table 6.16 percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Response toward DVAW**

Respondent's response	Number	Per cent
Report to police	11	7.48
Report to NGOs	14	9.52
Ignore	44	29.94
Try to conceive them	78	53.06
Total	147	100.00

Source: field survey 2011

Table 6.16 shows that the responses towards DVAW. Majority of respondent's 53.06 Percent respondents try to conceive them for not such act, followed by 29.94 percent ignored, 7.48 percent respondents report to NGOs and 7.48 percent respondents report to police.

## 6.17 Views of Respondents to overcome DVAW

**Table 6.17 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by views to overcome DVAW**

Views of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Per cent
Through legal provision	53	36.3
Through victim support program	37	25.3
Empower women's status	97	66.4
Through awareness program	71	48.6

Source: field survey 2011

Note: the total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses

Table 6.17 shows that the view of respondents to overcome DVAW. 66.4 percent respondents have viewed empower women's status should increase. 48.6 percent respondents have viewed violence can overcome through awareness program. Similarly 36.3 percent women have viewed violence can overcome though legal provision and 25.3 percent respondents have viewed to overcome violence victim support program should be apply.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

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

This study is conducted in Tangram VDC ward no.1, 2, 7 and 8 situated at Baglung district during January to March 2011. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of domestic violence against women in Tangram VDC of Baglung. Purposive random sampling was adopted to select sample.

In the overall context of Nepal, as being a patriarchal value based society, women are suffering from physical battering and domestic violence. State has failed in the formulation and implementation of laws related with domestic violence and physical torture. Thus women are subjected to violence when they protest their rights and no provisions for safe house for these affected women has been ensured by state. Due to evil social norms, values superstition and customs, women's lives are directed towards as second citizen but expect these there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women 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 creating obstacles for the overall development process of the country. Gender-based violence is a daily and often deadly fact of life for millions of women and girls around the world. Domestic violence is a particularly insidious form of gender-based violence. In the place where they should feel the greatest safety and security-the family women and girls often face terror from physical, psychological, sexual and economic abuse. Violence against women has gained increasing recognition as a human right issue, as a reproductive health issue, and as a developmental issue that affects not just women themselves but society as whole. So it is necessary to provide recommendation that if the women do not report the incidence of violence against women as a result it may become the most unreported crime in Nepalese society

Till now, violence against women has been virtually invisible in Nepal, either because women are ashamed to discuss it, or because it is considered as a natural part of culture. Therefore, prevalence data are often needed to convince policy makers of both the pervasiveness of violence and its serious implications for women's health and development. Even though very few researchers and rare organizations initiated the survey in these issues covering very specific area or region, we are still unable to gain proper attention as per the dimensions of VAW in Nepal due to the lack of large studies in this sector. Hence, studying violence against women in Nepal is of paramount importance.

#### **7.1 Major Findings**

The main objective of this research is to identify the attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondents socio-economic and demographic background

as well as sharing/ reporting behavior, causes of violence and ways to prevent of control of DVAW.

Out of 147 respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to 25-29 age groups i.e. 21.1 percent and lowest from the age group 70 over 1.4 percent. Similarly, most of the respondents 70.1 percent respondents were living nuclear family. Among the respondents more respondents are currently married i.e. 86.4 percent and 52.4 percent are found involved in own agriculture occupation. 78.2 percent respondents are literate and only 8.2 percent respondent had landholding. Majority of respondents are the followers of Buddha religion i.e. 61.2 percent.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 83.7 percent are aware about the DVAW. Among them, their source of knowledge is mainly radio and Television i.e. 74 percent. It is found that 74.83 percent of the respondents take alcoholism as a form of domestic violence. Similarly, physical attack and verbal assault takes as a form of DVAW i.e. 31.3 percent and 77.6 percent respectively.

Data shows that 44.9 percent respondents have knowledge about the any legal provision. Respondents' knowledge about the responsible factor for DVAW shows that 57.1 percent followed by 55.8 percent shows that lack of education and less awareness of women. Most of the respondent's i.e. 55.1 percent have the knowledge about the effect of violence i.e. mental as well as physically effects.

Higher percentage 85.7 percent of women have experienced the violence; it was followed by the verbal assault and alcoholism. Among them 35.4 percent are victimized by their husband followed by outpersonal 37.7 percent. Among the victimized respondents 67.3 percent life is distributed due to DVAW. It has seen that 73.5 percent respondent share or reports their violence act to others. But 26.5 percent respondents kept DVAW secret due to family prestige and fear from husband etc. It has been seen the majority of respondent.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change into the life of people. But unfortunately, Nepalese women are compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. Domestic violence against women is the common issue in Nepalese society. In this situation research is devoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the Magar community of western region which are depriving from different rights and facilities.

The data obtained from this study has showed that the respondents have at least one suffered with some kinds of violence in their life either in household, educational institution and public place or elsewhere. The respondents were mostly aware about the violence and are confident about their remedies. Yet, due to the social composition there is fear within them about the consequence that may a result from

reveling all these happening with them, so they are not sure about whether or they have to speak them.

Recently Nepal has been declared as “a secular state” but in real practice, deep rooted conservative religious values and norms are existing, which keeps women always inferiors to male. In this study area it is found that due to rigid and conservative cultural values and norms as well as religion, dependency of women over male, women are compelled to face such harmful act.

The prevalence of violence physical attack, act due to alcoholism and verbal assault found in study area more which is considered as major barrier to their career and other development. So overall women, empowerment of such community should be a very important and burning issue in the present time. The context of economy, unequal pay for equal work, lack of income generating work and women’s economic dependence is the reason of violence against women. Male domination system in society, use of degrading words to address women and girls should not speak more and in serious matters.

Consciousness and awareness of women is regarded as very important factor to get rid from DVAW. 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 right. The reporting any forms of physical, psychological, marriage related violence status seen very weak because social and cultural presser on women irresponsible community, lack of awareness and careless of concerned administrative authority. So the representation of Magar community in government sector of policy making about women empowerment can play vital role to control DVAW but the most of the women of study area are not satisfying about the efficiency of existing mechanism regarding women empowerment.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Finding of the study shows that there was some problem and discriminations against women Tangram VDC Baglung. According to their view, experience, education status, marital status family background, economic statuses, age occupation following points are recommended.

- Legal provision at government level regarding emergency support to victim women should be compulsive
- Free and effective, formal as well non formal educational program should be lunched to increase literacy rate and level of education that will be helpful to decrease violence incidents in Magar community.



- Economic dependency makes women handicapped to make decisions of their own life and compelled to tolerate domination, therefore in-come generating and employment opportunity programs for the women should be conducted in the study area.
- Punishment to perpetrators of human right violations and sexual, caste, gender based discrimination and to implement practical human rights and rule of law government should be active. In regards to implementation of law, direct access to state mechanisms by socially disadvantaged caste and groups should be ensured.
- Easily accessible safe house to vulnerable women should be established. Common indicators should be developed for the uniformity of data collection and methodology in non-government and government organizations.
- To ensure women's right, there should be the provision of women's equal right and equal access to resources and property provided by the state.
- Alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people and provision of administrative mechanism.
- Traditional superstition and attitude towards women should be change.
- Women should be facilitated with respectable social, cultural, economical and constitutional rights in the society.

#### **7.4 Area for further research**

The following area for further research will help for researcher women activist and GOs, NGOs, in the study area.

- Comparative study about socio-economic status and violence.
- Role of husband for improving the status of women.
- Development the formal and informal education program for women.
- Impact of social norms and values on women responsible for domestic violence.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Survey on Domestic violence Against Women Magar Community of Tangram VDC, Baglung

#### Section 1: Household Characteristics

1.	Name of the house hold head	.....	
2.	How many family members are there in your family?	.....	
3.	With what types of family are you living?	a. Nuclear b. Joint	1 2
4.	What is your major occupation?	a. Own agriculture b. Job\ service c. Business d. students e. Other specific.....	1 2 3 4 5 6
5.	How much income does your family have? (monthly)	a. Above 8,000 b. Above 5,000-8000 c. Above 3,000-5000 d. Above 2,000-3000	1 2 3 4

SN	06	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	Name of the family member	Sex	Age	Education	Marital status	Occupation
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						

7. Sex: Code  
a. Male

1

10. Marital status: Code  
a. Unmarried

1

b.Female	2	b. married	2
		c. Divorce/ separated	3
9. Education: Code		d. Widow	4
a.illiterate	1	11. Occupation: Code	
b.Literate	2	a. Own agriculture	1
c.Primary	3	b. job/service	2
d.Lower secondary	4	c. Business	3
e.SLC	5	d. Students	4
f. IA	6	e .Other specific	5
g.BA and above	7		

## Section2: Individual Characteristics

12.	Name of the respondent	..... .....	
13.	Age( completed year)	..... .....	
14.	Religion	a. Hindu b. Buddha c. Christian d. Muslim e. others	1 2 3 4 5
15.	What kind of marital status you have?	a. Unmarried b. married c. Divorced d. Widow	1 2 3 4
16.	If married, Do you have given live births?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
17.	How many children do you have?	a. Son ( ) b. Daughter ( )	1 2
18.	Can you read and write?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
19.	If no, what is the reason of being deprived of getting education?	a. Got married b. Poverty c. Not access d. Overload of work	1 2 3 4
20.	If yes which level have you completed?	a. Primary b. SLC c. I.A. d. B.A and above	1 2 3 4
21.	Do you involve in any income generating work?	a. Yes b. No	1 2

22.	How much income do you have per month?		
23.	Is your husband literate?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
24.	If yes what is his education qualification?	a. Literate b. Illiterate c. Primary d. Lower secondary e. SLC f. IA g. BA and above	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
25.	What is your husband occupation?	a. Own agriculture b. Job\ service c. Business d. Students e. Other specify .....	1 2 3 4 5
26.	Have any property in woman name?	a. Yes b. No	1 2

### Section – 3: Knowledge, Attitude toward Domestic Violence against Women

27.	Have you ever heard or know about DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
28.	If yes, where from?	a. Friends b. Paper, books c. Radio\ TV d. GOS\INGOS e. Family member	1 2 3 4 5
29.	Which of the following action you think DVAW?	a. Physical b. Mental c. Sexual d. Emotional e. Teasing f. Harassment due to dowry g. Unequal payment for equal work h. All of the above i. Don't know	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
30.	What types of DVAW happens in your community?	a. Verbal related violence b. Beating c. Sexual abuse d. Dowry related violence e. Polygamy f. Child marriage g. Forced	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

		prostitution h. Caste related discrimination i. Force to pregnancy	9
31.	Being women have you felt unequal and misbehavior?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
32.	In your opinion such type of misbehave or unequal behave are violence?	a. Yes b. No	1 2

#### Section -4: Causes of DVAW and Legal Provision

33.	Have you ever seen any events about DVAW in friends or neighbor?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
34.	If yes was that sufficient to control DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
35.	Did you try to help them out?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
36.	Which following factors responsible for DVAW?	a. Alcoholism \ drug abuse b. Lack of education and less awareness of women c. Economic dependency d. Failure of legislative system	1 2 3 4 5
37.	What are the main causes of violence?	a. Cultural b. Legal c. Social norm and value d. Religion e. community	1 2 3
38.	Who do you think is more responsible for the physical violence?	a. Male b. Female c. Family member	1 2 3
39.	What are the main causes of sexual harassment?	a. Age b. Society c. Lack of education	1 2 3 4 5
40.	What are the main causes of emotional violence against women?	a. Habit of alcohol drinking b. Weakness of economic causes c. Overload of work d. stress e. others	1 2 3 4
41.	How can over come from violence against women?	a. Through legal provision b. Through GOs NGOs	1 2

		c. Through education d. Through awareness program	
42.	Do you know any legal provision for DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	1 2 3
43.	What is the effect due to violence?	a. Mental b. Physical c. Both	1 2
44.	Is there any organization NGO\INGOS which are community based working in awareness raising activities on DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	
45.	If yes, name of the community organization, GOs and NGOs	.....	1 2
46.	Are you a member of any community organization?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
47.	If yes, in which position do you participate?	a. Member b. executive	

#### Section-5: Experience of Domestic Violence against Women

48.	Have you ever felt Domestic violence against women?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
49.	What would be reasons to behind it?	a. Lack of education b. Weak to economic status c. Miss understanding d. Unequal legal provision e. Lack of punishment	1 2 3 4 5
50.	Which of the following action do you have felt?	a. Verbal assault b. Physical attract c. Sexual harassment d. Dowry related violence e. Child marriage f. Polygamy g. Humiliation due to caste h. Deprivation from the access to basic needs ( food, health care, cloths etc)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
51.	How often such types of event occur?	a. Quite often b. Often c. Sometimes	1 2 3
52.	Does such type of events	a. Yes	1



	disturb your life?	b. No	2	
53.	By whom you have been victimized?	a. By husband b. By mother in law c. By father in law d. By brother in law e. By sister in law f. By step wife g. By other relatives h. Out personal	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
54.	What kind of reaction do you show just after DVAW?	a. Silence b. Report related department	1 2	
55.	Which place did you face DVAW?	a. With in home b. Outside the home c. With in public place d. Within hospital	1 2 3 4	
56.	Who is responsible for the violence against women in public area?	a. Man b. Women c. Administration	1 2 3	
57.	Which type of violence you face there?	a. Using degrading words b. Verbal assaults c. Sexual assaults d. Teasing e. Others.....	1 2 3 4 5	
58.	Have you ever felt to objection to meeting your relatives or other from family?	a. Yes b. No	1 2	
59.	Have you ever felt denial of adequate access to the following basic needs?	a. Food b. Cloths c. Education d. Health treatment e. Entertainment	Yes	NO
			1	1
			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5
60.	Have you ever felt over load to work?	a. Yes b. No	1 2	
61.	Is there any discrimination done between the birth of baby girl and baby boy?	a. Yes b. No	1 2	
62.	Do you provide equal opportunity in basic need to your son and daughter in your family?	a. Yes b. No	1 2	
63.	Do you keep secret or share with other and report elsewhere about DVAW?	a. Keep secret b. Shared	1 2	

64.	If you don't share why?	a) Due to fear b) Due to shy c) Due to social and norms d) Due to lack of knowledge	1 2 3 4
65.	If share with whom or where?	a. Family member b. Relatives c. Police officer d. Friends e. NGOs\ INGOs f. Civic society g. Other specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
66.	If you see DVAW anywhere them what do you do?	a. Report to police b. Report to NGOs c. Ignore d. Try to conceive violence e. None of these	1 2 3 4 5

**END**