

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW&G) whether in private or public life is a human rights violation and it also seriously affects the health of women and girls. The term 'Violence against women'(VAW) means 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 deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. It encompasses the following:

-) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering; sexual abuse of female children in the household; dowry related violence; marital rape; female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women; non spousal violence; and violence related to exploitation;
-) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the general community, including rape; sexual abuse; sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; trafficking in women; and forced prostitution;
-) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs,
-) Other acts of violence against women include violation of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict, in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy.
-) Acts of violence against women also include forced sterilization and forced abortion, coercive\forced use of contraceptives, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection (Subedi, 2010).

In the context of Nepal, majority of population, about 51 percent is women but they are away from the mainstream of development of the country (CEB, 2001). In Nepal, in every society, violence against women existed in a number of forms from the historic time. It was belief that women or girls are not subjected to be independent or free. From the very time of birth until the date of marriage, she is to be under control of parents specially father, after marriage she becomes the property of her husband and after death of husband she has to be under patronage of her son children. So father husband and son were projected as master of her life and were authorized to make and decision of her life whether she likes or not. Literatures in Nepal have categorized forms of violence against women as:

- 1 Psychological violence: mental torture, verbal assault, accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public places, sexual harassment in work place, emotional torture and so forth.
- 2 Physical violence: beating, assault, rape, forced prostitution, untouchability, abortion, and sexual abuse, forced to leave home not given food to and miscarriage.
- 3 Traditional violence: polygamy, *Deuki* and *Badini* practices, accusation of witchcraft, child marriage, dowry-related violence, bonded labor and *Jari* related practices (SAATHI, 1997).

In Nepal Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) 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 percent of women have endured verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse while 77 percent of the perpetrators were family members (UNICEF, 2001).

Magar is one of the largest indigenous ethnic nationalities' of Nepal, but still they are developmentally excluded from economic, social, political, and cultural sectors. It is

the bravest communities with its own ancient rich culture. They are being inhabitant in different parts of the country having 7.4 percent out of the total population (CBS, 2003). The history of Nepal shows that they also play vital role on making of today's great Nepal. Traditionally, *Magars* are engaged in subsistence agriculture, craft making, hunting, fishing, and pastoralist. But now they are involved other professional fields like medicine, education, civil service, law, development, and politics.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Violence against women and girls (VAW&G) is one of the most widespread violations of human rights, it can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse, and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth, and geography. It takes place in the home, on the streets, in schools, the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflicts and crises. It has many manifestations from the most universally prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence, to harmful practices, abuse during pregnancy, so-called honor killings and other types of femicide (UNIFEM, 2005).

Nepal is also suffering from this problem. In Nepal, in every society, violence against women existed in a number of forms from the historical time. Women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic, and individual identity rights. Violence can be categorized as, socio-psychological (always to be treated as subordinate, endure to use of humiliating words or sayings, denial of participation in societal management activities and education and so forth) , physical (beating , assault, rape, abortion, sexual abuse), religious and cultural(women fasting, dancing and worshipping for the betterment of husband, discrimination between son and daughters in household affairs, education, decision making process), sexual violence (rape including mental rape and child sexual abuse, sexual abuse in work teasing, and

temptation with sexual motive are seen as sexual violence), marriage related violence(marriage at very younger ages, polygamy, *Jari* system, system of *Dhan khane*, *Kharcha Khane* and dowry related violence mostly in Terai region)(Adhikari,2004).

Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) is a form of abuse, which results in the mistreatment of women by other family members. It is a reflection of power relationship between spouses. In the Nepalese context, DVAW affects more than two out of every four women throughout their lifetime. It crosses all races, sexual orientations religions, socio-economic status and geography (SAATHI, 1997).

All these experiences made me curious to know about the situation and extent of DVAW in *Magar* community of Mukundapur Village Development Community (VDC) in Nawalparasi district. Since the *Magar* community is also in backward condition, it's possible to choose the topic on violence against women in this community and conduct research.

To know the situation of women, it is one of the most important things to study about the DVAW. This study is related to the DVAW in *Magar* community of Mudundapur VDC in Nawalparasi district. This study will provide the answers the following questions:

-) What is the level of knowledge about the DVAW?
-) What are the factors that determined the DVAW?
-) Is there relationship between socio-economic status of people and DVAW?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To find out the situation of DVAW in Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi on the basis of different socio-economic and demographic variables is the general objectives of the research whereas the specific objectives are:

- 1 To examine the extent of violence according to different demographic and socio-economic background.
- 2 To identify the causes of DVAW.
- 3 To identify women experience on DVAW.
- 4 To assess the knowledge of women on legal provision on DVAW.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of physical and mental torture either within or outside the house. They are discriminated within the house by their husbands or family members and by others outside the house such as in educational institution, work place, public place etc. This research focused particularly in *Magar* community of Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi district on the basis of field research. And this study closely highlights the situation of DVAW in that society.

Thus, this study tries to show the situation of DVAW, particularly in *Magar* groups and helps the students to start another study in the similar field. Similarly it is also useful for project planners, policy makers, government as well as other related organization to make plans and implement the programs to eliminate DVAW in *Magar* groups.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Like in other studies, this research is also having some limitations, which are as follows:

- 1 This study is limited to Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi district.
- 2 Only married women of 15 years above are selected as respondents.
- 3 This study deals only physical (beating, injuring body, sexual) and psychological, verbal assault violence.

1.6 Organization to the Study

This study has been organized in to seven different chapters. It starts with introduction of problem under which it deals the general background, statement of problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and organization to the study. The second chapter deals with the review of previous literature. The third chapter outlines the research methodology. The fourth chapter consist the socio-economic and demographic characters of the respondent. The fifth chapter deals the experience of DVAW and the cause of DVAW. The sixth chapter consist knowledge and attitude towards DVAW and legal provision of DVAW. And chapter seven consist summary, conclusion, and recommendation.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The act or threat by men or male dominated institutions that inflicts physical, sexual, or psychological harm on a women and a girl is gender violence. It occurs in both 'public' and 'private' spheres. It happens in virtually all societies, across all classes. It is not only individual violence but also perpetuates through patriarchal and feudal social structure. The international law like Convention on Elimination of All forms of violence against women (CEDAW) 1979 recognizes violence against women is a human rights issue with major health and economic implication (Subedi, 2010).

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women states that VAW any act of gender-based violence that result in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life". It further asserts that states have an obligation to "exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and, in accordance with national legislation, punish acts of violence against women, whether those acts are perpetrated by the state or by private persons" (Khanal, 2010).

The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women(CEDAW) defines discrimination against women as any "distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, in the basis of equality between men and women, of human rights or fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field"(Subedi, 2010).

VAW is a major public health problem and a violation of human rights. Lack of access of education and opportunity, and low social status in communities are linked

to VAW. Violence by an intimate partner is one of the most common forms of VAW in the world. A wide range of physical, mental, sexual and reproductive, and maternal health problems can result from VAW. But many women do not seek help or report violence when it occurs. Many health conferences and result directly from violent acts or from the long-term effects of violence in victim women's life. Such as

-) Injuries: physical and sexual abuse by a partner is closely associated with injuries; violence by an intimate partner is the leading causes of non-fatal injuries to women in the USA.
-) Death: Deaths from violence against women include honor killings (by families for cultural reasons), suicide, female infanticide (murder of infant girls), and maternal death from unsafe abortion.
-) Sexual and reproductive health: violence against women is associated with sexually transmitted infections such as HIV/AIDS, unintended pregnancies, gynecological problems, induced abortions, and adverse pregnancy outcomes, including miscarriage, low birth weight and fetal death.
-) Risky behaviors: Sexual abuse as a child is associated with higher rates of sexual risk-taking (such as first sex at an early age, multiple partners and unprotected sex), substance use and additional victimization. Each of these behaviors increases risk of health problems.
-) Mental health: violence and abuse increase risk of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, sleep difficulties, eating disorders, and emotional distress.
-) Physical health: Abuse can result in many health problems, including headaches, back pain, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disorder, limited mobility, and poor overall health (Amnesty International, 2004).

Violence against women has been increasing at an alarming rate. According to The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), up to six out of every ten women experience physical and or sexual violence in their life time around the world. It further maintains that violence against women and girls has far-reaching consequence harming families and communities. "For women and girls aged 16-44 years old, violence is a major cause of death and disability" it states. VAW is

manifested through physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. Below are the two common types of abuse meted on women.

-) Physical Abuse: This is the most widespread mode of violence meted on women. It includes slapping, hitting, kicking and beating. Often the violent person is husband ex-husband, boyfriend.
-) Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse can be meted on women either through verbal, visual or when forced to engage in sex. According to population Reports, sexual abuse can lead to a wide variety of unhealthy consequences including behavioral and psychological problems , sexual dysfunction, relationship problems, low self-esteem depression, thoughts of suicide, alcohol abuse and risk-taking (UNIFEM,2005).

VAW is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education income, ethnicity and age. Violence affects the lives of millions of women worldwide, in all socio-economic and educational classes. Across the world, VAW is recognized as the symptoms of unequal power relations between men and women. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers, impeding the right of women to participate fully in society. Due to poverty, unemployment and illiteracy, the third world and developing countries are suffering through violence. VAW remains widespread across the world, exacerbated by tradition and customizing practices that determined the way women treated in families, place of work and communities according to a United Nations report unveiled today. The scourge “is an obstacles to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and place” according to *The worlds women 2010 Trains and statistics*, published by UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs (UNDESA) “In all societies, to a greater of lesser degree women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of incomes, class and culture. The low social and economic status of women can be both causes and consequences of this violence (UNDESA, 2010).

Everywhere and in all ages, women have been victims of violence. They are and often have been raped mutilated, battered and murdered. Gender-based violence has long been tolerated in most societies, letting the perpetrators go unpublished their crime tacitly condoned. Based on the popular view that a wife is the property of her husband

and that therefore he may do with her whatever he likes fit, legal systems in some countries have recognized a husband's right to chastise or even kill his wife if she is considered disobedient on his thought to have committed adultery. In Papua, New Guinea a parliamentarian taking part in a debate on wife battering went as far as to say "wife beating is an accepted custom. We are wasting our time debating this issues "such violence is often covered by a veil of secrecy and denial very rarely are gender based abuses reported or recorded (CDC, 2003).

Excessive use of alcohol and drugs has been identified as a factor behind gender abuse. Economic and social factor such as unemployment, economic stress, overcrowding and unfavorable and frustrating work conditions, also lead to gender – based violence. Some researchers have also argued that violence is actually a learned behavior. Today's violent husband is yesterday's children of violent parents, they say. A more universal reason behind gender – based violence many people think is the structural inequality between men and women in the family as well as in society. Studies from both developed and developing countries show violence against women to be a by – product of the societal structure in which men make all decision and women are expected to obey (ibid).

Women's lower status manifests itself in an overall acceptance of abusive or violent conduct towards women as "normal" whether within the family or outside it. As a UN study on domestic violence concludes, violence against women is a function of the belief fostered in all cultures, that men are superior and that the women they live with are their possessions or chattels which they may treat as they wish and as they consider appropriate (UNDPI, 1995).

There is male dominated patriarchal family in south Asia. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as labor under the control of men and women are second class citizen in South Asia. From before birth to old age girls and women are there by denied rights for minted and even killed. Men have supreme position in South Asia. Many forms of VAW and Girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as "Gender based violence or simply gender violence". It is a worldwide problem, but one that fairly new for open discussion in South Asia,

(UNICEF, 2000). According to UNICEF There are five kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asia.

-) Feticide and infanticide
-) Dowry demands
-) Neglect by family members, even to the point of death
-) Recruitment of family member into prostitution
-) Wife abuse (adopted from SAATHI,2000)

Women and girls in South Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. In South, particular is having too many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2000).

Female infanticide and selective abortion of female fetuses has increased in several Asia countries. Female infants are often killed within a few days of birth. In a South Asian country, one study over a two – and – a – half – year period found that 58 percent of known female infanticide was committed by feeding babies the poisonous sap of a plant or by choking them by lodging rice hulls soaked in milk in their throats. Similarly, genital mutilation, a traditional practice affecting women's health in practiced in parts of Africa and Asia, and among immigrants in the US and Europe. Globally, at least two million girls a year experience genital mutilation, approximately 6,000 new cases every day, and five girls every minute (UNDPI, 1995).

Nepal is one of the developing countries having women population more than 50 percent. But still they are in backward condition. They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participate and decision making right. (CBS, 2000) Some traditional harmful practices in Nepal against the girls child and women are the following; child marriage forced marriage, polygamy, marital rape, dowry-related killings, menstruation taboos for young women like *Chhaupadi*, system in western Nepal, practices of untouchability during menstruation among *Brahman/Chhetri*, nutritional taboos for pregnant women, the preferential feeding and care of male children, female infanticide gifting of virgin girls to temples, shrines or priests such as *Deuki*, in Hindu tables in western Nepal, *Jhuma* in Buddhist shrines in Mustang area and *Kumari*

among the Newars of Kathmandu valley and practices of *Badi* in western Nepal. *Badi* is a Dalit community in which women traditionally were forced to involve in sex trade (Subedi, 2010).

In Nepal, in every society, violence against women existed in a number of forms from the historic time. It was belief that women or girls are not subjected to be independent or free. From the very time of birth until the date of marriage she is to be under control of parents especially father, after marries she becomes property of husband so he deserved right to decide about the life. After death of husband she has to be under patronage of her son children. So father, husband and son were protected as master of her life and were authorized to make any decision of her life whether she likes or not. Women were even not considered as full human being and presume that she is subject to be suppressed (beaten) as like animals. Likewise, women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic, and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and psychological violence of their rights women are frequently victimized by physical violence such as physical assault/hurt, rape, insufficient food allocation and so forth. In totality all such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country (Adhikari, 2004).

Literatures in Nepal have categorized forms of VAW as follows:

-) Psychological violence: mental torture, verbal assault, accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public place, sexual harassment in work place, emotional torture and so forth.
-) Physical violence: beating, assault, rape, forced prostitution, untauchability, abortion, and sexual abuse, forced to leave home, not given food to eat and miscarriage.
-) Traditional violence: polygamy, *Deuki* and *Badini* practices, accusation of witchcraft, child marriage, dowry-related violence, bonded labor and *Jari* related practices (SAATHI, 1997).

However, such violence can be categorized as, socio-psychological., physical, religious and cultural, economic, sex and marriage related and violence related to

traditional superstitions. Socio-psychological violence include always to be treated as subordinate endure to use of humiliating words or sayings, denial of participation in societal management activities and education and so forth. Physical violence is widely prevalent however to a large extent remains in hidden forms for a number of reasons. This is mostly an entirely family phenomenon, so society takes it as usual within family affaire and interference as foolishness. It is because of viewing women's problem as nominal one.

Regarding religious and cultural violence Dr. K.B Bhattachan says women fasting, dancing and worshipping for the betterment of husband is also a religious violence against women. (NTV program). Similarly, discrimination between son and daughter in household affairs, education, decision-making process, participation in community activities include as social violence economic violence in women's work opportunity, right decision on owns property, unequal pay in equal work and so forth.

Sexual violence include rape including mental rape and child sexual abuse, sexual abuse in work, teasing and temptation with sexual motive are seen as sexual violence. Marriage related violence include marriage at very younger ages, polygamy, *Jari* system, system of *Dhan Khane* and *Kharcha Khane* Far-western region. Similarly dowry related malpractices widely prevalent in Terai region is also marriage related violence (Adhikari, 2004).

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

The fourth world conference on women in Beijing, 1995 states that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. Such violence nullifier increased the human rights and fundamental freedom of human. If considers the low socioeconomic status of women as a cause and consequence of violence against women (SAATHI, 1997). Similarly the twenty-third special session of General Assembly held in June 2000 (Being +5) entitled "women 200, gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century adopted political Declaration and outcome document entitled 'further actions and limitations to

implement the Beijing Declaration and platform for Action. The review made by the commission in March 2005 (Beijing +10) considered two main themes:

-) Review of the implementation of Beijing platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and
-) Current challenges and forward looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls.

The fifteen year review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and platform for Action and the outcomes of twenty-third special session of General Assembly emphasized on the sharing of experiences and good practices, with a view to overcome remaining obstacles and new challenges including those related to Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (Bimali, 2007).

International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo stated that in all part of the world, women are facing threats of their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the formal education than men and mechanisms of them go unrecognized while ICPD (1991), stressed on empowering women and reducing inequality between measure to eliminate all forms of abuse, harassment, exploitation and violence. According to the principles, advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women, the elimination of all kinds of violence against women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility is cornerstone of population and development related programmers (Bhandari, 2004).

The United States Department of States 2005 Trafficking in persons report estimates that between 600,000 and 8000,000 individuals are trafficked each year for forced to labor the majority for commercial sexual exploitation. Approximately 80 percent are women and girls, and up to 50 percent are minors (UNFPA, 2005).

In 2002, the Council of Europe declared VAW a public health emergency and a major cause of death and disability for women 16 to 44 years of age. A World Bank report estimated that violence against women was as serous a cause of reproductive age as

cancer, and a greater cause of ill-health than traffic accidents and malaria combined. A 2003 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC) estimates that the cost of intimate partner violence in the costs of intimate partner violence in the United states alone exceed \$ 1.8 billion in productivity losses(CDC, 2003).

VAW both intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women are major public health problems and violation of women's human rights.

In a 10 countries studies on women's health and domestic violence conducted by WHO revealed that:

-) Between 15 percent and 71 percent of women reported physical or sexual violence by a husband or partner.
-) Between 4 percent and 12 percent of women reported being physical abused during pregnancy (WHO, 2008).

Sex-selective abortions, the killings of babies born female- female infanticide and fetal neglect have caused clear and shocking disproportions between the sexes. It is estimated that there are between 50 million to 100 million less females on the planet due to sex selected discrimination and infanticide. Of the 2 million children being indentured into sexual servitude, it is estimated that 80 to 90 percent of them are girls (ILO, 2000). The majority of all incest victims are girls and it is estimated that up to three times more girls are likely to experience sexual abuse than during their childhood. Similarly, it is estimated that between 100 million to 140 million girls have under gone some form of genital mutilation (Mahara, 2006).

Data gathered by the United Nations in 33 countries from 1999 to 2005 relived, that 29 percent of women concurred physical abuse is acceptable for arguing with their husband, 25 percent concurred it's acceptable for refusing to have sex, 21 percent believed it's acceptable for burning food, 41 percent of women believed it's acceptable for neglecting their children, and 36 percent believed it was acceptable for going out without notifying their husband (UN, 2005).

The WHO multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women was conducted to find out the answers upon gender-based violence involved

more than 20,000 women in ten countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Ethiopia, Serbia and Montenegro, Tanzania, and Thailand.

The research findings confirmed that violence seriously affects women's health. Women who reported violence were more likely to report poor general health and reported more physical symptoms of ill health, emotional distress, miscarriage, and abortions. They were also more likely to have considered or attempted suicide. But there were new insights such as more violence overall, especially in the home. In 13 of the 15 study sites, one-third to three-quarters of women had been physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate partner. At some sites, as many as 28 percent of women who had been pregnant had been assaulted during pregnancy. Much of this violence during the study had been hidden and previously unreported more than one-fifth of women reporting violence during the study had never told anyone about it before said one study participant from Brazil, "It made me feel good, because it was something that I had never told anyone before, now I've told someone." In at least half the study sites, women reported believing that it is acceptable for a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances, including if she disobeys him, refuses sex, does not complete the housework on time, or is unfaithful. It goes to show how complex an issue gender-based violence is although legal and institutional reforms are needed, they alone will not be enough to eliminate VAW (WHO, 2005).

The VAWS project is co-ordinate by The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nation (HEUNI) with inputs from the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI) and statistics Canada. The VAWS project has so far covered 30 countries from all continents. The first comparative research report of the VAWS data in eleven countries was published jointly by Springer and HEUNI in early 2008. Here are some of the key findings.

-) The VAWS confirmed that violence against women is a universal phenomenon and occurs in every age and economic group.
-) Between 35-60 percent of women in the surveyed countries have experienced violence by a man during their lifetime.
-) Between 22-40 percent has experienced intimate partner violence during their lifetime.

-) Less than one third of women reported their experience of violence to the police, and women are more likely to report strange violence than intimate partner violence.
-) About one fourth of victimized women did not to anyone about their experience (HEUNI, 2008).

In South Asian, one in every two women experiences the violence in her daily life. The vulnerability among women due to the community sanctioned violence is the combine impact of social, cultural, political, economic and legal factors of the region. Oxfam (2004) study (Towards Ending Violence against women in South Asia) finds violence against women as a growing crisis in South Asia. There are 50 million fewer women in South Asia today than there should be girl babies are killed before birth through sex-selective abortion, or die prematurely through violence and neglect. Millions more girls and women face discrimination- they have less to eat than boys and men, are denied an education, are forced into dowry marriage, have little or no access to health services, and suffer violence (Oxfam, 2004).

In Nepal VAW 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 percent of women have endured verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse, while 77 percent of the perpetrators were family members. This indicates that even the home is not safe place for women (UNICEF, 2001).

Domestic violence intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits, slaps, kicks and psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behavior such as isolating women from family and friends, monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources (Population Report, 1999).

Gender based violence (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 roles, including household chores, 35 percent of women in Nepal experience GBV at home. Although most violence are unreported and unrecorded in informal and formal institution. Psychological violence was found to be high, followed by physical, economical, and sexual violence. The main reason for perpetuating VAW are low educational status, less dowry at marriage, no control over resources by women and low educational status of the perpetrators. Promulgating a law to criminalized GBV perpetrators and formulation and implementation of educational and training programs to reduce GBV are immediate needs of the country (Poudel, 2003).

Domestic violence against women (DVAW) has its rural and urban dimensions, various studies revealed that the fact a higher level of DVAW exist in urban and highly educated families. VAW has been largely overlook by Nepal culture in the name of keeping women in her place to obstruct her right to speak, to make decision and to control her sexuality (Republic, 2001).

Similarly, research done by SAATHI (2000) revealed 60 percent women in the country endure verbal abuse, 33 percent emotional abuse, and in all cases 77 percent to the perpetrators were the family members. And the census recorded half million women living in polygamous marriage and other studies have some that polygamy is a serious cause of depression for women in Nepal (SAATHI, 2001).

2.3 Identification of Variables

Violence against women is present in every country cutting across the boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity, and age. Nepal is also suffering from this worldwide burning problem. Different forms of VAW existed in a number in every society of Nepal because there is poverty, poor literacy status, low social status, low economic participation, and decision making right.

The term Domestic Violence Against Women can be defined as the acts or behaviors that harm or suffers to women either physically or psychologically by their own family members within the family. From historic period women are frequently

victimized by their husband, in laws, and step wife for different causes within their own household. DVAW can be categorized into two forms; physical violence and psychological violence

-) Physical violence: physical violence refers to those acts or behaviors which suffer to women by physically. It consist injuring body, beating, burning the body, and slapping.
-) Psychological violence: psychological violence means that behaviors or actives which suffer to women by psychologically. It consist verbal assault, tourter, and sexual harassment.

In this report, literate people refer to those who can read and write only the Nepali language. And illiterate people are those who can not read and write the Nepali language. Similarly, wage labor people refer to those people who received daily wage for their daily labor. Agriculture people are those who have their own land and they are involved in their own agriculture. Similarly service holder people refer to those people who are engaged in different jobs that means who received monthly wage. In column of 'Others' consists those people who are only housewife, and they don't go outside of the house for the income generating work.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Socio-economic and demographic background, religious and cultural factor are the main component of DVAW. These are independent variable where as most dependent variables are awareness, knowledge of women on legal provision and root causes affects the situation of DVAW. The root causes means, alcohol abuse, male domination, early marriage, gender discrimination are responsible for creating the situation of violence. Similarly, it is believed that women who have knowledge of legal provision regarding violence are less likely to be victimized.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of Study Area

This study is conducted at *Magar* community of Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi district. Total population in Mukundapur VDC is 13,457. Among them the male population is 6,971 and female population is 6,486. The total number of household of Mukundapur VDC is 2,477 whereas *Magar* household is 260. Among the total population of Mukundapur VDC, 1,283 is *Magar* population. *Magar* occupy 7.4 percent of total national population of *Magar* (CBS, 2003) where as 9.53percent of total population of Mukundapur VDC. Most of the *Magars* are living with poor socio-economic status in the study area, so in this study intended to focus the *Magar* community (VDC profile, 2009).

3.2 Research Design

This research is descriptive research design. In this study, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics and knowledge about DVAW of *Magar* Community are described.

3.3 Sample Design

3.3.1 Universe

Universe of this study is the total house hold of *Magar* communities of Mudundapur VDC. There are 260 household of *Magar* communities in Makaundapur VCD.

3.3.2 Sample Size and Respondent

In this study, firstly 93 household are selected from the total household of *Magar* for the sample. Then only married women aged 15 years and above are taken as sample responden from each sample household. So the sample size is 93 and respondent are

married women aged 15 years and above.

3.3.3 Sampling Procedure

For the sampling procedure, total house hold list received according to the VDC profile. From this sampling frame, sample household drawn by lottery method. After selecting the sample household, from the each selected household, one married women aged 15 years and above are carried out sample by purposively.

3.4 Source of Data

This study is based on primary data. The secondary data are also be used as complementary which are obtained from journals, articles, books, previous studies, survey report, internet and other reports.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The quantitative data are collected through structured and semi-structure questionnaire. And qualitative data are collected through key informant interview.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

All the raw data are coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis by using percentage frequency, sample calculation, and cross tabulation.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter describes, socio-economic and demographic characteristic of the respondent. It includes age, education, occupation status as well as economic background of the respondent.

4.1 Age Composition of Respondent

In this study, the age composition of respondent are classified into five years age interval from 15 years to 44 years like 15-19, 20-24,.....40-44 years. Then the 45 years and above respondent are categorized as 45+ years. The table 4.1 shows that out of 93 respondents the highest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (20-24) years, which is 19.3 percent. And the lowest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (45+) years, which consist (10.7%). The others age group are more than 10 percent.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents According to Age Composition

Age group of respondents	Number	Percentage
15 -19	12	12.90
20 -24	18	19.35
25 -29	16	17.20
30 -34	14	15.05
35 -39	11	11.82
40 -44	12	12.90
45+	10	10.75
Total	93	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.2 Educational Status

4.2.1 Educational Status of the Respondent

Education is the key factor to personal as well as social development of the people. The table 4.2.1 shows among the total respondents, 61.3 percent are literate whereas 38.7 percent are illiterate respondent. This shows that the literacy status of women is higher than national literacy status of women of the country which is only 42 percent (CBS, 2001). The chairman of *Himali Mahila Samuha*, Mrs.Mina Thapa say this higher literacy status is due to the easily access to education in the local level.

Table 4.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Educational status	Number	percentage
Literate	57	61.30
Illiterate	36	38.70
Total	93	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.2.2 Educational Attainment by Respondent

The table number 4.2.2 shows that among the literate respondent majority of respondent attains only the primary level which is (73.6%). And the other lower secondary, and secondary and above are 17.5 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. The chairman of *Himali Mahila Samuha*, Mrs. Mina Thapa, says that poverty and lack of awareness are the causes of majority of attainment of primary level in the study area.

Table 4.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Attainment

Education	Number	Percentage
Primary	42	73.68
Lower Secondary	10	17.54
Secondary and above	5	8.77
Total	57	61.30

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.2.3 Educational Status of Husband

This table shows that out of total respondent, 81.7 percent respondent's husband are literate and another 18.2 percent husband are illiterate. There is husband's literacy status is higher than wife's literacy status. It concludes that the male literacy status is higher than female literacy status in the study area.

Table 4.2.3: Distribution of Respondents by their Husband's Literacy Status

Educational status	Number	Percentage
Literate	76	81.72
Illiterate	17	18.27
Total	93	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

4.2.4 Educational Attainment by Husband

Out of total literate husband the highest proportion of husband that is (53.9%) attains only the primary level. Similarly It is followed by 25 percent attains lower secondary, 13.1 percent attains secondary and 7.8 percent attains higher level of education. There is lowest proportion of higher educated male population.

Table 4.2.4: Distribution of Husband by Educational Attainment

Education	Number	Percentage(approx)
Primary	41	53.95
Lower secondary	19	25.00
Secondary	10	13.16
I.A or Above	6	7.89
Total	76	81.27

Source: Field Survey, 2011

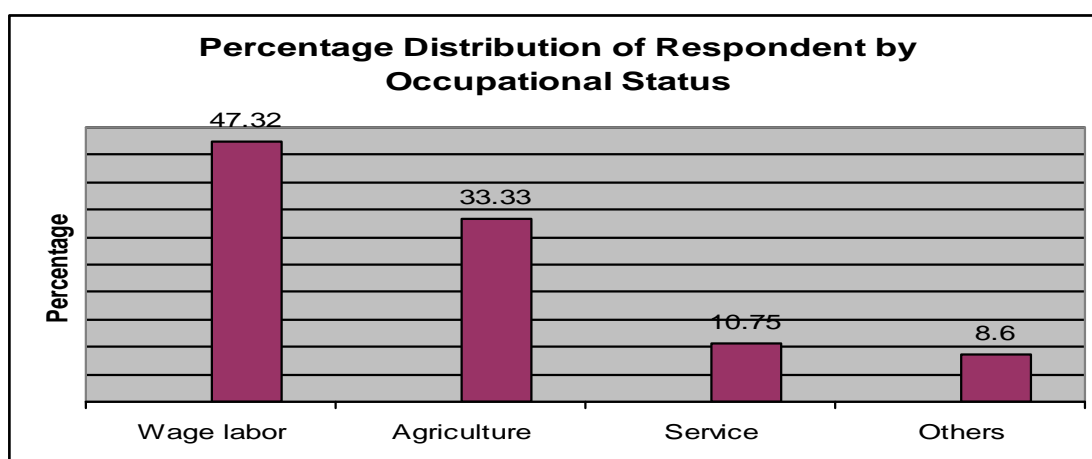
4.3 Occupation Status of Respondent

The occupations of the respondent are categorized into three groups which are wage labor, agriculture, and service. The table 4.3 shows that the highest proportion of respondent belongs to the Wage labor which consist (47.3%). Similarly another 33.3 percent belongs to Agriculture, and 10.7 percent belongs to service. This shows that there is a low socio-economic status of people in the study area.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondent by Occupational Status

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Wage labor	44	47.32
Agriculture	31	33.33
Service	10	10.75
Others	8	8.60
Total	93	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011



4.4 Land and Cattle Holding by Respondent

The table number 4.4 shows that out of 93 respondents only 12.9 percent respondent say that they have land in their ownership. Similarly 35.4 percent have cattle and (10.7%) respondent has both (land and cattle) in their ownership. But huge proportion of respondent (40.8%) says they have nothing in their ownership. It concludes that

there is lowest proportion of female ownership than male ownership in the household of the study area.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondent by their Ownership in Family

Types	Number	Percentage(approx)
Nothing	38	40.86
Cattle	33	35.48
Both	10	10.75
Land	12	12.90
Total	93	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

CHAPTER - V

EXPERIENCE AND CAUSE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter describes the experience of different forms of violence by literacy and occupation status, frequencies of violence act, effect of DVAW on the daily and future life. This chapter also deals about the causes of violence against women.

5.1 Experience of DVAW

The table 5.1 shows that among the total respondents, 62.3 percent respondents have ever experience of DVAW whereas another (37.6%) respondents don't have experience of DVAW. It conclude that majority of respondent are facing the DVAW in the study area.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW

Felt of DVAW	Number	Percent(approx)
Yes	58	62.36
No	35	37.64
Total	93	100.0

Sources: field survey, 2011

5.2 Experience of DVAW by Age Group

The table number 5.2 shows that out to total victimized respondent, the highest level of experience of DVAW is in age group (35-39) years which consist 81.8 percent. Similarly the lowest level of experience of DVAW is in age group (15-19) years which consist (41.6%). The table also shows that less experience of VAW belongs to the age group between (15-29) years. And the highest level of experience is in age group 30+ years. It concludes the new generation becoming aware day by day.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Age Group

Age group	Experience of DVAW	
	Number	Percentage
15-19	5	41.66
20-24	8	44.44
25-29	8	50.00
30-34	11	78.57
35-39	9	81.81
40-44	9	75.00
45+	8	80.00
Total	58	62.36

Field survey, 2011

5.3 Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status of Respondent

This table shows that out of total literate respondent, 52.6 percent respondent says that they have experience of DVAW. And among the total illiterate respondent 77.7 percent respondent have experience of DVAW. It concludes that literate respondent is less violated than illiterate respondent in the study area.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Literacy Status of Respondent

Literacy status	Experience of DVAW		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Literate	30	52.63	57
Illiterate	28	77.77	36
Total	58	62.36	93

Field survey, 2011

5.4 Experience of DVAW by Occupation Status

The highest level of experience of DVAW is belongs to the wage labor respondent which is 79.5 percent. And the least level of experience of DVAW belongs to service holder respondent which is only (20%). Similarly among the agriculture respondent (54.8%) respondent have experience of DVAW.

Table 5.4: Experience of DVAW by Occupation Status

Occupation	Experience of DVAW		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Wage labor	35	79.54	44
Agriculture	17	54.83	31
Service	2	20.00	10
Other	4	50.00	8
Total	58	62.36	93

Field survey, 2011

5.5 Sources of Victimization

This table 5.5 shows that out to total victimized respondent, the highest proportion of respondent says that they are often victimized by their husbands. Similarly 18.9 percent respondent and (13.7%) respondent are victimized by their in laws and step wife respectively. It conclude that maximum respondent are victimized by their own husband that others.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents sources of Victimization

Person	Number	Percent
Husband	39	67.25
In laws	11	18.96
Step wife	8	13.79
Total	58	62.36

Field survey, 2011

5.6 Violent Behavior Occur

The table number 5.6 shows that 41.3 percent respondent says that they are victimized sometimes. Similarly (12%) says they are victimized daily, (25.8%) are weekly and 20.6 percent are monthly victimized. It concludes that the large proportion of respondent victimized sometimes than daily.

Table 5.6: Distribution of respondent by time of violent behavior

Time	Number	Percentage
Sometimes	24	41.38
Weekly	15	25.87
Monthly	12	20.68
Daily	7	12.07
Total	58	62.36

Field Survey, 2011

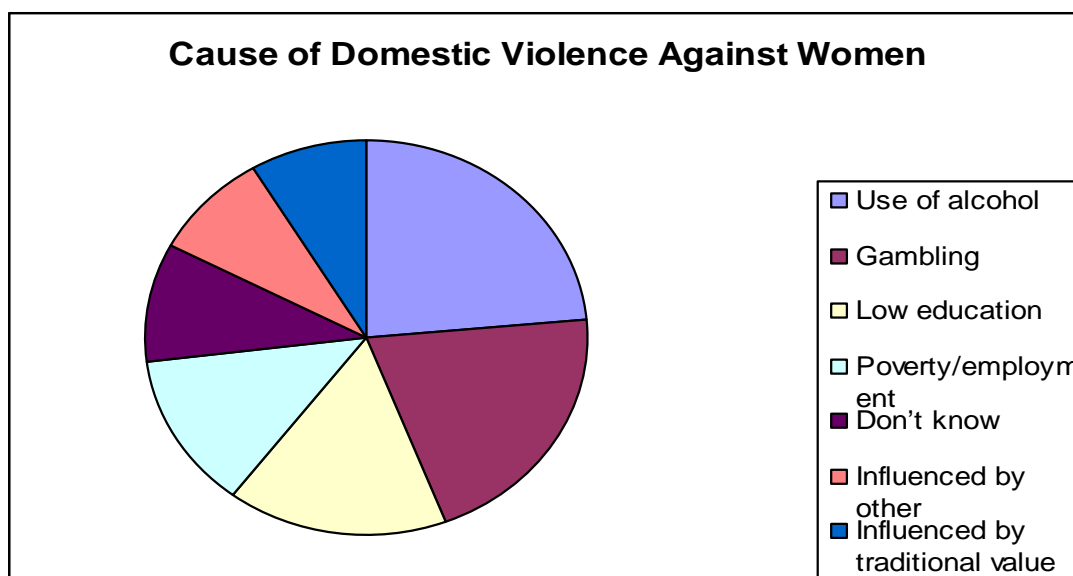
5.7 Causes of DVAW

This table shows that out of 93 respondent majority of respondent that is 23.6 percent argues that DVAW exist in society due to the use of alcoholism. It is followed by Gambling (20.4%), low education (16.1%), poverty/employment 12.9 percent, Influenced by other (8.6%) and Influenced by traditional value (8.6%). And 9.6 percent respondent argues they don't know about the cause of DVAW. The chairman of Himali Mahila Samuha, Mrs. Mina Thapa says that use of alcohol is maximum in the study area. People of this area think that use of alcohol is determined by their cast

Table 5.7: Cause of Domestic Violence Against Women

Cause	Number	Percentage
Use of alcohol	22	23.65
Gambling	19	20.43
Low education	15	16.12
Poverty/employment	12	12.90
Don't know	9	9.67
Influenced by other	8	8.60
Influenced by traditional value	8	8.60

Field Survey, 2011



CHAPTER - VI

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DVAW AND LEGAL PROVISION

This chapter provides respondents knowledge about violence against women by age group, literacy status and occupation status, means of information, knowledge about legal provision.

6.1 Knowledge on DVAW

The table number 6.1 shows that out of total respondent, (84.9%) respondent says that they have knowledge about DVAW and another 15 percent says that they don't have knowledge about DVAW. It concludes that majority of women have knowledge on DVAW in the study area.

Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondent by Knowledge on DVAW

Knowledge on DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	79	84.94
No	14	15.05
Total	93	100.0

Field survey, 2011

6.2 Knowledge on DVAW by Age Group

This table shows that out of total knowledgeable respondents, more than 90 percent respondent is between the age group (15-24) years than other age groups. It concludes that new generation is more aware about DVAW in the study area.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge of DVAW by Age Group

Age group	Knowledge about DVAW	
	Number	Percentage
15-19	11	91.66
20-24	17	94.44
25-29	14	87.5
30-34	11	78.5
35-39	9	81.81
40-44	9	75.00
45+	8	80.00
Total	79	84.94

Source: Field Survey, 2011

6.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Literacy status

The table number 6.3 shows that out of literate respondents, all respondent have knowledge about DVAW whereas among the total illiterate respondents only 61.1 percent respondent have knowledge about DVAW. It concludes that literate women have more aware about DVAW than illiterate women.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondent on VAW by Literacy Status

Literacy status	Knowledge on DVAW		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Literate	57	100.0	57
Illiterate	22	61.11	36
Total	79	84.94	93

Source: Field Survey, 2011

6.4 Knowledge on DVAW by Occupation Status

In the study area women are engaged in different occupation. This table shows that 100 percent service holder respondent have knowledge on DVAW. Similarly among the agriculture respondent (90.3%) and, among the wage labor respondent (86.3%) respondent have knowledge about DVAW. Thus occupation is also an important factor to determine the DVAW in the society.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Knowledgeable Respondent on DVAW by Occupation Status

Occupation	Knowledge on DVAW		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Wage labor	38	86.36	44
Agriculture	28	90.32	31
Service	10	100.0	10
Other	3	37.5	8
Total	79	84.94	93

Source: Field survey 2011

6.5 Sources of Information

The Table number 6.5 shows that out of total respondent who have knowledge about DVAW, (40.5%) respondents says that they have knowledge on DVAW by friends. It is followed by 35.4 percent by radio/TV, 11.3 percent by family members, (6.3%) by NGO/GO and another 6.3 percent by newspaper. Majority of women have knowledge about DVAW by friends in the study area.

Table 6.5: Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW

Source	Number	Percent(approx)
Bt friends	32	40.50
By radio/TV	28	35.44
By family member	9	11.39
By newspaper	5	6.32
By NGO/GO	5	6.32
Total	79	84.94

Source: Field survey 2011

6.6 Knowledge on Legal Provision

This table shows that out of total respondent, 56.9 percent respondent have knowledge on legal provision of DVAW. And remain 43 percent respondent don't have knowledge on legal provision of DVAW.

Table 6.6: Distribution of respondent by knowledge on legal provision of DVAW

Knowledge of legal provision	Number	Percentage
Yes	53	56.98
No	40	43.01
Total	93	100.0

Field survey 2011

6.7 Knowledge on Legal Provision by Literacy Status

The table number 6.7 shows among the total literate respondents, 77.1 percent respondents has knowledge about legal provision of DVAW. And among the total illiterate respondents only (25%) respondents have knowledge about legal provision. It conclude that more educated respondent have knowledge on legal provision of DVAW than uneducated respondent.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Knowledgeable Respondent about DVAW by Literacy Status

Literacy status	Knowledge about legal provision		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Literate	44	77.19	57
Illiterate	9	25.00	36
Total	53	56.98	93

Source: field survey 2011

6.8 Knowledge on Legal Provision by Occupation Status

This table shows that among the service holder respondents, 90 percent respondents have knowledge about legal provision. Similarly (56.8%) respondent among the wage labor and (51.6%) among the agriculture have knowledge on legal provision on VAW.

Table 6.8: Distribution of Knowledge about DVAW by Occupation Status

Occupation	Knowledge on legal provision		Total
	Number	Percentage	
Wage labor	25	56.81	44
Agriculture	16	51.61	31
Service	9	90.00	10
Other	3	38.00	8
Total	53	56.98	93

Source: Field survey 201

CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary

The research is conducted with general objectives to study the situation of violence against women in *Magar* community of Mukundapur VDC according to the different socio economic and demographic background. The respondents have been taken as sample for the study; they all are over the 15 years and married women.

-) Among the 93 respondents, (61.3%) respondent is literate and 38.7 percent are illiterate. Among the literate respondents majority are attain only primary level.
-) Among the total respondent, 81.7 percent respondent's husband are literate and another (18.2%) are illiterate.
-) Out of 93 respondent, (47.32%) are found involved in wage labor which is the highest proportion of total respondent. Similarly (33.33%), and (10.75%) are engaged in agriculture and service respectively.
-) Out of 93 respondent, (62.36%) have experience of ever felt in DVAW and remain (337.64%) respondent don't have experience of DVAW.
-) Among the total victimized women (67.2%) respondent are victimized by their husband.
-) Out of total literate respondent, (52.6%) have experience of VAW and among the illiterate respondent 77.7 percent respondent have knowledge about DVAW.
-) Among the total 93 respondent the highest level of experience of DVAW is in the age group (35-39) years which consist (81.8%) and the lowest level of experience of VAW is in the age group (15-19) years which is (41.6%).
-) The highest level of experience of DVAW is in wage labor respondent which is (79.54%) of the total wage labor respondent. Similarly the lowest level of experience is in service holder respondents that is only (20%).
-) Out of 93 respondents, 23.6 percent respondent argues that violence against women occurs due to the use of alcohol. Similarly (20.4%) respondent attributed for gambling, 16.1 percent for low education, and (12.9%) for poverty/

unemployment. And 8.6 percent respondent says it is due to influenced by traditional value and another (8.6%) says that influenced by others. Whether (9.6%) respondent says they don't know about the cause of DVAW.

-) Among the total 93 respondent, (84.9%) respondent have knowledge about DVAW and (15%) respondent do not have knowledge about DVAW.
-) Among the total 57 literate respondent, (100%) respondents have knowledge about DVAW and among the total 36 illiterate respondent 61.1 percent have knowledge about DVAW.
-) Among the agriculture respondent, (90.3%) respondent have knowledge about DVAW and out of service holder respondents (100%) respondents have knowledge about DVAW. Similarly (86.3%) respondents among the wage labor have knowledge about DVAW.
-) Out of 79 respondents who have knowledge about DVAW, (40.5%) respondent knows about DVAW by friends. It followed by (35.4%) by radio/TV, (11.3%) by family members, 6.3 percent by NGO/GO, and another (6.3%) by newspaper.
-) Among the total literate respondent, (77.19%) respondent have knowledge on legal provision and among the total illiterate respondent only (25%) have knowledge about legal provision.
-) Out of total service holder respondents (90%) respondent have knowledge about legal provision. Similarly (56.8%), (51.6%), and (38%) respondent among the wage labor, agriculture, and other occupation have knowledge on legal provision respectively.

7.2 Conclusion

The advisement of new technology has brought a remarkable change in to the life of people, but Nepalese women are very far from it. There are many problems and exploitation exists in women's life and they are compelled to face these problems. In our society DVAW is burning issues within family or out of family. This study tried to bring the real situation of VAW in the study area and community. It conclude that

-) Approx (60%) women are literate, among them majority are attain only the primary level.

-) This study finds that illiterate women are more violated than literate women.
-) The lower level job holder (wage labor) women are more violated than higher level job holder (service) women.
-) More than (80%) respondent's husbands are literate.
-) Majority of women have knowledge about violence against women but they are often victimized due to the shamelessness, negligence, helplessness etc.
-) More than (60%) women have experience of ever felt on DVAW among them majority are victimized sometimes.
-) Majority of women have experience of scolding than being beaten.
-) More women are victimized by their husband than others (in laws, step wife).
-) More than (50%) women have knowledge about legal provision.
-) Use of alcohol, gambling and illiteracy of husband are the causes of DVAW.
-) The level of experience of DVAW is low in age group (15-30) years whereas the level of experience of DVAW is higher in age 30 years above. It shows that the new generation is becoming aware day by day.

7.3 Recommendation

In the present time VAW exists in every country cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. In all society greater or lesser degree of women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse. Especially third world and developing countries are suffering thorough violence due to poverty, unemployment, and illiteracy. Thus low socio and economic status of women can be both causes and consequences of violence in society.

The problem of VAW is burning issue of Nepal. Some harmful practices are existing in Nepalese society such as: child marriage, polygamy, son preference, forced, marriage etc. This study also finds that many women have been facing the VAW in society. In order to eradicate the VAW from the society: empower girls and women to understand and able to fight for their betterment. Similarly structure the capacity of women through awareness and skill training programs. Literacy status should be increase of people. To improve the attitude of men towards women life, the social

awareness program should be conducted because the awareness programs which conducted specially for women is not sufficient for their betterment. Similarly different package program should be launched to improve the status of women from the grass root level of society. The situation will not be changed by step laws and international agreements until men's and women's belief that VAW is private matter and acceptable behavior. So it should be aware that it is neither a private matter nor a acceptable behavior.

7.4 Recommendation for Further Research

Further researches in this topic violence against women should including also the girls' violence. Similarly VAW not existed only within the family. It also occurs in work place, on the road, public vehicles, and collage. Thus that violence is also being included on this topic. Man's occupational status is directly related to girl's and women's violence playing as the role of father, brother, and partner. Thus the frequency violence should see with relating to the man's occupational status.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

I) Demographic Information

S. N	Name	Relation with Household head	Sex	Age	Marital status	Religion	Education	Occupation
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

II) Personal Identification of the Respondent

1. Which religion do you follow?
 a) Hindu b) Buddha c) Islam d) Others
2. Can you read and write?
 a) Yes b) No
3. If yes, which level have you complete?
 a) Primary b) Lower Secondary c) Secondary d) +2 or I.A. e) above
4. Is your family joint or nuclear?
 a) Joint b) Nuclear
5. What is your major occupation?
 a) Agriculture b) Wage Labour c) Service d) Others
6. Do you involve in any income generating works?

- a)Yes b)No
7. If yes, how much income do you have per month?
a)Rs.1000-2000 b)Rs.2000-4000 c)Rs.4000-6000 d)Above Rs.10000
8. Have you ownership in any land property?
a)Yes b)No
9. Do you have any personal livestock or land?
a)Yes b)No
10. Who is the head of your household?
a)You b)Husband c)Others
11. Do you have participate in important decision of the household?
a)Yes b)No
12. Is your husband literate?
a)Yes b)No
13. If yes, what is his education qualification?
a)Primary b)Secondary c)+2 or I.A. d)B.A. or above
14. What is your husband occupation?
a)Agriculture b)Wage Labour c)Service d) others

III) Experience of Violence of the respondent

1. Do you know about the violence against women?
a) Yes b) No
2. By which source you know about VAW?
a)By friends b)By radio/TV c)By NGOs/Gos
d) By Newspaper e) By family member
3. Have you ever felt domestic violence being woman?
a) Yes b) No
4. If yes, which of the following action do you have felt within household?
a) Force to pregnancy b) Sexual harassment
c) Tortured due to birth of daughter d) Verbal assault e) others

5. How often such type of violence event occurs?
 - a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Sometimes
6. By whom you often get victimized within household?
 - a) By husband b) By mother-in-law c) By sister-in-law
 - d) By step wife e) other person
7. If husband victimizes you, when does he get violent against you?
 - a) Alcohol abuse b) Gambling c) Household work d) Other specific
8. How does your husband show violent behavior?
 - a) Physical (Beating) b) Verbal (Scolding) c) Both
9. If beating, what types of weapon he uses?
 - a) Wood stick b) Hands and legs c) Other specific
10. Do your In Laws show violent behavior?
 - a) Yes b) No
11. If yes, how do they show violent behavior?
 - a) Physical (Beating) b) Verbal (Scolding) c) Avoiding help
12. What is the best way to eliminate VAW?
 - a) Growing education b) Avoiding poverty/employment
 - c) Avoiding produce and use of alcohol d) Always providing help for victim
 - e) Others
13. Do you keep such incidents secret or share with others and elsewhere?
 - a) Keep secret b) Share c) Report
14. If you keep secret, why do you do so?
15. If you share or report, than whom or where you go?
16. Do you know about legal provision?
 - a) yes b) No