

# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Freedom from discrimination on any basis is intrinsic to human wellbeing. However, societies constitute different forms of social injustice or social exclusion. Of them, gender-based violence (GBV) against women, i.e. the violence that is directed against a woman because of her sex, is one. Particularly, women in patriarchal communities of less developed countries are more vulnerable. International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), 1994 and The Beijing Declaration and POA, (1995) recognize violence against women (VAW) as a violation of human rights. Recognizing the discriminatory forms of injustice against women, the Millennium summit 2000 forwards 'promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women' as one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). VAW, a form of social exclusion, is now recognized as an important issue in international arena. It is a worldwide problem, crossing cultural, geographic religious, social and economic boundaries (Naved, 2003).

Violence against women 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 in private life (UN, 1993). According to the UN declaration physical violence includes beatings, stabbing, burning, and the intentional deprivation of food. Psychological violence includes the enforcement of strict isolation, constant denigration, and public humiliation. Economic forms of violence include the deliberate deprivation of financial resources, the confiscation of women's earnings, and the dispossession of women of their own homes or land. Sexual abuse includes sexual harassment, coerced sex and forced pregnancy. Women are at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults both within family and community (WHO and PATH, 2005). The violence that occurs within family, known as 'Domestic violence (DV)', is a serious problem generated by gender discrimination. In many parts of the world, the term 'domestic violence' refers

to the abuse of women by current or former male intimate partners (Johnson and Sacco V. 1995; Fischbach and Herbert B. 1997).

Violence by an intimate partner is also one of the most common forms of violence against women (WHO, 2009). Intimate partner violence includes acts of physical aggression, psychological abuse, forced intercourse, and other forms of sexual coercion, and various controlling behaviors such as isolating a person from family and friends or restricting access to information and assistance (WHO, 2002). Women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner (Persson and Wall S., 2003). It has been observed that in many situations, pregnant women become particularly vulnerable to oppression by their male partners (UN, 1993). It is perhaps the most important element of the set of violence against women because of its far-reaching implications on their health, physical as well as psychological, and on overall relative gender status (Heise et al., 2002; Koenig et al., 2003).

Women are particularly vulnerable to violence because of their low status and lack of power within the family (Njovana and Watts, 1996). Gender discrimination often threatens gender relations. Women are particularly vulnerable to abuse by their partners in societies where there are marked inequalities between men and women, rigid gender roles, cultural norms that support a man's right to inflict violence on his intimate partner, and weak sanctions against such behavior (WHO, 2002). DV has been linked to individual, household and demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, adverse reproductive health outcomes, contextual considerations, etc (Toufique and Razzak, 2007). A through review of international publication shows that educational level, age, parity, partner's behaviour and employment status are useful variables in predicting Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW). DVAW is often taken as a private affair and the incidence of violence is mostly curtailed in family pressure. In most cases, victim prefers silence and perpetrator easily escapes. So, women become more vulnerable to Domestic Violence (DV), particularly, in poor and rural patriarchal communities like in Nepal. Therefore, study of DVAW against women in Nepalese context will be very essential.

## **1.2. Statement of Problem**

Violence against women, particularly domestic violence and rape, is widespread, and rising numbers of women are at risk (ICPD, 1994). International researches consistently demonstrate that a woman is more likely to be assaulted, injured, raped, or killed by a current or former partner and family member than by any other person (WHO and PATH, 2005).

Domestic Violence (DV) against women exists in every society, ranging from low income countries to the highly developed ones (Toufique and Razzak, 2007). The WHO multi-country study observed that lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner was reported by 15-71% of women from 15 sites in ten countries. Women who reported being abused at least once in their lifetime were also more likely to experience a range of poor physical and mental health outcomes than those who had never been abused (WHO and PATH, 2005). Sexual, psychological and emotional violence inflicted by an intimate partner is also widespread. It is estimated that at least one in three women are subjected to some type of DV over their lifetime (Bloom, 2008). DV may result on immediate and long-term health outcomes, including: physical injury, gastrointestinal disorders, chronic pain syndromes, depression and suicidal behavior (WHO, 2002). DV affects women across the life span from sex selective abortion of female fetuses to forced suicide and abuse, and is evident, to some degree, in every society in the world (Kaur and Garg, 2008). It also retards socioeconomic development due to its effect on women's participation in development projects (Barkat and Majid, 2003). In addition, DV also accounts for a significant number of deaths among women. Studies from a range of countries show that 40-70% of female murder victims were killed by their husband or family member, often during an ongoing abusive relationship (WHO, 2002).

Domestic violence against women is a widespread problem in Nepal. Cultural, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience. Moreover, grinding poverty, lack of jobs and alcohol abuse feed the opportunities for violence inherent in the dependency relationship. A study on violence in 5 districts of Nepal among 1250 men and women found that 77 percent of violence against women was recorded as being from within the family, whereas only 13 percent perpetrators were outsider (UN, 2000). A qualitative study made by WHO in 2007 revealed that about half of the married women had ever experienced sexual violence (WHO, 2009).

Another study in 2009 among 1,296 married Nepalese women aged 15-24 showed that more than half the women (51.9%) having some form of violence in their lifetime (Lamichhane et al., 2011).

Violence Against Women (VAW) is a serious problem but it receives limited public attention in Nepal. Recognizing the existence of sexual violence within marriage in the country, in 2006, the Government of Nepal passed a law which made it a criminal offence for a husband to have forced sex with his wife. However, the victim mostly prefers silence. Because, domestic violence in Nepal is seen as a private family affair, and intervention by outsiders is disapproved. Therefore, to understand the complex incidence of violence and address its consequences, comprehensive researches on prevalence and determinants of DVAW are required. Few studies have been made on this field in Nepal. However, they do not provide sufficient information. Even nationally representative survey NDHS 2006 does not collect sufficient information on DVAW. The figures on incidence of DVAW provided by NGOS are considered less reliable and may not explain deeply rooted and complex phenomenon of DVAW. Therefore, researching on this field, at the moment, would have great significance. This study, based on cross sectional data obtained from married women, attempts to find out the determinants DVAW of in Dewal VDC-1, Dadeldhura. This study also attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics of women of the study area ?
2. What types of domestic violence occur in the area ?
3. What are the causes of domestic violence ?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study was to explore situation of domestic violence against the women. The specific objectives of the study were set as follows:

1. To trace out socio-economic profile of women at slum area of Dadeldhura, Dewal VDC-1.
2. To assess the situation of the domestic violence among women of study area.
3. To examine the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence among women of study area.

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

Gender discrimination, is inherent in all patriarchal societies including Nepal. Although, all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, women are often discriminated on the basis of her sex and excluded from mainstream. All forms of gender discrimination are violations of human rights and gender issue is a vital issue in the world. Therefore, any study on this issue is important because it will help to understand the complex nexus of gender discrimination in our societies. Being a patriarchal traditional nation, incidence of DV is deeply rooted in Nepal. The prevalence of DV is high but only few cases are publicly disclosed or reported for legal procedure. It is hardly possible to understand about the prevalence, determinants, types, causes and consequences without conducting comprehensive researches on this field. Therefore, this study will help to understand the complex incidence of DV and its other dimensions. No studies have been made on domestic violence against in such area of Nepal. In case of the Dadeldhura, perhaps this study will be the first study on this field. The study on DVAW against women is indeed a challenging task because it is considered as too private matter and women rarely speak about the incidence and the perpetrator. Therefore, the study it will be a very important task on this field.

Interested NGOs, INGOs and government can plan to eliminate domestic violence in the slum area of Dadeldhura Dewal- 1 on the basis of this study result.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

The study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study. Chapter two, deals with the review of literatures. Chapter three presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling procedure tools and techniques of data collection, limitation of the study and organization of the study and method of analysis. The fourth chapter provides the setting that introduces the study area and describes the geographical cultural and economic facts and background of it. Chapter five is related with the analysis of socio-economic condition of the study area. Similarly, it mentions the type cause and solution of domestic violence. Chapter six summarizes the problem and makes recommendations. This report also consists of a reference and appendices.

## CHAPTER – II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the relevant literature available on different aspects of the domestic violence against the women such as social discrimination, low paid occupation, their involvement in development activities and their overall status in the society. Keeping this in mind literature has been reviewed for the above mentioned purpose in this study. The detail about the reviewed literature is stated below.

#### 2.1 Review of literature

Since last few decades, issue of violence against women has been widely discussed in international arena. Several researches have been made on this field. Sufficient documents recognize violence against women, as an important worldwide problem. However, results of researches vary according to the different sources.

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979 (CEDAW), perhaps was the first most effective step toward fighting against gender discrimination. In 1993, United Nations General Assembly made a most important declaration on VAW. The declaration defines violence against women as "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 in private life." VAW is defined as and encompasses, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, and psychological violence occurring within the family and community. This includes battering; sexual abuse of female children; dowry related violence; marital rape; traditional, non-spousal, harmful violence to women; violence related to exploitation; sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions, and elsewhere; trafficking of women; forced prostitution; and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state ( Barkat, and Majid, 2003). According to Persson and Wall S. (2003) women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner. Physical violence in intimate

relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse and over a half of cases by sexual violence. Domestic violence can include economic deprivation and isolation and that such conduct may cause imminent harm to safety, health or well-being of women (UN, 1993)

The WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women (WHO VAW Study 1998-2004), perhaps, was the first ever to produce truly comparable data on physical and sexual abuse across settings (Moreno, et al, 2003). In 48 population-based surveys from around the world, 10-69% of women reported being physically assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives (WHO, 2002). Although women can also be violent, and abuse exists in some same-sex relationships, the vast majority of partner abuse is perpetrated by men against their female partners (WHO and PATH, 2005). The WHO VAW Study showed that DVAW also accounts for a significant number of deaths among women. Studies from a range of countries show that 40-70% of female murder victims were killed by their husband or family member (WHO, 2002). In Bangkok, 44 percent of all cases of lifetime partner violence have experienced only sexual violence. The corresponding statistic in the Thai province is 29 percent of cases. A similarly high percentage of cases of violence in Bangladesh province (32 percent) and Ethiopia province (31 percent) involve sexual violence only. In both the capital and province of Thailand, a substantial portion of women who experience partner violence, experience sexual violence only (WHO and PATH, 2005). WHO and PATH (2005) not only portray WHO VAW study findings, but also methods of collecting quantitative and qualitative data for studying DVAW against women.

It was believed that few women exclusively experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner. However, available studies from North and Central America had indicated that sexual violence was generally accompanied by physical abuse and by emotional violence and controlling behaviors (Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller 1999). DV has been linked to individual, household and demographic characteristics, socioeconomic status, adverse reproductive health outcomes, contextual considerations, etc. Several studies have shown that demographic factors such as age, number of living male children, having multiple sexual partners, and extended family residence are inversely associated with risk of domestic violence (Rao, 1997; Koenig

et al., 2003). In a survey of women of reproductive age in rural Uganda, found male partners' alcohol consumption and their perceived HIV risk as being two important factors of domestic violence against females (Schuler et al. 1996; Rao 1997; Koenig et al., 2003). WHO (2002) also recognizes certain personality factors – including insecurity, low self-esteem, depression and aggressive or antisocial personality disorders – are linked to partner violence, as are factors such as discord or conflict in the marital relationship. In addition, studies from India have shown lower dowry levels to be associated with significantly higher subsequent risks of violence (Jejeebhly and Cook SJ., 1997; Rao, 1997). There are also certain forms of violence, linked to traditional or customary practices that are limited to specific communities or geographical regions (Njovana and Watts, 1996). For instance, some acts of DVAW are “Honor crimes” committed against girls and women who are perceived to have contravened accepted social norms of behaviour and have therefore brought shame to their families (UNICEF, 2007).

Gender-based violence results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women (Barkat and Majid, 2003). Partner violence also affects reproductive health and can lead to gynecological disorders, unwanted pregnancy, premature labor and birth, as well as sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2002). Any act or omission by a current or former intimate partner negatively affects the well-being, physical or psychological integrity, freedom, or right to full development of a woman (Pineiro, 2006). The WHO VAW Study findings confirm that most women who suffer physical or sexual abuse by a partner generally experience multiple acts over time. Violence by her husband has been linked to many immediate and long-term health outcomes, including: physical injury, gastrointestinal disorders, chronic pain syndromes, depression and suicidal behavior. Although partner violence does not affect a woman's overall probability of being employed, it can affect a woman's earnings, job performance and her ability to keep a job (WHO, 2002).

A thorough review of literatures showed that few researches have been conducted in Nepal on DV or DVAW. In a study by WHO (2007), about half of the married women in Nepal reported ever experiencing sexual violence. A higher number of women from the Tharu community compared with the Brahmin/Chhetri community



reported ever experiencing sexual violence. The nature of sexual violence ranged from unwanted physical touch to forced sex. The respondents considered double standards in gender roles, traditional cultural norms, lack of family and legal support, use of alcohol and women's economic dependence on men to be the major underlying causes of sexual violence. The reasons behind sexual violence are complex (WHO, 2009). However, the study revealed that both individual and societal factors probably help perpetuate such violence. This finding was consistent with data from other South Asian countries (Santhya and Jejeebhoy, 2005). A cross-sectional study, conducted in 2009 among 1,296 young married women aged 15-24 years found more than half the women (51.9%) having experience of some form of violence in their lifetime. One-fourth (25.3%) reported physical violence and nearly half (46.2%) reported sexual violence. Likewise, one-third (35.8%) of women reported experiencing some form of violence in the past 12 months. No or little inter-spousal communication and low autonomy of women significantly increases the odds of experiencing violence among married women (Lamichhane et al., 2011).

Available reviewed documents recognize domestic violence as one of the most common forms of violence against women. The violence exists in every society. However, patriarchal societies are more vulnerable. Specially, women in rural and remote settings face unique social economic and personal challenges. Several researches have been conducted in international level but they are limited in sample and methodology. So, few of them are comprehensive. Socio-economic, demographic, cultural, individual or personal and other factors have been proposed as the determinants of DVAW. However, results differ by sources and are not sufficient to accept widely. In Nepal very few researches have been conducted which are not sufficient to understand deeply rooted phenomenon of DVAW and predict prevalence and determinants of DVAW.

Violence against women and girl includes physical, psychological. Sexually and economically women are victimized too. According to WHO 1998, there are four types of violence. They are: Physical violence, Sexual violence, Psychological violence, Involving deprivation or neglect.

In Nepal many people are Hindu, so this study tries to analyze the Hindu custom and values. It is said that Hindu is the oldest religion. The society is guided by its life nature like "Manusmriti" Puran Mahabharat, Ramayan. These *Granthas* say men are supreme of the society. The old authorities "Manu Smriti" and later "Smritis" pictured women in a subordinate position to man. In this era, it was preached that even a vicious husbands must be worshipped but a bad wife may at any time be superseded (by another wife). It was clarified that "a barren wife may be superseded in the eight year, she whose children (all), die in the tenth, she who boars only daughters, in the eleventh year but she who is quarrel some without delay. A wife who being superseded in anger departs from her husbands, house, must either be instantly confined as cast off in the presence of the family. Further for committing faults, Smriti, prescribed that she may be beaten with rope or split bamboo. That wife was having no right to free herself from the ditches of a vicious and even from a dangerous type of husband because "neither by sale nor by repudiation is a wife released from the husband." (Tripathy, 1998).

Later, Vishnu Smriti (100 A.D.) was unkind toward widows and recommended that "widow can go the way of departed soul by deying after clim and Angiras also supported this proposal. It is perhaps from this age the evil custom of "Sati" became more and more frequent and developed into pernicious popular custom and continued in society. Veda, Puran etc. encourage early marriage. The early marriage early marriage created great problems for female children as it without any education qualification only turned them into childbearing machines that to at an early age. They remained isolated in a corner of the house without any chance of mingling with others and deprived of knowing about the further development and new outlooks of the world. Early marriage and early maternity affected her health and she remained like a hopeless and helpless creature under the pressure of social and religious customs inside for corners of her husband's house. (ibid)

"Sati is another custom in the past. Sati is the customary practice of burning the widow together with her dead husband on the funeral pyre. It may either be self-sacrifice due to religious blind belief or a receive murder of a widow. In many instances, it was seen women were burnt against their will even in the state of intoxication under the religious cover. (ibid).

For many women is seen as a time of joy and anticipation in pregnancy period but sadly for some women, it is time when they suffer violence and abuse although pregnancy is often thought of age time when women should be protected. More than 90 percent of these women had been abused by the father of the unborn child and one quarter and one half of them had been kicked or punched in the abdomen (WHO, 2005).

One study in North of population council found that, nearly one-quarter of the women interviewed in Karachi and one third of women interviewed in Kathmandu reported some form of physical abuse during the last pregnancy or earlier one. Twenty percent of women Karachi said they were slapped and 11Percent of them mentioned forced sexual intercourse. In Kathmandu, 32Percent of women reported being slapped and 22 Percent of women mentioned forced sexual intercourse (violence against women, WHO, 2005).

Reviewing the above literature it is found DV is prevalent widely all over the world mostly in developing countries, without any barriers of geographical, ethnics, economical and in women of any social group.

The country Nepal is suffered from its problem. Studied literature further indicates especially women of after married found suffered from this problem. Likewise it is found prevalent more all parts of the country. Similarly; women with low level of education, low economic status found more violated. Domestic violence is being a hidden problem these issues are not openly shared, it is not address timely and it may decrease the quality of life.

Above mentioned causes and consequences of domestic violence against women, in Nepal is very critical problem. To stop such in human activities, the attention should be taken from government side joining hand with NGO/INGO, CBO and stakeholder.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the research methodology that is used to collect and analyze qualitative and quantitative data in the study. The chapter is further divided into many subjects such as site selection, research design, nature and sources of data, sampling procedure and techniques/instruments of data collection, reliability, and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this research the hidden and uncovered status of domestic violence against women will have been explored, so researcher used both descriptive and exploratory research designs. The research was descriptive in this sense that the research described the socio-economic, caste/ethnic composition, educational status of the people of Dewal VDC-1, Moreover research was explorative in this sense that it was also explored the relationship between domestic violence and caste/ethnic composition, economy, education of the study population.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

Both qualitative and quantitative data were used and primary and secondary data were the source of data collection. Primary data was collected through field work by using different tools such as household survey, interview with key informants, focus group meeting, observation and secondary data was collected from different sources such as book, articles and journal.

#### **3.3 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desire information of the study. Dewal, one of the 20 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Dadeldhura District, was selected purposively for the study. For the study ward no 1 was selected by simple random sampling method, particularly lottery method. The inhabitants of this VDC-1 belong to various caste/ethnic groups such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Kami, Damai, Sunuwar and Sharki. There were 50 Hhs and in every Hhs found at least one

married women, After that researcher categorized them into Chhetri were 20Hhs, Brahmin were 10Hhs, Kami were 4 Hhs, Sharki were 4 Hhs, Sunuwar were 6 Hhs and Damai were 6 Hhs. for representation of all caste, among them (40) 16 Hhs Chhetri,8 Hhs Brahmin,3Hhs Kami, 3 Hhs Sharki, 5 Hhs Sunuwar, 5 Hhs Dami were selected by simple random method particularly lottery method

### **3.4 Respondents**

Married women of all age and caste living in the slum area of the Dewal VDC-1 were included in the study population. Which consist of 50 Hhs. Thus, the married women of sample household (40 Hhs) of Dewal VDC-1 considered as the population of present study.

### **3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection**

For the reliability and validity of the interview schedule and questionnaire, the researcher consulted with colleagues and experts. The questionnaire was pre-tested and few respondents in nearby the study area and a few modifications were made in the question before conducting real interviews in the study area. Thus in order to collect necessary data and information for proposed research, the researcher has been used following tools and techniques for data collection.

#### **(a) Household Survey**

For the collection of quantitative information, Interview schedules were designed. The interview questionnaire was filled in the field visiting door to door in the study area. The interview was taken with one married women of each sample household.

#### **(b) Interview with Key Informants**

For the qualitative data, interviews were taken with some key informants using semi-structured and unstructured questionnaire. The key informants were mother's group of local slum area, women police, NGOs personnel and health workers

#### **(C) Observation**

As mentioned earlier that present study is based upon qualitative research design, hence to acquire some qualitative data and information for this observation method

had been followed by the investigator. The researcher has observed the case of physical, psychological and traditional violence wherever possible in the study area during the period of data collection. In spite of this, the researcher has observed various phenomena throughout the year as a native resident of Dewal VDC-1.

**(e) Focus Group Discussion**

For the qualitative data, the focus group meeting was done in two groups. The first meeting was done with victimize of domestic violence accompanied by two old ladies from slum area. The second meeting was done with local mother's group inside the local club office compound. The main focus of the meeting was on causes of domestic violence against women.

**3.6 Limitation of the Study**

This study is limited only in Dewal VDC-1. Regarding the sample size, this study is limited to 40 married women. Since collecting information from unmarried women in Doteli context is hardly possible, only married women were included in sample. Sample size selected for the study is small. Therefore, the results may not represent the whole districts or region. Similarly, the sampling procedure used for the study lacks randomization and standardization which may threat the validity of the findings of research. Though, several determining variables may be associated to DVAW against women, only limited potential predictor variables has been examined. There are many types of domestic violence but the researcher chose to deal only with physical (hunting, pulling hair, pocking and injuring the body) and traditional violence (dowry) psychological violence (using vulgar language, discrimination food, discrimination on wage believe at witch) and Sample will be only forty women of the study which is thought to be representative. This small sample is due to the constraint in time and fund for the study.

**3.7 Operational Definition of the Terms Used**

**Abuse:** Say serer, curler or unjust things to somebody or ill-treat.

**Dignity:** Groups against interference with fundamental freedom and human dignity.

**Domestic violence:** violence occurring within the private sphere, generally between individual who have relation through intimacy, blood or by law.

**Emotional violence:** It include victim to perform degrading acts, threatening to harm to the victim's loved ones and trying to control the victim's life

**Gender:** Society constructed norms and values for men and women.

**Human rights:** The rights which are legally guaranteed by law, protecting individual and groups against interference with fundamental freedoms.

**Patriarchal system:** Male dominated system of society

**Perception:** The way one notices things or events; insight

**Physical violence:** It includes physical tortures but is not limited to kicking, pushing, and shoving.

**Sexual violence:** Any sexual act that attempt to obtain a sexual act, without unwanted sexual comments of advances, or act to traffic of women sexuality using coercion, threats' of harm of physical forces.

**Victims:** Women who have been suffering from violence.

**Chalo:** A type of religious ceremony in which all the residents of VDC go to the temple with Damaha, Jhyali and some Dhamis act different activities on the form of God and people worship the Devi.

**Mahima:** The power of God.

**Dewal:** Temple like structure, which are made only by stones.

**Challo:** A type of instrument which is used to separate stone and food stuffs. In English language it is saying sieve.

**Khalo:** Old tradition famous in far western region of Nepal , in which giving the food stuffs to lower caste instead of their work like making shoes, tailoring and making domestic knife.

*Haludo:* A type of tool used in the ploughing.

*Khalidi:* A type of tool to carrying large amount of soil in building the house.

*Dhol:* Large form of spindle.

### **3.8 Method of Analysis**

The collected information has been presented in appropriate tables. It is categorized and tabulated according to the objectives of the study. Simple descriptive statistical tools such as frequencies percentage and mean have been use of where necessary and Cross table generally represents the data of two or more variables in horizontal as well as vertical order. The cross table was formulated by SPSS 11.5 software. From this table we can compare data by cross matching its value. In this study cross table are frequently used to clarify the research objectives.



## CHAPTER –IV

### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 4.1 Location

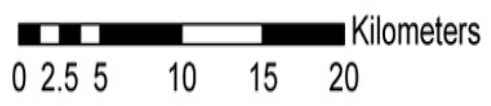
Dewal VDC is an old settlement situated on a double hill rock in the west of the Dadeldhura district; it is one of the VDC among twenty VDC in the Dadeldhura . It is located at 27°38'37" to 27°41'36"N and 85°14'64" to 80° 14'64" to 80° 18'00"E, and at present has 9 wards and covers 1538 sq. Kilometer. It is bordered by the Daud River and Chipur VDC to the east, Bisalpur (Baitadi) Village Development Committee (VDC) and Sornaya River to the west, Kaipalmandu (Baitadi) VDC to the north, and Bhageshwor VDC to the south. Dewal VDC-1 was identified as a rural locality in the 2011 census of Nepal. The 2011 census gives a total population of Dadeldhura is 1,42094 representing 46.83 percent male and 53.17 percent female in 27045 households. In the district river, lake, dug well, stone tap, and pound are in different locations. According the census report 2011, the total population of Dewal VDC is 5879, among them 2786 are male and 3093 are female in 1023 households. There are 213 Non-governmental organizations in the Dadeldhura. Most of the Non-governmental organizations are located in core area of Dadeldhura Dist.

Dewal VDC is one of the oldest and religiously famous place of the Dadeldhura. The name of VDC is taken from temple "Dewal". There are the number of traditional and cultural structures such temples, *Mandu* , *Killa*, Cave and Lake. Dageshwori Mandir is one of the most popular temple of Dewal VDC. All people of there are belief in the *Mahima* of Dageshwori Devi, in occasion of Dashain the Devi is worshiping by all residents of Dewal with the "*Chalo*"

Land is one of the most utilized natural resources in the study area. Since most of the natural resources are inseparable (not separable) from the land, it is the basic resource of the people of the study area.

Type and quality of soil are major concerns of farmers and they invest a great deal of labor to maintain and enhance it. Land is generally classified as “Bari” (dry cultivated land) and “Khet” (paddy cultivated land) on the basis of types of crop cultivated and irrigation facilities.

# DADELDHURA DISTRICT



## CHAPTER - V

### FORMS AND CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter consists of the main part of the study. It tends to focus on the analysis and discussion of empirical data obtained from the field survey. The interpretation to the facts are tried to relate with immediate socio-economic condition of the study area.

#### 5.1 Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Study area

In this section, the demographic features of the study area, socio-cultural life and economy of the people are analyzed in detail

##### 5.1.1 Population Characteristics

The age and sex structure of the population is also an important variable in this study. Respondents were asked about their age and their children's age, then divided into five categories.

**Table No. 5.1.1: Population Structure of the Sampled HHs**

| Age Groups | No of the Population |        | Total | Percentage |
|------------|----------------------|--------|-------|------------|
|            | Male                 | Female |       |            |
| 0-5        | 34                   | 42     | 76    | 19.24      |
| 6-14       | 48                   | 45     | 93    | 23.54      |
| 15-39      | 74                   | 60     | 134   | 33.92      |
| 40-59      | 23                   | 22     | 45    | 11.39      |
| 60 over    | 14                   | 33     | 47    | 11.90      |
| Total      | 193                  | 202    | 395   | 100        |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013*

Instead of standard age grouping (0-5, 6-14, 15-39, 40-59, 60 over), Five age groups have been broken down with 0 to 5 years being the non- school going children, 6 to 14 school going age, 15 to 39 years the most active productive age, 40 to 59 years the less and non-fertile but economically still active age and the 60 over as dependent elderly people.

From the census as shown in the table No. 5.1.1, among the total population 395 there are 193 (48.86%) male and 202 (51.14%) female and the sex ratio is 95.54, which is contradict to the National Population Census 2011 (94.2) . There is no significant difference between numbers of males and females. The economically most active and potential group (15 to 39) occupies the greatest portion of the population, i.e. 134 (33.92%), which is also contradict to the National Population Census 2011(40.4%). Children under 5 years occupy 19.24 percent, which is highly contradict to the National Population Census 2011(9.7%) and the dependents group (60+ years) is 11.9 percent, which is greater than national figure 8.2 percent (CBS, 2011)

### 5.1.2 Ethnicity and Occupation

It is found that there are heterogeneous in terms of caste and occupation. The ethnicity wise occupation of the study is illustrated by table no.5.1.2.

**Table No. 5.1.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Ethnicity and Occupation**

| Ethnic groups | Occupational Structure of Respondents |                    |        |           |          |         |        |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|
|               |                                       | Agriculture Worker | Labour | Carpenter | Business | Service | Total  |
| Chhetri       | No.                                   | 11                 | 0      | 0         | 0        | 5       | 16     |
|               | %                                     | 27.50              | 0.00   | 0.00      | 0.00     | 12.50   | 40.00  |
| Brahmin       | No.                                   | 0                  | 0      | 0         | 2        | 6       | 8      |
|               | %                                     | 0.00               | 0.00   | 0.00      | 5.00     | 15.00   | 20.00  |
| Kami          | No.                                   | 0                  | 0      | 0         | 3        | 0       | 3      |
|               | %                                     | 0.00               | 0.00   | 0.00      | 7.50     | 0.00    | 7.50   |
| Sharki        | No.                                   | 0                  | 0      | 0         | 3        | 0       | 3      |
|               | %                                     | 0.00               | 0.00   | 0.00      | 7.50     | 0.00    | 7.50   |
| Sunuwar       | No.                                   | 1                  | 2      | 1         | 1        | 0       | 5      |
|               | %                                     | 2.50               | 5.00   | 2.50      | 2.50     | 0.00    | 12.50  |
| Damai         | No.                                   | 5                  | 0      | 0         | 0        | 0       | 5      |
|               | %                                     | 12.50              | 0.00   | 0.00      | 0.00     | 0.00    | 12.50  |
| Total         | No.                                   | 17                 | 2      | 1         | 9        | 11      | 40     |
|               | %                                     | 42.50              | 5.00   | 2.50      | 22.50    | 27.50   | 100.00 |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Above table shows that the majority of the respondents are Chhetri 40 percent, Brahmin 20 percent and all maintained different Oppressed caste 40 percent, which is similar to scenario of national figure. According to the Census Report 2011, the

highest population of Nepal is Chhetri (16.6%), Brahmin (12.2%) and different Oppressed caste respectively.

All the women are housewife, independently did not deal any occupation their husband's occupation is their occupation. In the lower caste the *Khalo* tradition is changing to business. Sharki caste is engaged in making *Dol*, *Challo*, *Haludo* and *Khaldi* as form of business. Majority of people are engaged in agriculture (42.5), which is contradict to Nepal Statistical Report 2011(65.6%), 27.5 percent people are engaged in service which is also contradict to Survey Report of National Women Commission 2011(88%) and 30 percent people are engaged to non- agricultural works such as labour, business, carpenter etc which is near similar to the Sustainable Agriculture Development Program Report 2011(34.3%) in the study area.

### 5.1.3 Religion and Family Planning

It is found that the majority of respondents are Hindus 82.5 percent, which is similar to National Population Census 2011 (81.3) and Christian 17.5percent is contradict to National Population Census 2011(1.4) in the study area. The religion wise using of contraceptive is illustrated by table no.5.1.3.

**Table No. 5.1.3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion and Use of Family Planning Methods**

| Religious Structure of the Respondents | Family Planning method used by Respondents |           |          | Total |
|--|--|-----------|----------|-------|
|  |  | Temporary | Not used |       |
| Hindu                                  | No.  | 28        | 8        | 36    |
|  | %  | 70        | 20       | 90    |
| Christian                              | No.  | 3         | 1        | 4     |
|  | %  | 7.5       | 2.5      | 10    |
| Total                                  | No.  | 31        | 9        | 40    |
|  | %  | 77.5      | 22.5     | 100   |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Accordingly to field survey of Dewal -1, majority of respondents (77.5%) have knowledge of family planning methods and used temporary methods of family

planning. According to the Annual Report of DOHS 067/68, The CPR is 44 percent. Knowledge of contraception level is very high in study area. Most of the women know about family planning method and using family planning method. It might be cause of NGOs. None of respondents have permanent method of family planning because most residents are belief that vasectomy and minilab are anti-God method, the person who has such method they are culturally impure.

#### 5.1.4 Types of Family and Income

Every person live with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband wife their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only. Most of the household members are suffering from poverty and only 27.5 percent household has monthly income more than 3000 rupee. They are surviving on their daily wages. Their average daily wages are Rs.200. Sometimes they are out of job. Because their jobs are a daily wages basis, very few people have monthly salary e.g. service holders. On basis of family type monthly income is presentation by fallowing table.

**Table No.5.1.4 Distribution of the Respondents by Family types and Monthly Income**

| Types of Family | Monthly Income of Hhs |           |              | Total |           |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-----------|
|                 |                       | < 1000 Rs | 1000-3000 Rs |       | > 3000 Rs |
| Nuclear Family  | No.                   | 3         | 13           | 7     | 23        |
|                 | %                     | 7.5       | 32.5         | 17.5  | 57.5      |
| Joint Family    | No.                   | 6         | 7            | 4     | 17        |
|                 | %                     | 15        | 17.5         | 10    | 42.5      |
| Total           | No.                   | 9         | 20           | 11    | 40        |
|                 | %                     | 22.5      | 50           | 27.5  | 100       |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

The average family size of study area is 9.8 persons, which is highly greater than the national figure 4.9 persons (CBS, 2011). Majority of respondents (57.5%) live in nuclear families. It is clear that most of the respondents have nuclear family. It might

be due to younger couple's desire to live and enjoy separately and it may be effects of modernization.

### 5.1.5 Family Education.

Education is one of the most importance means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process.

**Table No. 5.1.5: Distribution of the Respondents and Family Members by Educational level**

| Level of education | Wife  |       | Husband |       | Children |       |       |       | Total |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                    | Freq. | Per   | Freq.   | Per   | Girls    |       | Boys  |       | Freq. | Per   |
|                    |       |       |         |       | Freq.    | Per   | Freq. | Per   |       |       |
| Grade 1-5          | 19    | 47.5  | 35      | 87.5  | 24       | 72.72 | 53    | 75.71 | 131   | 71.58 |
| Grade 6-10         | -     |       | 5       | 12.5  | 7        | 21.21 | 7     | 10    | 19    | 10.38 |
| SLC +              | -     |       | -       |       | 2        | 6.06  | 10    | 14.28 | 12    | 6.55  |
| Illiterate         | 21    | 52.5  | -       |       |          |       |       |       | 21    | 11.47 |
| Total              | 40    | 100.0 | 40      | 100.0 | 33       | 100.0 | 70    | 100.0 | 183   | 100.0 |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

Above table shows, only few people (6.55%) have educational attainment up to S.L.C. level. There is nobody with higher than S.L.C level of education but illiterate people are 11.47 percent that shows better literacy rate in study area than national average, the national average illiteracy rate is 34.1 percent (CBS, 2011). There is a school thus, almost all the school age children go to the school. But children are not seems to go for higher studies beyond class ten. It may be due to family tension, economic problem and the environmental factors.

### 5.1.6 Age at Marriage

Marriage is socially recognized institution for having legitimate sexual relationship between a man and a woman for the protection, upbringing maintenance and socialization of the children through establishing a family. It is a strong institution in Hindu society and perhaps every other society. According to social rule and regulations and their belief system, types and forms of marriage varies widely. In the study area, especially three types of marriage systems are in practice namely Magi

Bibah (Arranged Marriage) Jari Bibah (Payment of Compensation) and Prem/Love Marriage but all the respondents have Arranged marriage. The caste wise age at marriage is given table no.5.1.6.

**Table No. 5.1.6 Distribution of the Respondent Age at Marriage in different Ethnicity**

| Age at marriage |     | Ethnic groups |         |      |        |         |        | Total |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|---------|------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
|                 |     | Chhetri       | Brahmin | Kami | Sharki | Sunuwar | Damari |       |
| < 15 yrs        | No. | 6             | 0       | 1    | 0      | 0       | 0      | 7     |
|                 | %   | 15            | 0       | 2.5  | 0      | 0       | 0      | 17.5  |
| 15-19 yrs       | No. | 8             | 7       | 2    | 3      | 4       | 3      | 27    |
|                 | %   | 20            | 17.5    | 5    | 7.5    | 10      | 7.5    | 67.5  |
| 20-24 yrs       | No. | 2             | 1       | 0    | 0      | 1       | 2      | 6     |
|                 | %   | 5             | 2.5     | 0    | 0      | 2.5     | 5      | 15    |
| Total           | No. | 16            | 8       | 3    | 3      | 5       | 5      | 40    |
|                 | %   | 40            | 20      | 7.5  | 7.5    | 12.5    | 12.5   | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013*

Above table show that 17.5 percent respondents have early age marriage. Early age at marriage is one of the pertinent issues the program intervention required. Nevertheless, the early age at marriage is one of the common practices among the Hindu traditional caste group. It has been pointed out as a bad practice reproductive health as well. Therefore it has a multifaceted effect in the life of women. Domestic violence incidence is a crosscut of various issues anchored in gender-based women's status. One of major areas where incidences of domestic violence always occur is early age at marriage. Nepal is one of the countries where child marriage is so rampant.

## **5.2 Domestic Violence against Women**

The topics deal with domestic violence, against women which is related to their husband and other family members of the household. It is also deals with causes of domestic violence, knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and solution of domestic violence against women.



### 5.2.1 Incidence of Dispute

There are different types of dispute from husband and other family members of the house but this study based on physical and psychological dispute only. In different ethnic group the incidence of dispute is illustrated by following table.

**Table No. 5.2.1 Distribution of the Respondents disputed by Family Members in ethnic groups.**

| Ethnic groups | Dispute by family member |               |               |         |                 | Total |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|-------|
|               |                          | Mother in law | Father in law | Husband | Daughter in law |       |
| Chhetri       | No.                      | 8             | 0             | 6       | 2               | 16    |
|               | %                        | 20            | 0             | 15      | 5               | 40    |
| Brahmin       | No.                      | 5             | 0             | 1       | 2               | 8     |
|               | %                        | 12.5          | 0             | 2.5     | 5               | 20    |
| Kami          | No.                      | 2             | 0             | 0       | 1               | 3     |
|               | %                        | 5             | 0             | 0       | 2.5             | 7.5   |
| Sharki        | No.                      | 0             | 2             | 1       | 0               | 3     |
|               | %                        | 0             | 5             | 2.5     | 0               | 7.5   |
| Sunuwar       | No.                      | 0             | 5             | 0       | 0               | 5     |
|               | %                        | 0             | 12.5          | 0       | 0               | 12.5  |
| Damai         | No.                      | 0             | 3             | 2       | 0               | 5     |
|               | %                        | 0             | 7.5           | 5       | 0               | 12.5  |
| Total         | No.                      | 15            | 10            | 10      | 5               | 40    |
|               | %                        | 37.5          | 25            | 25      | 12.5            | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013*

Majority of the Respondents (37.5%) are disputed from mother in law. It might be the result of thinking of sacred daughter and danger daughter in law. Mother in law with disputed in different ways like pulling hair, biting, poking, pushing and blaming. According to field survey of squatter settlement of Dewal-1, all of the respondents are disputed with any family members. From the key informants the main causes of violence a woman by her mother in law are traditional thinking to her and generation gap and myth.

### 5.2.2 Frequency of Violence

It was found from the study that ignorance of women has encouraged the violence against them because they are not reporting against the violence. Mostly, alcoholic

husband, gambling husbands dislike towards wife, parent's dislike towards the daughter in law, mental tension of the perpetrator are some causes of the violent behaviors. The following table depicts a figure of frequency of the violent behaviors in different ethnicity and occupation structure.

**Table No. 5.2.2 Distribution of the Respondents timing of Violence in Occupational Structure**

| Occupational Structure | Frequency of violence |       |        |         | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
|                        |                       | Daily | Weekly | Monthly |       |
| Agriculture Worker     | No.                   | 10    | 1      | 6       | 17    |
|                        | %                     | 25    | 2.5    | 15      | 42.5  |
| Labour                 | No.                   | 0     | 0      | 2       | 2     |
|                        | %                     | 0     | 0      | 5       | 5     |
| Carpenter              | No.                   | 0     | 0      | 1       | 1     |
|                        | %                     | 0     | 0      | 2.5     | 2.5   |
| Business               | No.                   | 0     | 7      | 2       | 9     |
|                        | %                     | 0     | 17.5   | 5       | 22.5  |
| Service                | No.                   | 1     | 10     | 0       | 11    |
|                        | %                     | 2.5   | 25     | 0       | 27.5  |
| Total                  | No.                   | 11    | 18     | 11      | 40    |
|                        | %                     | 27.5  | 45     | 27.5    | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

Above table shows that majority of respondents (25%), whose husband worked in agriculture are violated daily, 25 percent respondents, whose husband worked in different organizations are violated weekly. In observation the daily violated women are mentally illogical and physically weak. The illiterate women are more faithful to husband and family member than literate women. From the discussion with victimize group aggressive nature of husband, taking alcohol insufficient variety of meal we are violated time to time.

### **5.2.3 Causes of Domestic Violence**

From the discussion with local mother group, negative thinking of mother in law, over taking behavior of women, easily availability of alcohol, weak condition women, not proper manner of treating with father in law, sister in law and eating behavior (eat before eat husband, mother in law etc) are found cause of violence against women.

**Table No.5.2.3 Cause of Violent Behaviour of Respondents in different Occupation**

| Occupational Structure | Causes of Violence |                             |            |                   | Total |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------|
|                        |                    | Taking alcohol and gambling | Low income | Physical weakness |       |
| Agriculture Worker     | No.                | 11                          | 0          | 6                 | 17    |
|                        | %                  | 27.5                        | 0          | 15                | 42.5  |
| Labour                 | No.                | 0                           | 0          | 2                 | 2     |
|                        | %                  | 0                           | 0          | 5                 | 5     |
| Carpenter              | No.                | 0                           | 0          | 1                 | 1     |
|                        | %                  | 0                           | 0          | 2.5               | 2.5   |
| Business               | No.                | 0                           | 8          | 1                 | 9     |
|                        | %                  | 0                           | 20         | 2.5               | 22.5  |
| Service                | No.                | 8                           | 3          | 0                 | 11    |
|                        | %                  | 20                          | 7.5        | 0                 | 27.5  |
| Total                  | No.                | 19                          | 11         | 10                | 40    |
|                        | %                  | 47.5                        | 27.5       | 25                | 100   |
| Educational Level      |                    |                             |            |                   |       |
| Grade 1-5              | No.                | 19                          | 0          | 0                 | 19    |
|                        | %                  | 47.5                        | 0          | 0                 | 47.5  |
| Illiterate             | No.                | 0                           | 11         | 10                | 21    |
|                        | %                  | 0                           | 27.5       | 25                | 52.5  |
| Total                  | No.                | 19                          | 11         | 10                | 40    |
|                        | %                  | 47.5                        | 27.5       | 25                | 100   |
| Religious Structure    |                    |                             |            |                   |       |
| Hindu                  | No.                | 17                          | 10         | 9                 | 36    |
|                        | %                  | 42.5                        | 25         | 22.5              | 90    |
| Christian              | No.                | 2                           | 1          | 1                 | 4     |
|                        | %                  | 5                           | 2.5        | 2.5               | 10    |
| Total                  | No.                | 19                          | 11         | 10                | 40    |
|                        | %                  | 47.5                        | 27.5       | 25                | 100   |
| Age at marriage        |                    |                             |            |                   |       |
| < 15 yrs               | No.                | 6                           | 1          | 0                 | 7     |
|                        | %                  | 15                          | 2.5        | 0                 | 17.5  |
| 15-19 yrs              | No.                | 11                          | 9          | 7                 | 27    |
|                        | %                  | 27.5                        | 22.5       | 17.5              | 67.5  |
| 20 - 24yrs             | No.                | 2                           | 1          | 3                 | 6     |
|                        | %                  | 5                           | 2.5        | 7.5               | 15    |
| Total                  | No.                | 19                          | 11         | 10                | 40    |
|                        | %                  | 47.5                        | 27.5       | 25                | 100   |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

The main cause of domestic violence is taking alcohol (47.5%). After the taking alcohol, functioning mechanism is over stimulating and they engaged in different abnormal activities, such as rape, over speaking, these activities lead the domestic violence. The second major cause of domestic violence is low income(25%), due to the low income daily needs is not fulfill then quarrel in family is begin. The low income might be the vital cause of psychological violence.

According to the key informants most of these abusers were found under the influence of alcohol during violent act. The root cause of domestic violence is availability of alcohol may be considered.

#### 5.2.4 Forms of Violence

Most of the respondents are heritable to express about VAW. According to the field survey they are confused about VAW. Respondents are not sure various forms of action are violence and also respondents and unaware towards such action are illegal or inhuman activities.

**Table No. 5.2.4 Different Forms of Domestic Violence**

| Ethnic groups |     | Types of Domestic Violence |                        | Total |
|---------------|-----|----------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|               |     | Physical Violence          | Psychological Violence |       |
| Chhetri       | No. | 1                          | 15                     | 16    |
|               | %   | 2.5                        | 37.5                   | 40    |
| Brahmin       | No. | 0                          | 8                      | 8     |
|               | %   | 0                          | 20                     | 20    |
| Kami          | No. | 0                          | 3                      | 3     |
|               | %   | 0                          | 7.5                    | 7.5   |
| Sharki        | No. | 1                          | 2                      | 3     |
|               | %   | 2.5                        | 5                      | 7.5   |
| Sunuwar       | No. | 0                          | 5                      | 5     |
|               | %   | 0                          | 12.5                   | 12.5  |
| Damai         | No. | 1                          | 4                      | 5     |
|               | %   | 2.5                        | 10                     | 12.5  |
| Total         | No. | 3                          | 37                     | 40    |
|               | %   | 7.5                        | 92.5                   | 100   |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

In the study biting, small injuries, pulling hair and pocking are included in physical, using vulgar language, sexual harassment, discrimination on food, discrimination on wages, discrimination of decision making and believe at witch are in psychological and dowry is in traditional form of violence.

It is found from that traditional violence like dowry was not reported in the study area. Majority of respondents are psychologically violated. i.e. 92.5 percent it might be the result of male dominated family structure and taking alcohol in the study area.

### 5.2.5 The Effects of Violence

Women are directly or indirectly affected by domestic violence. Physical, mental, social and emotional effects are seen but in the study some of physical and psychological effects were reported.

**Table No. 5.2.5 The Effects of Domestic violence on the Respondents**

| Occupational Structure |     | Effects of domestic violence on women |          |                |                             | Total |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------------------|-------|
|                        |     | Mental disturbance                    | Headache | Small injuries | Decrease working efficiency |       |
| Agriculture Worker     | No. | 11                                    | 0        | 0              | 6                           | 17    |
|                        | %   | 27.5                                  | 0        | 0              | 15                          | 42.5  |
| labour                 | No. | 0                                     | 0        | 0              | 2                           | 2     |
|                        | %   | 0                                     | 0        | 0              | 5                           | 5     |
| Carpenter              | No. | 0                                     | 0        | 0              | 1                           | 1     |
|                        | %   | 0                                     | 0        | 0              | 2.5                         | 2.5   |
| Business               | No. | 0                                     | 2        | 6              | 1                           | 9     |
|                        | %   | 0                                     | 5        | 15             | 2.5                         | 22.5  |
| Service                | No. | 2                                     | 9        | 0              | 0                           | 11    |
|                        | %   | 5                                     | 22.5     | 0              | 0                           | 27.5  |
| Total                  | No. | 13                                    | 11       | 6              | 10                          | 40    |
|                        | %   | 32.5                                  | 27.5     | 15             | 25                          | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

The majority of the respondents (32.5%), whose husband was engaged in agriculture and service were affected by mental disturbance, 27.5percent respondents have headache, 25percent respondents loss their working efficiency and 15percent respondents have bodily injuries in the study area.

### 5.2.6 The Actions of Respondents Against Violence

From the study, most of the perception of the respondent is found that the violence goes on increasing if it is tolerated or ignored by the victim and may develop into very serious form later. Table No.5.2.6 explains that is to be taken by the victim women after being violated.

**Table No. 5.2.6 The Actions of Respondents Against Domestic Violence**

|                     |     | Action of Respondents after being victim |                       |             |                              | Total |
|---------------------|-----|--|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------|
|                     |     | Keep secret                              | Tell to the relatives | Call police | Tell to the political leader |       |
| Chhetri             | No. | 6  | 4                     | 5           | 1                            | 16    |
|                     | %   | 15                                       | 10                    | 12.5        | 2.5                          | 40    |
| Brahmin             | No. | 6  | 1                     | 1           | 0                            | 8     |
|                     | %   | 15                                       | 2.5                   | 2.5         | 0                            | 20    |
| Kami                | No. | 1  | 1                     | 1           | 0                            | 3     |
|                     | %   | 2.5                                      | 2.5                   | 2.5         | 0                            | 7.5   |
| Sharki              | No. | 1  | 1                     | 1           | 0                            | 3     |
|                     | %   | 2.5                                      | 2.5                   | 2.5         | 0                            | 7.5   |
| Sunuwar             | No. | 2  | 2                     | 0           | 1                            | 5     |
|                     | %   | 5  | 5                     | 0           | 2.5                          | 12.5  |
| Damai               | No. | 4  | 0                     | 1           | 0                            | 5     |
|                     | %   | 10                                       | 0                     | 2.5         | 0                            | 12.5  |
| Total               |     | 20                                       | 9                     | 9           | 2                            | 40    |
|                     | %   | 50                                       | 22.5                  | 22.5        | 5                            | 100   |
| Religious Structure |     |  |                       |             |                              |       |
| Hindu               | No. | 18                                       | 9                     | 8           | 1                            | 36    |
|                     | %   | 45                                       | 22.5                  | 20          | 2.5                          | 90    |
| Christian           | No. | 2  | 0                     | 1           | 1                            | 4     |
|                     | %   | 5  | 0                     | 2.5         | 2.5                          | 10    |
| Total               | No. | 20                                       | 9                     | 9           | 2                            | 40    |
|                     | %   | 50                                       | 22.5                  | 22.5        | 5                            | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

Above table show that majority of the respondents (50%) are keep secret, 22.5 percent respondents tell to relative, same percent respondents call to police and 5percent respondents complain to political leaders.

Most of women due to the fear of again violence and prestige, they might be keep secret.

### 5.2.7 Perception on Prevention

Violence can be seen in society knowingly and unknowingly. Because of lack of consciousness, education, low women's status, not proper implementation of related laws, economic dependency of the women, it easily occurs within the society. Therefore, violence can be reducing with the help of better management of these factors.

**Table No. 5.2.7 Perception on Domestic Violence Prevention**

| Types of Families   |     | Perception on violence prevention |                        | Total |
|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|                     |     | Punished perpetrator              | Improve women's status |       |
| Nuclear Family      | No. | 13                                | 10                     | 23    |
|                     | %   | 32.5                              | 25                     | 57.5  |
| Joint Family        | No. | 7                                 | 10                     | 17    |
|                     | %   | 17.5                              | 25                     | 42.5  |
| Total               | No. | 20                                | 20                     | 40    |
|                     | %   | 50                                | 50                     | 100   |
| Educational Status  |     |                                   |                        |       |
| Grade 1-5           | No. | 9                                 | 10                     | 19    |
|                     | %   | 22.5                              | 25                     | 47.5  |
| Illiterate          | No. | 11                                | 10                     | 21    |
|                     | %   | 27.5                              | 25                     | 52.5  |
| Total               | No. | 20                                | 20                     | 40    |
|                     | %   | 50                                | 50                     | 100   |
| Religious Structure |     |                                   |                        |       |
| Hindu               | No. | 19                                | 17                     | 36    |
|                     | %   | 47.5                              | 42.5                   | 90    |
| Christian           | No. | 1                                 | 3                      | 4     |
|                     | %   | 2.5                               | 7.5                    | 10    |
| Total               | No. | 20                                | 20                     | 40    |
|                     | %   | 50                                | 50                     | 100   |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Different respondents reported different types of prevent needed for the victims. Half of the respondents give emphases on punish the perpetrator. Fifty percent respondents

reported to punish perpetrator followed by 50 percent reported to improve women's status.

### 5.2.8 Perception on Types of Support

There is different ideology, according to respondents' different types of support needed for the victim of violence, which is illustrated in following tables

**Table No. 5.2.8 Need based Support for the victims of Violence**

| Ethnic groups      |     | Perception on types of support |           |                    |                  | Total |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
|                    |     | Awareness                      | Mediation | Fulfill basic need | Economic support |       |
| Chhetri            | No. | 2                              | 6         | 4                  | 4                | 16    |
|                    | %   | 5                              | 15        | 10                 | 10               | 40    |
| Brahmin            | No. | 1                              | 2         | 3                  | 2                | 8     |
|                    | %   | 2.5                            | 5         | 7.5                | 5                | 20    |
| Kami               | No. | 1                              | 2         | 0                  | 0                | 3     |
|                    | %   | 2.5                            | 5         | 0                  | 0                | 7.5   |
| Sharki             | No. | 0                              | 1         | 1                  | 1                | 3     |
|                    | %   | 0                              | 2.5       | 2.5                | 2.5              | 7.5   |
| Sunuwar            | No. | 1                              | 2         | 1                  | 1                | 5     |
|                    | %   | 2.5                            | 5         | 2.5                | 2.5              | 12.5  |
| Damai              | No. | 0                              | 1         | 2                  | 2                | 5     |
|                    | %   | 0                              | 2.5       | 5                  | 5                | 12.5  |
| Total              | No. | 5                              | 14        | 11                 | 10               | 40    |
|                    | %   | 12.5                           | 35        | 27.5               | 25               | 100   |
| Educational Status |     |                                |           |                    |                  |       |
| Grade 1-5          | No. | 2                              | 7         | 5                  | 5                | 19    |
|                    | %   | 5                              | 17.5      | 12.5               | 12.5             | 47.5  |
| Illiterate         | No. | 3                              | 7         | 6                  | 5                | 21    |
|                    | %   | 7.5                            | 17.5      | 15                 | 12.5             | 52.5  |
| Total              | No. | 5                              | 14        | 11                 | 10               | 40    |
|                    | %   | 12.5                           | 35        | 27.5               | 25               | 100   |

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Above table shows that majority of respondents 35 percent said to family mediation, 27.5 percent to fulfill basic needs, 25 percent said to financial support, 12.5 percent awareness rising support programmed to support the victim of violence.



### 5.2.9 Knowledge on Legal Provision and Organization

During the field survey the knowledge and awareness of women on legal provision, function and name of organization that help against domestic violence were found as following table. Most of the respondents do not have the legal provision for protection of victim's women.

**Table No. 5.2.9 Knowledge of Respondents on Legal Provision and Organization**

| Educational Level |     | Knowledge on Legal Provision and Organization |            |            | Total |
|-------------------|-----|---|------------|------------|-------|
|                   |     | well know                                     | Heard only | Don't know |       |
| Grade 1-5         | No. | 1   | 11         | 7          | 19    |
|                   | %   | 2.5   | 27.5       | 17.5       | 47.5  |
| Illiterate        | No. | 0   | 9          | 12         | 21    |
|                   | %   | 0   | 22.5       | 30         | 52.5  |
| Total             | No. | 1   | 20         | 19         | 40    |
|                   | %   | 2.5   | 50         | 47.5       | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

It is found that from the study only one woman has knowledge of some legal provision and organizations working in the field of women concerning about protection, raising awareness, advocacy, she is chairperson of local mother group.

The literate women know more about legal provision rather than illiterate.

### 5.2.10 Knowledge about Role of Media on DVAW

Mass media can play the major role to reduce the domestic violence against women. Mass media can provide information as well as various causes of domestic violence and it can advocate how we can reduce it and how we can support the victim women from domestic violence. Education and occupation wise knowledge about role of media is illustrated by following table.

**Table No. 5.2.10 Knowledge about Role of Media**

| Educational Status     |     | Media can help reduce violence |      | Total |
|------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------|-------|
|                        |     | Yes                            | No   |       |
| Grade 1-5              | No. | 10                             | 9    | 19    |
|                        | %   | 25                             | 22.5 | 47.5  |
| Illiterate             | No. | 11                             | 10   | 21    |
|                        | %   | 27.5                           | 25   | 52.5  |
| Total                  | No. | 21                             | 19   | 40    |
|                        | %   | 52.5                           | 47.5 | 100   |
| Occupational Structure |     |                                |      |       |
| Agriculture Worker     | No. | 11                             | 6    | 17    |
|                        | %   | 27.5                           | 15   | 42.5  |
| labour                 | No. | 0                              | 2    | 2     |
|                        | %   | 0                              | 5    | 5     |
| Carpenter              | No. | 1                              | 0    | 1     |
|                        | %   | 2.5                            | 0    | 2.5   |
| Business               | No. | 5                              | 4    | 9     |
|                        | %   | 12.5                           | 10   | 22.5  |
| Service                | No. | 4                              | 7    | 11    |
|                        | %   | 10                             | 17.5 | 27.5  |
| Total                  | No. | 21                             | 19   | 40    |
|                        | %   | 52.5                           | 47.5 | 100   |

*Source: Field Survey, 2013.*

Above table show that, majority of the respondents (52.5%) told media help to reduce the domestic violence and 47.5 percent respondents told media can't help to reduce the violence

The women, who tell the media can't reduce violence are negative in the nature, she thought that all mechanism is run by only from money.

### **5.3 Finding of the Key Informants Interview**

Medical personnel who work in health post and sub health post of Dewal, NGOs personnel lady police personnel who work in children and women cell under district police, local mother's group were identified as Key Informants as they are most likely to come into frequent contact with victims of domestic violence. Different interview schedules were used for different categories of Key Informants. The information

provided by the Key Informants was according to their perception, understanding knowledge, observations and experiences on domestic violence against women focusing the study areas.

### **A. Medical Personnel**

Two Health Assistants and three CMA were interviewed to get relevant information.

Every day HA see 3-5 cases who they think cases of domestic violence. Among them some cases from Ward No 1.

Sixty percent of the medical personnel reported that victims of domestic was told the truth type of domestic violence most of the respondents.

Type of domestic violence, most of the respondents reported that mostly they had seen the cases of physical violence secondary psychological violence (verbal assault). Fortunately there in Dewal-1, rarely seen the cases of traditional violence i.e. Dowry related violence.

### **Causes and Effects of Domestic Violence against Women**

According to the medical personnel information the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, poverty, illiteracy and marital problems and the effects of domestic violence are hypertension, disturb the digestive system, and mentally weak.

Sixty percent of medical personnel expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violence.

Fourty percent of the medical personnel expressed that they had experienced political pressure while handing the cases of domestic violence.

### **Women Police Personnel who worked in Child and Women Cell under District Police**

- ❖ They had seen few cases of domestic violence from slum areas of Dewal VDC.
- ❖ If police personnel (lady police) are called in a place where women has been assaulting.

- ❖ The respondents are removed the abuse from the place of incidence and take the abuser to the police station for further inquiry.
- ❖ First the respondents mediate the case out of court by counseling they take help of local mother's group too.
- ❖ Police personnel have seen cases of physical violence.
- ❖ Causes of domestic violence according to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse and polygamy.
- ❖ The respondents expressed they had training on "Investigation of crime against women."
- ❖ The respondents expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violent.

#### **D. Non-Governmental Organizations**

Some NGO's namely Loo Niva, INSFC (Informal Sector Service Center). Children Welfare Society, Nari Kalyan Kendra (Women's Welfare Center), Eakal Mahela Samuh services for socially under privileged sector).

The chairpersons of the NGO's were interview to get the relevant information. Most of the NGO's defined domestic violence as "abusing physically and psychologically to the women by their family member.

- ❖ Most of the NGO's stated that domestic violence is prevalent in all social to classes.
- ❖ The causes of domestic violence as expressed by NGO chairpersons were alcohol abuse, illiteracy, male dominance and dowry.
- ❖ The concern of general public issue of domestic violence is negligible because the general public thinks that domestic violence is a private family matter.
- ❖ Kinds of support provided by NGOs are adult literacy classes and awareness programme.

#### **E. Local Mother's Group**

- ❖ There was prevalence of domestic violence in their area.
- ❖ According to the respondents there are physical and psychological violence.

- ❖ The main causes of domestic violence according to the respondents are alcohol abuse, ganja abuse, gambling, marital problems and economic problems.
- ❖ Most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediating will help to solve and help the victim of domestic violence.

According to the respondents the solution for prevention and elimination of domestic violence are stop or control alcohol and stop gambling.

## CHAPTER – VI

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 6.1 Summary

Nepal is a small federal, inclusive secularism with full diversity of culture and traditions is a patriarchal society where women are looked secondary citizens and are systematically denied their basic, fundamental right to be free from the violence. As it is a male dominated, the privileges and power granted by the societies complex set values, customs, morale, habit and belief that force women to bear the man's brutality. Violence inflicted by a mass on women who lives in an intimate relationship could be termed as domestic violence. The violence against women is still a very much serious and hidden problem in Nepalese society.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups, religious groups and all nationalities. As a conceptual definition domestic violence is defined as physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, genital mutation, other traditional practices harmful to women non squeal violence, violence related to exploitation

According to the literature main causes of domestic violence is alcohol abuse drug abuse, poverty, Illiteracy and marital problem. The study population is married women living in squatter settlements of Dewal VDC-1. The main objectives of the study were: To trace out the socio-economic profile of slum area of Dewal VDC-1, to identify the causes of domestic violence and find out the effect of domestic violence against women.

The descriptive and exploratory research design was applied to meet objectives of the study. Necessary information was collected through interview with women, observations and interview with key informants. The Dewal VDC was selected purposively and and word no.1 and among 50 Hhs, 40 Hhs were selected by simple random method particularly lottery method. The results were descriptively analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage.

In the study area population below 14 and above 60 years was 54.68 percent which is considered as economically dependent population. The economically more active age group (15-39 years) was 33.92 percent, among economically more active age group all of the women are only house wives and some men are jobless. About 8 percent of the man work as daily wages thus sometimes, they becomes jobless too. It indicates large percentage of dependent population.

There are all includes of crates and ethnic group live in the study area but minority of the population is oppressed caste was 40 percent preclude there were Chhetri 40 percent, Brahmin 20 percent ,Kami, 7.5 percent, Sharki 7.5 percent, Sunuwar 12.5 percent and Damai 12.5 percent. Majority of the respondents (90%) were Hindus. Out of 40 Hhs 23 Hhs have been nuclear family and average family size was 9.8 persons. More than half percent respondents were illiterate and total illiterate rate in the study area was only 11.47 percent.

Cent percent of domestic violence against the respondents was prevalence in any form in the study area. About 38 percent respondents were violated by her mother in law and 25/ 25 percent respondents were violated by her husband and father in law. The main causes of domestic violence against respondents were taking alcohol, low income, physical weakness and illiterate. About 28 percent respondents whose husband worked as daily wages and low income was daily violated and near about half percent respondents were violated weekly. The traditional types of domestic violence like dowry was not found and 92.5 percent respondents were psychologically violated, so psychological and physical types of domestic violence was existing in the study area.

Majority of respondents (32.5%) said that domestic violence disturbs the mental condition. Half percent respondents domestic violence kept secret for the sake of prestige, 22.5 percent call the police and same percent tell to their relatives. About 33 percent respondents stated that family mediation is helpful the victims of domestic violence in the study area.

Regarding solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence most of the respondents and key informants stated stopping and controlling alcohol, gambling and

drugs (ganja) and adult literacy classes, awareness classes and income generation programmes must be conducted in the study area.

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has a very long history. The area of domestic violence is so wide but researcher has chosen one squatter settlement in Dewal VDC-1. This study area was selected purposively and availability of respondents.

Dewal VDC of Dadeldhura district is also well known for its rampant incidence of domestic violence. In the study areas mother in law is the main perpetrator of violence. In the study area the status of awareness level of women's legal rights and social and community based organization is poor most of the respondents keep the incident secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women. According to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are low income, physical weakness, misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, not able to work and traditional thinking of mother in law. It has been revealed that stop/control alcohol, providing job opportunity for women, faithful to each other, skillful training for women, equal opportunity for women etc are needed to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against women.

Due to the any form of violence impact physical and psychological life of them so any form of violence should not be promoted and immediately stopped. Violence events cover almost all caste, age group, family and all community in the study area. In addition, awareness and empowerment, training for women, equal employment opportunity for educated women, strong political commitment and community groups to be capacitated to impose adequate punishment to perpetrators in the study areas.



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## APPENDIX I

### A. Minutes of Focus Group Discussion with Victims

The Discussion was held on 24.10.069 at 3 pm and the discussion was done on the following points

1. Types of domestic violence: Physical violence such as beating, slapping, kicking is prevalent in the study area. The group of victim didn't mention that their husband used other things like stick or weapons during physical assault. Most of the perpetrators abuse their wives verbally and physically.
2. Causes of domestic violence:
  - Alcohol abuse
  - Ganja abuse
  - Gambling
  - Economic problem
  - Unemployment
  - Polygamy
  - Suspicion
  - Permanent family planning without husband's consent
3. Result of domestic violence: Among the victims one of the ladies had abortion last year due to physical assault by her husband. Other ladies mentioned that they had physical pain and sometimes bruises and they were emotionally hurt.
4. The other lady, Keshmaya Kami said that she felt sick namely pulmonary tuberculosis due to regular physical and verbal assault by her husband.
5. Solutions to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:

Most of the victims unanimously expressed that coercive measures should be used by police or government authorities in order to stop gambling and the use of alcohol and ganja.

A few ladies staid that solving economic problems and creating job opportunities and income generating programmes.

Two old ladies were present at the victims group discussion. They were of the view that women should stay calm and quiet when the husbands are violent. They further expressed that women should understand their husbands habits and needs. The researcher also approved the idea presented by the old ladies, but one of the ladies expressed her view that if women were to be quiet and submissive, men would take advantage of the situation and dominate their wives even more. She further expressed in a frustrated voice that she had tried to control the situation by quiet and submission, but it didn't work and now she talks back to her husband. The meeting started at 3 pm and finished at 5:30 pm.

The following people were present at the meeting

1. Mr. Bhoj Singh Khadka (Researcher)
2. Mrs. Gita Saud (Victim)
3. Mrs. Shri Maya Kami (Victim)
4. Bimala Sunuwar
5. Juna pariwar
6. Radha Pant

#### **B. Minutes of focus group discussion with local mother's group:**

The discussion was held on 26.10.069 at 4 pm in the local school compound and the following discussions and decisions were made

1. Domestic violence: Verbal or physical assault by husband or other family members (non-spousal) within the family is domestic violence. This point was highlighted by the researcher.
2. Prevalence of domestic violence: The mother's group said there is a lot of domestic violence in their area. Because the area is far from the Police station, there is easy access to alcohol, drugs (ganja) and gambling.
3. Causes of domestic violence:
  - Illiteracy
  - unawareness
  - unemployment

- alcohol abuse
  - drug abuse
  - going with other women
4. Solution to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:
- awareness classes on domestic violence
  - providing opportunities for jobs, income generating programme.
  - minimize alcohol (some women's occupation is brewing home made wine to support their family.)
  - control gambling and drugs.

The discussion started at 4 pm and closed at 6 pm. the researcher served tea and biscuits to the mother's group.

The following people were present in the meeting:

1. Mr. Bhoj Singh Khadka (Researcher)
2. Mrs Bimal Khadka (enumerator)
3. Mrs laxmi Khadka (Chair person mother's group)
4. Mrs Maya Devi Pant (Vice Chairperson)
5. Mrs Nandakali Khadka (Secretary)
6. Mrs Muna Sunuwar (Joint Secretary)
7. Mr. Januka Pariyar (Treasurer)
8. Mrs. Laxmi Kami (Member)
9. Mrs. Indira Sharki (Member)
10. Mrs. Sunita Pant (Member)
11. Mrs. Bimala Sunuwar (Chair Person of Other mother's Group)
12. Mrs. Parbati Bhatta (Member)

## Appendix – II: Questionnaire for Respondents

| <b>Domestic Violence Against Women in Western Nepal, A case from Squatter Settlements of Dewal VDC of Dadeldhura District</b> |                       |                |       |         |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Name: .....   |                       | Date: .....    |       |         |
| SN  | Questionnaires        | Answers        | Code  | Remarks |
| 1   | Age                   | 0-5 yrs        | 1     |         |
|   |                       | 6-14 yrs       | 2     |         |
|   |                       | 15-39 yrs      | 3     |         |
|   |                       | 40-59yrs       | 4     |         |
|   |                       | 60+ yrs        | 5     |         |
|   | Age at marriage       | <15 yrs        | 1     |         |
|   |                       | 16-19 yrs      | 2     |         |
|   |                       | 20-24 yrs      | 3     |         |
|   |                       | 25> yrs        | 4     |         |
| 2   | Caste                 | Chhetri        | 1     |         |
|   |                       | Brahamin       | 2     |         |
|   |                       | Kami           | 3     |         |
|   |                       | Sharki         | 4     |         |
|   |                       | Sunuwar        | 5     |         |
|   |                       | Damai          | 6     |         |
| 3   | Type of Marriage      | Arrange        | 1     |         |
|   |                       | Love           | 2     |         |
|   |                       | Remarriage     | 3     |         |
| 4   | Occupation<br>Husband | others         | 4     |         |
|   |                       | Agriculture    | 1     |         |
|   |                       | Daily Wages    | 2     |         |
|   |                       | Carpenter      | 3     |         |
|   |                       | Business       | 4     |         |
|   |                       | Service        | 5     |         |
|   | Wife                  | Agriculture    | 1     |         |
|   |                       | Daily Wages    | 2     |         |
|   |                       | Business       | 3     |         |
|   |                       | Service        | 4     |         |
|   |                       | Household      | 5     |         |
| 5   | Type of Family        | Nuclear Family | 1     |         |
|   |                       | Joint Family   | 2     |         |
| 6   | Family Size           | .....          | ..... |         |
| 7   | Monthly income        | < 1000 Rs      | 1     |         |
|   |                       | 1000-3000 Rs   | 2     |         |
|   |                       | > 4000 Rs      | 3     |         |



|    |   |  |                  |  |
|----|---|--|------------------|--|
| 8  | Family Planning   | parmanent Method<br>Temporary Method<br>Not used                                       | 1<br>2<br>3      |  |
| 9  | Religion  | Hindus<br>Buddist<br>Christian<br>others   | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |  |
| 10 | Who is mainly dispute you ?                                   | Mother in Law<br>Father in Law<br>Husband<br>Daughter in Law                           | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |  |
| 11 | When does the person show violent behaviour?                  | .....  |                  |  |
| 12 | How often does he/she show the violent behavior?              | Daily<br>Weekly<br>Monthly<br>others   | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |  |
| 13 | How does the person show his/her violent behaviour?           | Verbally (Psychological)<br>Beating (Physical)<br>Not bringing the dowry (Traditional) | 1<br>2<br>3      |  |
| 14 | Does your husband ever show the violent behavior against you? | Yes<br>No  | 1<br>2           |  |
| 15 | If yes, when does he get violent against you?                 | After taking alcohol<br>After taking drug (Ganja)<br>After gambling<br>others          | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 |  |
| 16 | Did you ever have to skip work after such violence accident?  | Yes<br>No  | 1<br>2           |  |
| 17 | What do you think, are the reasons behind such violence?      | .....  |                  |  |
| 18 | In your opionion, what are the causes of domestic violence?   | .....  |                  |  |

|    |   |  |                       |  |
|----|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| 19 | What do you mean by domestic violence against women?                                      | violence against women by any member of family<br>violence against husband by wife<br>others | 1<br>2<br>3           |  |
| 20 | Who do you ask for help in the case of domestic violence?                                 | Relative<br>Political leader<br>Police<br>others   | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4      |  |
| 21 | Do you keep the domestic violence secret ?  | Yes<br>No  | 1<br>2                |  |
| 22 | If yes, why keep it secret?   | .....  |                       |  |
| 23 | In your opinion, what kind of support is needed prevent from DVAW?                        | Counselling<br>Family mediation<br>Hotline telephone<br>legal advice<br>others               | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5 |  |
| 24 | Do you know that there is provision for legal and their protection for the items of DVAW? | Yes<br>No  | 1<br>2                |  |
|    | if only listen  | Well know<br>Heard only<br>Don't know  | 1<br>2<br>3           |  |
| 25 | If yes, please specify  | .....  |                       |  |
| 26 | Do you know about any organization that help women for escape from DVAW?                  | Yes<br>No  | 1<br>2                |  |
| 27 | If yes, please specify  | .....  |                       |  |
|    | Why do not most of women complain against the DV cases?                                   | .....  |                       |  |

|    |   |           |        |  |
|----|---|-----------|--------|--|
| 28 | In your opinion, what are the possible solutions to stop DVAW?    | .....     |        |  |
| 29 | After violence against you by your husband like to stay with him? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 |  |

|    |  |           |        |  |
|----|--|-----------|--------|--|
| 30 | Could you tell us something about changing trends of DVAW from past to present in your locality? | .....     |        |  |
| 31 | In your opinion, why only women violated in every place?   | .....     |        |  |
| 32 | In your opinion, media can help to reduce domestic violence.                                     | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 |  |