

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN DALIT
COMMUNITY
(A Case Study of Pithuwa VDC in Chitwan District)**

**A Thesis Submitted to
Department of Economics and Rural Development
Saptagandaki Multiple Campus
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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of the
Master of Arts (M.A.)
in
Rural Development**

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that this thesis entitled **Domestic Violence Against Women in Dalit Community (A Case Study of Pithuwa VDC, Chitwan)** has been prepared by **Krishna Prasad Bhattarai** under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

The thesis entitled **Domestic Violence Against Women in Dalit Community (A Case Study of Pithuwa VDC, Chitwan)** submitted by **Krishna Prasad Bhattarai**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M. A.) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Domestic Violence Against Women in Dalit Community (A Case Study of Pithuwa VDC, Chitwan)**" submitted to the Saptagandaki Multiple Campus, Faculty of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

Krishna Prasad Bhattarai

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
DVAW	Domestic Violence Against Women
FWLD	Forum for Women Low and Development
GOS	Government Organizations
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
INGO's	International Non-Government Organizations
NG	Nepal Government
SAATHI	NGOs Working Violence Against Women in Nepal
TU	Tribhuvan University
UN	United Nations
UNEPF	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAW&G	Violence Against Women and Girl's
VDC	Village Development Committee

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ABSTRACT

The study "Domestic Violence Against Women in Dalit Community" has been carried out using primary source of data collected from Pithuwa V.D.C. in Chitwan District in 2013, where included 55 married women respondents.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

The study is limited to Pithuwa V.D.C. of Chitwan District.

- i. To examine the extent of violence according to different demographic and socio-economic background.*
- ii. To access the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action of domestic violence.*
- iii. To identify the cause of domestic violence.*
- iv. To identify women experiences on Domestic Violence.*

Percent, distribution, frequency tables and cross tables are used to describe socio-economic and demographic status of respondents.

Domestic Violence is wide spread problem in the study area. Cultural, Economical and religious factors reinforce dominance and female subservience so toughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failures to complain about it are unusual. By low; men inherit and control most properly with the concomitant responsibility to support parents' wives and children. Women's dependency is reinforced in low, religion and cultural norms. Moreover, grinding poverty lack of jobs and alcohol abuse feed the opportunities for violence in herent in the dependency relationship.

Most of respondents have knowledge about Domestic Violence against Women. Out of the 55 respondents, most of respondents have feeling about gender difference between male and female. The main cause of Domestic violence is alcoholism which is followed by low education status a lack of awareness.

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Violence against women refers to any type of harmful behavior directed at women and girls; the domestic violence has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence. Mainly it denotes the violence within household. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, and misconduct, ill-treatment in the level of family and generally in the level of society. It takes variety of form of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, incest, sexual, harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment, dowry related violence and abuse of maids such violence is deeply embedded and rooted in a cultural and psychological political and social base in our society. Further more women are treated as sex object to be exploited as thumping bag to ease frustration abuse to satisfy sexual desire and also they are exploited in the sector of economic.

Violence against woman is an act of gender base violence that result or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private people. (UN, 2011)

Nepal is also suffering from this problem. Most of Nepalese women are away from the mainstream of development. Majority of population 51.5 percent is women but they are behind in social justice. (CBS, 2011)

Most of women are victimized from various kind of the violence in our society, which are sexual abuse, physical torture, mental torture, trafficking, sexual harassment, force prostitution, infanticide, dowry related violence, wife beating, burning.

Nepal is undeveloped country. It has patriarchal cultural norms and values. We have many types of culture, norms and social superstition like Dhami, Jhakri, boski, Deuki, Jari, Chhaupdi partha, Dowry, Son preference, women trafficking, child marriage, polygamy and so forth to suppress women's dignity and status. Women are depressed by the hierarchical system. They are treated as second class citizen. Most of the women are victimize from social discrimination, gender hierarchical structure and culturally dominated to women. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less access to resources and less opportunity in education. (Neupane, 2006)

There is male dominated family structure with the help of social, cultural and legal code. The violence is often in social structures for instance in traditional laws and customs that permit husband to physically punish their wives. In most societies economic and social process operates directly and indirectly to support patriarchal male dominated social order and family structure. Our religious teacher teaches to women to be loyal and kind with their husbands to serve because he is God of wife.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have been compelled to tolerate insult by their family member and relatives even some of them are murdered. Some husbands are totally careless about her unwanted pregnancy, serious ill health, low nutrient diet, and traditional birth attendants.

Today's Nepalese society is passing through the pane of poverty, deprivation, hunger and through cultural violence, which damages the social peace. Although there are established legal institution, policy and administration, the country could not protect violence against women inside or outside the family.

Dalit which is supposed to be developmentally excluded from economic, social, political and cultural prospective, who are historical proletariat caste in Nepal. They are identified by their occupation (Shoe maker). They are being inhabited in different parts of the country having 0.7 percent population out of the total population of Nepal. Mainly, they are discriminated by culturally. The Dalit have been discriminated since 1910. The Muluki Ain (2020) and Constitution 2047 have been afforded to decline the discrimination about it but couldn't be changed in social life.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different forms which are distinct to each other. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life. High social health and Economic cost to the individual and society are associated with violence against women.

Various studies conduct by different NGOs and agencies have found different forms of violence through out the country. SAATHI 2007 and 2011 have found the prevalence of violence among all castes, age and status of society.

Though, recently Nepal has been declared as “Secular state” 4th Jestha 2068, but in reality Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on religion, which have perpetuated both practices of unsociability and exploitation of women.

Most of the Girls and Women are forced religiously, culturally and traditionally into prostitution practice such as Deuki, Badi women by Trafficking, wife beating, chhoupadi and child marriage in Nepal. And many societies, people are dominated by the majority and upper cast and ethnicity. Most of the

Nepalese women and girls engage in agriculture. They have lack of opportunity to the education, skill training, job in other sector and unequal payment.

Due to all these experiences, it made curious to know about the situation and extent of violence in dalit community of Pithuwa VDC in Chitwan district. The dalit community is in low socio-economic condition as like the rural community so that it is possible to choose the topic on violence against women and conduct research. Some research issues are:

- i. How is the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence?
- ii. What are the causes of domestic violence?
- iii. What are the impact of violence on family order and family management?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine situation of domestic violence in Pithuwa VDC of Chitwan on the basis of different socio-economic and demographic variable. The specific objectives are as following:

- i. To examine the extent of violence according to different demographic and socio-economic background.
- ii. To assess the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
- iii. To identify the cause of domestic violence.
- iv. To assess the impact of violence on family order and family management.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reason. Women are not only dominated by their husbands and other male family member, but also dominated by women like mother-in-law, sister-in-law, auntie and others. Without development of women, it is impossible to develop the nation.

There are many researches in different issued in squatter settlement and few researches have been done in domestic violence against women any researcher should not be done in particular in Dalit community. These are not sufficient. So, this study is acquisition in the field of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

This study has been based on field research. This study is highlight the situation of domestic violence against women in Pithuwa VDC particularly dalit community. This report helps the students of the similar field to start another study like this. The students of sociology, anthropology, health and population might be useful to find the report. It is expected that this study may be useful information to students, project planners, policy maker's administration and implementers. And also it will be helpful for government and other related organization to make plan and implement programmers to eliminate domestic violence in dalit community.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Each study has their own limitations and short comings. The researcher being a student has limited time economy, so it has been some limitations, which are as follows:

- i. The study was limited to Pithuwa VDC of Chitwan district.

- ii. In this study, only age 15 above women were selected as respondent.
- iii. One female in each generation from one house is selected as respondents.
- iv. There are many types of domestic violence but this study deals only physical (hurting, injuring body, sexual) and psychological, verbal assault violence.

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many researchers have been researched in the field of violence against women, which have been published by different organizations and scholars in the field. In this review, the focus is organized in the way that religious and historical establishment is made as the basis first then world scenario, in Nepalese context and gender violence over the cycle have been discussed.

2.1 Conceptual Review

Any activities that damage physical and mental states are termed as violence. It may be committed an individual or community against other individual or community. The acts of violence may be assaulting, non-cooperating, pressurizing, trafficking etc. To know the domestic violence researcher select Dalit women. According to constitution of Nepal Dalit are Lohar, Sunar, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Badi, Gaine, Kusule, Kuche, Chyame, Pode, Chamar, Dhobi, Paswan (Dusadh), Tatma, Dom, Watar, Khatwe, Musahar, Santhal, Satar and Halkhor. Among them researcher select only Kami, Sarki and Damai as a sample for this study.

Historically, the first of the new movements to generate its own distinctive cultural theory was second wave feminism. Women's resistance to patriarchal oppression is very probably as old as patriarchy itself, and certainly long predated various types of cultural theory and cultural politics that concerned here. Since the second world war most western governments have tended to regard cultural policy of one kind or another as a necessary albeit often relatively minor, contribute to the maintenance of national identity. In the first instance, then there policies were developed in relation to essentially national frameworks. But over the last thirty years or so feminism, antiracism and gay

activism have forced issues of minority cultural representation in to the national arena in many societies. (Browitt, 2003)

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)

Domestic violence includes physical acts of violence within the family including sexual coercion by the husband, physical threats, psychological abuse and controlling actions such as enforcing physical isolation and/or controlling access to information and services (WHO, 1997).

2.1.1 Religious and Historical Basis

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society is guided by its life nature like Manu smriti, Purana, Mahabharata, Ramayana. These Grantha says men are supreme of the society. Since human history, women have been discriminated that led violence in social norms, values and attitudes even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or other books, which are written in ancient period. (Subedi, 2007)

According to Christian Mythology, female are made by male's ribs so male are respected and female shouldn't be over from the heart or throat. And according to Hindu mythology "Manu" who looks left man and social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code "Manu Smriti" both men and women organized from god. Men come out one half of his being and women and other half. However a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu, women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures, there is on the one hand glorification of women hood and on the other hand degradation of women. Some passages show that women are

highly respected and honored such as the Manu Smriti, holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as: Symbol of power prosperity and knowledge and represented by the Goddess mahakali, mahalaxmi, where people were respected in temple but hated at home. (Subedi, 2007)

2.1.2 World Wide Scenario

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

Women's organizations around the world embraced gender violence as a propriety issues the UN decade from women. General Assembly passed its first resolution on violence against women in November 2005.

The south Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter in law, lowest in family hierarchy. While it can be stated that women are the usual unclear, which particular women and men are likely to be involved. UNICEF (2011) Studies indicate that marital violence occurs in some communities is as many as in one in three marriages. There appears to be no part of the world where it is unknown.

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and mechanisms of them go unrecognized (SAATHI, 2007)

International conference on population and development (ICPD) stressed on empowering women and reducing inequality between measure to eliminate all forms of abuses, harassment exploitation and violence. The fourth world conference on women in Beijing, 1994 states that violence against women is an

obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. Such violence nullifier the human rights and fundamental freedom of human. If considers the low socio-economic status of women as a cause and consequence of Violence against Women (SAATHI, 2007).

UN declaration on elimination of violence against women 1993 is the formal definition of violence against women in the UN system. It affirms that VAW violates impairs the enjoyment of women basic rights and urges the states to pressure measure to eliminate violence. The world conference of Human Right Vienna 1993 arrested human rights are women rights. It also recommended for main streaming women's and girl's right. It declared that gender based violence was important with the dignity of women and called for the elimination of all forms of such violence (Sahara, 2006).

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

Many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as "Gender based violence, or simply gender violence". It is a worldwide problem, but one that fairly new for open discursion in south Asia. (UNICEF, 2011)

There are five kinds of violence against women and girls in south Asia.

- Feticide and infanticide
- Dowry demands
- Neglect by family members, even to the point of death.
- Sexual abuse, incest and rape by family members and others.

- Recruitment of family member into prostitution.

Women and girls in South Asia born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. In south Asia, particular is having to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world. (UNICEF, 2011)

South Asian Regional office in collaboration with the ministry of women's government of Srilanka, organize 12-14 September 2010 in Kalutara to create understanding of measure requires to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all countries of south Asia. The consultation also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGO's, so that later could share their experiences on their experience on their own work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGO's have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government. (Kalutara, 2010)

2.2 Empirical Review

Nepal is developing country. There are many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women population is more than 50 percent. They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participation and decision making right. Woman are victimized form trafficking, ape, sexual harassmt beating of women , priority of son, mental torture, polygamy, Jeri, Badi. Deuki and other superstitions. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and values which indicate women status has risen.

Thapa, (2004) on sexual harassmt in public places in Nepal revealed instances where girls had dropped out of collage due to extreme sexual harassmt and thus closed the door to chance for bettering themselves.

Stated various, forms of violence against women prevailed in Nepalese society including domestic violence. The survey identified as a first common of violence. The survey identified as a first common of violence is beating and second was rape. Women who are victimized and have to live in constant fear cannot participate in development programs designed to benefit them. (SAATHI, 2007)

Domestic violence intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps kicks and psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behavior such as isolating women from family and friends, monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources. (Population Report, 2011)

In Nepal gender specific violence against women occurs across all strata of society. Violence against women and girls in Nepal cuts across women and girls of class, cast, age and ethnicity with 95 percent of respondents asserting to first hand knowledge of VAW and G incidents. Violence against women includes not only physical violence but also sexual, psychological and emotional abuse whether they are in the more over forms of violence such as sexual violence that include rape, gang rape incest public stripping, harassment through language gesture, trafficking and force prostitution or more convert from through verbal and psychological torture, the prevalence of violence has already been validated as being very high. Existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of the total respondents (sample size:1250) and beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girl (82%) in Nepal, followed by rape (30%) and forced prostitution (28%) in Nepal, polygamy was reported without fail by

respondents (64%) in every target district and could easily be assumed to be the most prevalence a from of traditional VAW. (Deuba, 2010)

Women and Violence

In viewing through gender perspective, it is evident that there are many kinds of violence against women. Women are found to suffer at homes and societies from different type of violence like exploitation, punishment, non-cooperative, heavy work loads, criticism etc. The violence against women can be classified into two categories like, household and social. In the household violence category, there is exploitation of labour, punishment, polygamy criticism and prevent from education. And in the social violence category there are inequality, physical punishment, murder etc. Some examples of against women are as follows

1. Family disputes due to the alcohol drinking habit. The situation gets worsened when alcoholic beats wife and children. It has adverse effects on mental condition of women.
2. Family disputes due to wives not begetting children. These disputes may lead to serious accident.
3. There are different violence against women like calling woman a witch, assaulting and verbal abuses etc.
4. In some societies women is to all kinds of troubles for not bringing enough dowries.
5. The widows are hated. They are always misbehaved.

Gender advocacy lead to different aspects such as roles of man and women, social change and socialization disparities from the view point of gender perspective. There programme are conducted in view of generating awareness among women, to make them rightful to generate participation in all kinds of

activities. The advocacies help make people concern to work for the development and amendment of policies and laws. People will be inspired to develop and implement gender related programme. It is general trend of the development of the society. We should see it positively. Advocacy is done by identifying the problem and discriminations on women in various policies. Different government and non-government organization, lawyers, social workers etc. are found interested for advocacy after the re-establishment of democracy in 1991 AD in Nepal by adopting the methods like, problem identification, creating sources, executing programme, monitoring and evaluating. (CDC, 2066)

2.2.1 Gender Based Violence over the Different Stages

At the age of children what ever is there in house, effect in their lifetime. It is said that home is the first school of child. In early age, what ever he or she gets form family environment has a great influence on his or her life. So, to make civilized society, family atmosphere should be free from violence, gender is determined by socially and culturally. So gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to be victimized from pre –natal phase to old age which is shown by following. Some example of different kinds of gender violence over the life cycle are given as:

Gender violence thought the life cycle

1) Prenatal:

- a) Period of Zygote
- b) Period of Embryo
- c) Period of Fetus

2) Postnatal:

- a) Infancy Period

- b) Baby hood Period
- c) Early childhood Period
- d) Late childhood Period
- e) Puberty Period
- f) Adolescence Period
- g) Pre Adult Period
- h) Middle Age
- i) Old Age

(Sharma, 2007)

In these period sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution, trafficking in women, rape, sexual harassment, dowry abuse, psychological abuse, abuse of widows etc. takes place.

2.3 Review of Previous Study

Tamang, J. (2009) entitled is Domestic Violence in Nepal the study team wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Social Inclusion Research Fund, SNV Nepal for providing this research grant. These study main objectives were as follows:

1. Examine the power relations within the family in the different communities.
2. Estimate the extent of domestic violence in the different communities.
3. To investigate the risk factors that perpetuates domestic violence or protects.

4. Explore the coping strategies used by women to deal/avoid domestic violence from their husbands.

The study aimed to estimate the prevalence, nature, and extent of domestic violence among the four ethnic communities. The study was conducted in four districts, Rupandehi, Achham, Ilam and Gulmi among 1536 women. The study was conducted in two phases and both qualitative and quantitative approach was employed in gathering information from the respondents.

Regarding the socio-demographic characteristics, slightly more than one-fourth of the women were young and around two-fifths of the women were aged 25 to 34 years.

Saving and credit groups are increasingly common in Nepal. Involvement in saving and credit groups has found to be helpful in decreasing risk of domestic violence among women in other South Asian countries. Half the women in all the four districts have been involved in either saving and credit or are members of mothers group.

In many countries attitude towards wife beating is taken as proxy to prevalence of domestic violence where violence related experience was not asked. In this study attitude towards wife beating was measured by asking several questions. District wise variations was observed in which majority of the women from Rupandehi accept that it is justifiable for a husband to hit his wife under those and fewer women from Ilam state that it is justifiable for a husband to hit his wife under any of the circumstances mentioned.

Most women who faced violence had not done anything to avoid violence from their husbands. Those who had done something to cope with violence reported going to maternal home to fighting with him, hiding at the neighbours house or hiding in the cow shed.

Thus we can see that domestic violence is not uncommon in Nepal. The findings show that domestic violence is closely linked to abuse of power and control over a woman's life. Women silently accept violent behavior of their husband as they perceive that they are the only ones facing such problems in the community. Even though the Domestic violence bill has been passed, many

efforts are required to prevent domestic violence and rehabilitate those who are facing such violence. The study shows that there are very few organizations at the community in which women can turn to for help whether it is legal or for psycho social counseling. Educating women or empowering women is also not enough and change in attitude and behavior of the men has to take place for the couple to lead a happy life.

Khanal, M. (2010) entitled is Domestic Violence in Dalit Community has been carried out using primary source of data collected from Chitwan District. Her study main objectives are as follows:

- i. To identify women experiences on domestic violence.
- ii. To examine the domestic violence Dalit community.
- iii. To examine the knowledge of women community on domestic violence.
- iv. To identify the cause of domestic violence.

This study main findings were all are over 19 year age group. Among 100 respondents, all are married majority group are found involved in their own agricultural work wage labour and services. The main cause of DVAW is alcoholism. It is followed by low education status and lack of awareness. The literate respondents say that the major cause of DVAW is alcoholism but illiterate focus of low education status and lack of awareness. But unfortunately, Nepalese women have compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They been are still treated as second citizen of the nation.

DVAW is common problems in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study is denoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community. This study finds out that married women and illiterate women have faced and have few knowledge about DVAW.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factors to get rid of DVAW. This study found that more than 50 percent women have knowledge about their legal rights. Similarly, the efficiency of legal provision and mechanism also can play vital role to control DVAW but majority of women of Dalit community in Chitwan district.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a set of method which method are employed to accomplish the research objectives. It contain selection of study area, question design, sample procedure source of data, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure and the strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. It refers to the procedures for the collection of data and its analysis. The research design adopted in this study has been exploratory as well as descriptive types. The study has been exploratory in the sense of exploring the socio-economic condition and identifying the problems faced by the women in the Dalit community.

3.2 Source of Data

This study is based on primary and secondary data. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, article, books previous studies, survey report and other report.

3.3 Rationale of the Study Area

This study was conducted at Dalit community of Pithuwa VDC of Chitwan district. Pithuwa VDC is one of the rural areas which lies 17 km north part of district headquarter of Chitwan. Total population in pithuwa VDC in 12579 among them male population 5696 and female 6883. The total number of household of Pithuwa is VDC 2898. (CBS, 2011)

3.4 Sample Procedure

In the study area total female population is 6883 among 6883 female population, 1259 is Dalit female. Out of total Dalit female population, researcher has been select 55 married women above 15 years.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Ward No.	Total Dalit Households	Sample Size above 15 years married women
1	25	4
2	35	5
3	46	7
4	42	8
5	27	3
6	22	6
7	23	4
8	48	9
9	45	9
Total	313	55

The sample procedure of this research is probability sampling, especially simple random sampling. The total household in study area is 2898 but the Dalit household is 313. Out of 313 household researcher select only 55 respondents. During the study area one women age above 15⁺ from each house is involved.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

At first researcher explains the purpose of the visit to the respondent after that explained the detail about the purpose of the research and selected the respondent. The quantative data were collected through the structure and semi structure questionnaire.

3.6 Data Analysis

All the raw data have been coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis was made using percentage frequency, sample calculation, cross tabulation and statistical test.

CHAPTER-FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This section mainly deals with the analysis and interpretation of primary sources of data's taken from the respondents with the help of interview schedule. It is all about domestic violence against women in dalit community in Pithuwa VDC, Chitwan district. Collected data are analyzed and presented here with the help of tables, figures, bar-diagram and pie-charts in frequency and percent.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic situation of respondents is one of the responsible factor which affects directly and indirectly in the result of the stuffy. The age composition, occupation status and family size respondents are the major influencing factor under demographic status. The selected respondents for this study are 55 married women above 15 years which has been introduced below:

4.1.1 Age Composition

Age wise distribution of population is helpful to find out economically active population. The distribution of shown in below table.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of Respondents According to Age Composition

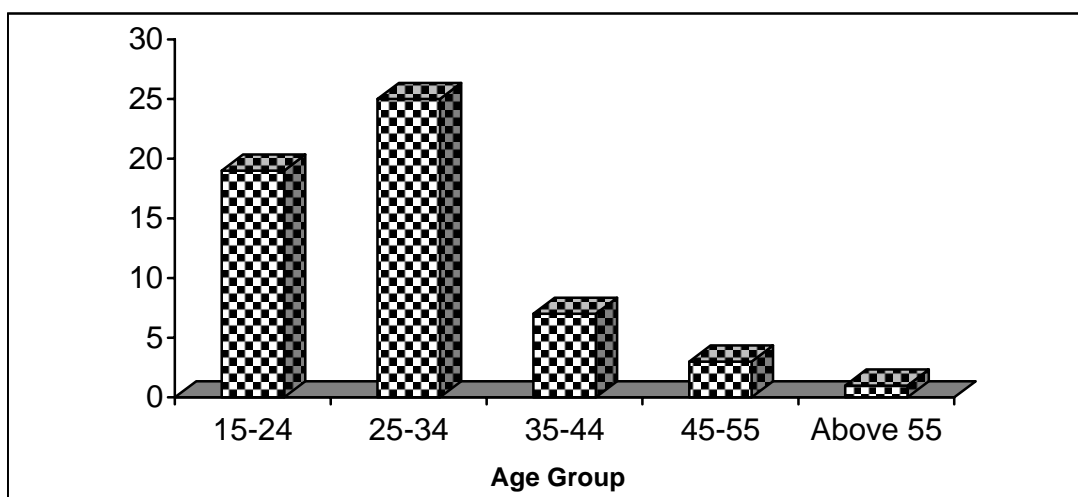
Age Group of Respondents	Number	Percentage
15-24	19	34.55
25-34	25	45.45
35-44	7	12.73
45-55	3	5.45
Above 55	1	1.82
Total	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows the highest proportion of respondents belongs to age group (25-34) 45.45 percent and (15-24) 34.55 percent. The lowest proportion of age

group above 55 is 1.82 percent. The others age groups 35-44 and 45-55 are 12.73 percent and 5.45 percent respectively. Following data can be seen in below figure.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents According to Age Composition



Source: Table No. 4.1

4.1.2 Occupational Status

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower levels of occupation status are service, business, foreign country and others and higher level of occupation is wage labour and agriculture.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by their Occupational Status

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	15	27.27
Business	4	7.27
Wage labour	20	36.36
Service	2	3.64
Agriculture cum others	9	16.36
Foreign country	5	9.09
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows out of total 36.36 percent respondents are wage labour. It is followed by 27.27 percent engaged agriculture and 16.36 percent agriculture

cum others but lower percent engaged in service 3.64 percent, 7.27 percent engaged business and 9.09 percent are working in foreign country.

4.1.3 Family Size

Family is the most important unit of the social structure of Nepal. For this study, a household includes all those living in same households including their unmarried siblings and who share the same kitchen.

Table 4.3: Family Size

Family Size	Number of House Holds	Percentage
3 to 5	27	49.09
6 to 8	21	38.18
Above 8	7	12.73
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table 4.3 shows the size of families, the highest family size from which they originate was 3 to 5 members i.e. 27 (49.09 percent). Family of 6 to 8 members were of 38.18 percent and family with more than 8 members were of 12.73 percent.

4.2 Personal Identification of the Respondents

4.2.1 Literacy Status

Educational is the key of personality development for all. The table 4.4 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status.

Table 4.4: Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	51	92.73
No	4	7.27
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows most of the respondents are literate that is 92.73 percent can read and write and few number 7.27 percent can't read and write.

4.2.2 Educational Attainment

Education plays the essential role on the family future. The first step of socialization of the man starts from his own home. A widespread parental illiteracy makes (as shown in table 4.5) them unaware of the advantages of education in building a better future of their family.

Table 4.5: Educational Attainment

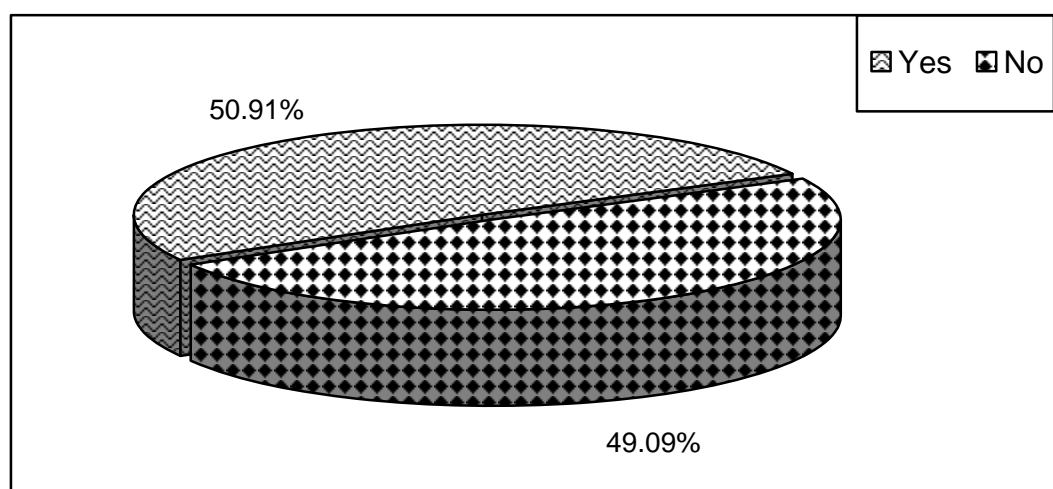
Education Level	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Literate	10	19.61
Primary	25	49.02
Lower Secondary	8	15.69
Secondary	5	9.80
10+2	3	5.88
BA and Above	0	0
Total	51	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows 19.61 percent are literate, 49.02 percent respondent are primary level, 15.69 percent are lower secondary, 9.8 percent are secondary level and 5.88 percent are 10+2 and nobody have BA and above education attainment.

4.2.3 Income Source

Figure 4.2 : Income Source



Above figure shows out of total 55 respondents 28 (50.91 percent) have income source and 27 (49.09 percent) respondents have not any income source.

4.2.4 Income Status

Table 4.6: Income Status

Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Rs. 1000 - Rs. 2000	17	60.71
Above Rs. 2000	11	39.29
Total	28	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows 17 respondents (60.71 percent) have income Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 per months and above Rs. 2000 were 11 (39.29 percent).

4.2.5 Land Holding

Nepal is patriarchal society. Women are backward in every aspect from individual to national life. In this context, they are also deprived from the equal property right.

Table 4.7 : Ownership any Land Property

Land Holding	Number	Percentage
1.5 Kattha	2	3.64
3 Kattha	6	10.91
5 Kattha	2	3.64
Land Less	45	81.82
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

In the study area, few women have own land property. According to the above table only 10 respondents (18.18 percent) have own land and 45 respondents (81.82 percent) have land less. Out of the 10 land holder, 2 have 1.5 Katha, 6 have 3 Katha and 2 have 5 Katha.

4.2.6 Distribution of Husband Literacy Status

The below table shows the distribution of respondents by different educational level of their husband, out of 55 respondents, 12 respondents husband are literate, primary level of education of highest 19, lower secondary level is 13, secondary level of education is medium which 3 and the 10+2 or I.A. and BA and above level of education where only 6 and 2 person respectively.

Table 4.8 : Husbands Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Number	Percent
Literate	12	21.82
Primary	19	34.55
L. Secondary	13	23.64
Secondary	3	5.45
10+2 or I.A.	6	10.91
BA & Above	2	3.64
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.2.7 Husband's Occupation

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower levels of occupation status are service, business, wage labour and higher level of occupation are agriculture cum others.

Table 4.9 : Husbands Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percent
Own Agriculture	11	20
Business	6	10.91
Agriculture cum others	21	38.18
Wage Labour	15	27.27
Service	2	3.64
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows most of 38.18 percent respondents are engaged in agriculture cum others. It is followed by 3.64 percent service, 27.27 percent wage labour, 20 percent own agriculture and 10.91 percent doing business.

4.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Age Group

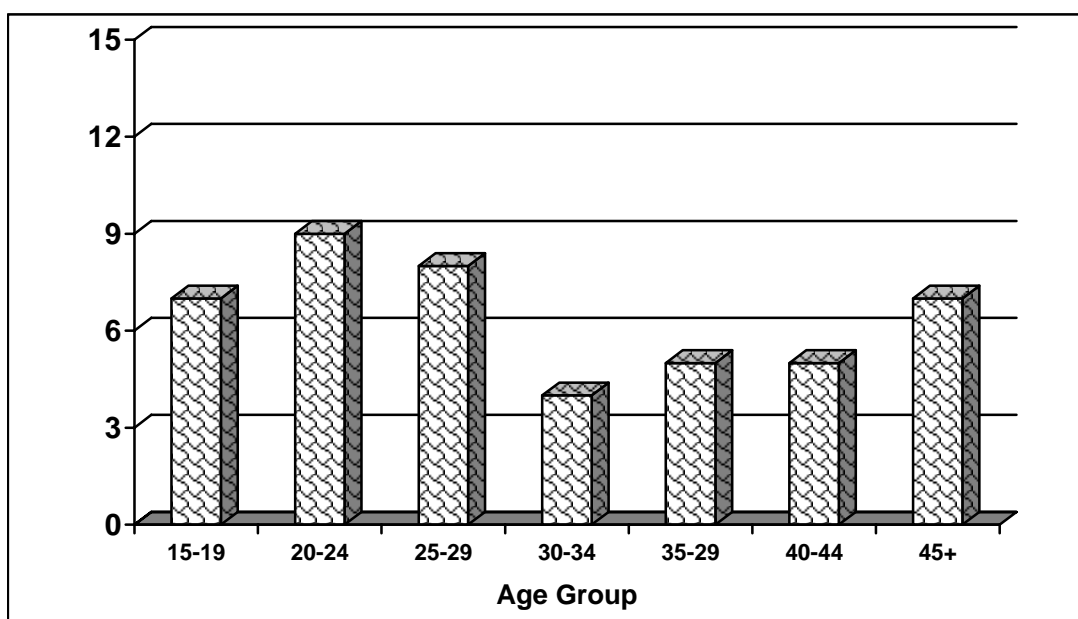
Below table shows that 45 respondents have got knowledge and 10 respondents don't have got knowledge. Out of the total 55 respondents, highest knowledge about DVAW in age group (20-24) 20 percent it is followed by age group (25-29) 17.78 percent. The least knowledge about DVAW in age group (30-34) 8.89 percent.

Table 4.10 : Respondent According to Knowledge of DVAW by Age Group

Age Group	Knowledge about DVAW			
	Yes		No	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	7	15.56	1	10
20-24	9	20.00	1	10
25-29	8	17.78	1	10
30-34	4	8.89	1	10
35-39	5	11.11	2	20
40-44	5	11.11	2	20
45 +	7	15.56	2	20
Total	45	100	10	100

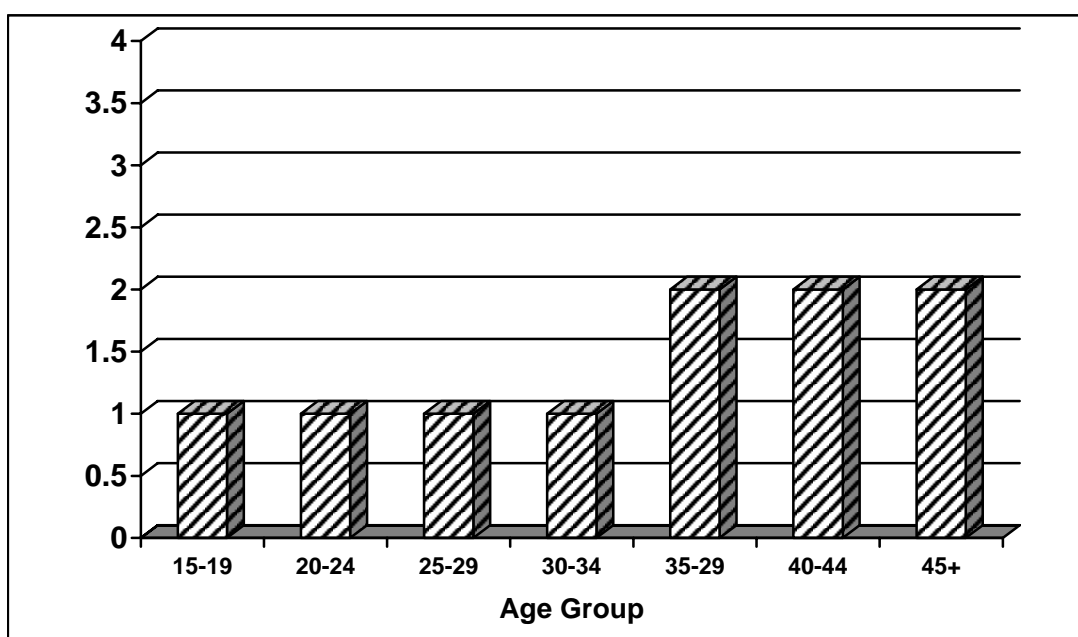
Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure 4.3: Knowledge about DVAW by Yes



Source: Table No. 4.10

Figure 4.4: Knowledge about DVAW by No



Source: Table No. 4.10

4.3.1 Knowledge DVAW by Occupation

Below table shows that 55 respondents in different occupation. Among them, teaching service students and other have 100 percent knowledge and lowest

percentage about knowledge in agriculture and wage labour with respectively 60 percent and 40 percent.

Table 4.11: Distribution of respondents DVAW by Occupation

Occupation	Knowledge on DVAW			
	Yes		No	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture	30	60	3	60
Wage labor	10	20	2	40
Teaching	1	2	-	-
Service	6	12	-	-
Student	2	4	-	-
Other	1	2	-	-
Total	50	100	5	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.3.2 Source of Information on DVAW

Respondents who know about the DVAW were asked about the source of knowledge, the result is presented in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 : Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW

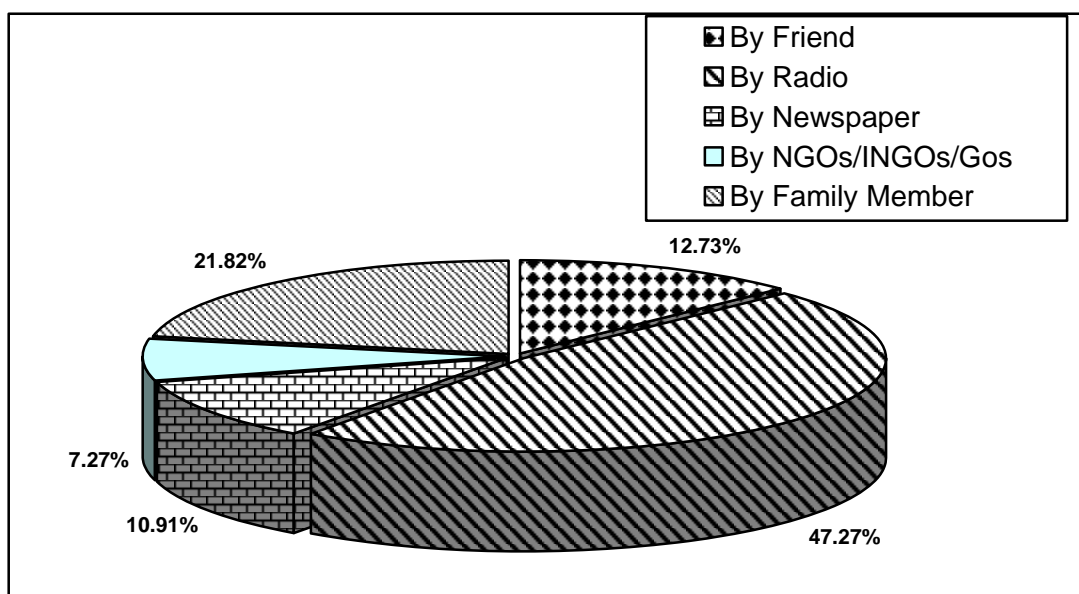
Type of source	Number	Percent
By Friend	7	12.73
By Radio	26	47.27
By Newspaper	6	10.91
By NGOs/INGOs/GOs	4	7.27
By Family Member	12	21.82
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above data shows that majority of respondents have got information about DVAW from the radio (47.27%). It is followed by family member (21.82%).

The respondent got medium level of information by friend which is (12.73%). And NGOs, GOs/ INGOs and newspaper provide lowest level of knowledge about DVAW.

Figure 4.5: Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW



Source: Table No. 4.12

4.4 Experiencing of DVAW

There is various kind of experiment of DVAW in Nepal. In the field study area, below table shows that, majority of the respondent 18 (32.73 percent) do not have experience of DVAW and 37 (67.27 percent) respondents say that they have to face DVAW.

Table 4.13: Experience of DVAW

Felt of DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	37	67.27
No	18	32.73
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.4.1 Felt in Domestic Violence

The below table shows that most of women or respondents think violence humiliation due to alcoholism 62.16 percent. It is followed by the force to pregnancy 10.81 percent, torture due to birth of daughter 5.41 percent, dowry 8.11 percent and others are 13.51 percent.

Table 4.14: Felt in Domestic Violence

Response	Number	Percent
Force to pregnancy or not	4	10.81
Humiliation due to alcoholism	23	62.16
Torture due to birth of daughter	2	5.41
Dowry	3	8.11
Others	5	13.51
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.4.2 Domestic Violence Events Occurs

According to survey most of respondents says they felt domestic violence daily by their family. Below table shows how often such type of violence events occurs in your family.

Table 4.15: Domestic Violence Events Occurs

Events	Number	Percent
Daily	24	64.86
Weekly	4	10.81
Monthly	3	8.11
Sometimes	6	16.22
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table shows to felt domestic violence daily are 24 (64.86 percent), weekly 4 (10.81 percent), monthly 3 (8.11 percent) and sometimes 6 (16.22 percent).

4.4.3 Whom often you have Victimized

Table 4.16: Whom often you have Victimized

Victimized Persons	Number	Percent
Husband	4	10.81
Mother in law	22	59.46
Sister in law	2	5.41
Step wife	1	2.70
Other caste/ethnic	8	21.62
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table presents, the maximum respondents have experienced DVAW by mother in law. Out of the 37 respondents 59.46 percent have been facing violence by mother in law, which is followed by husband 10.81 percent, other caste/ethnic 21.62 percent, other level have been facing by sister in law and step wife both are 5.41 percent and 2.70 percent respectively.

4.4.4 Showing Violence Behavior

Below table presents, out of the 37 respondent (10) 48.65 percent showing verbal, (18) 27.03 percent are showing physical and (9) 24.32 percent behavior avoiding help.

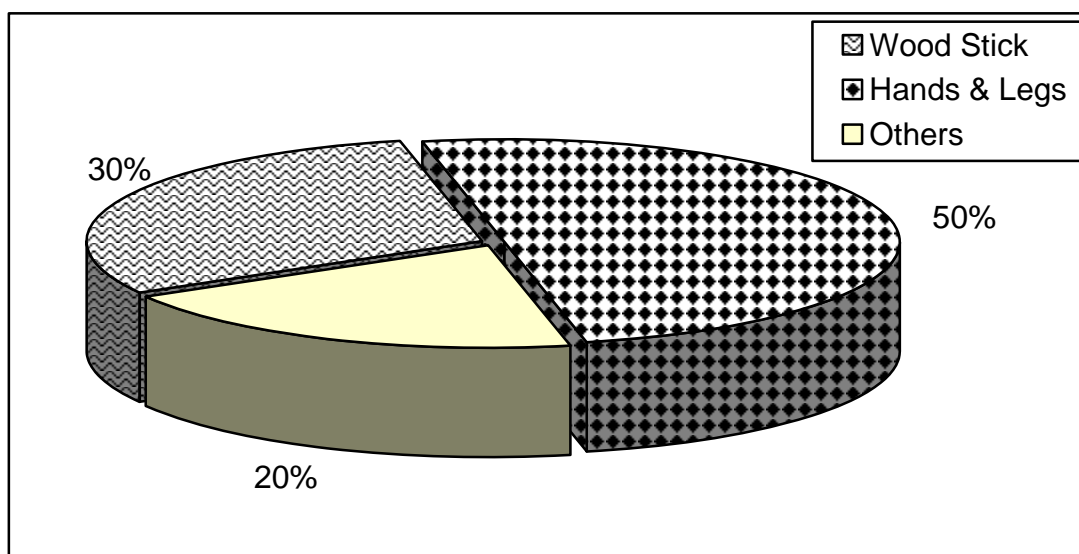
Table 4.17: Showing Violence Behavior

Victimized Persons	Number	Percent
Physical (Beating)	10	27.03
Verbal (Scolding)	18	48.65
Avoiding help	9	24.32
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.4.5 Use of Weapons for Beating

Figure 4.6 : Use of Weapons for Beating

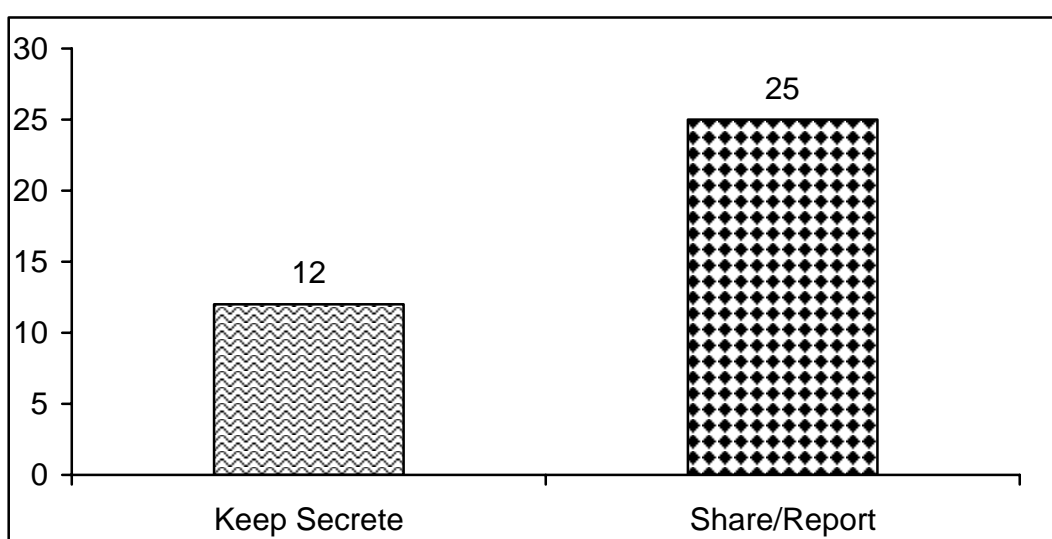


Above figure presents, 50 percent used hands and legs for beating, 30 percent are use wood stick for beating and 20 percent use other weapons for beating.

4.4.6 Keep Secrete/Share Incidence

Most of respondent are share other people or report any concern organization and lower respondents keep secrete any incidence.

Figure 4.7 : Keep Secrete/Share Incidence



Above figure shows 12 (32.43 percent) respondent keep secrete any incidence and 25 (67.57 percent) respondent report or share any concern organization.

4.4.7 Report/Share Incidence

Most of respondent are share other people or report any concern organization and lower respondents keep secrete any incidence.

Table 4.18: Report/Share Incidence

Report	Number	Percent
Family Members	13	52
Friends	5	20
Civil Society	2	8
VDC	2	8
Relatives	2	8
Others	1	4
Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Most of respondents share any violence with her family members which is 52 percent, share with friends 20 percent, civil society, VDC and relatives 8 percent respectively and others share in only 4 percent.

4.4.8 React against Violence

Table 4.19: React against Violence

Response	Number	Percent
Response positively & help	18	72
Response negatively	2	8
Ignore	5	20
Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Most of respondent 72 percent found positively and helpful response by concern organization, 8 percent think ignore any report against violence and 20 percent think ignore about any report.

4.4.9 Legal Provision against Violence

DVAW is common problems in the Nepalese society. Researcher tries to know about legal provision against violence. Most of respondent are know about legal provision. This is shown in below table.

Table 4.20: Legal Provision against Violence

Response	Number	Percent
Yes	42	76.36
No	13	23.64
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Most of respondent 76.36 percent know about legal provision against violence and 23.64 percent respondent don't know about legal provision against violence.

4.4.10 Involvement of Organization

Advocacy should be based on the various problems. It can be adopted according to types of discrimination. Different government and non-government organizations, social workers are involved to wipeout domestic violence.

Table 4.21: Involvement of Organization

Name of Organization	Number	Percent
Nagarik Awareness Centre	14	25.45
VDC	38	69.1
Social Workers	3	5.45
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.4.11 Opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding

The below table presents majority of respondent have focused on band of alcohol to avoided domestic violence against women. Out of 55 respondents, so 48.65 percent accepted that the best way to avoid DVAW is band of alcohol, 27.03 percent think women should be united for solve this problems, 16.22 percent give opinion income generating activities of women and 8.11 percent this awareness programme for solving this problems.

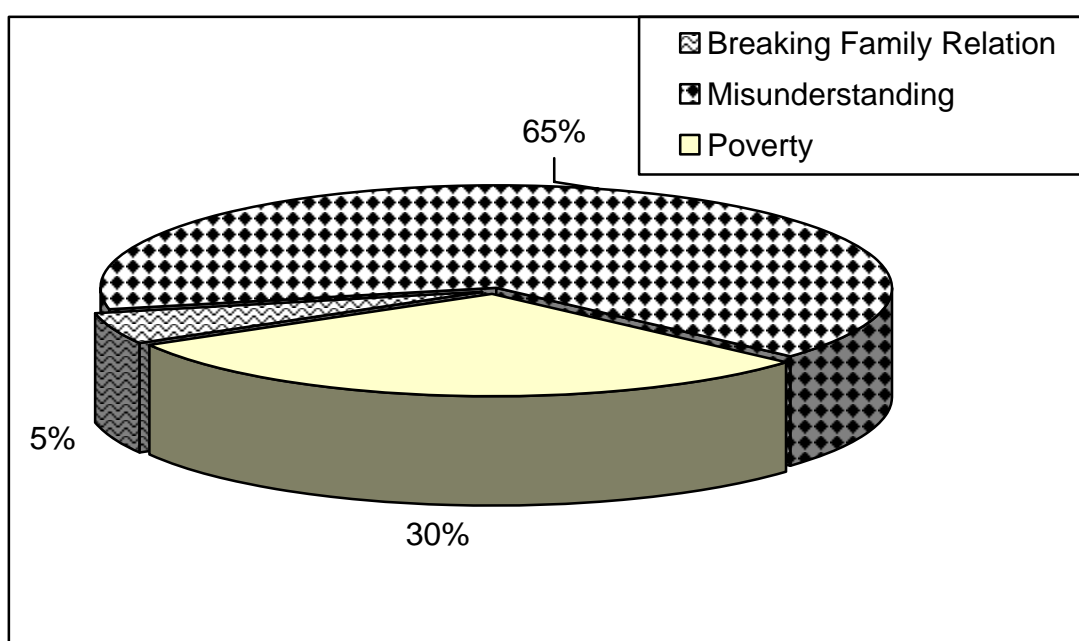
Table 4.22: Opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding DVAW

Best way of avoiding DVAW	Number	Percent
Awareness Programme	3	8.11
Women should be united	10	27.03
Band of Alcohol	18	48.65
Income Generating Activities of Women	6	16.22
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

4.4.12 Impact of Domestic Violence

Figure 4.8 : Impact of Domestic Violence



Above figure presents, 65 percent family found misunderstanding, 30 percent observed poverty and only 5 percent found breaking family relations.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Domestic violence is universal problem. It cuts across all social classes, cast, ethic groups, religious groups and nationalities.

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 mutilation, other traditional practice, harmful to women on squirrel violence, violence related to exploitation. The overall study shows the prevalence of domestic violence like, physical psychological and traditional violence have been seen in study area but this study is based on only physical and psychological violence. (SAATHI, 2007)

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The research is conducted with general objective to study the situation of domestic violence in Pithuwa VDC according to different demographic and socio economic background. The respondents have been taking sample for study, they all are over 15 year age group. Among 55 respondents, all are married group 27.27 percent are found involved in their own agricultural work, 36.36 percent wage labour and 16.36 percent are agriculture cum others.

Among 55 respondents 92.73 percent are literate and 7.27 percent are illiterate and out of total whom often you have victimized 10.81 percent are victimized by husband, mother in law 59.46 percent and. The least victimized are step wife and other cast ethnic.

Out of 55 respondents have got information about gender based by radio 47.27 percent, from family member 21.82 percent and least knowledge have got from

NGOs. Most of women present their attitudes towards violence at due to alcoholism, second position on of attitude about violence due to unequal right and least attitudes towards violence due to verbal assault.

The illiterate woman have been more experience of DVAW than literate women. According to occupation the highest level of experience of DVAW by wage labour in 40 percent, it is followed by agriculture 60 percent, teacher and students have been no experience of DVAW.

The main cause of DVAW is alcoholism. Among the 37 respondents 62.16 percent the cause of DVAW is alcoholism. It is followed by force to pregnancy or not 10.81 percent and others 13.51 percent. The experienced respondents say that the major cause of DVAW is alcoholism. As a impact of DVAW 65 percent family are observed in deep misunderstanding.

5.2 Conclusion

Today we are in the 21st century. The advisement of new technology has brought a remarkable change in to the life of people. But unfortunately, Nepalese women have compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They have been still treated as second citizen of the nation. DVAW is common problems in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study is denoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community.

This study finds out that married women both literate and illiterate have faced and have few knowledge about DVAW. Most of the respondents are engaged in lower level of job (like, wage labor, own agriculture, (Traditional occupation) and few respondents are engaged in (teaching service, and students). So the lower level job workers are more violated than service and

teaching. Out of the total respondents, minimum number don't have any feeling of DVAW.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factors to get rid of DVAW. The efficiency of legal provision and mechanism also can play vital role to control DVAW but majority of women of Dalit community in the Pithuwa VDC are not existing legal provision and mechanism, they are also not hopeful to get justice. So, majority of, women use to keep secret their domestic violence related problems.

5.3 Recommendation

The problem of domestic violence against women is burning issues in Nepal. This study also finds that many women have been facing the DVAW.

In order to promote the social status of women in the existing society, social problems should be minutely studied. Women development must be considered to be the fundamental factor of the society to uproot the social up healings and hierarchies. Social awareness must be conducted as the essential improving sector of for the betterment of present status of the women. Other research should be done in minor issue and package programmed should be lunched to improve the status of women in Dalit community.

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Appendix I

Schedule for Thesis Research

I) Demographic Information

Name:

Sex/Age:

Marital Status:

Religion:

Occupation:

Family Size:

II) Personal Identification of the Respondent

1) Can you read and write?

Yes

No

2) If yes, which level of education have you completed?

a) Literate

b) Primary

c) L. Secondary

d) Secondary

e) 10+2 or I.A.

f) B.A and above

3) Do you involve in any income generating works?

Yes

No

4) If yes how much income do you have per month?

Rs 1000-2000

Rs 2000-4000

Rs 4000-6000

Above Rs 10000

5) Is there any land property registered in your name?

Yes

No

6) If yes how much land do you have?

.....

7) What is educational qualification of your husband?

a) Literate

b) Primary

c) L. Secondary

d) Secondary

e) 10+2 or I.A.

f) B.A and above

8) What is your husband occupation?

a) Own Agriculture

b) Business

c) Wage Labor

d) Teaching

e) Service

f) Agriculture cum others

g) Other (Specify)

9) How did you get information about DVAW?

- a) By Friends b) By Radio c) By Newspaper
d) By NGOs/INGOs/GOs e) By Family Members

III) Experience of Violence

1) Have you ever felt domestic violence being women?

Yes No

2) If yes, which of the following causes do you have felt?

- a) Force to pregnancy or not b) Sexual harassment
c) Humiliation due to alcoholism d) Torture due to birth of daughter
e) Verbal assault/curse f) Dowry
g) Others

3) How often such type of violence events occurs?

- a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Sometimes

4) By whom often you have to victimize?

- a) By husband b) By mother in law
c) By sister in law d) By step wife
e) By other caste/ethnic f) By other persons

5) How do they show violent behavior?

Physical (Beating) ☐

Verbal (Scolding) ☐

Avoiding help ☐

6) If beating, what type of weapons they use?

Wood stick ☐

Hands and legs ☐

Other specify ☐

7) Do you keep such incidence secrete or share with other and report elsewhere?

Keep secrete ☐

Share/report ☐

- 8) If share, with whom or where?
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Family members | <input type="checkbox"/> | Relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Police | <input type="checkbox"/> | Civil society | <input type="checkbox"/> | Others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| VDC | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |
- 9) What they react?
- Response positively and help ☐
- Response negatively ☐
- Ignore ☐
- 10) If keep secrete why? Give reason.
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- 11) Do you know the legal provision against violence?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- 12) Have you ever felt the cases that minimized/removed the domestic violence?
- Yes ☐ No ☐
- 13) If yes, which of the following approach solve the cases?
- i) Arbitration of family members
 - ii) Arbitration of civil societies/VDC
 - iii) Dialogue
- 14) Do any organization and community action involve to wipe out domestic violence?
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- 15) In your opinion, what should be done to wipeout domestic violence?
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- 16) What are the Impact of DVAW on family order and management?
- i) Breaking Family Relations
 - ii) Misunderstanding
 - iii) Poverty