

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From the history of human civilization, whole world has passed many stages from simple to complex, which can be taken as a process of development. Whole world is unique diverse and complex in its various characteristics such as society, culture, economics, politics, religion nationality and so on. Population is an inevitable to any country, which is composed of female and male. The women have occupied half part of world. To create the modern world, women have done a great contribution. But this reality is a shadow due to patriarchy culture. As a result of this the women are being discriminated, devaluated and violated in various activities both the domestic and public level although it is illegal from National to international level.

Nepal is a land-locked country situated between china and India. There are many ethnic groups and through Nepali is the national language and Hinduism is the national religion, each group have their own language, culture, tradition and religion within each language culture and religion subordination of women and violence against them in apparent. “Violence against women” means only act of gender-based violence that result in or is likely to result in physical sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life. Today, the home and family are not a safe place and institution for the protection of girl’s and women’s human rights. Unless and until such violence is eliminated, it is difficult to take seriously only claim that women are empowered are women’s rights are respected and protected.

Most domestic violence which means, violence directed by men or women or girls. Women are the main because they have lower status and less power in the society than men (women health organization) (WHO).

The problem of violence against women is not new. Although many efforts have been paid to women their problems especially in violence related issue are more in rise and there are several incidences which do not come in the light. Women in Indian society have been victims of ill treatment, humiliation torture and exploitation for as long as written records of social organization an family life are available. There records are replete with indicators of abduction, rape, murder, and torture of women. But, regretfully, female victims of violence have not been given much attention in the literature on social problems or in the literature or criminal violence, Nor has any attempt been made to explain why both the public and the academicians alike have ignored for so long the hard fact that women have continuously been ruthlessly exploited in our society.

Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low calorie and nutrient diet. Hence the health status of women is not satisfactory nutritious and delicious food is severed to male family members. So, women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases women have to face risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies most of the women live in villages and they have to attend traditional birth attendants. In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants' (sudden) because of various reasons, e.g. illiteracy poverty and so Forth.

Domestic violence has been used to describe action and commissions that occur in varying relationships. The cover incidents of physical attack when it may take the term of physical and sexual violations such as pushing pinching, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, shocking, burning, clubbing, stabbing, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire. The result of such physical violence can range from brushing to killing what may often start out as

apparently minor attacks can escalate both in intensity and frequency (UN, 1993). Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power in most countries and male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (UNIFEM, 1998). Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women or girls (VAW). If domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house it includes differential treatment of girls wife beating and abuse torture of daughters-in-law and neglect and torment (torture) of widowed women in the family. The failures of perform described duties (male frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women are common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001)

The 1995 Beijing platform of action expanded definition on violence against women as violence ‘violation of the rights of women in situation of conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy/forced sterilization, forced abortion, concerned o forced use of contraceptives’ prenatal. Sex selection of female infanticide: it further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities elderly and the displaced indigenous refugee and emigrants communities, women living in impoverished rural of remote areas or in detention (UNEFPA, 2005). According to UNICEF 2001 violence against girl and women is a global epidemic that kills torture and physically, psychological, socially and economically forms of its includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse often is known as “gender-based violence” because it evolves in part from women’s subordinate status on the society. In any cultures have beliefs norms and social institution that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

Therefore, domestic violence against women is defined as only form of controlling or abusive behavior that occurs in a domestic relationship which causes harm to the health, safety or wellbeing of the victim. While these crimes

involves physical violence they usually involve verbal threats intimidation, sexual abuse psychological abuse, Physical and social isolation, economic deprivation and also the physical and sexual abuse of children. Above 90 percent economically active female population is engaged while less than one percent of them work in professional sector.

Women employed in non-agricultural sector are generally in low levels and low paid to their jobs. In relations to political participations of women, more 5 percent of women can participate in politics but due to house hold work they have not been able to do so. According to the new civil code 1963 women have the right to divorce but most of them bear pain for the sake of their children status in the society and parental prestige? The minimum age for marriage is 16 years with parental consent but 34 percent of girls get married before the age of 15 years (SAATHI, 1998).

Violence occurred very parts of the country across all cast, class ethnicity regions as well as religions. Nepal's have traditional violence, like polygamy, child marriage preference, deuki, Jhankri, boksi etc. because of these factor women suffering from ancient to until now in our country. In Nepal women suffering form physical, sexual, psychological dowry deaths, murder, killing, battering beating false acquisition gender discrimination honor killing as well as reproductive right violation not new event for Nepal. Nepalese women are confined only household to chores, they are deprived from education freedom, economic opportunity as well as they are absence in decision making from household to the national level and policy formulation level of level the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents are not support to the women there for women are victimizing from different forms of violence in our country.

Nepal is full of rural areas. Most of the people are still uneducated and just literate where the women's condition is too much worse. Women carry a triple burden working the society. As production workers she contributes directly as a

mother and wife, she for the family members and the children. As a community worker she gives all her leisure hours and labor to society (Acharya, M., 137) A woman in Nepal has no security of her fertility system. Khalanga VDC is one of the rural areas situated in Dracula district. Here all caste of people is living including hill and terai caste of people, who have different occupation including agriculture, business and service etc. There the women are being the victims of various violence, which are very simple to too much complex. The early marriage, blame of witch, battering, abuse, dowry, discrimination use of alcoholism by male, unwanted pregnancy, less opportunity of education work to women, lack of mutual co-operation polygamy etc. are the existing domestic violence against women in this study area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Each year a number of people, especially women, suffer because of domestic violence. Domestic violence is one of the most serious form of violence in the world today, but yet it is not recognized as such domestic violence takes place in all societies, whether rich or poor education or uneducated. The only difference is that the extent of violence at home in the rich and educated society is found to be less. Nevertheless, the problem does exist. It affects everyone. Domestic violence can have serious impact on the victim. The victim may be severely physically impaired. She may also be facing psychological trauma. The damage caused by domestic violence is not limited to the physical bruise or emotional scars of the most recent incident. Individuals who have been victims of domestic violence can suffer many long term effects of the abuse. These include self neglect or self injury depression, anxiety panic attacks and sleep disorders, alcohols and other drugs abuse, aggression towards themselves and other, chronic pain, eating disorders, sexual dysfunction and suicide attempts. Not only the victim but also her children are affected. They have the faulty socialization in a home where domestic violence is common. They will

begin to learn that violence is a normal behavior. Thus domestic violence can have a long term effect.

Violence against women affect the full and equal participation in political, civil economic, social and cultural at the national regional and international level gender based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those results from natural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (UN).Violence against women in common in every social sphere of life by its different form and is distinct to each other. Around the earth at least on women in every three has been beaten coerced in to sex or otherwise abused in her life time. High social health and economic cost to the individual and society are associated with violence against women. In many cases violence against women occur in the family or within the house where violence is often tolerated. They have taken out of their loving with no training isolated and desperate life.

A study by Adhikari, 2004 have also found the different type of violence in Doti and Banke districts of country. Rahat 2004 has also collected the facts relating to violence various studies conducted by different NGOs and agencies gave found different forms of violence through the country (SAATHI, 1997) and 2001 have found the prevalence of violence among all castes age and status of society. The religious, culture and social norms as well as existing laws of Nepal permit male to be superior which sets free the men to govern over women. Men feel superior to women since during the process of they are upbringing. Because of general acceptance of man's superiority over women the violent acts again women are not viewed as violent or deviant. Due to the crisis of attitude and women are seen as set objects and blamed even they are victims of violence (Subedi, 1997: 185 -190)

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It is also true that violence against women is a great social problem. It is prevalent in all nationalities, races, social classes, castes, religious groups, sexes and ages, which affects the life of

women and also the society as a whole on the other hand the violence itself is found influenced by the religion, culture, society, politics which are based on periodic tradition and Hindu value system in the study area.

In the study area women have experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affects of household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women have beaten during the pregnancy, which is the main cause to miscarriage, stillbirth, abortion and fatal death. On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis, depression etc. on the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack etc. in the study area. Therefore, violence is challenging for women empowerment so, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women controlling alcoholing, gambling etc.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the research is to study the situation of domestic violence in Khalanga VDC of Darchula district. However other specific objectives are as under:

- a) To assess the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence among the women of study areas.
- b) To examine the knowledge of women on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
- c) To identify causes of domestic violence.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Home is the one place where we feel the most secure. But as we found out above through the literature reviews. It is not so far the victims of domestic violence. They have to live in constant fear of being tortured even in their own home. Here is one of the saddest things that can happen in the life on any individual. But it is even sadder to know that it is not regarded as a serious problem.

Through the view of different literature, we have seen how serious domestic violence can be there seems to a pattern of how violence takes place. But most of those researches were done in western countries and may not be applicable here. Through this research the validity of the above-mentioned studies in the context of Nepal, may be checked.

Violence against women refers to all forms of violence including traditional forms of violence in the Nepalese context. Women are inflicted on account of their gender. Women are dominated specially by their husbands and others family members. Without development of women there is impossible of the nation to be developed. If there dispute between husband and wife children's mental and emotional health as physical health will be jeopardy. Here have been limited studies on this issue.

It is true that women from housewife to working class are victimized by different kinds of violence in domestic spheres. But these domestic crimes largely of unreported even remain unnoticed in the society. These crimes are committed within the family and are mostly in private matters so the Victims of the violence are ashamed and embarrassed to report the matter and the other hand the fear of reprisal and social influence do not allow viewing domestic victimization of women as crime and discouraged to report the crime to police.

This study aims to bring to light the present extent of domestic violence in the study area. This study will be useful in knowing the extent, frequency and severity, forms, any type and all other aspects of domestic violence showing the world that domestic violence is most a small matter, but rather a grave problem of the society. Thus, this study will serve as a guide to all those who to learn about domestic violence.

This research study based on field survey is expected to help students of related area to prepare another report like this. The students of the social science subjects might find the report useful. It is expected that this study might generate useful information to students, project planners, policy makers, administrators and implementers as well as government and non-governmental organizations.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

In this study primary as well as secondary data were used and some of the limitations are as follows:

- a) These are 7 wards in Darchula Khalanga VDC. Among them the study was limited in only one ward, which was 2.
- b) In 2 ward, the total women population was 1200 among them only 150 women are limited on this study.
- c) This study has covered the different domestic violence cases occurred within ward no. 1. In Darchula district Khalanga VDC.
- d) Only one female from one house was selected as respondents.
- e) There were many types of domestic violence but this study deals only physical and psychological violence.
- f) Caste, religion, economic status and educational status were not controlled in the study.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been organized in six chapters. It starts with an introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the deals with the review of literature; third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature source of data (primary and secondary data). The chapter four deals with the location and physical features, which includes population of darchula district, location and physical features of VDC area, socio-economic condition of the village which includes population factors, educational situation in the VDC, ethnic composition of VDC, language and religion, economic condition of village. The fifth chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations. This research work also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER – II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter sheds lights on the concept of violence against women, the domestic violence and its spatial dimensions. The chapter deals with the review of available literature about violence against women and girls. There are lot of researches, which have been published by different organizations and scholars in the fields. The study tries to review that literature that is fair and recent one. In this review is organized in the way that religious and historical establishment will be made as the basic first and then world scenario and Nepal's context will be discussed. In Nepalese context various sectors of gender aspect will be categorically.

2.1 Concept

Violence against women is a technical term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Similar to a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim gender as a prime motive. The united nations general assembly defines “violence against women “ as any act of gender -based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. “ The 1993 declaration on the elimination of violence against women noted that this violence could be perpetrated by assailants of either gender, family members or even the “state” itself (UN, 1993). Worldwide governments and organizations actively work to combat violence against women through a variety of programs. A UN resolution designated November 25th as international day for the elimination of violence against women. (UN, 1994)

2.2 History of Violence against Women

Some historians believe that the history of violence against women is tied to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned to be subservient to men and also other women (Penelop, H, nd). The world health organization reports that violence against women puts on undue burden on health care services with women who have suffered violence being more likely to need health service and at higher cost, compared to women who have not suffered violence. (WHO, nd)

Since human history, women have been discriminating and that led violence in social norm, value and attitude even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or other books, which are written in ancient period.

Violence against women and girls can thus be defined as violation of a women's personhood, mental or physical integrity, or freedom of movement is the result of unequal power relation is patriarchy. The social structure that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social political institutions put on placed by men and which thereby ensure that men by vulture of their gender have power and control over women and children . Violence against women thus refers to all forms of violence including traditional forms of violence in the Nepali context, inflicted as women and account of their gender. (SAATHI, 1997). According to Christianity female are made by male's ribs so male are respected. According to Hindu mythology manu who looks left men and haft god is considered as a founder of social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code "Manu Smiriti" both man and women organized from god. Men come out one half of his being and women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures there is on the hand glorification of womanhood and on the other degradation of women. Some passages show that women are highly respected and honored such as the Manu Smiriti, a holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as "The god rejoice where women are worshipped." (Subedi ; 1997)

Most domestic violence is gender violent, which mean violence directed by men women or girls. Women are the main victims because they have lower status and less power in the society then men (women health exchange report, 1998;62). Domestic violence represents most ugly of human behavior. It is violence within the family unit, the every place where an individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser by some one your share a relationship or bond with (Rana-deuda; 1999:88). Physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including bettering, sexual, abuse of female children in the household, dowry, related violence marital rape, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation. (violence of women by deuba- rana, 1999;13)

“While research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it often referred to as “ wife beating ” , “battering” or “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 verity of forms including physical assault such as hits, slaps, kicks, and beating, psychological abuse such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behavior such as isolating women are from family and friends monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources (population reports 1999).

2.3 Forms of Violence

‘WHO 1998 mention there are following types of violence against women:

-) physical violence
-) sexual violence
-) psychology violence
-) traditional violence

2.3.1 Physical violence

Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harms. Physical violence includes but is not limited to scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, choking, poking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one's body size of strength against another person and the use of weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

2.3.2 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence could be marital rape, demanding sex regardless of the partner's condition, forcing her to perform sex acts that are unacceptable to her forcing her to watch pornography, videos and use for pornography and for other materials. Sexual violence refers an unwanted cruel behavior against women, girls. The term "sexual harm" used in both of the above definition connects with rape, marital rape, custodial rape, gang rape, incest, public stripping, and harassment through language gesture and or the more current forms through verbal and psychological torture.

2.3.3 Psychological or emotional violence

Mental torture, verbal assault accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public places, sexual harassment in work places, emotional torture and so forth (Adhikari,etal,2004)

2.3.4 Traditional Violence

Polygamy, Deuki, and Badini, practices, accusation witchcraft child marriage, dowry related violence , banded labor and jari related practices (SAATHI, and the Asian foundation 1997, R U W D U C and the Asia foundation cited in Adhikari, etal 2004)

2.4 Types of Violence Against Women

In distinguishing the types of violence against women the following have been identified.

1. Domestic violence
2. Sexual slavery, prostitution and international trafficking of women
3. Incest
4. Reproductive right violation
5. Rape
6. Sexual harassment
7. Sex discrimination
8. Medical abuse
9. Abuse of women with physical and mental disabilities
10. Cultural bound practices harmful to women
11. Rituals abuse within religious cults
12. Maria rape
13. Pornography and abuse of women in media
14. Abuse of women in internal refugee or relocation camps
15. Custodial abuse
16. Dowry related violence and murder

2.5 Some Basic Issues in Violence against Women

Some basic and common issues that cut across all national and cultural boundaries in the context of violence against women are presented below as:

1. It cuts across all classes and all ages
2. Many women have experienced violence against women
3. It is under reported.
4. It must be reviewed as a very serious problem and not just a problem of women

5. It is life threatening for many women and has grave consequences on their physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual well-being.
6. It also impacts heavily on the families of victims and survivors.
7. Violence against women disembowels women impeding their full participation in the community and therefore hinders their contribution to society's development.
8. It is a women's health issue.
9. It is a political issue. Since it emanates from and is perpetuated by a patriarchal and sexist political structure.
10. Responses to violence against women are inadequate.

2.6 Nepalese Women and Governances

The concept of good governance is being continuous to dominate to development discourse in many developing countries. Governance is defined as “the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels.” It comprises mechanism process and institutions through which citizens and group articulate their obligations and mediate their differences (UNDP, 1997:33). It also means a human aggregate made of people's representatives, who are acting together on a collective task of public welfare. Good governance is usually defined as accountability of the government, transparency, predictability, openness and rule of law in respect of government action.

Equal participation of women in diverse development activities the country at par with men is essential if the country's prosperity is to be achieved within a short time. As in most of the ethnic groups. The women are raised in a gender-based culture right from childhood. The disparity denies women equal access to educational opportunities, health services resources etc. which would enable them to be equal participants in the development of nation. As a result women lag far behind them from leading a complete and dignified life.

The participation of women in various levels is very low. In Nepal the numbers of women in governance particularly in the state is so nominal that there is no need to talk, discuss and analyze the program made so far. Even the constitutional provision for integrating women into the various levels of political power structure has failed adequately to increase women's participation in decision making adequately.

It does not mean that women are not capable of working.

In the field of governance women are equally capable but due to the social norms and values many women are unable to participate in various fields.

2.7 Gender Based Violence over the life Cycle

Women have to be victimizing from pre-natal phase to old age which is shown in box 2.1. box. 2.1. Gender based violence throughout the life cycle.

Pre-Natal: Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy.

Infancy: Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution is trafficking in women.

Adolescence: Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sexual abuse in the work place, rape, sexual, harassment, forced sex.

Reproductive: Abuse of women by intimate partners marital rape, dowry abuse and murder, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the work place, sexual harassment, rape abuse of women with disabilities.

Old Age: Abuse of windows elder abuse. [affects women more than men].

Source: Breaking the earthen warejar 2000.

2.8 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence (also known as domestic abuse or spousal abuse) occurs when a family member partners or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures, people of all race, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women.

2.9 Types of Domestic Violence

The form and characteristics of domestic violence and abuse may vary in other ways, Michael P. Johnson (1995, 2006b) argues for three major types of intimate partner violence. The typology is supported by subsequent research and evaluation by Johnson and his colleagues (Johnson, et al 2006), as well as independent researchers (Graham and archer, 2005). Distinctions need to be made regarding types of violence, motives of perpetrators and the social and cultural context. Violence by a man against his wife or intimate partner is often done as a way for men to control “their women”. Other types of intimate partner violence also occur, including. Violence between gay and lesbian couples (Renjetti and miley, 2006) and by women against their male partners.(Johnson, 1995).

Distinctions are not based on single incidents, but rather on patterns across numerous incidents and motives of the perpetrator. Types of violence identified by Johnson (Johnson, 2000).

) **Common Couple Violence (CCV)** is not connected to general control behavior, but arises in a single argument where one or both partners physically lash out at the other. Intimate terrorism is one element in a general pattern of control by one partner over the other. Intimate

terrorism is more common than common couple violence, more likely to involve serious injury (ibid).

- J) **Intimate Terrorism (IT)** may also involve emotional and psychological abuse (Kirkwood, 1993).
- J) **Violence Resistance (VR)**, sometimes thought of as “self-defense”, is violence perpetrated usually by women against their abusive partners (chang,1993)
- J) **Mutual Violent Control (MVC)** is rare type of intimate partner violence occurs when both partners act in a violent manner, battling for control (saunders, 1998).

Another type is situational couple violence, which arises out of conflicts that escalate to arguments and then to violence. It is not connected to a general pattern of control. Although it occurs less frequently in relationships and is less serious than intimate terrorism, in some cases it can be frequent and/or quite serious, even life-threatening. This is probably the most common type of intimate partner violence and dominates general surveys, student samples, and even marriage counseling samples. Types of male batterers identified by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) include “family only”. Which primarily fall into the CCV type, who is generally less violent and less likely to perpetrate psychological and sexual abuse. IT batterers include two types, “generally-violent-antisocial” and “dysphoric-borderline”. The first type includes men with general psychopathic and violent tendencies. The second types are men who are emotionally dependent on the relationship (Munroe and Stuart, 1995). Support for this typology has been found in subsequent evaluations (Hamburger and et al 1996).

Others, such as the CDC, divide domestic violence into two types: reciprocal violence, in which both partners are violent, and non-reciprocal violence, in which one partner is violent (<http://pn.psychiatryonline.org>, 2008).

2.10 Facts on Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is a Commonly Committed Crime

Domestic violence is a problem all over the world. The world health organization's states that as many as 25 percent of all women are abused by a male partner. Another line 5 woman will be raped during her life time (WHO, 1997).

Domestic Violence is one of the Most Under-Reported Crimes

In the United Kingdom for example, it is estimated that only 25 percent of all domestic violence crimes get reported. This is due in large part to the lack or recognition that domestic violence is a crime police often fail to treat the report seriously and victims are not confident that police can help to escape from the violence.

Domestic Violence can Result in Death

In the UK 42 percent to 49 percent of all female homicide victims were killed by current or former partners or lovers. In Botswana in 1996, police reports were killed by current or former partners or lovers. In Botswana in 1996, police reports show that their boyfriend or husband killed 25 of the 51 women murdered. In 1997, figures were 34 of the 72 (Form police reports).

Over all about 50 percent of all women murdered in Botswana are killed by current or former partners or lovers.

Women do not Usually Seek Help Until the Violence becomes Intolerable (CEDA)

In Canada, on average women will have been assaulted 35 times before she reports the matter to the police. It may not be the severity of the specific attack that will lead women to seek help.

Rather, it may be the cumulative effect of ongoing violence and with respect to their rights to enjoy the same rights and freedom as men do. It called upon all governments to recognize violence against women a critical issue warranting immediate action.

UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

Set out clear international standards. For the elimination of violence against women and recognizes that violence against women is a human rights issue. Although the declaration is not legally binding.

The Beijing platform for action provided specific actions to be taken by government and others to ensure the achievement of its objectives of equality development and peace. Arising out of the 4th international UN women's conference of September 1995 in Beijing this document witnessed governments making an official commitment to adopt this platform for action. Botswana, along with go other countries, was represented at this conference and is a committed to upholding the goals of equality, development and peace for all Botswana women. His includes introducing laws and policies that ensure the protection women against gender violence.

2.11 Cause of Domestic Violence Against Women

Violence against women in the home is thus a widespread problem that has serious consequences for the individual women, her family and society at large. Responses to the problem are essential but in order For these responses to be both effective and appropriate. It is critical that the cause of violence should be isolated. Indeed, many attempts have been made to establish the cause of the phenomenon, the search, producing a spectrum at the ends of which stand two main theoretical frameworks.

The first and the earliest, seeks the origins of domestic violence in some form of eradicable cause. It focuses attention on the characteristics of the wife,

husband, family, finds and cause of the violence in the personal inadequacy of the husband or wife or in external stresses that affects the family. Thus theorists argue that men are violent towards the women with whom they live “because of some internal aberration, abnormally or defective.” These vary, but include alcoholism, a violent upbringing, mental illness and poor self-control. Others suggest that wives provoke their husbands to beat them or one predisposed to violence, being attracted to violent men and addicted to abuse. Further variations on this analysis based on external causes find the etiology of wife abuse in stress, frustration and blocked goals, often resulting from unemployment or poverty, which in turn can depend on ethnicity and social class or on the psychological effects of violent practices or deprived culture.

“We propose that the correct interpretation of violence between husbands and wives conceptualizes such violence as the extension of the domination and control of husband over their wives. This control is historically and socially constructed. This beginning of an adequate analysis of violence between husbands and wives is the consideration of the history of the family, of the status of women there in and of violence directed against them. This analysis will substantiate our claim that violence in the family should be understood primarily as coercive control.”

2.12 Worldwide Scenario

Mostly underdevelopment and developing countries are highly affected due to lack of education, poverty, unemployment and deprived condition.

UNICEF (1996) has introduced the south Asia culture that has placed the women at inferior position. Cultural practice placed daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the heaviest workload but get least food violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honors killing, dowry related violence,

female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices. (UNICEF, 2001)

One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001). According to UNICEF (2000), there are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family member into prostitution, neglect by family member, and feticide on dowry demand, wife abuse. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex otherwise abused in her lifetime (WHO, 1998).

Since, in all societies discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earliest stage of life greater equality for the girl. Child is a necessary first step in ensuring that women realize their full potential and become equal partners in development. In a number of countries the practices of prenatal sex selection higher rates of morality among very young girls and lower rates of school enrollment of girls as compared with boys suggest that “son preference” is curtailing the access of girl children to food, education and health care. This is often compounded by the increasing use of technologies to determine fetus. Investment made in the girl child’s health nutrition and education from infancy through adolescence are critical (UN, 1994).

2.13 Education of Girl and Women

Of all the discrimination and denial of opportunity that women of south Asian suffer, perhaps the most damaging is the denial of the right an opportunity to education is the key to breaking the vicious circle of ignorance and exploitation and empowering women and girls to improve their lives. During the last 30 years, significant progress has taken place in the state of education in south Asia, but vast gaps remain between the educational achievement of men and women and of boys and girls. Although statistics vary significantly between and within south Asian countries as a region, south Asia presents a shocking profile of educational deprivation of women.

More than half of south Asian adult illiterates are women. And more than two-third of south Asian out of primary school children and girls. Nearly two-fifths of girls enrolled in primary school drop-out before grade 5. And the already low vocational education enrollment are less than 2 percent, female student comprises only a quarter of one percent. The differentials between primary school enrollment of boy and girls differ from 2 percentage points in Maldives to 31 percentage points in Nepal. Within Pakistan alone this difference varies from points in Baluchistan.

South Asian average has increased only from 17 to 37 percent (UNDP, 1999c) of the total illiterate population in south Asia 63 percent are women and of the total out of primary school children, 71 percent are girls.

Illiteracy is a serious problem today. In the context of Nepal, Nepal has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world. Female literacy rate remain low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. National static show while that literacy rate of women is 39 percent. It is 66 percent. For the male where 40 percent is the projected national literacy rate (2001). The enrollment of women in higher education is only 24.95 percent. The involvement of women in technical and vocational education is also lower than that of man. The higher level of education the lower is the percentage of female enrollment.

2.14 Violence Against Women in Nepalese Context

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons. Which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50 percent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their male counterpart. There are various forms of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, jari, deuki, badini practises etc. blind path faith supersitions are victimized the women, rural and uneducated

women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status, has not risen above.

Violence against women and girls include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as “gender based” violence because it evolve in part from women’s subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive. Yet least recognized in the world, it is also a profound health problem, slapping women’s energy, compromising their physical health and eroding their self-esteems (adhikari, etal 2004). Badi and deuki practices made land for prostitutions in Nepal. Some studies shows around 5000 badi sex workers in Nepal (UNICEF, 1993). It is reported that 35 to 40 percent of badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001).

Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Nepal. Cultural, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience. So thoroughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failures to complain about it are unusual by law, men inherit and control most property with the concomitant responsibility to support parents, wives and children. Women’s dependence is reinforced in the law, religion and cultural norm. Moreover, grinding poverty, lack of jobs and alcohol abuse feed the opportunities for violence inherent in the dependency relationship.

The cause of domestic violence in Nepal is complex and deeply rooted. It goes beyond the personal characteristics of men and women. Violence is deeply rooted in the subordinate role accorded to women in private and public life in Nepal.

Sometimes domestic violence takes place without a significant reason. Women in the family are battered for trifle reasons. Such as the bad taste of food mismanagement of their home, inability to bear a son, unwanted sex and so on.

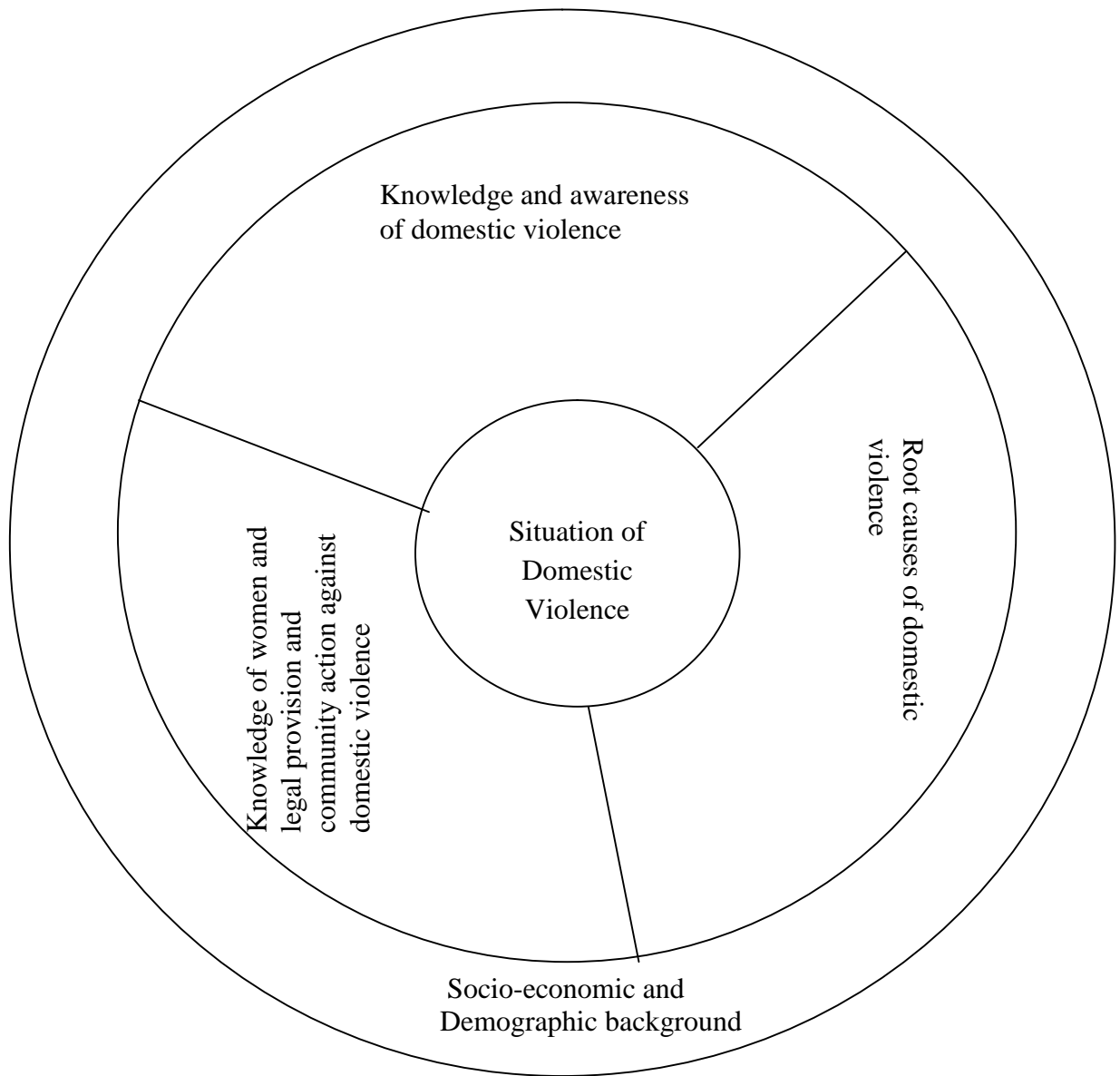
Child marriage and dowry system can also be the causes for domestic violence. Caste system also plays an important part in domestic violence, when the husband and wife are from different castes and the wife on the basis of caste.

In Nepalese society, a strong preference for sons exists, in other words discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. HMG has taken both legal and social initiative to address the existing discriminatory practices; however the progress in the regard is slow mainly because of (a) traditional patriarchal attitudes (b) poverty (c) weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 2004). Women in Nepal are systematically denied their basic fundamental right to be free from violence. By failing to respond to the high incidence of domestic violence, and by discriminating against victims of domestic violence in the prosecution of its criminal laws, even the Nepalese government has failed to meet its commitment as a member of the United Nations and violated international human rights laws.

2.15 Conceptual Framework

Knowledge and awareness, root causes and knowledge of women regarding the legal provision are the key elements that affect the situation of domestic violence. Knowledge and awareness helps women saving from violence because they can overcome the situation if they are conscious. Likewise root causes for example alcohol abuse, male domination, early marriage gender discrimination are responsible for creating the situation of violence. Similarly, it is believed that women who are knowledgeable of legal provision regarding violence are less likely to be victimized in comparison to others. Socio-economic and demographic background is the main components that affect and create situation of domestic violence and enhance the key elements affecting the violence as well.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Present study is under taken to document the state of domestic violence against women it employs survey in two wards of khalanga VDC, Darchula district, Far western Nepal done in married women of age group 15-49 years.

Study area ward-2 of khalanga VDC named as Galphai located to the southern part of sadarmukam of darchula district . It lies in eastern part of darchula district of mahakali zone.

3.2 Sampling design

All the sample populations are selected from the one ward purposively chosen for the study. The ward two consists of 150 households, therefore all household have been selected for the study area. Population consist of currently married women divorced, widow and separated of each household at least one women in reproductive age is taken under aged 15-49 years.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

This study was based on primary data collection. Census method has been used to conduct the survey. Contains of respondents were selected purposively. From 2 ward of the khalanga VDC respondents were selected purposively will be taken.

3.4 Nature/ Source of Data

To fulfill the above-mentioned objectives, this study is based on primary data collection using purposive sampling and availability of the respondents. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, article, books, previous studies, survey reports and other reports.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

Household to visit by the researcher with field questionnaire report with the survey household was build by explaining of visit and causes and consequences of violence against women and the purpose of difference forms. Than the completed questionnaire was entered into the computer mmediately after editing and coding. Computer software SPSS was used for data entry. After cleaning, data was transferred into SPSS statistical software package for further processing and analysis. Frequency distributions, cross tables, were the main outputs of the analysis.

3.6 Questionnaire Construction, Tools and Instruments

The questionnaire was structured, precoded and opened. The questionnaire was also pre-tested and then required modification was made before field work. The whole sets of questionnaire were divided into four sections. The first section contains information on personal identification of the respondents, the second section contains knowledge, attitude towards VAW. Third section contains violence related question and fourth section related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization and solution of domestic violence. Various material have been used to know the problems of present situation such as books, magazines, research paper, WHO, UNFP, UNICEF, WOREC, MAITI NEPAL, ABC NEPAL, UNDP, reports, survey reports, different books which is related to domestic violence against women.

3.7 Data Analysis

3.7.1 Frequency Distribution

A display of the frequencies of scale is known as frequency distribution. Frequency distribution of data can be presented in tabular form. Number of information related to demographic social, economic and domestic violence against women will be presented in frequency tables.

3.7.2 Cross Tabulation

Cross table generally represents the data of two or more variables in horizontal as well as vertical order. From this table we can compare data by cross matching its value. In this study cross tables are frequently used to clarify the research objectives.

CHAPTER – IV

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents, types of family, child-bearing status, age at marriage, educational level, occupation of the wife and occupation of the family members were the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence against women. The researchers take one hundred fifty respondents for sample. Interview shows of violence may be higher of intermediate ages women compared to younger and older one, which is showed in 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure

Age Group	Number	Percentage
15-24	23	15.3
25-34	31	20.6
35 and above	96	64
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to the table 4.1, majority of the respondents were of age group 35 and above years in comparison to other age group. Since this age group comprises of 64.0 percent of the respondents followed by 20.6 percent in age group 25-34 years, 15.3 percent were in age group 15-24.

4.2 Marital Status

Marriage is bond of family gender violence against women is common among all women irrespective of their marital status and most of the women facing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter in law are dominated from each of the family members, due to this reason violence have been started.

Table 4.2: Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Currently married	110	73.3
Widow	18	12.0
Divorced/seperated	22	14.7
total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the table 4.2 is clears that among 150 respondents 73.3 percent are currently married women, 14.7 percent women age divorced/seperated and only 12 percent women are widow.

4.3 Caste and Ethnicity

Degree of server poverty, illiteracy and in-access to decision-making level is highly attributed by the groups who are nexter been represented in the true sense of nation/state. Therefore caste/ethnicity variations by groups become one of the important variable to define ocial illness. The following table clearly shows that the percentage distribution of caste/ethnicity composite of the only selected women at the time of survey.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents Caste and Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	32	21.3
Chhetri	27	18.0
Hill janjaties	22	14.6
Rajbansi/kamat	28	18.6
Hill dalit	23	15.3
Madhesi dalit	18	12.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Note: hill janajaties: magar, gurung, rai,

Hill dalit: Kami, Sarki, Damai

Madhesi dalit: Musar, dum, teli

From the table, total of 150 respondents only 21.3 percent were from Brahmin, 18.6 percent were from rajbansi/kamat community and followed by chhetri 18.0 percent. Similarly 14.6 percent, 15.3 percent and 12.0 percent respondents were hill janajaties, hill dalit and madhesi dalit.

4.4 Religion

Most of the populations were followers Hindu religion in nepal. Secular start a from the study area of squatter settlement majority of the respondents (83.3 percentage) are Hindu, which is shown in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution of the Respondents according to Religion

Religion	Number	Percent
Hindu	125	83.3
Buddhist	7	4.7
Christianity	10	6.7
Islam	5	3.3
Others	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From table 4.4, it is shows that 125 respondents (83.3 percentage) are Hindu, 7 respondents (4.7 percentage) are buddhist, 10 respondents (6.7 percentage) are christianity, 5 respondents (3.3 percentage) are Islam and similarly 3 respondents (2.0 percentage) are others religion which is lowest percentage among them.

4.5 Types of Family

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. From table 4.5, it is clear that most of the respondents have nuclear family. It might be due to younger couple's migrate to the town for the search of job.

Table 4.5: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Types of Family

Types of family	Number	Percent
Joint	65	43.3
Nuclear	85	56.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table 4.5 shows that majority of respondents 56.7 percent have nuclear family and 43.3 percent respondents have joint family.

4.6 Age at 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 affect in the life of women. Domestic violence incidence is a cross cut of various issues anchored in gender-based women's status. One of major areas incidence of domestic violence always occur is early age at marriage. Nepal is one of the countries where child marriage is so rampant.ss

Table 4.6: Distribution of Women Classifying by Age at Marriage

Age at marriage	Number	Percent
Below 15	19	12.7
15-19	65	43.3
20-24	50	33.3
25+	16	10.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Above table shows that highest percent of women were married in their age 15-20 years which percent was 43.3. similarly, in the context of 150 respondents less percentage of women were married in the age of 25+ years which percent was 10.7 and followed by 20-24 years and below 15 years was 33.3 percent and 12.7 percent respectively.

4.7 Child Bearing Status

One of server's causes of domestic violence in the context of nepalese society where value of children is high is the child birth to women. A women who doesnot have any children has a negative connotation in the society. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or in own house or in own house dissatisfy with a daughter in law if she could not give child birth in a certain period after marriage. Therefore one of the assumption has taken is to account was do women have children who are victims. Therefore, the question was asked about having children or not to the respondents. The number and percentage of the having children and not have given in the following table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution of the Respondents according to the Child-Bearing Status

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	136	90.7
No	14	9.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From table 4.7, it is clear that out of 150 respondents 90.7 percent women have given birth to child, 9.3 percent women have not given birth to child.

4.8 Educational Status of Family Members

Really education is a critical age of change and it is also backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. It is frequently mentioned that educational status of women plays a deceive role towards all sectors of human life. It has also a crucial bearing on almost all aspects of life. Female literacy rate remain low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. The iliterate female are

more than the literate, but the illiterate rate male are less than female. Very less number of female have obtained higher education.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents by Family Members by Educational Status

Educational status	Number	Percent
Noone passed SLC in HH	45	30.0
At least one person passed SLC	105	70.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: field survey, 2011

Table 4.8 estimated that the highest proportion of family members (70.0 percentage) are above SLC in household and then only 30.0 percent family member not having SLC.

4.9 Occupational Status of Respondents

Occupational status is the one of the factors of domestic violence. Some category of occupation is presented in table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Distribution of the Respondents according to the Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Housewife	108	72.0
Services	17	11.3
Business	16	10.7
Agriculture	9	6.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents 72.0 percent were involved in household occupation. Similarly, agriculture, services and business job were 6.0 percent, 11.3 percent and 10.7 percent respectively.

4.10 Educational Level

Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence. Necessary to participate fully on the development process. From the field survey it has been found that most of the women are with primary/secondary level of education illiterate consist of 26.7 percent.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Education Status

Education Status	Number	Percent
Illiterate	40	26.7
Literate	110	73.3
Total	150	100.0

Level of Education

Only read and write	42	38.1
Secondary	41	37.3
Intermediate and above	27	24.5
Total	110	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the table 4.10, it shows that level/status of education. Highest proportion of women are illiterate, 26.7 percent, 73.3 percent women are literate. Similarly, 73.3 percent literate are dividing three education level. Highest proportion of women are only read and write 38.1 percent, 37.3 percent secondary, and 24.5 percent intermediate and above.

According to field survey of squatter settlement the incidences of domestic violence. We highly occur in intermediate ages. In squatter settlement majority of the respondents are involved in daily wage, bases, they are suffer from insufficient food, poor health and education facility. Likewise majority of the respondents are live in nuclear family, due to this characteristics of domestic violence against women. Similarly, illiterate respondents were most violented than literate. The women who have educated high level education they were least violated. Thus, it is clear that higher the level of education lowers the violence and lower the level of education higher the violence. These are inverse relationship.

CHAPTER –V

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

5.1 Incidence of Dispute

Incidence of dispute is categorized into two dispute with family members other than husband and dispute with husband.

5.1.1 Dispute with Other Than Husbands

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. According to field survey of one squatter settlement, majority of the respondents dispute with any family members than husband which is shown in table 5.1.1.

Table 5.1.1

**Distribution of the Respondents Who Experience from Family Members
Other than Husband**

Responses Upon Dispute	Number	Percent
Yes	114	76.0
No	36	24.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.1.1 shows 76.0 percent respondents have dispute with any of the family members than husband and 24.0 percent respondents have not dispute with any family members than husband.

5.1.2 Persons with Disputed

Most of the respondents of dispute from mother-in-law, which is show in table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Distribution of Respondents Who Ever Dispute Different Family Members of the House

Family Member	Number	Percent
Father in law	30	26.3
Mother in law	42	36.8
Sister in law	20	17.5
Brother in law	12	10.5
Nephew	2	1.8
Others	8	7.1
Total	114.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to lifetime experience among 150, 114 were violated from other family member of the household. Table 5.1.2 shows that out of 114 violated respondents more than 36.8 percent have dispute with mother-in-law, 26.3 percent have dispute with father-in-law, 17.5 percent have dispute with sister-in-law, 10.5 percent have dispute with brother-in-law, 1.8 percent have dispute with nephew and 7.1 percent have dispute from others. (such as sauta)

5.1.3 Types of Dispute/Quarreling

Violent behaviors in their household survey result shows that most of the women have been experiencing verbal harassment and blaming words regarding different matters in their household.

Tablr 5.1.3: Distribution of Respondents Dispute/Quarreling Often Have to Faces

Types of Dispute/Quarreling	Number	Percent
Verbal harrassment	30	26.3
Blame	32	28.1
Over work load	20	17.54
Bad willness of children	11	9.8
Blame of extramarital affair	18	15.8
Other causes	3	2.7
Total	114	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table number 5.1.3 it is clear that out of 114 victimized respondents, about 28 percent violent respondent offer have to face blame, 15.8 percent often have no face extramarital affair, 17.54 percent often have to face over work load, 26.3 percent often have to face verbal harassment, 10 percent often have to face bad willness of children likewise 3 percent often to face other causes.

5.1.4 Frequency of Violence

Among 114 respondents largest number of violence respondents dispute takes place as daily at the time of the survey, which was clearly shown in table 5.1.4.

**Table 5.1.4: Distribution of Violent act Shown by Respondent’s famiLy
Members Other than Husband**

Violent	Number	Percent
Daily	45	39.5
Weekly	40	35
Monthly	25	22
Sometimes	4	3.5
Total	114	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.1.4 shows that majority of the respondents 39.5 percent face violent behavior daily, 35.0 percent face weekly, 22 percent face monthly and 3.5 percent face sometimes.

5.1.5 Need of Treatment After Violence

To those respondents who have had ever experience of violence against them were asked whether they needed to go for treatment or not. In this regards of the 150, 55 (or 36.7 percent) have reported yes. Highest percentage of the respondents doesnt need medical treatment after violent act, which is shown in following table.

**Table 5.1.5: Distribution of the Respondents Who Need Medical
Treatment after Violent Acts from Family Members**

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	55	36.7
No	95	63.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Majority of the violent respondents don't need medical treatment after violence. 63.3 percent victim respondents reported that they do not need treatment after violence while 36.7 percent reported they need medical treatment after violence.

5.2 Dispute with Husband

According to field survey majority of the women facing violent act from their hisband. Various types of violence behavior faced the respondents by their household women facing mental torture even in a minor matter.

Table 5.2: Distribution of the Respondents According to Dispute with Husband

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	132	88
No	18	12
Total	150.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2 show that 88 percent respondents have dispute with husband while 12 percent women have no dispute with husband.

5.2.1 Timing of Dispute with Husband

In the study area most of the respondents husband are daily wage labor, drives. Due to this reason most of the respondents husbands are under influence of alcohol. In most of causes of violent behavior is alcohol, which is shown in table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Causes of Violent Behavior

Cause of Violent	Number	Percent
After taking alcohol/drugs	58	44.0
After gambling	20	15.1
Other	54	41.0
Total	132	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2.1, shows that majority of the respondents 44 percent shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by 41 percent shows violent due to the reason of children, due to tension, due to simple reason, due to household work and 15.1 percent shows after gambling at last 8 percentage shows after taking drugs.

5.2.2 Forms of Violence

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

Table 5.2.2: Distribution of Respondents According to Mean/Action of Domestic Violence Againsts Women in Opinion of Respondents

Action of VAW	Number	Percent
Using vulgur language/verbal harassment	40	26.7
Physically toucher	48	32.0
Sexual harrasment	13	8.7
Discrimination on food	3	2
Discrimination on wage	5	3.3
Discrimination on education	10	6.7

Discrimination of decision making power	18	12.0
Believe at witch	2	1.3
Discrimination of social participant	4	2.7
Increasing on touch discrimination (chuwachuta pratha)	7	4.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Violence, 40 respondents says that verbal harassment is violence. Similarly, only 2 respondents says that believe at witch is violence.

5.2.3 Respondents Beaten in Pregnancy Period

Some men have beaten their wives during pregnancy. The cause of beating wife might be due to alcohol, laziness and ugly figure of body.

Table 5.2.3: Distribution of the Respondents Beaten by their Husband During Pregnancy

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	25	16.7
No	125	83.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

In this study nerly 17.0 percent victim respondents were beaten during pregnancy and 83.0 percent werenot beaten during pregnancy.

5.2.4 Incidence of Violence Induced Miscarriage

Violence affects the health of the women and their reproductive function. Due to excessive physical violence it can create complications of the pregnancy women. Because of physical violence many women facing miscarriage, skill

birth, fetal death. Even maternal and child death can occurred because of physical violence.

Table 5.2.4: Distribution of the Respondents Who Experiences Miscarriage by the Cause of Husband

Experiences	Number	Percent
Miscarriage	15	60
Not miscarriage	10	40
Total	25	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2.4 shows that out of total 25 respondents who are beaten during pregnancy 60.0 percent are miscarriage due to excessive physical torture.

5.3 Opinions on Reporting Violence

Different opinion of respondents men marry second wife, when he has first wife at home, the first wife showed reported this to concerned authority.

Table 5.3: Different Opinions of Respondents Towards Reporting Violence to the Concerned Authority

Reporting Violence	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	114	76.0
Agree	34	22.7
Don't agree	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0ss

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Majority of the respondents are strongly agree to report the violence towards the concerned authority about 76 percent of the respondents are strongly agreed

that the women should be report the violence to the concern authority, 22.7 percent of the respondents are agree and 1.3 percent of the respondents don't agree that should be report.

5.3.1 Incidence of Marital Rape

Marital rape is any unwanted sexual act by a spouse or ex-spouse, committed without consist and or against a person's will, obtained by force or threat of force, intimidation or when a person is unable to consent.

These sexual acts include intercourse and or oral sex, forced sexual behavior with other individuals and other sexual activities that are considered by the victim as degrading, humiliating, painful and unwanted. (about com: marriage "marital rape").

Table 5.3.1: Distribution of the Ever Experience Marital Rape

Experience Marital Rape	Number	Percent
Yes	25	16.7
No	125	83.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

According to table 5.3.1, out of 150 respondents who experienced marital rape, 83.3 percent respondents did not experience from marital rape, while 16.7 percent respondents are experience from marital rape.

5.3.2 Knowledge on CBOs and NGOs to Support

At first ,CBOs,helped collect the data.To find out the total population and household helped from CBOs. CBOs were find about the caste ethnicity from the field area. NGOs helped for literature review. Like this WOREC, SAATHI etc.

NGOs is normally considered to be a non-government organization that works for the welfare benefit and/or development of society or certain section of society. It is usually constituted by the body of volunteers. Some NGOs have paid employees who are usually responsible for its administration formatting. It is usually a non-profitable organization, which means that its members are not entitled to any profit from the earning or income that it generates. In some cases e.g. co-operativesits members derive financial benefits from the profits. NGO function according to their own constitution, memorandum articles rules by laws provided that these confirm to the law of land. If they are considered they are expected to observe under any act or ordinate they are expected to observe the provision of that particular act ordinal.

Table 5.3.2: Distribution of Respondents

According to the knowledge of social and community based organization of NGOs.

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	86	57.3
No	64	42.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the above table, it is clear that majority of respondents 57.3 percent have knowledge on social and community based organization and 42.7 percent respondents have no knowledge on social and community based organization.

5.4 Perception on Prevention of VAW

Automatically 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 can

easily occurs within the society. Therefore, violence can be reducing with the help of better management of these factors.

Table 5.4: Distribution of the Respondents by Opinion of Preventive Measures

Preventive Measures	Number	Percent
Awareness	74	49.3
Improve women's status	58	38.7
Punished perpetrators	3	2.0
Others	15	10.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Different respondents reported different types of prevent needed for the victims. Majority of the respondents give emphasis on awareness. More than 49.3 percent respondents reported to awareness followed by 38.7 percent reported to improve women's status, 2.0 percent reported punished perpetrators and 10.0 percent reported others.

5.5 Knowledge on Legal Provision to Combat VAW

Knowledge: Knowledge is defined variously as expertise and skills acquired by a person through experience or education.

Legal provision: Legal provisions are considered as interrelated fragments of a text with some structural relations, which hold between them, hold between them. Some provisions are treated as meta-provisions in case they are used to enact repeal or amend the substantial provisions. Most of the respondents do not have the legal provision for protection of victim's women.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of Legal Provision Towards Domestic Violence

Knowledge of Domestic Violence	Number	Percent
Well-known	57	38
Heard only	32	21.3
Don't know	61	40.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the table 5.5, it is clear that majority of respondents 40.7 percent havenot knowledge of legal provision towards violence against women, 38.0 percent respondents well known and 21.3 percent respondents heard only about legal provision for protection.

5.6 Perception on Types of Support

There are different ideology according to respondents about different types of supports is needed for the victim of violence. Majority of respondents give emphasis to providing economic opportunity and to emphasis on skillful training.

Table 5.6: Distribution of the Respondents According to the Need Based Support for the Victims of Violence

Types of Support	Number	Percent
Awareness rising and counseling	61	40.7
Family mediation	39	26.0
Provision of safe rehabilitation house	5	3.3
Victims support programmed	3	2.0
To give skillful training	13	8.7
Financial/support	11	7.3

To fulfill basic needs	6	4.0
Unknown about it	4	2.7
Other species	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.6 shows that majority of respondents 40.0 percent said to awareness rising and counselling, 26.0 percent said to family mediation, 8.7 percent said to give skillful training, 7.3 percent said to financial support, 5.3 percent said other species, 3.3 percent said that provision of safe rehabilitation house, 4.0 percent said to fulfill basic needs, 2.7 percent said that they have no idea about it and at least percentages of respondents 2.0 percent said that victim support programmed.

5.7 Perception on responsible to VAW

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents with More Responsible for the Male

Responsible for VAW	Number	Percent
Male	102	68
Female	48	32
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.7 show that 68.0 percent respondents are mate and 32.0 percent are female to responsible for violence against women.

5.8 Perception on Role of Media on VAW

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.

Table 5.8: Distribution of the Respondents Having Knowledge about Role of Media

Knowledge	Number	Percent
Yes	114	76.0
No	36	24.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.8, clears that majority of the respondents 76.0 percent having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 24.0 percent respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women.

5.9 Knowledge of Safe Rehabilitation House

Majority of the respondents do not have the knowledge of safe rehabilitation house, which is shows by table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents Who Have Knowledge about Provision of Safe Rehabilitation House for Victim of Domestic Violence

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	83	55.3
No	67	44.7
Total	150	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2011

From the above table 5.9 it is clear that majority of respondents 55.3 percent have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house and only 44.7 percent respondents have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house.

5.10 Perception on Possible Remedy of DVAW

There is variation among respondents about possible solution to eliminating domestic violence against married women. According to the field survey majority of the respondents give emphasis on providing job opportunity, education and faithful to wife and husband, which can be showing by following table.

Table 5.10: Respondents with Different Solution to Prevent/Eliminate Domestic Violence

Respondents With Different Solution to prevent/Elimination Domestic Violence	Number	Percentage
Stop/Control alcohol	22	14.7
To give education	18	12.0
Providing job opportunity	25	16.7
To love daughter in law	8	5.3
To respect wife	12	8.0
Faithful to each other	21	14.0
Make people literate	11	7.3
Skilful training for women	16	10.7
Equal work division	8	5.3
No. idea	9	6.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the above table it is clear that 16.7 percent respondents said providing job opportunity to prevent domestic violence, around 14.00 percent said faithful

each other to stop domestic violence, 14.7 percent said that control alcohol stop domestic violence, 12.0 percent said that providing education to stop it, 10.7percent respondents state that skilful training for women, 73 percent said to make people literate, 8.0 percent respondents said that to respect wife is essential to reduce it, 5.3 percent said equal opportunity for daughter-in-law, 6 percent respondents said no idea and around 5.3 percent respondent said that equal work division in the house hold is the best solution to stop domestic violence against women.

5.11 Knowledge of Violence in Neighborhood

According to the field survey, majority of the respondents among 94.7 percent caste ethnicity, education, wife’s occupation, types of family, age group and marital status are known about knowledge of violence in neighborhood likewise, 5.3 percent respondents are unknown about it.

Table 5.11: Distribution of respondents by heard or know about domestic violence against women in neighborhood

Knowledge Ethnicity	Knowledge about domestic violence against women in your neighborhood cross tabulation				Total	
	Yes		No			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Brahmin	30	93.7	2.0	6.3	32	100.0
Chhetri	25	92.6	2.0	7.4	27	100.0
Hill Janajaties	22	100.0	0.0	0.0	22	100.0
Rajbanshi/Kamat	26	92.85	2.0	7.1	28	100.0
Hill Dalit	22	95.7	1.0	4.3	23	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	18	100.0	0.0	0.0	18	100.0
Education						

Illiterate	38	95.0	2.0	5.0	40	100.0
Literate	27	96.4	1.0	3.5	28	100.0
Non-formal	13	92.8	1.0	7.2	14	100.0
Primary- secondary level	40	97.6	1.0	2.4	41	100.0
H.S. and Intermediate and above	25	92.6	2.0	7.4	27	100.0
Wife's occupation						
Agriculture	9	100.0	0.0	0.0	9	100.0
Services	17	100.0	0.0	0.0	17	100.0
Business	14	87.0	2.0	0.0	16	100.0
House wife	103	95.3	5.0	4.6	108	100.0
Type of Family						
Joint	61	93.8	4	6.1	65	100.0
Nuclear	82	96.4	3	3.5	85	100.0
Age Group						
15-24	21	91.3	2	8.7	23	100.0
25-34	31	100.0	0	0.0	31	100.0
35 and above	91	94.8	5	5.2	96	100.0
Marital Status						
Married	105	95.4	5	4.6	110	100.0
Widow	16	88.9	2	11.11	18	100.0
Divorce	21	100.0	0	0.0	21	100.0
Separated	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	142	94.5	8	5.3	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.11 shows that 93.7 percent among Brahmin 92.6 percent among Chhetri 100.0 Percent among hill Janjaties, 92.8 percent among Rajbanshi/

Kamat 95.7 percent among hill Dalit and 100.0 percent among Madeshi Dalits are heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood, While the rest in each caste are not heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood. On the basis of education, 95.0 percent among illiterate 96.4 percent among literate 92.8 percent among non-formal, 97.6 percent among primary/secondary and 92.6 percent among H.S. an intermediate, While the rest in each level are not heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood.

As per wife's occupation, 100.0 percent among agriculture, services and housewife is the highest percent than other like among business heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood, while the rest in each wife's occupation are not heard or known about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood.

On the basis of types of family 93.8 percent among joint Family 96.4 percent among nuclear family are heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood, while the rest in each types of family are not heard or know about violence against women in her neighborhood.

Examine by age group indicated that out of the 150 respondents, age 15-24 years 91.3 percent, 100.0 percent among 25.34 and 94.8 percent among 39 and above are heard or know about the violence against women in her neighborhood. While the rest in each age group are not heard or known about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood.

On the basis of materials status 95.4 percent among married, 88.9 percent among widow, 100.0 percent among divorced and 100.0 percent among separated are heard or know about domestic violence against women in her neighborhood. While the rest each material status are not heard or know about the domestic violence against women in her neighborhood.

5.12 Knowledge on Legal Provision to Stop DVAW

According to the field survey, majority of the respondents among 40.7 percent respondents are unknown about knowledge on legal provision to stop DVAW, 36.6 percent respondent are well-known about it and 21.6 percent respondents are heard only.

Table 5.1.2: Distribution of Respondents by Knowing About the Legal Provision for Protection of a Victims Women of Domestic Violence

Knowledge	Well known		Heard only		Don't know		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%			Number	%
Caste/Ethnicity								
Brahmin	12	37.5	6	18.7	14	43.7	32	100.0
Chhetri	15	55.5	4	14.8	8	29.6	27	100.0
Hill Janajaties	10	45.4	7	31.8	5	22.7	22	100.0
Rajbanshi/Kamat	5	17.8	7	25.0	16	57.1	28	100.0
Hill Dalit	10	43.4	6	26.0	7	30.4	23	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	4	22.2	43	22.2	11	55.6	18	100.0
Education								
Illiterate	4	10.0	6	15.0	30	75.0	40	100.0
Literate	6	21.4	12	42.8	10	35.7	28	100.0
Non-formal	2	14.3	3	21.4	9	64.3	14	100.0
Primary-secondary level	21	51.21	8	19.5	12	29.3	41	100.0
H.S. and Intermediate and above	23	85.1	4	14.8	0	0.0	27	100.0
Wife's Occupation								
Agriculture	1	11.11	5	55.5	3	33.3	9	100.0

Services	15	88.2	2	11.76	0	0.0	17	100.0
Business	9	56.2	7	43.7	0	0.0	16	100.0
House wife	30	27.7	21	19.4	57	52.7	108	100.0
Type of Family								
Joint	18	27.7	13	20.0	34	52.3	65	100.0
Nuclear	38	44.7	20	23.5	27	31.7	85	100.0
Age Group								
15-24	14	60.8	3	13.0	6	26.1	23	100.0
25-34	21	67.7	5	16.1	5	16.1	31	100.0
35 and above	21	21.8	25	26.1	50	53.1	96	100.0
Marital Status								
Married	45	40.9	27	24.5	38	34.5	110	100.0
Widow	2	11.1	2	14.4	14	77.7	18	100.0
Deverced	9	42.8	3	14.28	9	42.8	21	100.0
Separated	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	56	36.6	33	22.6	61	40.6	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.1.2 shows that, on the basis of education, 10.0 percent, 15.0 percent among illiterate, 21.4, 42.8 percent among literate, 14.3, 21.4 percent among non formal 51.2, 19.5 percent among primary/secondary and 85.1, 14.8 percent among H. S. and intermediate and above are well known and heard only about the legal provision for protection of victims women of domestic violence. While 75.0 percent illiterate, 35.7 percent literate, 64.3 percent non-formal, 29.3 percent primary/secondary and 0.0 percent H.S. and intermediate and above don't know about the legal provision for protection of victims women of domestic violence.

As per caste 37.5, 18.7 percent among Brahmin, 55.5 14.8 percent among chhetri, 45.4, 31.8 percent among Hill Janjaties, 17.8, 25.0 percent among Raj banshi/Kamat, 43.4, 26.0 percent among Hill Dalit, 22.2, 22.2 percent among

Madhesi Dalit are well know and heard only about the legal provision for protection of a victims women of domestic violence. While 43.7 percent among Brahmin, 29.6 percent among Chhetri, 22.7 percent among Hill Janjaties 57.1 percent Rajbanshi/Kamat, 30.4 percent among Hill Dalit and 55.6 percent among Madhesi Dalit don't know about the legal provision for protection of a victims women of domestic violence.

Wife's occupation 11.11, 55.5 percent among agriculture 88.2, 11.76 percent among service 56.2, 43.7 percent among business 27.7, 19.4 percent among housewife are well-known and heard only about the legal provision for protection of a victims women of domestic violence, While 33.3 percent among agriculture 52.7 percent among housewife don't know about the legal provision for protection of a victims women of domestic violence.

On the basis of type of family 27.7, 20.0 percent among joint and 44.7, 23.5 percent among nuclear are well know and heard only about the legal provision for protection of a victims women of domestic violence while 52.3 percent among joint and 31.7 percent nuclear don't known about the legal provision for protection of victims women of domestic violence.

Examine by age group indicated that out of the 150 respondents, age among 15-24, 60.8, 13.0 percent, 67.7, 16.1 percent among 25-34, 20.8, 26.1 percent 35 and above are legal provision of a victims women of domestic violence, while among age 15-24, 26.1 percent 16.1 percent among 25-34, 53.1 percent among age 35 and above don't know about age 35 and above don't know about the legal provision for protection of a victim women of domestic violence.

As per martial status 40.9, 24.5 percent among married, 11.1, 11.1 percent among widow, 42.8, 4.28 percent among divorced and 0.0, 100.0 percent among separate are well know and heard only about the legal provision for provision for protection of a victims women of a victims women of domestic violence. While 34.5 percent among married 77.7 percent among widow 42.8 percent

among divorced 0.0 percent among separated don't know about the legal provision for protection of victims women of domestic violence.

5.13 Perception on Causes of DVAW

According to the field survey, majority of the respondents among 21.3 percent are follows case of patriarchal society. 22.0 percent respondents among 21.3 percent are follows case of patriarchal society. 22.0 percent respondents are follows came of dowry system 19.3 percent are follows causes of use of alcohol/drugs 18.0 percent are follows cause of lack of awareness and 19.3 percent are follows accuses of unequal gender norms.

Table 5.13 Distribution of Respondents' by Knowledge of Cause of Domestic Violence by Background Characteristics

Causes Of Domestic Violence	Patriarchal Society		Dowary System		Use of Alcohol/Drugs		Lack of Awareness		Unequal Gender Norms		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Caste/Ethnicity												
Brahmin	8	25.0	4	12.5	11	34.3	4	12.5	5	15.6	32	100.0
Chhetri	4	14.8	5	18.5	3	11.1	7	25.9	8	29.6	27	100.0
Hill Janajaties	6	27.2	7	31.8	3	13.6	2	9.1	4	18.1	22	100.0
Rajbanshi/Kamat	6	21.4	7	25.0	5	17.8	5	17.8	5	17.8	28	100.0
Hill Dalit	3	13.1	6	26.1	4	17.3	6	26.1	4	17.3	23	100.0
Madhesi Dalit	5	27.7	4	22.2	3	16.7	3	16.7	3	16.7	18	100.0
Education												
Illiterate	8	20.0	8	20.0	7	17.5	8	20.0	9	22.5	40	100.0
Literate	9	32.1	5	17.8	4	14.2	6	21.4	4	14.2	28	100.0
Non-formal	3	21.4	2	14.2	2	14.2	2	14.2	5	35.7	14	100.0
Primary-secondary level	7	14.1	11	26.8	12	29.2	6	14.7	5	12.19	41	100.0
H.S. and Intermediate and above	5	18.5	7	25.9	4	14.8	5	18.5	6	22.2	27	100.0

Wife's Occupation												
Agriculture	3	33.3	0	0.0	2	22.2	1	11.1	3	33.3	9	100.0
Services	5	29.4	4	23.5	5	29.4	3	17.6	0	0	17	100.0
Business	2	12.5	4	25.0	4	25.0	2	12.5	4	25.0	16	100.0
House wife	22	20.3	25	23.1	18	16.6	21	19.4	22	20.3	108	100.0
Type of Family												
Joint	16	24.6	13	20.0	13	20.0	13	20.0	10	15.3	65	100.0
Nuclear	16	18.8	20	23.5	16	18.8	14	16.4	19	22.3	85	100.0
Age group												
15-24	5	21.7	4	17.39	5	21.7	2	8.6	7	30.4	23	100.0
25-34	5	16.1	9	29.1	4	12.9	6	19.3	7	22.5	31	100.0
35 and above	22	22.9	20	20.8	20	20.8	19	19.7	15	15.6	96	100.0
Marital Status												
Married	24	21.8	24	21.8	19	17.2	18	16.3	25	22.7	110	100.0
Widow	4	22.2	1	5.5	5	27.7	4	22.2	4	22.2	18	100.0
Divorced	3	14.2	8	38.1	5	23.8	5	23.8	0	0.0	21	100.0
Separated	1	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	32	21.3	33	22.0	29	19.3	27	18.0	29	19.3	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.13 Shows that, on the basis of education, 20.0, 20.0, 17.5, 20.0, 22.5 percent among illiterate of peripheral society, dowry system, use of alcohol/ drug. Lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence. Similarly, 32.1, 17.8, 14.2, 21.4, 14.2, percent among literate, 21.4, 14.2, 14.2, 35.7 percent among non-formal 14.1, 26.8, 29.2, 14.7, 12.19 percent among primary-secondary level and 18.5, 25.9, 14.8, 18.5, 22.2 percent among H.S. and intermediate and above of patriarchal society, dowry system, use of alcohol/drugs, lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence.

As per caste, 25.0, 12.5, 34.3, 12.5, 15.6 percent among Brahmin of patriarchal society, dowry system use of alcohol/drug lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence. Similarly, 14.8, 18.5, 11.11, 25.9, 29.6 percent among Chhetri, 27.2, 31.8, 13.6, 9.1, 18.1 percent among Hilljanjatias, 21.4, 25.0, 17.8, 17.8, percent among Rajbanshi/ Kamat, 13.1, 26.1, 17.3, 26.1, 17.3 percent among hill Dalit and 27.7, 22.2, 16.7, 16.7 percent among Madeshi Dalit of patriarchal society, dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence.

Wife's occupation 33.3, 0.0, 22.2, 11.1, 33.3 percent among agriculture of patriarchal dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness and unequal gender are the cause of domestic violence. Similarly, 29.4, 23.5, 29.4, 17.6, 0.0 percentage among services, 12.5, 25.0, 25.0, 12.5, 25.0 percent among business, 20.3, 23.1, 16.6, 19.4, 20.3 percent among housewife of patriarchal dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness, unequal gender are the cause of domestic violence.

On the basis of family 24.6, 20.0, 20.0, 15.3 percent among joint of patriarchal, dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence and 18.8, 23.5, 18.8, 16.4, 22.3 percent among nuclear of patriarchal, dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence.

Examine by age group, 21.7, 17.39, 21.7, 8.6, 30.4 percent among age 15-24, 61.1, 29.1, 12.9, 19.3, 22.5 percent among age 25-34 and 22.9, 20.8, 20.8 19.7, 15.6 percent among age 35 and above of patriarchal dowry system use of alcohol drug, lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence.

On the basis of martial status 21.8, 21.8, 17.2, 16.3, 22.7 percent among married of patriarchal, dowry system, use of alcohol/drug, lack of awareness an unequal gender are the cause of domestic violence. Similarly, 22.2, 5.5, 27.7, 22.3, 22.2 percent among widow, 14.2, 38.1, 23.8, 23.8, 0.0 percent among divorced of patriarchal, dowry system, use of alcohol/drug. Lack of awareness and unequal gender norms are the cause of domestic violence.

CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary of Findings

Since the historical era Nepal's social structure had been a patriarchic one. Nepal is a secular stratum with legal provisions of no discrimination against other religions. In most of the social subgroup also, women are found in suppressed condition. They think women have no value in the society. They are their property Which they can control our culture and religion more factor the supremacy of men In Nepal, there are clear discriminations against women from house to country. There can be no doubt that Nepal's laws are highly influenced by patriarchal values, which forms the basic tenet of our society. The status of men has always been higher than that of women of Nepal. These norms affect every aspect of women's life women in second class status they have been suppressed in all walks of life for income generation. This is a certain respect demands a revolutionary change in socio-cultural values of the society. Changes are needed in the legal system of the Nepalese society, where women have been indirectly treated as second grade citizen.

Domestic violence is universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes ethnic groups, religious groups and nationalities. According to (SAATHI/1997) 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 practices harmful to women, non-squirrel violence, violence related to exploitation. These types of violence like physical violence and psychological violence have been seen in study area.

For study I have taken 150 sample respondents with age ground 15-49 from one squatter settlement in Darchula, Khalanga V.D.C for purpose. This study is selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers have taken 150 respondents for purpose.

6.1.1 Background Characteristics

-) 150 respondents have taken sample for study; they all were 15-49 years age groups.
-) Sample is taken from married, divorced and separated women.
-) From the study of one squatter settlement among 150 respondents 88.0 percent respondents were victim of domestic violence from their husband.
-) Brahmin, Cheetri, Hill Janjati, Rajbanshi/Kamat, Hill Dalit and Madeshi Dalit groups were found in study area.
-) 83.3 percent responds were Hindu in study area followed Buddhist 4.7 percent, 6.7 percent Christian, 3.3 percent Islam and 2.0 percent others
-) Two types of families were in study area, majority of respondents 56.7 percent living in single family and only 43.3 percent living in join family.
-) Most of the respondents 26.7 percent were illiterate and 73.3 percent were literate.
-) Most of the respondents 72.7 percent were involved in housewife, 11.3 percent were involved in service sectors, 10.7 percent involved in business sectors and 6.0 percent involved in agriculture sectors.
-) Most of the respondents 73.3 percent married women ,12.0 percent women were widow and 14.6 percent women were divorced/separated
-) Most of the respondents 90.7 percent women have not given birth to child 19.3 percent women have not given birth to child.

6.1.2 Domestic Violence against Women

-) Among 150 respondents 76.0 percent violated from other family members than husband.
-) Out of 114 disputes from respondents 36.8 percent are dispute from mother-in-law, 26.3 percent from father-in-law, 10.5 percent from brother-in-law, 7.1 percent from other (sauta) and 1.8 percent from nehew.
-) Out of 114 dispute respondents majority of respondents 26.3 percent face verbal harassment, 28.1 percent face blame 17.54 percent face over work load, 9.8

percent face bad wellness of children, 15.8 percent blame of extramarital affair and 2.7 percent face because of others causes.

-) Majority of respondents face Verbal harassment.
-) Out of 114 dispute respondents 39.5 percent faced violence daily, 35.0 percent have faced weekly, 22.0 percent faced monthly, and 3.5 percent have faced no fixed time.
-) Majority of respondents 63.3 percent no need medical treatment after violence act. Violence from husband.
-) Among 150 respondents 88 percent respondents dispute from husband.
-) 44.0 percent show violent behavior after alcohol, 41.0 percent show violent from other specify and 15.1 percent show violent behavior after gambling.
-) Out of 114- dispute respondents majority of face verbal harassment.
-) Majority of respondents face violent sometimes.
-) 25 women were beaten during pregnancy.
-) The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuses, unemployment, marital problem, not understanding, gambling and elicited relation with others.
-) The most of respondents stated that skill training, education, employment and family mediation is helpful
-) The most of respondents stated that skillful/ training; education, employment and family mediation is helpful to help the victims of domestic violence.
-) Most of the respondents 44.7 percent have no knowledge of social and community based organization.
-) Most of the respondents 44.7 percent have no knowledge about safe rehabilitation house.
-) Majority of respondents 100 percent support to domestic violence eradicated totally.
-) Most of the respondents stated media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence.

6.2 Conclusions

Domestic violence had been rampant in Nepal and has good evidence in our scriptures also. Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has very long history. This study deals with the domestic violence in one settlement. The area of domestic violence in is so wide but I have chosen one squatter settlement in Darchula, Khalanga VDC-2 for purpose. This study is selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers have taken 150 respondents for purpose. The caste and ethnic composition is heterogeneous in the study area e.g. Brahmin Chhetri, Hill Janjati, Rajbanshi/Kamat, Hill Dalit and Madeshi dalit. Most of the respondents are 83.3 percent, followed by Hindu 4.7 percent, 3.3 percent respondents are Buddhist and Islam 6.7 percent respondents are Christian and only 2.0 percent respondents are other religion.

Husband is the main perpetrator of violence; in that 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 cause of domestic violence are misunderstanding, unemployment, alcohols, gambling, not able to work and mental problems. From the views of respondent it shows that stop/control alcohol, providing jobs opportunity for daughter-in-law, faith full to each other.

Skillful training for women, equal opportunity for daughter-in –law etc are needed to prevent or eliminate domestic violence against women.

According to the despondence the cause of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohols, gambling, not able to work and marital problems. From the views of respondent it shows that stop/control, alcohol, providing job opportunity for daughter-in-law, faithful to each other, skillful training for women, equal opportunity for

daughter- in- law etc are needed to prevent or eliminate domestic violence against women.

The consequences of this violence against women may be long lasting impact. 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 cast, age group, family and all community in the study area.

At last it is suggested that local youth club CBO's and NGO's will give their attention to in this fields to prevent/eliminate DVAW. In addition, awareness and empowerments training for women, equal opportunity for educated women, strong political commitment and community groups to be Capacitated to impose adequate punishment to perpetrators in the study areas.

6.3 Recommendation

Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore, effective program should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision making levels. The women of study areas needs couples training program on issue of human rights and various form of violence against women as social crime, women should be economically independent and right of self determination about every respect in their life. The lake of developments of the system of social respect system dignity towards women had been among the causes of VAW in the area. However the following recommendations are made based on the field observation.

- 1) Gambling and alcoholism have to be stopped by mass awareness.
- 2) Local authority should be strict in implementations of the free transaction and imposing in limited selling of alcohols.
- 3) Different awareness campaign in media such as radio and televisions should be actively launched in the study areas.

- 4) Supporting intuitions should be set up in the study area for free legal service, counseling to the victims of DVAW.
- 5) Create special educational and employment opportunities for women.
- 6) Women should be encouraged to work outside and male are to be aware about their responsibilities.

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) General Information

1. Name of Respondent
.....
2. Permanent Address
District:.....VDC/Municipality:.....
3. Current Age:
4. Ethnicity / Caste:.....
5. Religion

<input type="checkbox"/> Buddha	<input type="checkbox"/> Islam	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/> Kirat	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know
<input type="checkbox"/> Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/> Jain	<input type="checkbox"/> Not Stated
6. Marital Status
 Single never married
 Married and spouse living together
 Married but spouse living separately
 Married but divorced
 Married but death of husband
 Not married but living with partner
7. What was your complete age when you got married ?
.....
8. What was your husband complete age when he got married ?
.....
9. Have you ever give birth ?
.....
10. How many sons and daughters are living with you?
.....
11. How many sons and daughters are living outside?
.....
12. How many sons and daughters are not alive ?
.....
13. What was your complete age when you give first birth?
.....
14. During the last 12 months period, did you give birth to the child?

.....
15. What is the complete age of your younger child?
.....

16. How many members do you have in your family ?
.....

17. Who is the head of your family ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/ Father in low | <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/ Wife |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother / Mother in low | <input type="checkbox"/> Ownself |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brother / Brother in low | <input type="checkbox"/> Sister/ Sister in Low |

18. Who take the main decision in your family ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own | <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/Brother-in-Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Self | <input type="checkbox"/> Sister/Sister-in-Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/Wife | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Male |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Father/Father –in –Law | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Female |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mother/Mother –in-Law | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Economic Condition of family

19. Which type of family do you have ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Join family | <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear family |
|--------------------------------------|---|

20. Which is your major occupation of your family ?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Business |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

21. How much is your monthly income of your family ?

- Less than 5 thousand
- 5 to 10 thousand
- More than 10 thousand

22. What is the area of the agriculture land holding ?

- Bigha, Khatta, Dhoor
- Ropani, Aan, Paisa
- Halko, Melo, Muri, Pathi, Mana

23. Does your family get sufficient food during the whole year ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | <input type="checkbox"/> Not state |

24. If not then up to how much month will it provide?

Month: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

25. What type of house do you have ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kachhi, Plastic's roof with woods of temporary wall | <input type="checkbox"/> Stony wall with khar's roof |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kachhi, Khar, Hey's roof with liwon's wall | <input type="checkbox"/> Stony wall tin or slat's roof |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muddy wall with khar's roof | <input type="checkbox"/> Cemented wall with tin or slat's roof |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muddy wall tin or slar's roof | <input type="checkbox"/> Cemented wall with dhalan roof |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> No own house |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

26. Comparing all your facilities and income with your neighbor, what type of family do you get of yours ?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rich | <input type="checkbox"/> Low land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Higher then average | <input type="checkbox"/> No land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Average/like other | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lower than average | <input type="checkbox"/> Not stated |

Knowledge on Violence Against Women and girls

27. Have you ever heard about violence against women and girls ?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

28. If, yes from where did you hear about violence against women and girls ?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> Textbooks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> T.V | <input type="checkbox"/> Friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> School/Teachers | |

29. What do you understand by violence against women and girls ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal harassment (Emotional/Teasing) | <input type="checkbox"/> Not equal pay for equal work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical attack, beating and battering | <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination in education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual harassment | <input type="checkbox"/> Denial of decision making right |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harassment due to discrimination in food | <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination in community participation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beating and treating by drinking of alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> Humiliation due to unsociability during menstruation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> All of the above |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

30. What types of violence against women and girls happens in your area?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal related violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Polygamy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal harassment
(Emotional/Teasing) | <input type="checkbox"/> Child marriage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Beating | <input type="checkbox"/> Forced prostitution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Caste related discrimination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dowry related violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Force to pregnancy |
31. In your opinion such types of misbehavior or unequal behavior are violence?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
32. Is there any legal provision against girls and women violation ?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
33. If yes, is that sufficient to control violence ?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |
34. Is there any difference between males and female rights in following aspects ?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Right to education | <input type="checkbox"/> Right to health and reproduction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Right to property ownership | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legal and civil rights | |
35. Is violence to restrict women from any of these rights?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
36. What is the effect on the victim due to the violence ?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental effect | <input type="checkbox"/> Both |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |

Experience of Violence Against Women and girls

37. Have you ever face any events about Violence against women and girls ?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
38. If yes, what types of violence facing you ?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical | <input type="checkbox"/> Teasing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental | <input type="checkbox"/> Harassment due to dowry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual | <input type="checkbox"/> Unequal payment for equal works |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emotional | <input type="checkbox"/> Humiliation due to caste |

- Deprivation from the access to basic needs (foods, health care, cloths etc.)

 All of the above
 Don't know
39. How often such types of event occur?
- Quite often

 Sometime
 Often

 Never
40. Does such types of events disturb your life?
- Yes

 No
41. By whom you have been vitimized?
- By husband

 By step mother
 By mother in Law

 By other relatives
 By father in law

 By boyfriend
 By brother in law

 By other persons
 By sister in law
42. What kind of reaction do you show after violence agaisnt women and girls?
- Silence

 Report related department
43. Which place did you face violence against women and girls?
- With in home
 Outside the home
 Public places(Toilet, street, vehicles, market etc)
 Within hospital
 College
44. With whom do you go to market for buying foods and vegetables?
- Friends
 Relatives
 alone
 other
45. how does the shopkeeper behave with you ?
- Good
 Fine
 Bad
46. Does the shopkeeper tease you ?
- Yes
 No
47. Are there facilities meant specially for women in Vehicles ?
- Yes

- No
48. Have you found people misbehaving while travelling in a crowded microbus, hospital and other public places?
- Yes No
49. Is yes, what kind of behaviour have you noticed ?
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Using degrading words | <input type="checkbox"/> Teasing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal assaults | <input type="checkbox"/> Touching emotional parts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual assaults | <input type="checkbox"/> Others..... |
50. Do you keep secret or share such events?
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Keep it secret | <input type="checkbox"/> other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Share | |
51. If you don't share why ?
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Due to fear | <input type="checkbox"/> Relation will be break down |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Due to shy | <input type="checkbox"/> Cause of family prestige |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Due to social norms | <input type="checkbox"/> No benefit of reporting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Due to lack of knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Other reason |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Due to Ignorance | |
52. If share with whom or where ?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family members | <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs/INGOs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> Police station |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Friends/Peers groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
53. What they react when you share them?
- Positively behave and help you
- Negatively behave
- Ignorance
54. What types of consequences are you facing in your life because of such types of violence ?
- Mental disturbance
- Small injuries
- Fractures
- Disability
- Other
55. Did you ever required mental treatment due to such violence against women and girls?
- Yes
- No
56. Who is responsible for the violence against women and girls in public area ?

- Man
 - Women
 - Administration
57. How many close friends do you have ?
- Many
 - Some
 - Few
 - None of them
58. Do you have boyfriends?
- Yes
 - No
59. If you have then how to they or he behave?
- Good
 - Fine
 - Bad
60. Have your boyfriend acted against your will in terms of targeting your sexually sensitive organs?
- Yes
 - No
 - Never
61. Have you ever have sexual relationship?
- Yes
 - No
62. What was your complete age when you first enter in sexual union?
.....years
63. What was your partner complete age when he first enters in sexual union?
.....years
64. With whom did you have your first sexual intercourse?
- Lover/Friend
 - Husband
 - Relatives
 - With known person
 - With unknown person
 - Other
65. What was the reason for thar sex?
- Love and own interest
 - Curiosity

- Threatened or compulsion
- Rapes/Forced
- Other

66. What are your neighbours like?

- Good
- Fine
- Bad

67. How do they behave, when you go out in the morning and evening for bringing water, washing dishes and for toilet ?

- Positively behave and help you
- Negatively behave
- Ignorance
- Fine
- other

68. If you see violence agaisnt women andgirls anywhere then what do you do ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Report to police | <input type="checkbox"/> Try to conceive violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Report to NGOs | <input type="checkbox"/> Non of these |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ignore | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

69. Have you ever seen any events about violence agaisnt women and girls in your friends or neighbor?

- Yes
- No

70. If yes, did you try to help them out?

- Yes
- No

Causes and Preventation of Violence Against Women and girls

71. Among these folowing reasons which reasons do you think responsible for the violence?

- Drug Abuse
- Lack of education
- Lack of awareness of Violence Agaisnt Women and girls
- Economic dependency

- Failure of Legislative System
 Religion/ Tradition/Culture
72. Who do you think is more responsible for the physical violence against women ?
- Male Family members
 Female Friends
73. What are the main causes of the sexual harassment ?
- Age Lack of education
 Society Western culture
74. What are the main cause of emotional violence against women ?
- Habit of alcohol drinking Stress
 weakness of economic cause Other
 Overload of work
75. How can over come from violence against women and girls ?
- Through legal provision Through education
 Through Gos,NGOs Through awareness program
76. Do you any legal provision of violence against women and girls?
- Yes No
77. What is the effect due to violence against women and girls ?
- Mental Both
 Physical
78. In your option, why women do not report/ complain about violence against them?
- Lack of education Economic dependency
 Ignorance Distrub on judiciary
 Social pressure/ social structure other
 Male domination
79. What should be done to prevent violence against women and girls ?
- Provide good education Awareness improve women's status
 Get employment Punished perpetrators
 Avording produce and ues of alcohol Other
80. Do you know any of social or community based organization or NGO working in awareness rising activities on violence against women in your community or college?
- Yes No
81. What types of programme is being implemented by these organization to support women experiencing violence in your community or college?
- Awareness Improve women status

Punishment perpetrators

Other

82. Can the violence against women be stopped totally?

Yes

No

83. In your view, what are the main causes of violence against women and how to control/prevention it?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

