

# **CHAPTER - I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Domestic violence against women is known as “Gender based violence because it evolves in part from women’s subordinate status in society” (Poudyal Bina, 2010 P.70). The United Nations 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.

Domestic violence can be defined as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound to someone.

#### **Forms of Domestic violence against women**

According to Constitution of Nepal (2072), the forms of domestic violence against women are as follows:

Physical Violence, (beating, battering, attempt to murder, hitting with weapon)

Psychological Violence (threaten, harassment, intimidating, humiliating)

Sexual violence (incent, rape, trafficking, marital rape, female genital mutilation)

Economical Violence (controlling earning, low income, low per capita distinct wage rate)

Traditional violence (Deuki system, Badini system, Jhuma system, Dowry system, Child marriage, Polygamy).

## **Reproductive Based Violence (giving birth as a boy or girl)**

Gender-based violence both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its survivors. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls and several harmful traditional practices. Any one of these abuses can leave deep psychological scars, damage the health of women and girls in general, including their reproductive and sexual health, and in some instances, results in death. “Accordingly, the Vienna Human Rights Conference and the Fourth World Conference on Women gave priority to this issue, which jeopardizes women's lives, bodies, psychological integrity and freedom.

A study conducted by the Women’s Rehabilitation Centre (2006, P.102) among 203 gender based violence victims revealed that more than one third (36%) of the victims had experienced domestic violence like beating, two-fifths (41%) has experienced conflict related violence like stigma and psychological harassment from Maoist and security personnel, and one-fifth (24%) had experienced other types of violence such as rape by men in the community, denial of responsibility by men after pre-marital sex resulting in pregnancy and denial of access to a home after second marriage by husbands (Thapa, 2009 P.101).

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Domestic violence is the one of the most serious form of violence in the World. Domestic violence takes place in all societies, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, it affects everyone. However, the extent of domestic violence in rich and educated society is found to be less, (Karki, 2009 P.100).

In Nepal, violence against women is one of the major factors responsible for the poor health of women, livelihood insecurity, and inadequate social mobilization. The magnitude of gender-based violence in Nepal is extremely high because of the patriarchal and male dominated social formations (WOREC, 2009). Males are supposed to be provider of bread and butter to the family and women are restricted from working outside which makes them economically paralysis and have to depend on their husband for their livelihood. These sorts of cultural norms suppress women

and husbands position to be a power over their wives. Nepalese women are facing different form of violence like sexual abuse and torture rape, sexual harassment, incest women trafficking, domestic verbal abuse, gender discrimination, polygamy child marriage etc are affecting women during their life time (Karki, 2010 P.100). The intensity of domestic VAW is higher in the marginalized and back warded groups of Nepal.

Not only women, but also their children have been affected by regularly occurring violence against women. Children education, health and thereby loss of their productive life have been direct observed effect of domestic violence against women. Mostly, if husband is alcoholic and acts as offender, there is more likely to drop out of their children from school as they go under serious mental problems such as depression, mental disorder, conversion disorder, fits ascetic upset as their mother do, (Poudyal Bina, 2010 P., 2010 P.9).

One of the prominent factors for violence against women is lack of education. High illiteracy rate and lack of awareness are common in the study area due to which most of women are still unknown about their own rights. Another cause is the alcoholic husband. Most of the women are violated by their husband primarily when they are drunk. Domestic violence is a serious problem. It is a common cause of injury. Victims may suffer physical injuries such as bruises or broken bones. They may suffer emotionally from depression, anxiety or social isolation. Domestic violence is a type of abuse. It involves injuring someone, usually a spouse or partner. It happens among people of all ages. It affects those of all levels of income and education. According to UNFPA's study entitled *Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in Nepal*, abused women are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms, sexual dysfunction and many reproductive health problems, (IRINA Asia, 2010).

Violence may have profound effects – direct and indirect – on a woman's reproductive health, including: unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion or injuries sustained during an illegal abortion, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, persistent gynecological problems, (UNFPA, 2008). A survey among 1,366 South African women showed that women who were beaten by their partners were 48 percent more likely to be infected with HIV than those who were not, (UNIFEM, 2008).

Keeping these issues of gender domestic violence into the consideration, this research is focus to answer the following research questions:

- ) What knowledge do women have about domestic violence in purposed research area?
- ) What sorts of domestic violence (DV) they have been facing?
- ) What are the rational solutions to prevent the problem of domestic violence?

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

The general objectives of the research are to study the situation of domestic violence in Thaha Municipality ward no. 3, Gopaligaun according to different socio-economic and demographic background among the Newar women. The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

- ) To examine the existing situation of domestic violence against Newari women in study area.
- ) To find out the knowledge and perception of Newari women about domestic violence.
- ) To find out the types and causes of domestic violence in study area.

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

Nepalese society that thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of violence, domestic violence against women is the burning issue in the World. Women and children are facing different kind of violence such as mental and physical torture relating to different religion today. Male controlled structure, norms, values and tradition has led women suffering from physical battering and domestic violence, (WOREC, 2009).

The March 8 is observed as International women day. The history of international women's day is the event originated in 1908. International women's day stands for equality between women and men so international women's day is remembered the battles for a long fought to build a society that is fair to its entire member in society in which diversity tolerance safety social justice and equality between women and men.

International Women's Day 2018 Theme is “**Awareness of Economic Empowerment, Transformation of Rural and City Life of Women**”.

Domestic violence is a women’s health issue, and it also related to children life of family, if family environment is not peaceful children mind will be always disturb and they can’t give concentration towards their study. It is assume that, well educated and empowerment women are the heart of the family as well as healthy mother makes sound family sound family makes sound nation (Karki, 2009) so all family, community, and related NGO, INGOs should be active to reduce domestic violence and discrimination of women.

The domestic violence against women is very important; there is immediate need of research highlighting such terrible crime to be reduced bad eliminating for the protection of human right of women and empowering them to bring in the main stream of development.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

The limitations of the study are as follows:

- ) The study is limited within Thaha Municipality ward no. 3, Gopaligaun, Makawanpur district.
- ) The interview is limited to the only married women.
- ) It has got only knowledge behaviours of DV in the study area and possible solutions on it.
- ) It has not given the much importance accusation of witchcraft, dowry related violence
- ) This study is based on field study on domestic violence against women and situation of domestic violence concerning that it might be helpful for further researcher, student.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Reviews of Feminism**

Throughout the history women have been living the lives with gender discrimination in various aspects. They have been marginalized with regard to their rights equal with men. Thus, feminist movement gradually emerged to be a worldwide cultural movement to secure a complete equality of women including enjoyment of all human rights and gender equality on the sectors like moral, social, religious, political, educational, legal, economic etc. It studies the domination of women in many fields from different perspectives. About the feminism, Rosemarie P. Tong states, “Feminism is not one, but many, theories or perspectives and that each feminist theory or perspective attempts to describe women's oppression, to explain its causes and consequences, and to describe strategies for women's liberation. The more skillful a feminist theory can combine description, explanation and perspective the better that theory is” (1).

Present situation of violence against women, women trafficking, beating, abortion for necessity of son, rape, mental torture, child marriage, multi marriage, tradition of multi husband system, burning, dowry system, misbehave, sexual misbehavior are the some nature of the womens' violence. Traditional cultural violence of Nepalese society are Deuki, Badi, Jhuma, Chhaupadi etc. There are some issues that abusing of witch and giving physical and mental torture in Nepal. There are plenty of crime about violence against women that is hidden in the society secretly and such real data of violence against woman are not believable. On the other hand there is lack of effective law and social positive response in our Nepalese society, (page 96, Beijing manifesto, 2010).

### **Violence Against Women**

- i) There are many lives of sufferings and violence against women. The form of violence are, sexual, violence about the dowry, domestic violence, rape, abuse of witch and physically and mentally torture and violence like Jaari, Deuki, Badi, Jhuma tradition, social and racial discrimination in the culture and religion.
- ii) The main causes of violence are poverty, male as head of the family, lack of education awareness, child and multi-marriage system.
- iii) Women trafficking and domestic violence are the great problem of Nepalese women.
- iv) It is estimated that age duration form 12-20 near about 5000-6000 child and female adults are compelled to women trafficking.
- v) Domestic violence against women is the another famous form of violence.
- vi) The law of our country hasn't been able to step down to solve the crime women violence as the human rights. (Source: The forum of women, law and development in Beijing Conference-2000, page 51.

### **The achievement against violence and challenges of Beijing conference plan:**

- i) Accepted as issue the human rights for the women and child violence in the world.
- ii) Increasing the awareness by the editing the law and program of violence against child and women.
- iii) Development of improvement of law and committed the inter department committee in different countries.
- iv) Accepted that violence against women has affected the health of the women.
- v) Starting giving facilities of law, residence and health to the women who are victim of violence
- vi) Providing education materials, the awareness program to develop the victims and starting to study the main cause of violence against violence.

- vii) Co-operation between government and NGOS to stop the women violence. (Page 145)

### **Challenges Against Women Violence**

- i) Problem of identification the main cause of the women and child violence and it has challenged to the practice of stopping the violence.
- ii) Due to the lack of receiving the real data about violence and created difficulties to maintain the law and rule to analyze.
- iii) Inequality of economic, social, cultural behaviors is the cause of victim.
- iv) The violence against women are battering, misbehaviors of gender base, dowry, unwilling sex by the husband, cut down the sensitive organs of the women's.
- v) The violence against women are taken in the personal matter in the society.
- vi) The weak law, rules and regulation for the women discrimination, domestic violence and child sexual misbehaviors. (Page 146)

### **The Challenges to Formulate the Beijing Manifesto and Action Plan**

- 1) Decreasing the investment in the social welfare due to the urbanization.
- 2) Instability of economic condition.
- 3) High interest.
- 4) Development of science and technology.
- 5) Changing size of the labor market.
- 6) Mutual co-operation between the government and citizens.
- 7) Impact of sustainable development.
- 8) Increasement in the effects of diseases like HIV/AIDS.
- 9) Increasement of addition of drugs in women and teenagers.
- 10) Changing gender base role and the right evaluation of labor.(page 153)



## **World's Four Women Conference and Beijing Manifesto:**

Suffering from the first and Second World War, the community of the world accepting the human right as the main root of the peace, the United Nation Organization has established. On 10th Dec 1948, the UNO has declared the declaration about human's natural basic rights. The manifesto was as the Principal Bill of the human rights. On the manifesto, it has managed that no one can discriminate as the gender base discrimination but on the behaviors, it was centralized as the man central principal and was unsuccessful to establish the woman safety. Legally, the equality between male and female was limited legally.

Considering these issues, the UNO had announced the year 1975 as the International Women Day and prioritize for matter of female, women development equality, peace and empowerment and also declared that the duration between 1976-1985 as the women's year for the UNO. As the result, the UNO had conducted many projects in different conferences, (Page1,2- Beijing Manifesto).

### **1) First Women Conference :**

It was conducted in Mexico City, the capital city of Mexico in 1975. Near about 6000 women from all over the world had gathered and participated in the programme. Giving the priority of national and international matter of the women, the conference had discussed. As the International women's' year, it had master plan to conduct the awareness programme. It has declared the UNO decades as the equality, development and peace from 1976 – 1985.

### **2) Second World Women Conference :**

The program was held in capital city of Denmark in 1980 with the participation of 8000 women from the world. It has monitored the issues of First Women Conference and reviewed and evaluated the progress. It also considered about program of the 2nd half decades, (Page 3, Beijing manifesto).

### **3) Third World Women Conference :**

"UNO decade for women, equality, development and peace" To review and evaluate the achievements of UNO decades for women: equality, development and peace, the conference had held in capital city of Kenya, on Nairobi in 1985 participating 15000 women from the world,(page 5).

### **4) Forth World Women Conference :**

The forth conference had proved that the greatest and most important conference in the world that was held in Beijing, the capital city of China. 6000 from different 189 countries, above 4000 representatives from different INGOS, near about 4000 from communication sector, all together more than 17000 women had participated in the conference, (page 5).

### **Declaration of Beijing Action Plan :**

- 1) Women and poverty
- 2) Women and education
- 3) Women and health
- 4) Violence against women
- 5) Women and well equipped struggle
- 6) Women and economy
- 7) Construction of institutions for women development
- 8) Nepalese women in power hold and policy making lever
- 9) Nepalese women and human rights
- 10) Women and communication
- 11) Women and environment
- 12) Child (page 6, 7)

### **Aim Against Women Violence**

- 1) Adoption of united methods to eliminate violence against women.
- 2) Methods of decreasing cause and results of women.
- 3) Eliminate the women trafficking and help for the victim suffered women (page 27, 28)

Throughout the centuries women have been fighting for gender equality and secure and respectable life. Feminists have been explaining and observing the exploitation, suppression and discrimination of women more strongly than other theories. It is not only the study of problems. It seeks the solution and its impact as well. Through the tradition women were exploited so traditionally feminism was begun with the deal with the suffering of women in patriarchal society. Women were regarded less than human. They were deprived from the various social and political rights. Thus, feminism was come with the slogan of equality with men. Limited experience and critical faculties deemed ideal for women and they are not expected to be wise as men. They cannot compete with the men along with because the culture from childhood treats male and female differently. On the other hand, patriarchal ideology regards women to be delicate and attractive body that could be desirable for male consumption. It assumes women should follow traditional subversive gender roles to be a good housewife limiting them in confined domestic space. Explaining how much pressure such myths, stereotypes and curbs exert upon female in twisting and narrowing their intellectual and moral qualities, Wollstonecraft writes:

Females, in fact denied all political privileges, and not allowed, as married women, excepting in criminal cases, a civil existence, have their attention naturally draw from the interest of the whole community to that of the minute parts through the private duty of any other member of society must be very imperfectly performed when not connected with the general good. The mighty business of female life is to please, and restrained from entering into more important concerns by political and civil oppression, sentiments become events, reflections deepens what it should, and would have effaced, if the understanding had been allowed to take a wide range.

It is common to speak of three phases of modern feminism while discussing feminism. However, there is little consensus as to how to characterize these three waves or what to do with women's movements before the late 19th century. For instance, some thinkers have sought to locate the roots of feminism in ancient Greece with Sappho (d. c. 570 BCE) or the medieval world with Hildegard of Bingen (d.1179) or Christine de Pisan (d.1434). Certainly Olympes de Gouge (d.1791), Mary Wollstonecraft (d.1797), and Jane Austen (d.1817) are foremothers of the modern women's movement. All of these people advocated for the dignity, intelligence and

basic human potential of the female sex. However, it was not until the late 19th century that the efforts for women's equal rights coalesced into a clearly identifiable and self-conscious movement, or rather a series of movements. (Gamble, 2001 P. 100)

The modern feminist phase could be divided into the three phases. According to Maggie Humm and Rebecca Walker; the history of feminism can be divided into three waves. The first feminist wave was in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the second was in the 1960s and 1970s, and the third extends from the 1990s to the present. Feminist theory emerged from these feminist movements. It is manifest in a variety of disciplines such as feminist geography, feminist history and feminist literary criticism.

According to Gamble (2001 P.100), the first wave of feminism took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, emerging out of an environment of urban industrialism and liberal, socialist politics. The goal of this wave was to open up opportunities for women, with a focus on suffrage. The wave formally began at the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, when 300 men and women rallied to the cause of equality for women. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (d.1902) drafted the Seneca Falls Declaration outlining the new movement's ideology and political strategies. In its early stages, feminism was interrelated with the temperance and abolitionist movements and gave voice to now-famous activists like the African-American Sojourner Truth (d.1883), who demanded, "Aren't I a woman?" (Gamble, 2001) Victorian America saw women acting in very "un-ladylike" ways (public speaking, demonstrating, stints in jail), which challenged the "cult of domesticity." Discussions about the vote and women's participation in politics led to an examination of the differences between men and women as they were then viewed. Some claimed that women were morally superior to men, and so their presence in the civic sphere would improve public behavior and the political process.

Similarly, the second wave began in the 1960s and continued into the 1990s. This wave unfolded in the context of the anti-Vietnam War and civil rights movements and the growing self-consciousness of a variety of minority groups around the world. The New Left was on the rise, and the voice of the second wave was increasingly radical. In this phase, sexuality and reproductive rights were dominant issues, and much of the movement's energy was focused on passing the Equal Rights Amendment to the

constitution guaranteeing social equality regardless of sex. This phase began with protests against the Miss America pageant in Atlantic City in 1968 and 1969. Feminists parodied what they held to be a degrading "cattle parade" that reduced women to objects of beauty dominated by a patriarchy that sought to keep them in the home or in dull, low-paying jobs. The radical New York group called the Restocking staged a counter pageant, in which they crowned a sheep as Miss America and threw "oppressive" feminine artifacts such as bras, girdles, high-heels, makeup and false eyelashes into the trashcan, (Gerhard, Jane F. 2001 P.100).

Because the second wave of feminism found voice amid so many other social movements, it was easily marginalized and viewed as less pressing than, for example, Black Power or the effort to end the war in Vietnam. Feminists reacted by forming women-only organizations (such as NOW) and "consciousness raising" groups. In publications like "The BITCH Manifesto" and "Sisterhood is Powerful," feminists advocated for their place in the sun. The second wave was increasingly theoretical, based on a fusion of neo-Marxism and psycho-analytic theory and began to associate the subjugation of women with broader critiques of patriarchy, capitalism, normative heterosexuality, and the woman's role as wife and mother. Sex and gender were differentiated - the former being biological, and the later a social construct that varies culture-to-culture and over time. Whereas the first wave of feminism was generally propelled by middle class white women, the second phase drew in women of color and developing nations, seeking sisterhood and solidarity and claiming, "Women's struggle is class struggle. "Feminists spoke of women as a social class and coined phrases such as "the personal is political" and "identity politics" in an effort to demonstrate that race, class and gender oppression are all related. They initiated a concentrated effort to rid society top-to-bottom of sexism, from children's cartoons to the highest levels of government, (Vance, C. 1997 P.102).

One of the strains of this complex and diverse "wave" was the development of women-only spaces and the notion that women working together create a special dynamic that is not possible in mixed-groups and that would ultimately work for the betterment of the entire planet. Women, whether due to their long "subjugation" or to their biology, were thought by some to be more humane, collaborative, inclusive, peaceful, nurturing, democratic and holistic in their approach to problem-solving than

men. The term eco-feminism was coined to capture the sense that, because of their biological connection to earth and lunar cycles, women was natural advocates of environmentalism.

The third phase of feminism began in the mid-1990s and is informed by post-colonial and post-modern thinking. In this phase many constructs have been destabilized, including the notions of “universal womanhood,” body, gender, sexuality and heteronormativity. An aspect of third wave feminism that mystifies the mothers of the earlier feminist movement is the re-adoption by young feminists of the very lipstick, high heels and cleavage proudly exposed by low cut necklines that the first two phases of the movement identified with male oppression. Pink floor expressed this new position when she said; “It’s possible to have a push-up bra and a brain at the same time”, (Gamble, S. 2001 P.100).

This is in keeping with the third wave's celebration of ambiguity and refusal to think in terms of “us-them” or in some cases their refusal to identify themselves as “feminists” at all. Girl-feminism tends to be global and multi-cultural, and it shuns simple answers or artificial categories of identity, gender and sexuality. Its transversal politics means that differences such as those of ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, etc., are celebrated but recognized as dynamic, situational and provisional. Reality is conceived not so much in terms of fixed structures and power relations, but in terms of performance within contingencies. Third wave feminism breaks boundaries.

Where feminism will go from here is unclear, but the point is that feminism, by whatever name, is alive and well both in academia and outside of it. Some older feminists feel discouraged by the younger generation's seeming ignorance of or disregard for the struggles and achievements of the early movement. They see little progress (the pay gap has not significantly narrowed in 60 years), and are fearful that the new high-heeled, red-lipped college girls are letting us backslide. This, however, is not likely the case. There have always been feminisms in the movement, not just one ideology, and there have always been tensions, points and counterpoints. The political, social and intellectual feminist movements have always been chaotic, multitalented, and disconcerting, and let's hope they continue to be so; it's a sign that they are thriving.

Radical feminism considers the male controlled capitalist hierarchy, which it describes as sexist, as the defining feature of women's oppression. Radical feminists believe that women can free themselves only when they have done away with what they consider an inherently oppressive and dominating patriarchal system. Radical feminists feel that there is a male-based authority and power structure and that it is responsible for oppression and inequality, and that as long as the system and its values are in place, society will not be able to be reformed in any significant way. Some radical feminists see no alternatives other than the total uprooting and reconstruction of society in order to achieve their goals. Over time a number of sub-types of Radical feminism have emerged, such as Cultural feminism, Separatist feminism and Anti-pornography feminism. Cultural feminism is the ideology of a "female nature" or "female essence" that attempts to revalidate what they consider undervalued female attributes. It emphasizes the difference between women and men but considers that difference to be psychological, and to be culturally constructed rather than biologically innate. Its critics assert that because it is based on an essentialist view of the differences between women and men and advocates independence and institution building, it has led feminists to retreat from politics to "life-style" Once such critic, Alice Echols (a feminist historian and cultural theorist), credits Red stockings member Brooke Williams with introducing the term cultural feminism in 1975 to describe the depoliticisation of radical feminism.

Separatist feminism is a form of radical feminism that does not support heterosexual relationships. Its proponents argue that the sexual disparities between men and women are irresolvable. Separatist feminists generally do not feel that men can make positive contributions to the feminist movement and that even well-intentioned men replicate patriarchal dynamics. Author Marilyn Frye describes separatist feminism as "separation of various sorts or modes from men and from institutions, relationships, roles and activities that are male-defined, male-dominated, and operating for the benefit of males and the maintenance of male privilege – this separation being initiated or maintained, at will, by women", (Vance, C. 1997 P.102).

According to Roth, B. (2004 P.101), liberal feminism asserts the equality of men and women through political and legal reform. It is an individualistic form of feminism, which focuses on women's ability to show and maintain their equality through their

own actions and choices. Liberal feminism uses the personal interactions between men and women as the place from which to transform society. According to liberal feminists, all women are capable of asserting their ability to achieve equality; therefore it is possible for change to happen without altering the structure of society. Issues important to liberal feminists include reproductive and abortion rights, sexual harassment, voting, education, “equal pay for equal work”, affordable childcare, affordable health care, and bringing to light the frequency of sexual and domestic violence against women.

Socialist feminism connects the oppression of women to Marxist ideas about exploitation, oppression and labor. Socialist feminists think unequal standing in both the workplace and the domestic sphere holds women down. Socialist feminists see prostitution, domestic work, childcare and marriage as ways in which women are exploited by a patriarchal system that devalues women and the substantial work they do. Socialist feminists focus their energies on broad change that affects society as a whole, rather than on an individual basis. They see the need to work alongside not just men, but all other groups, as they see the oppression of women as a part of a larger pattern that affects everyone involved in the capitalist system.

Marx felt when class oppression was overcome; gender oppression would vanish as well. According to some socialist feminists, this view of gender oppression as a subclass of class oppression is naive and much of the work of socialist feminists has gone towards separating gender phenomena from class phenomena. Some contributors to socialist feminism have criticized these traditional Marxist ideas for being largely silent on gender oppression except to subsume it underneath broader class oppression. Other socialist feminists, many of whom belong to Radical Women and the Freedom Socialist Party, two long-lived American organizations, point to the classic Marxist writings of Frederick Engels and August Bebel as a powerful explanation of the link between gender oppression and class exploitation, (Hansen, K. at all, 1990 P.100).

According to Hansen, K. at all, (1990 P.100), in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century both Clara Zetkin and Eleanor Marx were against the demonization of men and supported a proletarian revolution that would overcome as many male-female inequalities as possible. As their movement already had the most radical demands of women's equality, most Marxist leaders, including Clara Zetkin and



Alexandra Kollontai, counter posed Marxism against feminism, rather than trying to combine them?

Women are still deprived of the right to natural expression of psychological and physiological needs and drives. They are expected to live up to the images men have conjured about them. This all eventually creates a diseased and unnatural personality in women. The influence of stereotypes and the need to live accordingly destroys the humanity in females.

Women are in marginal position throughout the world in each and every society and nations. Even Euro-American women have been suffering but the plights of Third World women especially women from South Asia and Muslim countries have different cases regarding gender prevalence, discrimination and gender torture. Third World's women even today have been fighting for equality to be secured by national laws unlike in Western world. Though most of the South Asian women living the lives of gender tortures, discrimination physical violence they do not bring the issues out from their home as from Sushmita Banerjee again "Here women only tolerate oppression, cook and are children producing machines means three-in-one" (26). Women cannot speak in Third World countries like Nepal as Gayatri Chakravarty Spivak mentions that "the subaltern cannot speak." In any country when the oppressors become extremists, the subaltern does rise and speak. Major concern of the women from Third world nations is to bring their voices and suffering into the public. So, the study of Domestic Violence against Women is also a task to deal with female's issues.

This research goes through the literature in the topics like definition of Domestic Violence (DV), its form, efforts legal provision against Domestic Violence (DV) in Nepal, measures to prevent DVAW and global and national scenario of Domestic Violence (DV). Domestic Violence (DV) is a universal phenomenon prevailing everywhere from the past till date. It is as old as the origin of the family through its nature is changed according to place and period of time may it be a developed countries or the developing one.

There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some human rights activities prefer a broad based definition that includes structural violence such

as poverty and unequal access to health and education others have argued for a more limited eructation definition in order to lose the actual descriptive power of the term in any case the need to develop specific operational definitions has been acknowledge so that research and monitoring can become more specific and have greater cross-culture applicability.

"Any incident of threatening behavior, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality." (NHS, 2010, London) Legal Definition: Florida Statute 741.30 - Domestic Violence: Domestic Violence means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another who is or was residing in the same single dwelling unit.

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women of '1993' provides a broad conceptual framework as follows Violence against Women "Any act of gender based Violence that result or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life, (UNICEF, 2000).

Inter-American Convention on Women and Violence (1991) state that Violence Against Women any act omission or conduct by means of which physical, sexual or mental suffering in inflicted directly or indirectly through deceit seduction or threats harassment, coercion or any other means on any women with the purpose or effect of intimidating punishing or humiliating her or of denying her of human dignity sexual self-determination physical, mental, and moral integrity or of undermining the security of her person herself respect or her personality or of demising her physical or mental capacities, (SAATHI NEPAL, 1997).

General Recommendation No. 19, the (CEDAW) committee "The Traditional attitudes by which women are regarded as subordinate to men or as sharing stereotyped roles perpetuate widespread practices involving Violence or coercion, such as family Violence and abuse forced marriage, dowry deaths acid attacks and

female circumcision such prejudices and practices may justify gender based Violence as a form of protection or control of women. The effect of such Violence on the physical and mental integrity of women is to deprive them of equal enjoyment exercise and knowledge of human right and fundamental freedoms”, (SAATHI, 1997).

Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) is included in Violence Against Women (VAW) hence all those big conference and conventions have well addressed "Domestic Violence" shall mean any form of physical, mental, sexual and economic abuse perpetrated by any person to the other person with whom he has a family relationship. The definition also implies to the acts of reprimand or emotional abuse, (SAATHI NEPAL, 1997).

According to SAATHI NEPAL(2008), Domestic Violence is a form of violence that occurs inside the home. It cuts across boundaries of countries, class, caste, age, education, income, ethnicity and culture. DV also violets the basic fundamental human right of women.

## **2.2 Review of Previous Studies**

Deuki, Jhuma, Badi, Chhoupadi (2004) in Nepal, women are subjected to discriminate in the forms of deep rooted social cultural since the early infancy in every society of Nepal. According to HDR some common forms of violence exist in Nepal as follows: Traditional violence based on superstition (such as torture for alleged with craft) sexual violence (girls trafficking and sexual harassment) family violence (domestic polygamy, child marriage) dowry related violence (both mental and physical).

Shrestha (2007) Domestic Violence (DV) becomes a complex social problem. Therefore it has been studied seriously. Asserts hi view that it need to see in consideration with cultural social, economics, psychological, sexual and religious norm and context. Similarly, SAATHI NEPAL (1997) report showed that 31 percent women were attempted to injure her with a weapon and 75 percent of respondent state that their husband forced to participant in non-consensual sexual act under threats. About 92% percent from Dalit (Lowest cast group or untouchables women were victim by their husband. In other parts, Domestic Violence from other family

members not husband verbally abused by any family member 59% percent, physically beaten 16 percent and sexually abused 7 percent, (SAATHI, 1997).

According to Pathak (2007), Aid Nepal studied early marriage system among Dalit society of Sindhupalchowk. It brings the reality that in Dalit community many 90 percent Dalit women have been suffering from prolapsed uterus and in large number. They lost their life during childbirth. In large extent they go through gender domestic violence.

According to Shrestha (2009), the women violence but not a concrete solutions has been precisely mentioned making commitment to its members state of eradication of VAW merely does not work timely supervision and support is to be provided to the needy countries besides this DV is not seen separately addressed. One in every four women will experience domestic violence in her life time and females who are 20-24 years of age are at the greatest risk for intimate partner group or second class standard thus, hence subordinated leg man with their strength or powerful means, low status of women ignorance poverty, dependency, cultural suppression.

A study on conflict and gender related violence in the transition phase, commission in collaboration with various organizations the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), single women's group and Saathi in Surkhet and Dang district reports that 31 percent of the women have been quietly bearing and tolerating various types of domestic violence from their husbands, (Himalayan Times, 2009).

According to Sandeep Kaur et al (2010), more than half of the study sample reported domestic violence. It may take any form ranging from the humiliation to restriction in family, physical and sexual abuse. Husband was behind this in majority of the cases. Economically unproductive women, substance abuse by husband and illiteracy were the main contributing factors for the same. Further studies on domestic violence among different vulnerable section of society are recommended. Nurses must be especially vigilant to identify the cases of domestic violence while working in community setting. She should also make them aware about Domestic violence act, 2005. Counseling of the victims should be undertaken as and when required.

Anetzberge (2012), similarly there are immense of previous study regarding domestic violence against elderly women. Differing definitions have led to research findings, policy responses, and programmes and practices that may appear contradictory and confusing to those not familiar with the field of elder abuse and neglect. Each is linked to different assumptions and theoretical explanations for abuse in older women, and to interventions – including policies, and programmes and practices – to prevent, and end, neglect, abuse and violence against older women.

They are presented here definitions of elder abuse and neglect are used for research, particularly prevalence and population studies, and policy and programme development and practice. Three influential definitions–reflecting divergent underlying assumptions about elder abuse and the abuse of older women – have guided research and policy decision-making, United Nations, (2012).

The conceptualization of elder abuse victims as frail and vulnerable older adults in need of protection falls under this definition. Care-dependent older adults in home or institutional care settings with physical, mental or cognitive impairment, including Alzheimer’s disease, may be viewed as potential victims of physical or emotional abuse, neglect, or financial exploitation, by family or professional caregivers with whom they have the expectation of a relationship of trust. Understanding abuse of cognitively-impaired older adults as a subcategory of elder abuse has been suggested as a step in the conceptualization of all the individual factors involved in elder abuse. These reviews clarify that violence against women occurs for women from all ages and classes, Burnight & Mosqueda (2013).

There is, to date, no overarching theoretical framework for elder abuse In addition, most professionals in the field of elder abuse agree that lack of a generally-accepted definition of abuse, mistreatment or maltreatment of older adults is a barrier to the fuller understanding of this social problem. The lack of a commonly-accepted definition of elder, or older adult, abuse is also a challenge to understanding abuse of older women from a global perspective. Since definitions tend to use similar language in different frameworks, differentiating between them can be confusing. The discussion below attempts to clarify some of this definitional confusion, McDonald & Thomas, (2014).

In the context of Nepal there are many kinds of women violence in Nepalese society. Rape, mentally torture, sexual misbehaviors in public areas like school, social organizations are the main issues in our society. Due to these violence there are many fatal disease like conversion disorder, fits etc. (page 15, Thapa Rajendra 2013, Draupadi)

Krishna Dharabasi emphasizes that the female dominate society was also on the ancient period. In the Mahabharat holy book, Radha and Krishna are characterized as the lover and female character is hidden but the male character is emphasized in the Mahabharat and woman were dominated by the society, ( Dharabasi Krishna, 2012:25).

Recently Kantipur National Daily newspaper has published trembling news on the duration of celebrating International Womens' Day on march 8 that in Ghodaghodi Municipality – 5, Deukali in Kailali, Radha Chaudhary, a student of +2 level was abused of witch by the Bhole Baba, named Ram Bahadur Chaudhary and she was brought pulling forcefully in the public area and tried to compel to say that she was witch but she denied it and so-called Bhole Baba, Ram Bahadur Chaudhary and other people beat forcefully on the stomach and chest, wounded Radha Chaudhary is taken to the hospital. Bhole Baba and his supporters are arrested for the further investigation, (Kantipur, Barsha 26, Anka 20, March 8, Kathmandu).

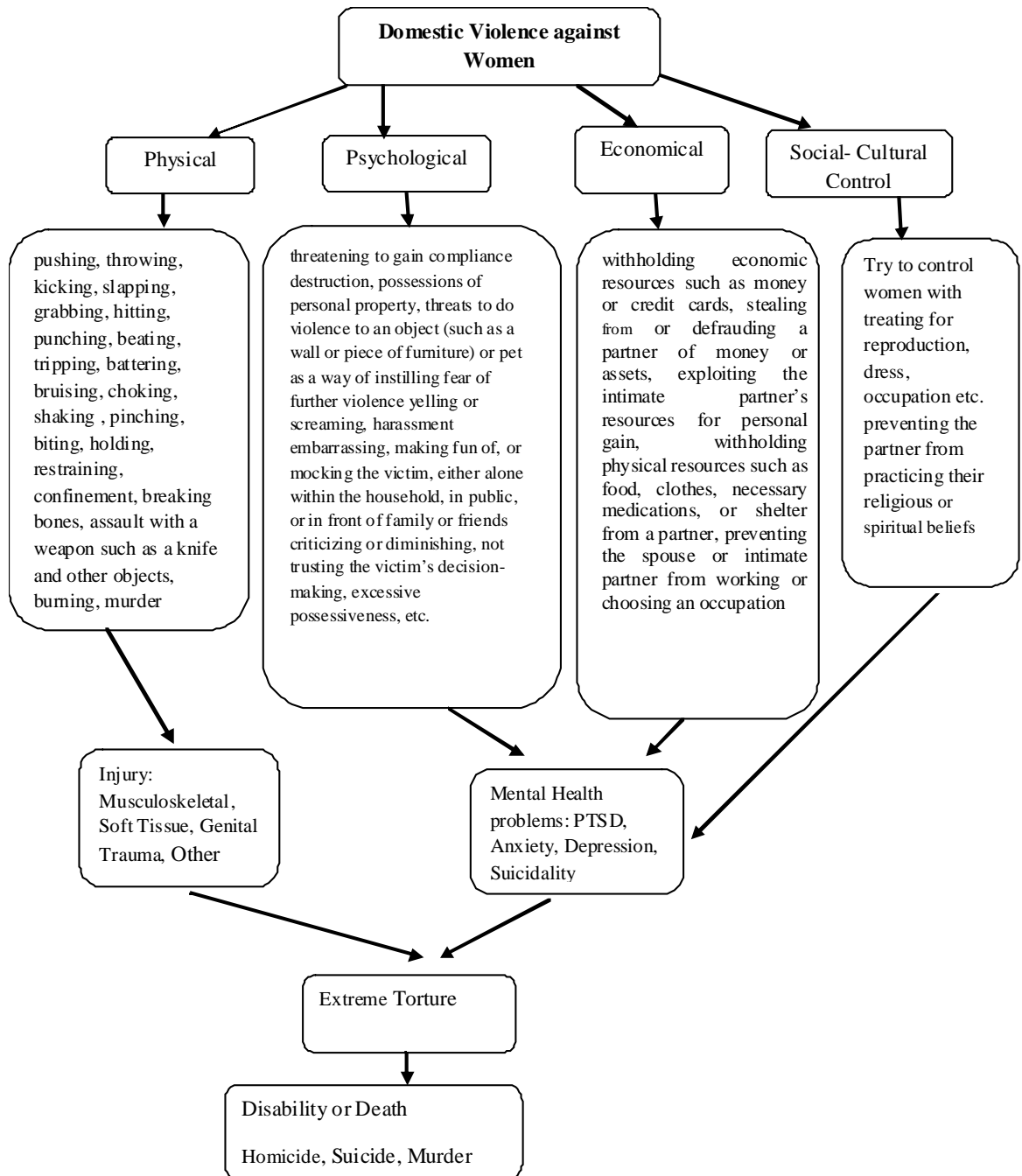
### **2.3 Policy Reviews**

In 1990s several factors contributed to significant changes in DV legislation in many countries women's successful campaigning raised the profile of the issue of VAW and several UN conference (Vienna 1993, Cairo 1994 and Beijing 1995) recognized women's right. As a result of the new awareness generated, laws on domestic adopted in many countries to date around 44 countries have adopted specific legislation on domestic violence. The 11th amendment to the Civil Code creates certain rights for women to inherit property as well as establishing a right for women to divorce; it provides equality at the age of marriage and increases penalties for polygamy and rape. Furthermore, it establishes the right to abortion. But while the law is a step forward for widows and divorced women. However, it is recent amendment of Civil Code 2064 allows a married daughter to keep her inherited share, should she marry

afterwards. National Women Commission on Women is formed and gender focal points established in all ministerial ministries National plan of action on control of trafficking in women and children have been amended Some of the discriminatory laws against women have been refined Government of Nepal made reservation by amending civil service Act to increase access of women and indigenous nationalities in government service. It has reserved 33% seat for women and 27% for indigenous in any vacancy announced by the public service commission to promote the rights of women and indigenous community, (Pandey, 2008). Access to use of formal Citizenship may pass through the mother and the children of female citizens married to foreign spouse can claim citizenship including equal pay for equal work provides protections for women, (UNFPA, 2008).

Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2008, Nepal define 13. Punishment: (1) Whoever commits the act of domestic violence shall be punished with a fine of three thousand rupees which may extend up to twenty-five thousand rupees; or six months of imprisonment; or both, (SAATHI NEPAL, 2008).

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework





**According to some Domestic Violence (Gender and Development) Unofficial Translation following are the forms of DV:**

**Physical Abuse**

Physical abuse" shall mean any act or conduct which is of such nature as to cause bodily harm or injury except the losing and breaking of limbs; holding the person captive, inflicting physical pain or any other act connected therewith and incidental thereto. (Joshi Siddharaj and Kiran, 2011 P., 45)

**Mental Abuse**

"Mental abuse" shall mean any act of threatening the aggrieved person of physical torture, showing terror, reprimanding him, accusing him of false deeds, forcefully evicting him from the house or otherwise causing injury or harm to the aggrieved person emotionally and this phrase also denotes discrimination. ((Joshi Siddharaj and Kiran, 2011 P., 35)

**Sexual Abuse**

"Sexual abuse" shall mean any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of any person; or any other act that hampers safe sexual relations. ((Joshi Siddharaj and Kiran, 2011 P., 35)

**Economic Abuse**

"Economic abuse" shall mean deprivation of all or any property jointly or separately held by the aggrieved person to which he/she is entitled to under the law; or deprivation of or access to employment opportunities, economic resources or means. (Poudyal Bina 2010 P. 5)

**Emotional Abuse or Verbal Abuse of a Spouse or Intimate Partner:**

Mental, psychological, or emotional abuse can be verbal or nonverbal. Verbal or nonverbal abuse of a spouse or intimate partner consists of more subtle actions or behaviors than physical abuse. While physical abuse might seem worse, the scars of verbal and emotional abuse are deep. Studies show that verbal or nonverbal abuse can be much more emotionally damaging than physical abuse. There are also other forms

of violence like Stalking, Spiritual abuse and Cyber stalking. All these violence against women leads to the physical and mental torture and extreme result of violence as presented above mentioned conceptual framework are disability, death, suicide etc.

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **RESEACH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study fulfils with the standard procedure and approach of descriptive and exploratory research methodology such design direct the attention of researcher to a particular aspect of research target. In descriptive study the researcher describes recent phenomenon in detail by answering the question for this propose, the researcher gathers information about personal facts (like sex, age, education, caste, norms, values, attitudes) and about their special pattern, patterned life style, socio-economic problems and prospects division of labour, system of authority and so on. The researcher used descriptive and analytical research method to explore the actual condition of women in the study area.

#### **3.2 Universe, Sampling Procedure and Sample size**

The data are collected from the Newari women from the ward no 3, Gopaligaun of the Thaha Municipality. The required information also has been collected through the use observation and interview with victim women. This is the universe of this study among them 112 households has been selected for the study by using purposive sampling. One adult woman has been selected as a respondent from each household.

The sample is selected using purposive sampling. Among the list of all married women within Thaha Municipality, the research included 112 women covering multiple social status, educational status and occupations. Being based on their experience and knowledge regarding domestic violence, this research tries to capture the different nature of violence per variation according to class, educational status and occupations.

In this case study, researcher uses primary data collected from field survey. All the primary data and information collected from the field. Required primary information are collected as the study demands by house holding survey, interview, focuses group discusses. Basically qualitative and quantitative nature of data will be

used in this study. To fulfill the above mentioned objectives the data are collected both from primary and field survey sources.

### **3.3 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

Structured questionnaire is used in collecting data for the study. The structured questionnaire is administered to one hundred twelve (112) respondents to the Newari women. This selection is done to get the view of those who are likely to be affected by the phenomenon under study. For the specific objective of the researcher the following tools and techniques is used for data collection.

- ) Interview
- ) House hold survey
- ) Focus group discussion
- ) Questionnaire
- ) Key informant interview

#### **Interview**

While collecting the data, the researcher met the household members of the community and tried to capture the target informative information from the target groups.

#### **Household Survey**

Firstly, visited the Thaha Municipality office and essential geographical and demographic information of the study area was collected and Newar people was identified of the study area from the conversation with different key person of the study area. The basis of the data collection is purposive sampling on the basis of inclusion of all caste groups.

#### **Focus Group Discussion**

Analysis of data was initiated by classifying and tabulating the data which was received from the field survey. Simple statistical tools version was used to analysed the gathered primary data and information. The data and percentage are presented in simple tabulation.

## **Questionnaire**

Questionnaire is one important tool of data collection. So, the researcher has been prepared a questionnaire to get details of information before going to the field for the study. With help of questionnaire, researcher could gather the information regarding their domestic violence against women, family size, marital status, occupation, age, sex, level of education etc. Structured and semi-structured questionnaire is administrated for data collection.

## **Key Informants Interview**

The data are fully reliable as the data had collected in the presence of researcher himself. The researcher had met the women personally and visited different group wise for the fact data in AWON organization. The data is valid for only short period of time because there may be changes in day to day activities.

### **3.4 Analysis of Data**

Data analysis is the main part of the research study .After the data is collected the researcher shift center attention to their analysis .analysis of data involves the number of closely related the operations that are performed with the purpose of summarizing that collected data. The analysis will simply base on descriptive type of analysis all the raw data have been coded first in the computer simple statistical tools or SPSS 15 version is used to analysed the gathered both primary and secondary data and information. The data collected through the field survey will be checked and processed manuals in order to minimise the errors after necessary processing.

### **3.5 Ethical Consideration**

According to Babbie (1998), ethical principle comprises the consideration for voluntary participation, anonymity, and confidentiality. These principles will be strictly observed in the course of this study. In view of the above and sensitive nature of the study, informed consent will be obtained from each participant in the study. Each participant will be made to know the intent and value of the study in order to sustain their confidence.

## **CHAPTER - IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIST**

Daman Palung is a village and it lies in Thaha Municipality, Makawanpur District in the Narayani zone of central Nepal. At the time of the 2011 Nepal census it had a population of 7758 with 1,930 houses in it. Thaha Municipality is a developing village at distance from capital city. It is surrounded by Indrasarobar Rural Municipality, Tasarphu Rural Municipality, Kailash Rural Municipality Bhimphedi Rural Municipality in the East, West, North and South respectively. It occupies an area 7.94 sq. km and inhabits total population of 7758 with 3752 males and 4006 females. The number of households is approximately 932, population density is 949.83 sq.km, literacy rate in Male is 62.35% and in female 55.76%. The main occupation of the people of this municipality is agriculture. This place is known as the non-seasonal vegetable growing. However, the municipality is diversified in different caste and ethnicity, language, tradition and economical activities. The major caste ethnic group are Chhetri, Tamang, Brahmin and Newar. The study area Thaha Municipality Ward No. 3 Gopaligaun can be easily reached by local bus service from Kathmandu and Hetauda city. Out of the total population this research includes only the Newar households taken from the study. According to the diverse caste and ethnicity Newar are the dominant race in the study areas. Chhetri occupies 53.57% of total households according to caste ethnicity which is followed by Tamang like 28.51% and Newar like 17.86%. There was a variation regarding education, social status and occupations among the 112 Newari respondents in the study areas. Some other socio economic and demographic character of the respondents is discussed under following heading.

#### **4.1 Background Characteristics of the Household Population**

This section deals with household characteristics such as size of household, education status of the household, economic status of the household etc.

##### **4.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of the Households Population**

Age, sex structure is an important demographic characteristic of any study. In this study, total Newar households are 112 and the total population are 506 found. Among

the household population, males accounted are 49.80% and females accounted are 50.20 % population of the study area by the age and sex composition is presented in table 4.1.which indicates that among the total population.

**Table 4.1**

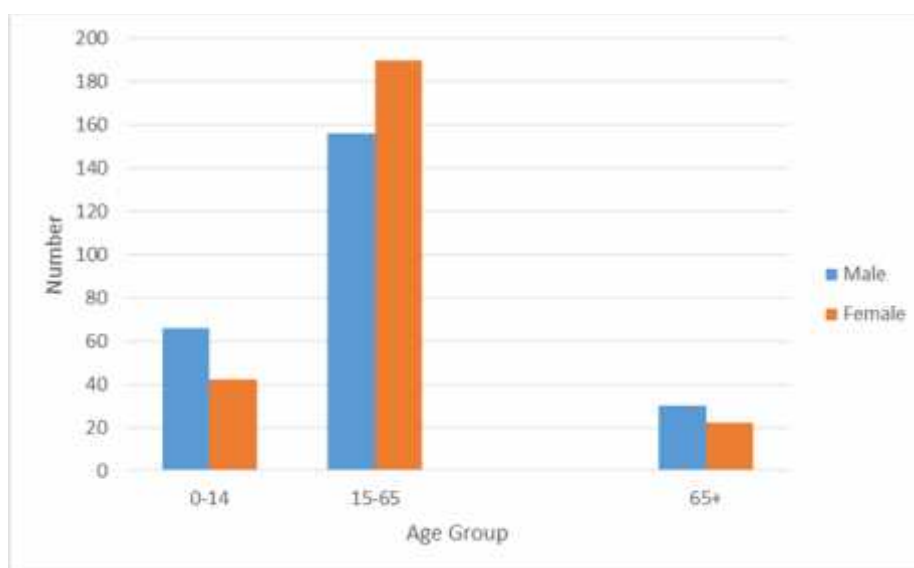
**Distribution of the Age and Sex Composition HH Population by Broad Age Group**

Broad age Group	Sex				Total Number	Total percentage (%)	Sex Ratio
	Male		Female				
	Number	%	Number	%			
0-14	33	26.2	42	16.5	108	21.3	157.14
15-65	156	61.9	190	74.8	346	68.4	82.11
65+	30	11.9	22	8.7	52	10.3	136.36
Total	252	100	254	100.0	506	100.0	375.61

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Above table shows the highest percentage of population (68.4%) is in the age group 15-65. The total population of 0-14 age group male (26.2%) and female (16.5%). Among the total population of broad age group 15-64 year (68.4% male and female separately 61.9% and 74.8%) and above age group 65 and above 65 years population is (10.3%) male and female separately. 11.9% and 8.3% is found in the study area. Likewise, the highest sex ratio 157.14% is found in the age group 0-15 years and lowest proportion of sex ratio 82.10% in the age group 15-65.

**Figure 4.1**  
**Distribution of the Age and Sex Composition HH Population by Broad Age Group**



#### 4.1.2 Education Status of the Household Population

Education is the main variable which changes the person behaviour in every aspect of life. In this study, the distribution of educational status of the household population age five year and above.

**Table No. 4.2**  
**Percentage Distribution of Population by Education Status**

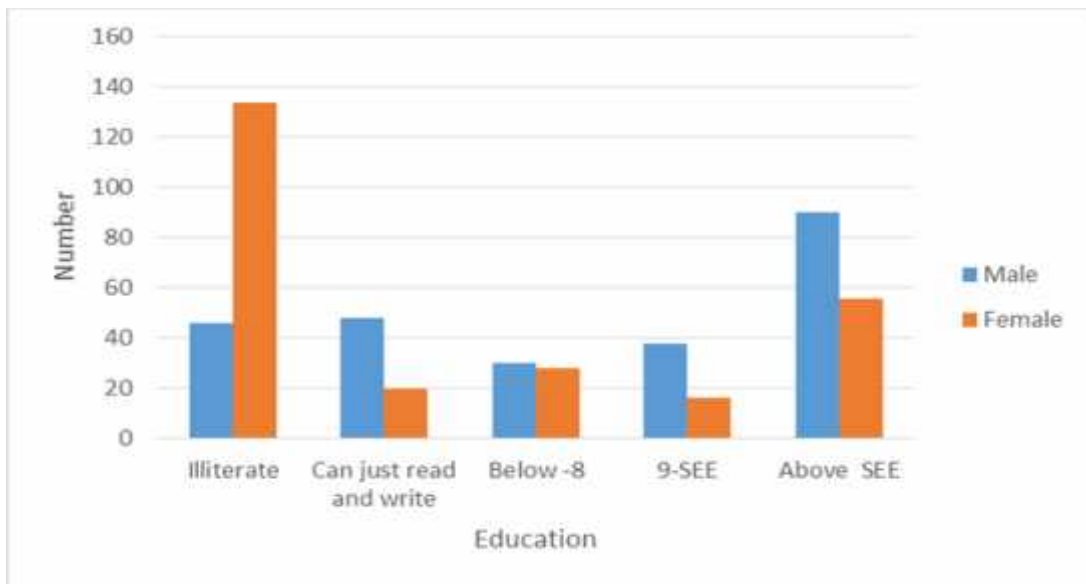
Educational status	Sex				Total Number	Total percentage (%)
	Male		Female			
	Number	%	Number	%		
Illiterate	46	18.3	134	52.8	180	35.5
Can just read and write	48	19	20	7.9	68	13.4
Below -8	30	11.9	28	11	58	11.5
9-S.L.C	38	15	16	6.3	54	10.7
Above S.L.C	90	35.8	56	22	146	28.9
Total	252	100	252	100	506	100

*Source:- Field Survey 2018*



According to table 4.2, the total illiterate population (35.5%) male and female separately 18.3% and 52.8% respectively are found. Only read and write total population 13.4%, male 19% and female 7.9%. Total population on 9 - SEE 10.7%, male 15% and female 6.3% and above SEE household population 28.9%, male and female 35.8%, 22% respectively.

**Figure: 4.2**  
**Percentage Distribution of Population by Education Status**



According to the figure, 35.5% are illiterate, only 13.4% can just read and write, 11.5% of people are below class eight and 28.9% people are above S.L.C. Among them 52.8% women are illiterate in the study area and only 22% of female are above S.L.C among 252.

### 4.1.3 Age Structure of the Respondent

Age group is very important factor for the study of DVAW. Lower the age higher the domestic violence and higher the age lower the proportion of domestic violence. Especially adult women are facing more violence that others age group. In this study, the respondents have been classified into eight age group which is presented in the following table.

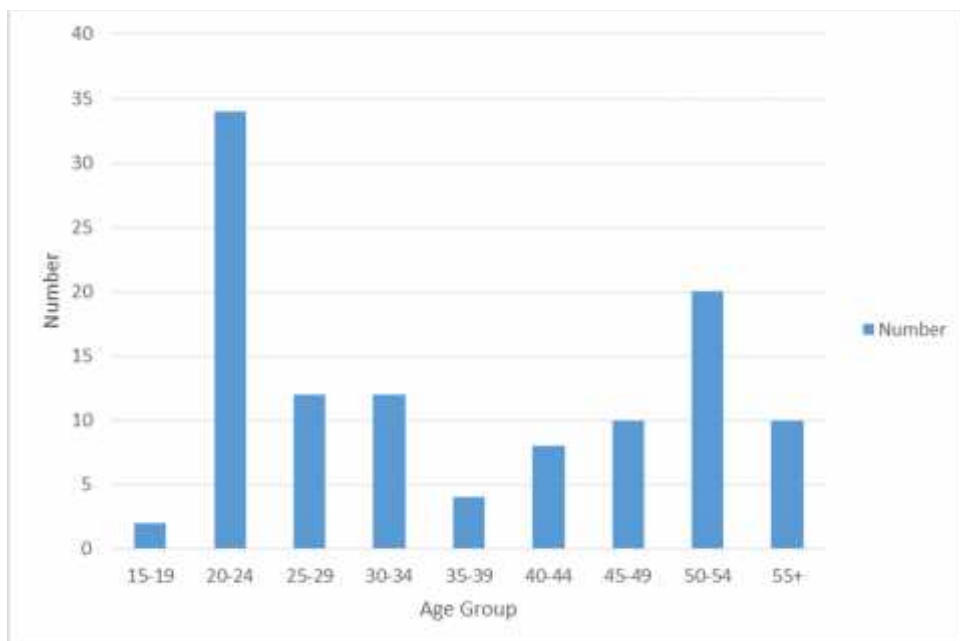
**Table 4.3**  
**Age Structure of the Respondents**

Age group	Number	Percentage
15-19	2	1.8
20-24	34	30.5
25-29	12	10.7
30-34	12	10.7
35-39	4	3.6
40-44	8	7.1
45-49	10	8.9
50-54	20	17.9
55+	10	8.9
Total	112	100

*Source:-Field Survey 2018*

In the table 4.5 described that highest proportion of respondent 30.5% are found in the age group 20-24 years. Similarly about 17.9% of the respondent is found in the age group 50-54 years. The lowest population is shared by women of age group 15-19 which is 1.8%.

**Figure 4.3**  
**Age Structure of the Respondents**



In figure, we can see that 34 are the highest number of respondents that are found at the age group 20-24 years and 2 is the lowest number of respondent that are from age group 15-19.

#### 4.1.4. Age at Marriage of Respondents

In the study area, the respondent has been classified into four groups according to the age at marriage which is depicted in the table/figure.

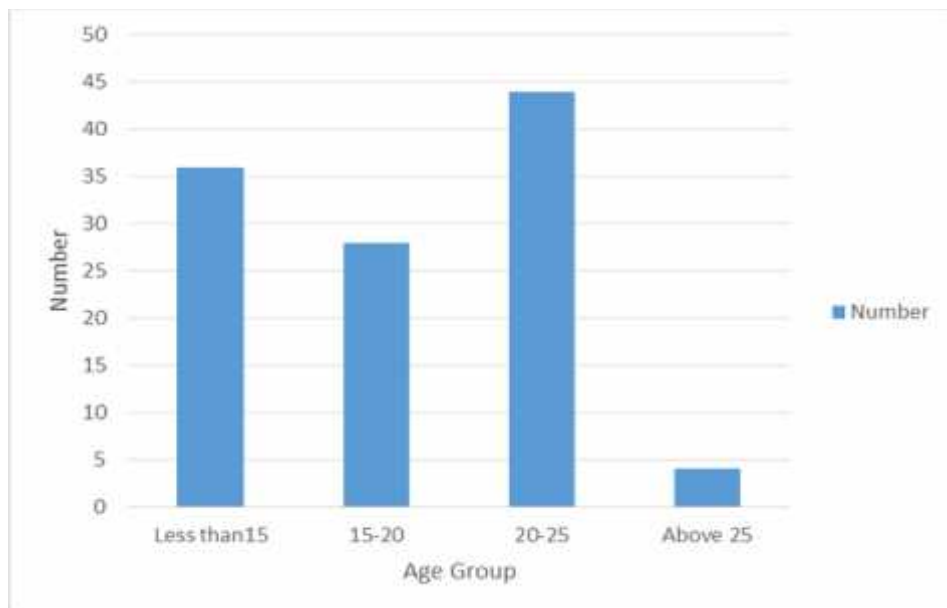
**Table 4.4**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondent Classify by Age at Marriage**

Age	Number	Percentage
Less than15	36	32.1
15-20	28	25
20-25	44	39.3
Above 25	4	3.6
Total	112	100

Source: - Field Survey 2018

According to the table number 4.4, we can say that Age at Marriage is highest in age group 20-25 in percentage 39.3% and lowest in 3.6% in age group above 25.

**Figure: 4.4**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents Classify by Age at Marriage**



In figure 4.4, 44 respondents married at the age between 20-25 ages which is the highest numbers among the respondents and the lowest respondent number is 4 of above 25.

#### 4.1.5. Educational Attainment of Couples

Education is the third eye of knowledge. It is important to empowering women in the society. In every research on DV main recognized to husband and other family member. So, education level of husband is also necessary to decrease domestic violence in society. Considering that the educational attainment of spouses are given below.

**Table 4.5**  
**Percentage Distribution of Couples by the Educational Attainment**

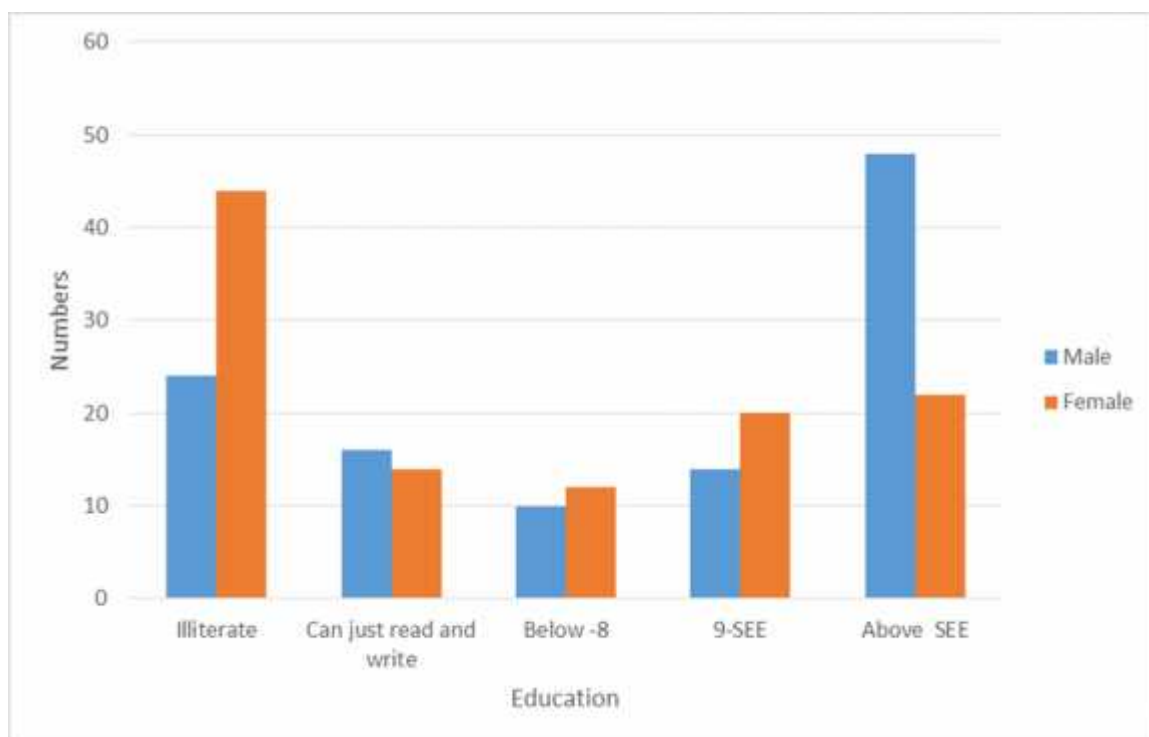
Educational status	Sex				Total Number
	Male		Female		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Illiterate	24	21.4	44	39.3	68
Can just read and write	16	14.3	14	12.5	30
Below -8	10	8.9	12	10.7	22
9-SEE	14	12.5	20	17.9	34
Above SEE	48	42.9	22	19.6	70
Total	112	100	112	100	224

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Above table shows that the educational status of the respondent women is lower than their husband. Here number 39.9% of respondent are illiterate where as it is just number 21.4% in case of husband.

**Figure: 4.5**

**Percentage Distribution of Couples by the Educational Attainment**



#### 4.1.6. Occupation of Couples

The respondents taken for the study are involved in different occupation. Only fewer respondents were engaged in government services. Most of them are depending on agriculture. The occupational structure having been shown in below:

**Table No. 4.6**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents Classify by Occupation**

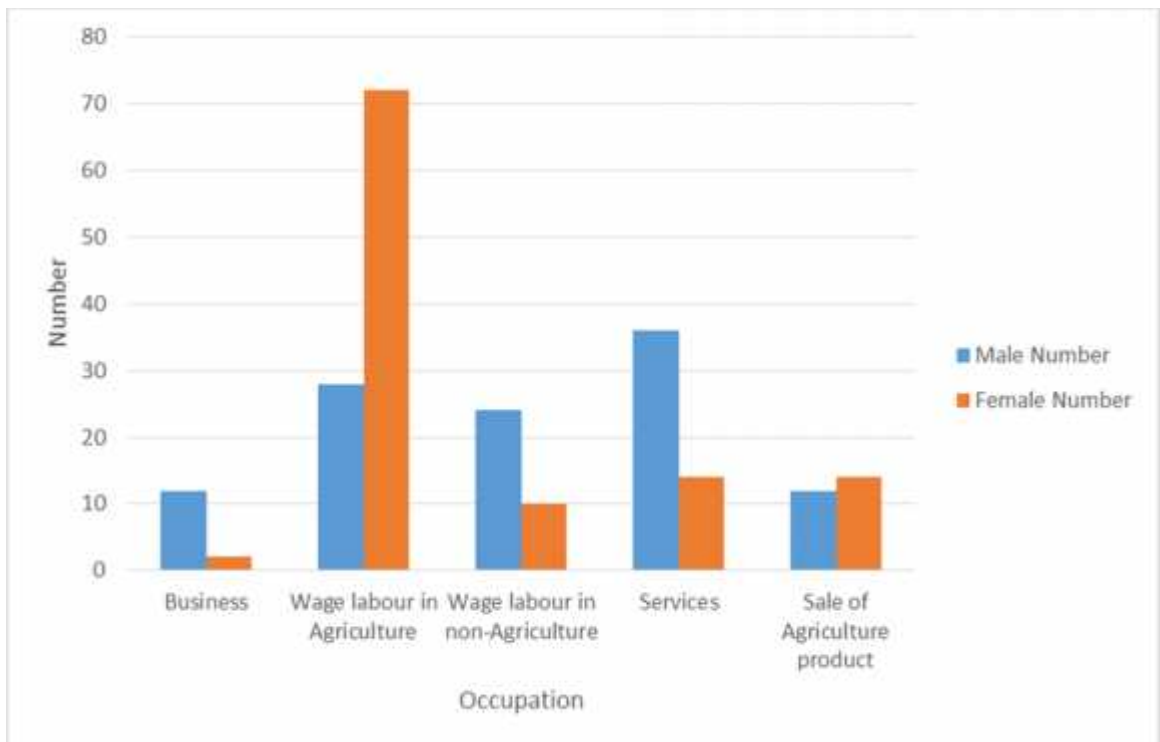
Occupations	Sex			
	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Business	12	10.7	2	1.8
Wage labour in Agriculture	28	25	72	64.2
Wage labour in non-Agriculture	24	21.4	10	8.9
Services	36	32.1	14	12.5
Sale of Agriculture product	12	10.7	14	18.5
Total	112	100	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

The above table shows that most of the women are involved in house hold chores and agriculture work. Only 1.8 % and 12.5% respondent are involved in business and services where most of the husband is involved 32.1% in services which is bigger than respondent. Their desire and remaining money spend for buying cloths, cosmetics and ornament and jewelleryes. About 23.2% respondent have their own property means Daijo and Pewa.

**Figure: 4.6**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents Classify by Occupation**



#### **4.1.7 Family Structure**

Family is group of individual who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. According to George and Murduck, “the family is such a unit where people act jointly in the form of one unit for collective development”. There are two types of family on the basis of its structure as follows nuclear and joint family. The family having parents and children is a nuclear family which is small group composed of household. The joint family is made of combining smaller families into large family units through the extension of three or more generations including at least grand parents and children.

**Table No. 4.7**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Family Type**

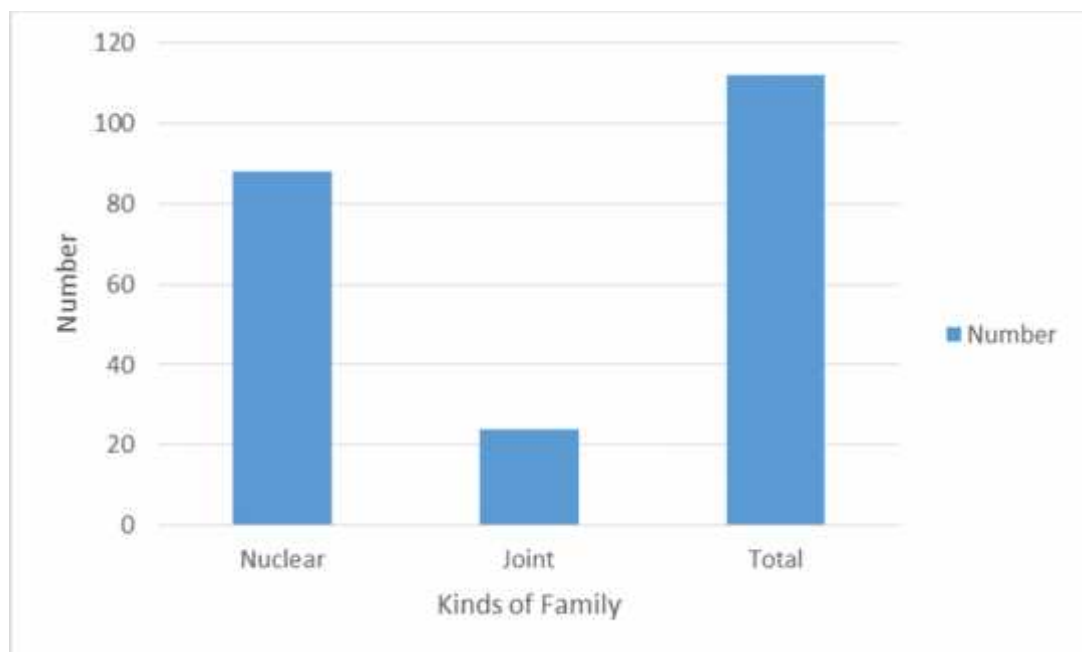
Family type	Number	Percentage
Nuclear	88	78.6
Joint	24	21.4
Total	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

In table no. 4.7, 78.6% respondents are from nuclear family and 21.4% respondents are from joint family.

**Figure No. 4.7**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Family Type**



**4.2 Knowledge and Perception on Domestic Violence Against Women**

**4.2.1 Knowledge and Perception on Domestic Violence Against Women**

This section deals with the knowledge and perception of domestic violence among the respondents with their understanding about its nature, main agent of violence as well as cause behind keep silence about the violence. Similarly, its shows the forms, causes and effects of domestic violence as understood by respondents.

#### 4.2.2 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women

It consists with the knowledge and perception of the respondent on domestic violence against women. It includes knowledge of the respondent about different forms of DV, its causes and effect, legal provision of domestic violence against women and its possible solutions. It also includes the perception of respondent about reporting of DVAW and the institutions that could help to minimize in DVAW.

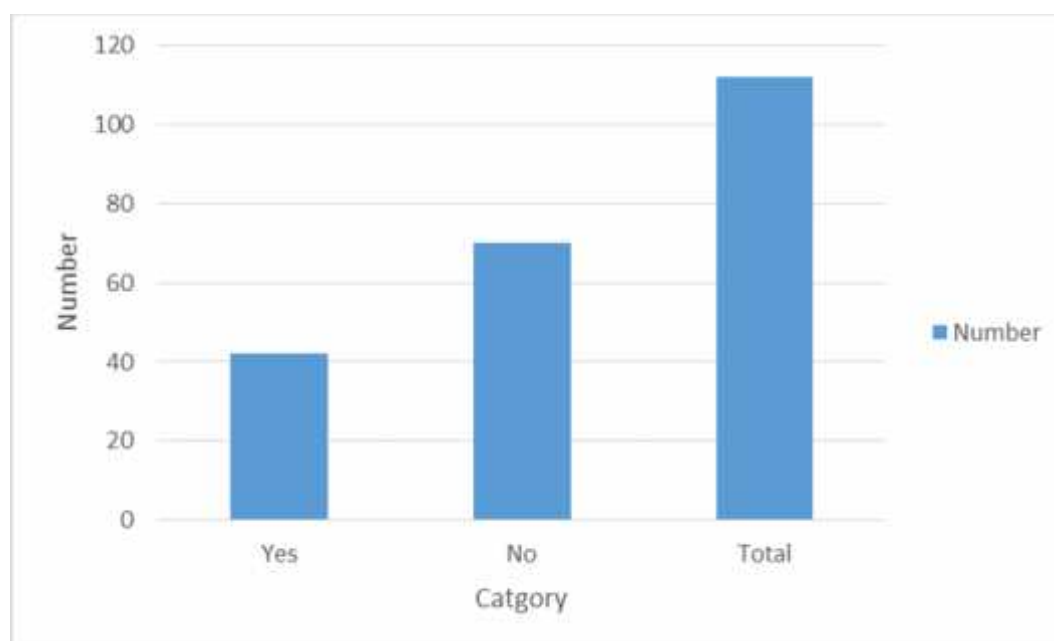
**Table No. 4.8**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women**

Categories	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	37.5
No	70	62.5
Total	112	100

*Source field survey 2018*

Above table shows that 37.5 percent women said that they have little knowledge about DVAW and only 62.5% said that they were unaware about domestic violence.

**Figure: 4.8**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Knowledge on Domestic Violence against Women**





### 4.2.3 Main nature of Domestic Violence Against Women

There were different realities regarding the agent of domestic violence among the respondents. Domestic Violence takes place inside family and by the family members to its other member.

**Table No. 4.9**

#### **Knowledge of Respondents about Main Nature of Domestic Violence (DV)**

In the study area, the knowledge of respondents on DV is presented as follows:

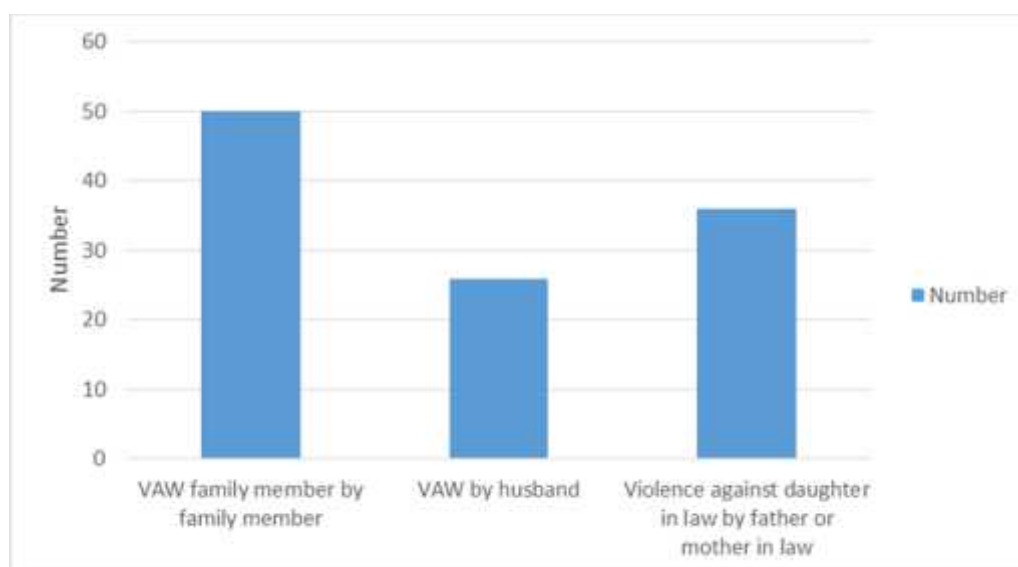
Categories	Number	Percentage
VAW family member by family member	50	44.64
VAW by husband	26	23.21
Violence against daughter in law by father or mother in law	36	32.14
Total	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Above table shows most of the respondents has not a good knowledge about Domestic violence and about 44.6 % reported violence against family member by family member. And 23.21% reported violence against women by husband. Similarly, rest 32.14 % said that violence to daughter in law by in laws like father in law, mother in law, sister in law is domestic violence.

**Figure: 4.9**

#### **Knowledge of Respondents About Main Nature of Domestic Violence (DV)**



#### 4.2.4 Knowledge of Respondent About Difference forms of Domestic Violence

Physically, mentally, economically and sexually violence can be taken as the different forms of domestic violence against women. Physically violence committed with and objectives of giving physical pain or physical force is used to hurt or damage somebody and that may produce physical effects to the victim like injuries, fractures wounds, bleeding etc. Similarly, threats with a weapon, murder, traditional harmful practices like female genital mutilation and widowhood abuse also include. Mental violence can be defined as those physical or mental activities that produce mental adverse effects. It includes various types of psychological abuse to women such as terror and humiliation, verbal degradation and fake accusation restriction on free movement and mental hurt.

Economic violence refers to the domination or deprivation women from the use of family means and resources. Confinement them only in house hold chores and exploitation of their labour are forms of economic violence. Sexually violence impedes women from the use of their reproductive right, sexual violence includes intimidation or physical forced prostitution or any unwanted sexual act, coerced sex through threats, not allowing wife to use means of contraceptives etc. The following table depicts the knowledge of respondents about different forms of DV.

**Table No. 4.10**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Their Knowledge on Different Forms of Domestic Violence**

Action of Physical Violence	Number	Percentage
Wife battering	66	58.93
Throwing boiling water	16	14.29
Burning	10	8.93
Stabbing	8	7.14
Puling hair	6	5.36
Others (specific)	6	5.36
Total	112	100

Action of Mental Violence	Number	Percentage
Misbehaviour causing mental hurt	2	1.79
Verbal degradation and fake accusation	26	23.21
Force to commit suicide	10	8.93
Restriction on free movement	20	17.86
Pressure to bring dowry	20	17.86
All	14	12.50
Don't know	20	17.86
Others (specific)	-	-
Total	112	100

Action of Economic Violence	Number	Percentage
Not getting enough money to run family	10	8.63
Restriction for doing outdoor work	66	58.93
Deprivation from the family means and resources	14	12.50
Others (specific)	22	19.65
Total	112	100

Action of Sexual Violence	Number	Percentage
Not led to use the family planning device to wife	48	42.86
Sexual harassment	14	12.50
Coerced sex when wife is not willing	24	21.43
Don't know	20	17.86
Others (specific)	6	5.36
Total	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

The research findings depicts that majority respondent 58.93% considered wife battering as one of the most common forms physical violence next to which is throwing boiling water 14.29%, followed by burning 8.93% here, the study, shows that most of the respondent verbal degradation and fake accusation 23.21% accepted the mental violence and misbehaves includes not getting desired on food,

discrimination between daughter and daughter in law. In the knowledge of economic violence restriction from doing outdoor work 58.93% reported and 22 (19.64%) reported the other specific matter to produce economic violence. Likewise, although the sexual violence is mostly unseen or given lower importance hence not expressed by many of the respondent 48(42.86%) respondents reported that not led to use the family planning device to wife and 6(5.36%) respondent have no idea about it. Likewise, 24(21.43%) respondent reported coerced sex when wife is not willing.

#### **4.2.5 Knowledge of the Respondents About Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women**

From the study, the major causes of domestic violence against women are found to be alcohol and gambling, women literacy, ignorance, poverty and unemployment. The knowledge possessed by respondent women about the causes of domestic violence against women is discussed as below.

**Table 4.11**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents About Their Knowledge on Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women**

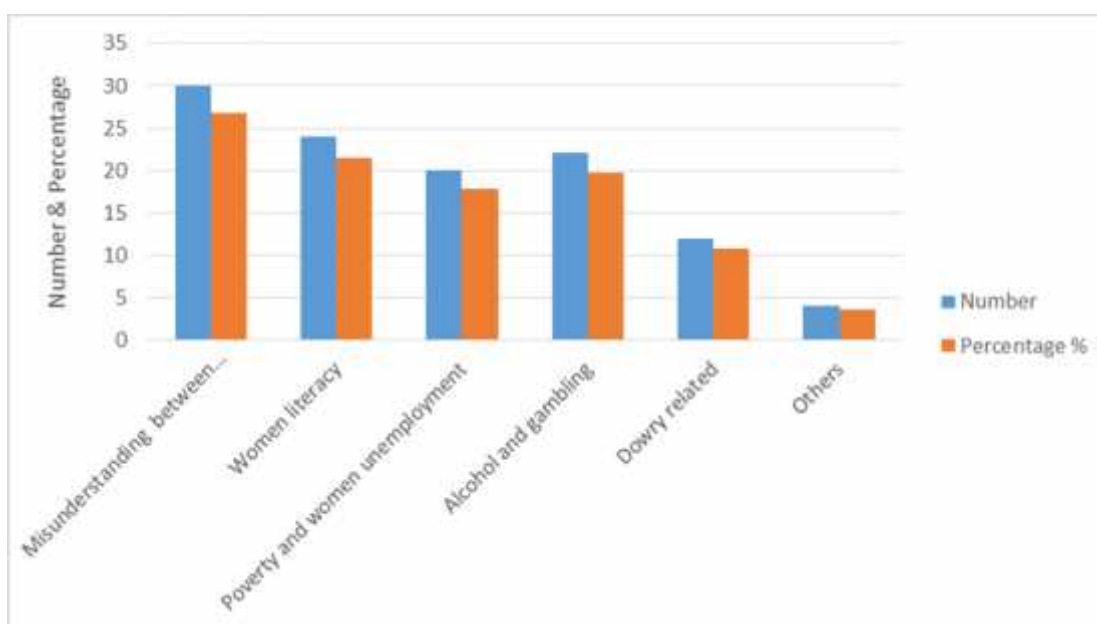
Causes of domestic violence against women	Number	Percentage
Misunderstanding between husband and wife	30	26.79
Women literacy	24	21.43
Poverty and women unemployment	20	17.86
Alcohol and gambling	22	19.64
Dowry related	12	10.71
Others	4	3.57
Total	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

According to table, misunderstanding between husband and wife, women literacy, alcohol and gambling, poverty and women, unemployment, dowry related were considered as the cause of Domestic Violence against women 30 (26.79%), 24 (21.43%), 22 (19.64%), 20 (17.86%), 12 (10.71%) respectively. Only 4 (3.57%) respondent gave some other opinion about causes of domestic violence against women.

**Figure 4.10**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents About Their Knowledge on Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women**



**4.2.6 Knowledge of the Respondent About Effect of Domestic Violence on the Victim of the Women**

Women are directly or indirectly affected by domestic violence, physically, mentally, social and emotional effects are consequences of the domestic violence against women which deprives them from the use of women's human right.

**Table No. 4.12**

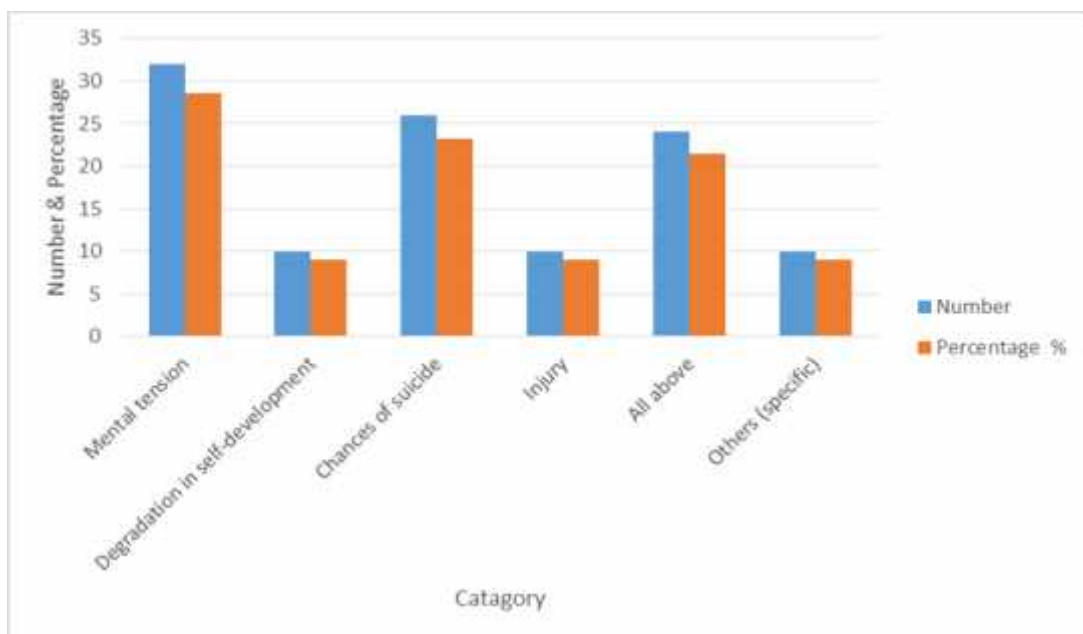
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion About Effect of Domestic Violence on Women:**

Categories	Number	Percentage
Mental tension	32	28.57
Degradation in self-development	10	8.93
Chances of suicide	26	23.21
Injury	10	8.93
All above	24	21.43
Others (specific)	10	8.93
Total	112	100

Source: - Field Survey 2018

The table shows that more than 32 (28.57%) of the respondent said that mental tension is main effect of domestic violence on the victim women and second highest proportion of the respondent said chances of suicide 26 (23.21%). Similarly, 24 (21.43%) of respondent said all above and 10 (8.93%) said that injury. Most of them said that the children may not be able to read and write well. They will be afraid of perpetrators. Some of them said that will be adverse effects on the physical, mental and social development of the children. Only few respondents said that they may be suffer from mental depression or frustration and may be victim of drug abuse.

**Figure 4.11**  
**Percentage Distribution of Respondents Opinion About Effect of Domestic Violence on Women:**



#### **4.2.7 Perception of the Respondents About the Action That is to be Taken After Being Victim of Domestic Violence**

From the study, the perception of the respondent is found that the violence goes on increasing, if it is found tolerated or ignored by the victim and may develop into very serious form later. Most of the respondent said that the violent act should be reported to the police if the action goes beyond the tolerating limit of the victim and few respondents reported that as far as possible the culprit should be made convince not to use the violence. From the study, the perception of the respondent is found that domestic violence should not be tolerated because it is not a solution, hence

complaining against domestic violence is essential here. In the question asked, “In your opinion which of the following violence do you think to be reported?” The below following table shows the perception of the respondent about reporting of various forms of DV.

**Table 4.13**  
**Perception of the Respondents About Reporting of Domestic Violence**

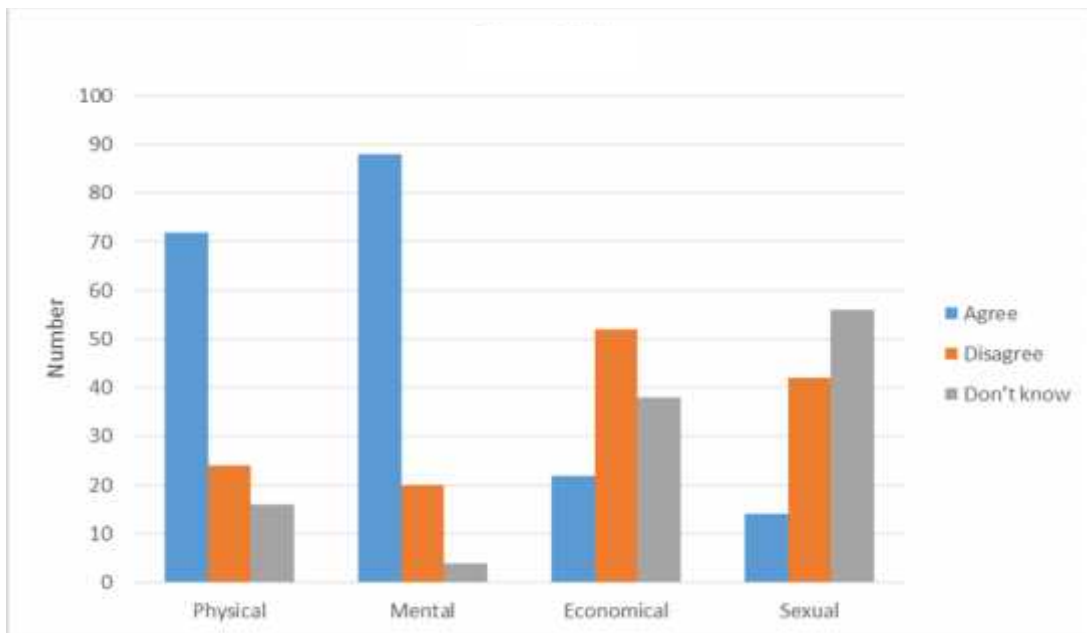
Options	Physical		Mental		Economical		Sexual	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agree	72	64.29	88	78.57	22	19.64	14	12.50
Disagree	24	21.43	20	17.86	52	46.43	42	37.5
Don't know	16	14.29	4	3.57	38	33.93	56	50
Total	112	100	112	100	112	100	112	100

*Source:- Field Survey 2018*

Here, 72 (64.29%) of the respondent agree that physical violence should be reported. Likewise, 88 (78.57%) of the respondent agree that mental violence should be reported but in case of sexual or economical violence they did not fully agree for to report. Only 14 (12.50%) and 22 (19.64%) of the respondent agree in sexual and economical violence respectively. While collecting their response, most of them said that as far as possible they should try to manage the violence cases themselves within the household than to bring in public or police. Most of the respondent also believe that polygamy is also considered as domestic violence and they also said that physical, mental, economical and sexual violence should be reported beside these all the respondent perception as received from the research is that strong legal arrangement is the foremost to control the domestic violence against women. Although the formulation of law against domestic violence, it is to be known to all in order to make the laws materialized and beneficial to the every grass root level of women in order to examine the law knowledge on domestic violence, the question was asked,” Do you know about legal provision against women? In the knowledge of rehabilitation centre, most of the women were unknown about it and only 12 (10.71%) respondent have knowledge about “Maitinepal” rehabilitation centre, and Woman's Melmilap Centre, Thaha Municipality-1, Okhargaun.

**Figure: 4.12**

**Perception of the Respondents About Reporting of Domestic Violence**



**4.2.8 Reason for not Reporting the Violence by the Survivors**

The respondent perception is that the rate of domestic violence will increase more if it is not reported to the concern body on time; however there are some reasons why the victim women do not report the incidents of domestic violence which is discussed as follows:

**Table 4.14**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondent for not Reporting the Domestic Violence**

Options	Number	Percentage
Unknown about DVAW	60	53.57
Lack of confidence	2	1.79
Economically dependent	4	3.57
Lack of trust in law	22	19.64
Family affaire	14	12.5
Others	10	8.93
Total	112	100

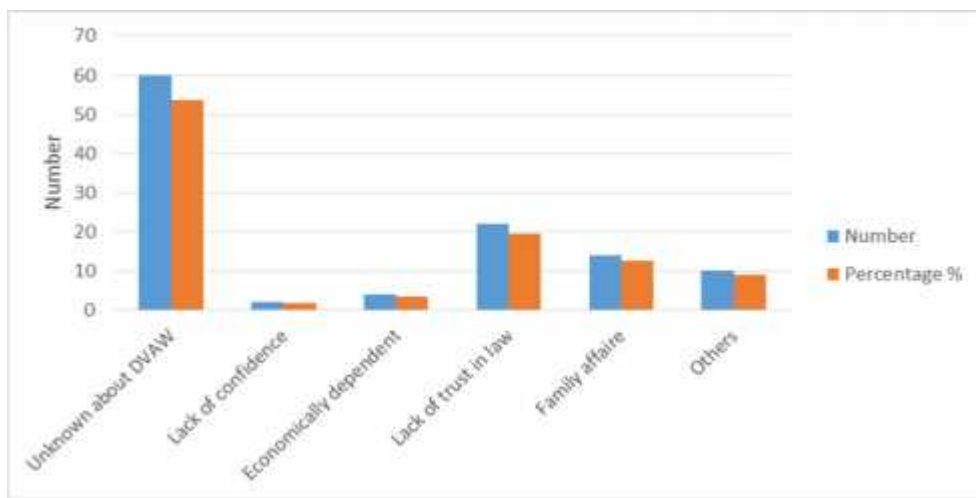
*Source: - Field Survey 2018*



Above table shows the respondent 60 (53.57%) said that the violence cases are not reported due to lack of awareness. It means unknown about DVAW and 22 (19.64%) told that lack of trust in legal process or law, only 2 (1.79%) women reported that economically dependent is the root cause of not reporting violence act and 10 (8.93%) told that not reporting the domestic violence against women whatever other cases of not reporting the cases of domestic violence include chance of more violence as the victim has to live with the same perpetrator again.

**Figure 4.13**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents for not Reporting the Domestic Violence**



#### **4.2.9 Perception of the Respondents About the Institution that Could Reduce DVAW**

From the study, the respondent perception is found that DVAW is difficult to completely polish from the society as it is deep rooted in our society. However, domestic violence against women can be reduce and controlled to a maximum extend if appropriate measures are taken. Different media and institutions can play a significant role to reduce the domestic violence against women.

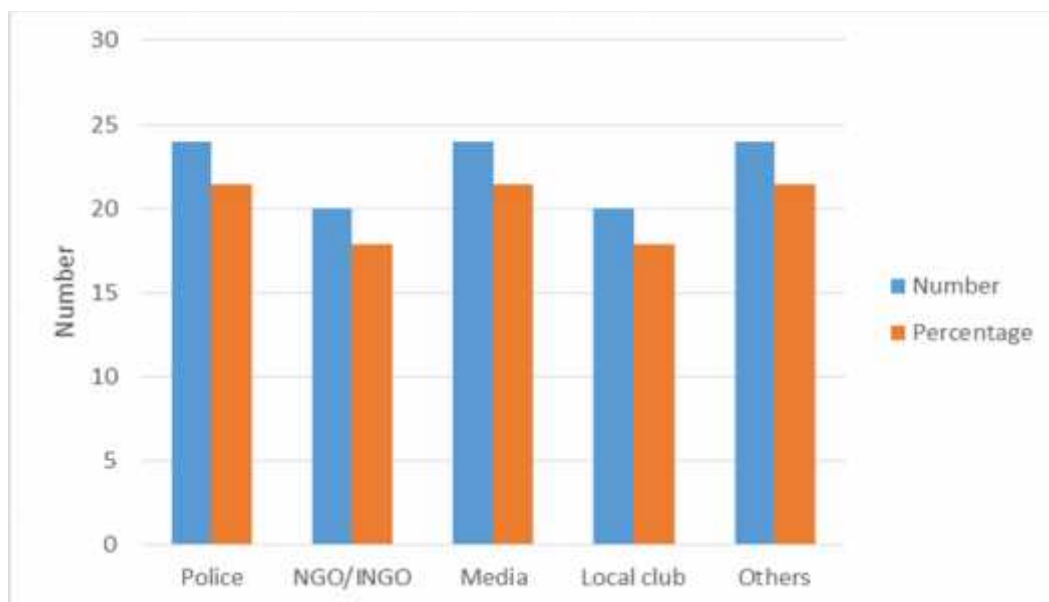
**Table 4.15**  
**Percentage Distribution of the Respondents About the Institution That Could**  
**Reduce Domestic Violence Against Women**

Institution	Number	Percentage
Police	24	21.43
NGO/INGO	20	17.86
Media	24	21.43
Local club	20	17.86
Others	24	21.43
Total	112	100

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

The table shows, the perception of the respondent about organizations that could help in reduction of domestic violence against women. Among 112 respondent police, media and others institutions would play to a role to reduce DVAW that perception are equal. 24 (21.43%) and 20 (17.86%) respondent told NGO/INGO and local club would be helpful to reduce violence. In the field survey, the respondents suggest to stop DVAW. NGO/INGO can contribute a lot to stop DV by helping the society to make alcohol free area, establishing rehabilitation centre for the victims, conducting awareness programme among the ignorant people. They also added, husband or family members if help to share the household work it would be better to reduced.

**Figure 4.14**  
**Percentage Distribution of the Respondents About the Institution that Could Reduce Domestic Violence Against Women**



#### **4.2.10 Situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in Study Area**

This section deals with the actual situation of domestic violence against women in the study area according to the actual experience of respondents. It explains about the situation of domestic violence against women in the study area. It deals with the following indicators. Like experience of physical, mental, economical and sexual violence with different characteristics like age, caste education and income. Similarly, it explains about reaction shown by the victim women at the time of violence and causes and frequency of the violent behaviours. The existing situation of different forms of domestic violence against women in the study area is discussed under following headings.

#### **4.2.11 Situation of Physical Violence in the Study Area**

Total number of physical violated respondent is 72 (42.86%) out of 112 respondent taken for the study. The detailed situation of physical violence which they suffered is depicted in below.

**Table 4.16**

**Situation of Physical Violence in the Study Area**

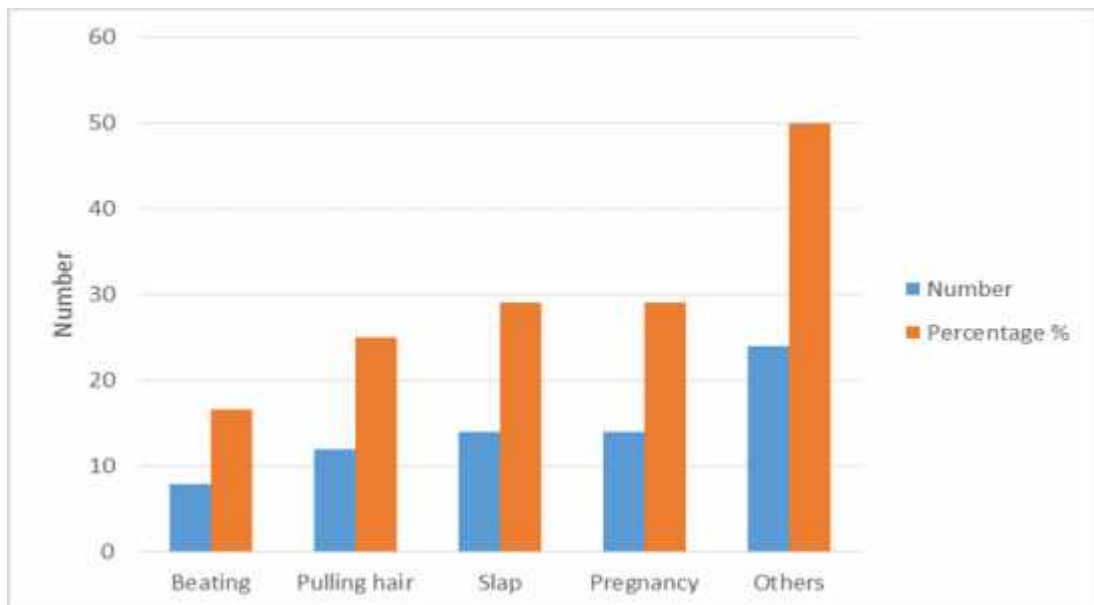
Physical Violence	Number	Percentage
Beating	8	16.67
Pulling hair	12	25.00
Slap	14	29.17
Pregnancy	14	29.17
Others	24	50.00
Total	72	100.00

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

The study shows that most of the respondent 24 (50%) were violated by others physical violence and 8 (16.67 %) were violated by beating, 12 (25.00%), 14 (29.17%) respondent reported pulling hair, slap and during pregnancy they were suffered respectively sometimes they were general hurt by physical violence, during survey 40 (35.71%) said that they were not suffered of physical violence.

**Figure 4.15**

**Situation of Physical Violence in the Study Area**



#### 4.2.12 Situation of Mental Violence in the Study Area

#### 4.2.13 (a) Number of Mental Sufferer of Mental Violence Among Respondents

The total number of mentally violent respondent is 52 (53.57%):

**Table No. 4.17 (a)**  
**Situation of Mental Violence in the Study Area**

Respondents	Number	Percentage
Faced the Mental Violence	52	46.43
Have not Faced the Mental Violence	60	53.57
Total	112	100.00

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

The total number of mentally violent respondent is 52 (53.57%) out of respondent taken for the study. The detailed nature of mental violence faced by the respondents will be discussed and presented below.

#### (b) Nature of Mental Violence Among Respondents

The total number of mentally violent respondent is 52 (53.57%) out of respondent taken for the study. The nature of mental violence faced by the respondents is expressed in the table:

**Table 4.17 (b)**  
**Situation of Mental Violence in the Study Area**

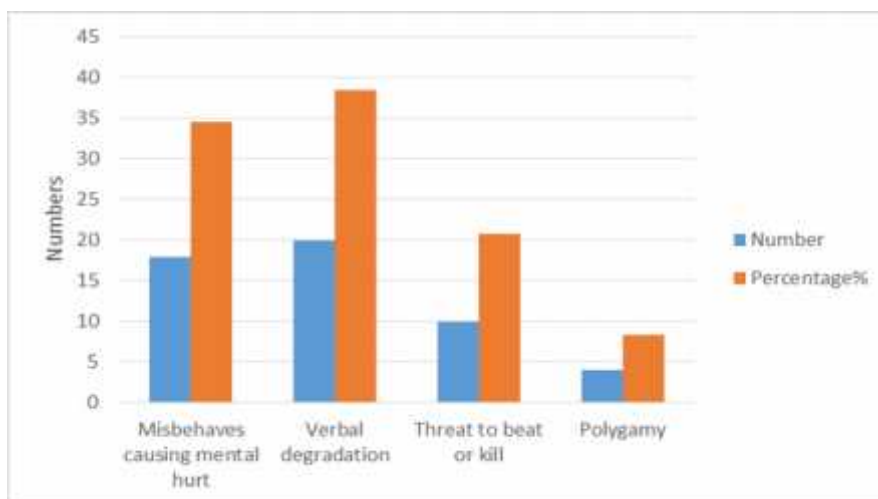
Mental violence	Number	Percentage
Misbehaves causing mental hurt	18	34.62
Verbal degradation	20	38.46
Threat to beat or kill	10	20.83
Polygamy	4	8.33
Total	52	100.00

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

During field survey, 60 (53.57%) said that respondents were not suffered by mental violence although 18 (34.62%) respondent reported they were violence by misbehaves causing mental hurt by indirectly in household cause and 20 (38.46%), 10 (20.83%) and 4 (8.33%) were mentally violence by verbal degradation, threat to beat or kill and polygamy.

**Figure 4.16**

**Situation of Mental Violence in the Study Area**



#### 4.2.14 Situation of Economic Violence in the Study Area

The total number of economically violence respondent is 66 (58.93%) out of 112 respondent taken for the study. Below table show the detailed.

**Table 4.18**

**Situation of Economic Violence in the Study Area**

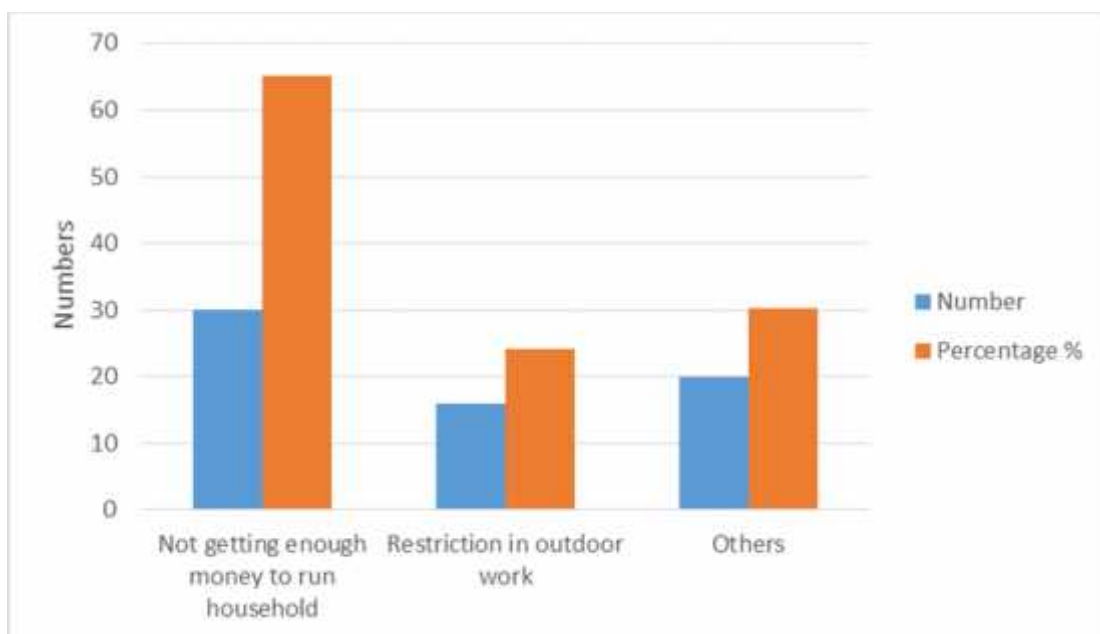
Economic violence	Number	Percentage
Not getting enough money to run household	30	65.22
Restriction in outdoor work	16	24.24
Others	20	30.30
Total	66	100.00

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Here, 30 (65.22%) respondent said that they were not getting enough money to run household, 16 (24.24%) respondent reported restriction in outdoor work and 20

(30.30%) respondent said that they were facing others kind of economical violence but 46 (41.07%) were not problem of economically.

**Figure 4.17**  
**Situation of Economic Violence in the Study Area**



#### 4.2.15 Situation of Sexual Violence in the Study Area

The total number of sexual violated respondent is 50 (55.36%) out of 112 respondent taken for the study. The detailed situation of sexual violence which they suffered is depicted in the following table.

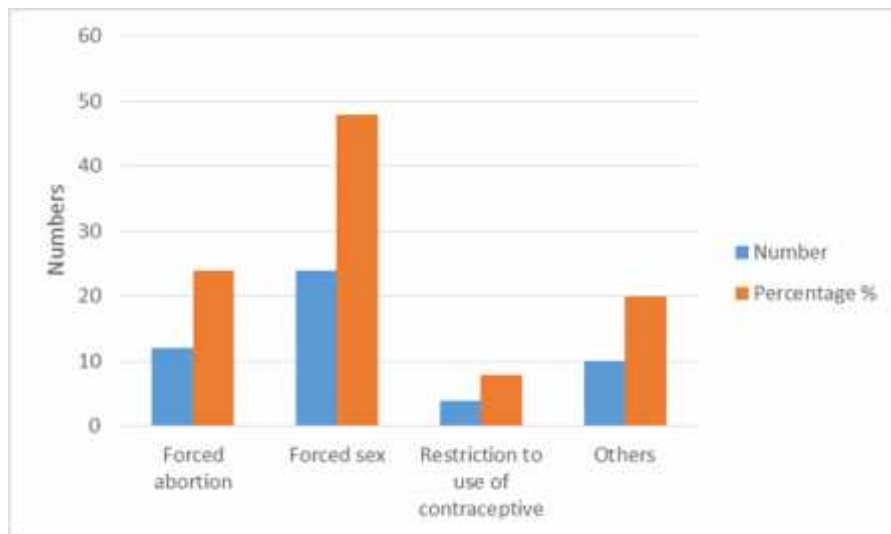
**Table 4.19**  
**Situation of Sexual Violence in the Study Area**

Sexual violence	Number	Percentage
Forced abortion	12	24.00
Forced sex	24	48.00
Restriction to use of contraceptive	4	8.00
Others	10	20.00
Total	50	100.00

Source:- Field Survey 2018

Here, the study shows the respondent were not found to be sexually violated as they reported which number is 62 (55.36%) but 24 (48.00%) reported they were faced forced sex, 12 (24.00%), 4 (8.00%) of respondent reported they were suffered by forced abortion and restriction to use of contraceptive and only 10 (20.00%) were suffered by others sexual violence.

**Figure 4.18**  
**Situation of Sexual Violence in the Study Area**



#### 4.2.16 Reaction of the Respondent Forms Domestic Violence

Majority of the women keeps the domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige. Actually, DVAW is occurred higher proportion but these events of violence are under reported. Now, some women strongly condemn and oppose it taking the essential steps. The various reactions shown by the victim women towards the different forms of DV are presented in table.



**Table No. 4.20**  
**Percentage Distribution of the Abused Respondents by the Reaction Towards**  
**Physical and Mental Violence:**

Reactions	Physical Violence		Mental Violence	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Kept secret	10	38.46	18	39.13
Verbal reply	-	-	6	13.04
Ask for friends help	10	38.46	-	-
Ask for relatives help	2	7.69	10	21.74
Tried to convince	-	-	10	21.74
Report to police	2	7.69	-	-
Others	2	7.69	2	4.35
Total	26	100.00	46	100.00

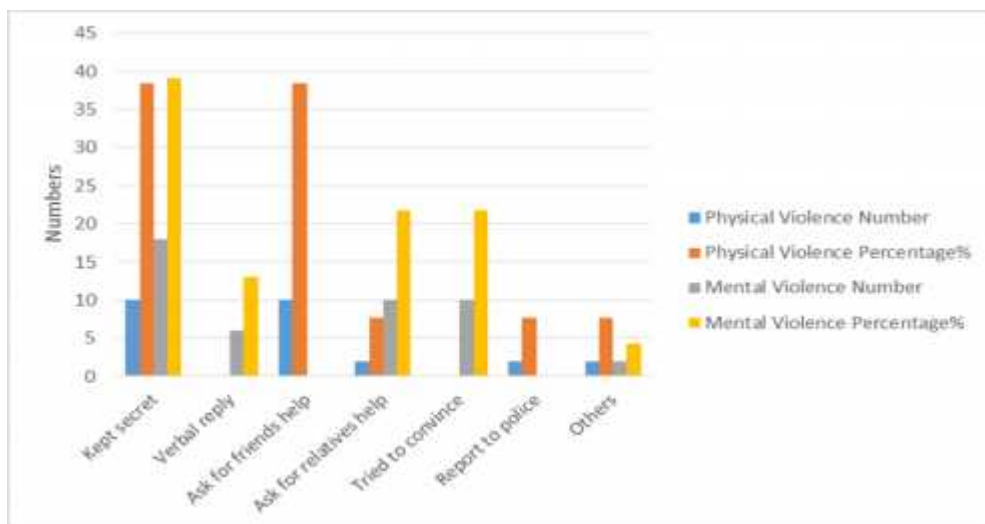
*Source:- Field Survey 2018*

Above table shows, the total number of physical violated respondent only 26 (23.21%) shared that problem out of 112 respondent likewise, mentally violated respondent 46 (41.07%) were shared their problem of violence to others friend, relative. Most of respondent had less trust towards police to file the case only one 4.17% physical violated respondent reported on police. But most of respondent liked to keep violence secret 10 (20.83%) and tried ask for friends help. Likewise, 18 (34.62%) respondent kept violence secret and ask friends help and tried to convince violated person is equal means 10 (19.23%). In the case of sexual violence reaction most of respondent were not like to shared but among respondent 48 (42.86%) said that reaction towards sexual violence, 20 (40.00%) kept secret, 14 (28.00%), ask for friends help only 4 (8.00%) wanted help from relatives. Out of 44 (39.29%) economically violated 20 (30.30%) respondent told that they asked money from relatives means if the household head did not provided sufficient money, 12 (18.18%) respondent asked for help from friends and 10 (15.15%) respondent said it personnel family matters so they believed it would be better to keep secret. In spite of violated, women do not like to report in concern institution. The reasons as reveal by the study, for keeping the incidence secret or silence by considering it as a matter of shame to

reveal out it, ear of defence, economically dependent on family or husband and the victim has to live together with the perpetrator.

From the study, it was found that 28 victim used violence against the perpetrator 24 of them said that they tried to stop the perpetrator by shouting or informing neighbouring when the violence act went out of their tolerance limit. During study, almost women were few knowledge about violence and prevention towards it, so, there could not found a serious case of violence. Physical effects occurred on the victim women after violent act Physical violence leads to physical injury and hurt like bone fracture, wound, pain swelling or something it may cause even death.

**Figure No. 4.19**  
**Percentage Distribution of the Abused Respondents by the Reaction Towards**  
**Physical and Mental Violence**



#### **4.2.17 Effect of Domestic Violence Among the Respondents**

Most of the women keep the domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige even though they have been affecting domestic violence. Actually, DVAW is occurred higher proportion but these events of violence are under reported. Now, some women have condemned facing short or long term effect of domestic violence. The various effects shown by the victim women towards the different forms of DV are presented in table.

**Table No. 4.21**  
**Percentage Distribution of Physical Effects Occurred on the Victim Women**  
**After Violent**

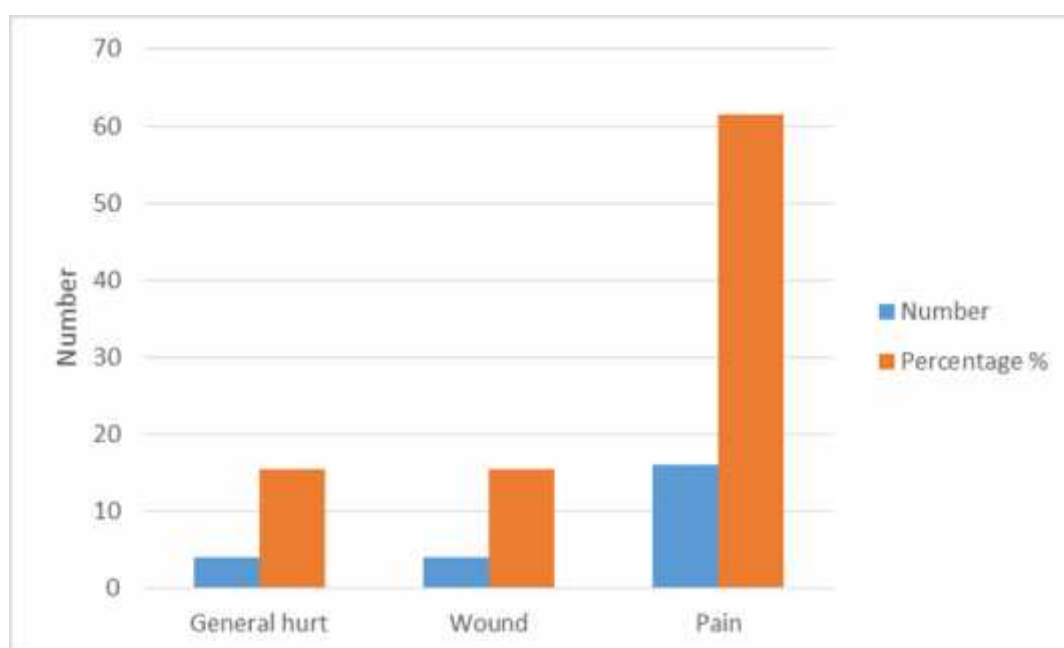
Incidence	Number	Percentage
General hurt	4	15.38
Wound	4	15.38
Pain	16	61.54
Total	24	100.00

*Source:- Field Survey 2018*

Here, research finding shows that majority of physical violated respondent 16 (61.54%) got pain from violated person and 4 (15.38%) respondent got general hurt and wound.

According to physical violated above respondent, immediate medical treatment is essential not led to injury. It means the intensity of physical violence is not so high. It produced only minor injuries and pain and easily recoverable swelling.

**Figure No. 4.20**  
**Percentage Distribution of Physical Effects Occurred on the Victim Women**  
**After Violent**



#### 4.2.18 The Perpetrator

Perpetrator are those who abused the one in case of DVAW, husband, mother in law, father in law and others family members are the perpetrator, they assault the victim physically, mentally, economically and sexually as well.

**Table No. 4.22**

**Percentage Distribution of the Abused Respondents by Their Perpetrator**

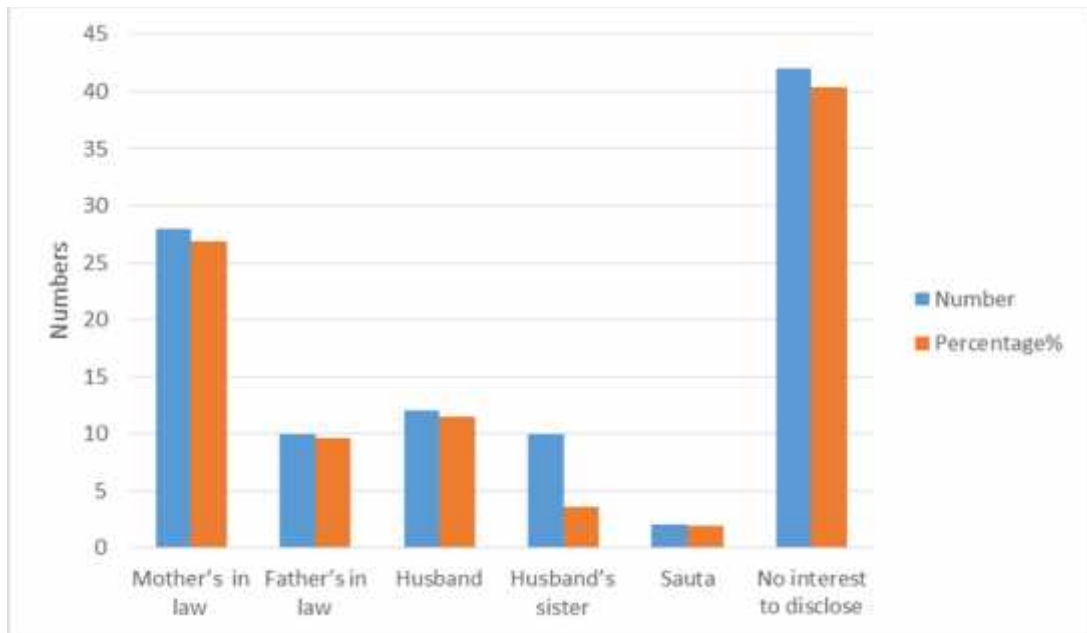
Perpetrator	Number	Percentage
Mother's in law	28	26.92
Father's in law	10	9.62
Husband	12	11.54
Husband's sister	10	3.62
Sauta	2	1.92
No interest to disclose	42	40.38
Total	104	100.00

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Here, above table shows although we are in modern age our mind is not still in modern change because among 112 respondents were taken in field survey but violated respondent were not open in the violence and its perpetrator because of family prestige. 42 (40.38%) respondent did not want to disclose the perpetrator. 28 (26.92%) respondent were violated by mother's in law, 12 (11.54%) respondent were violated by their husband and only two case 1.92% woman was violated by step case.

**Figure No. 4.21**

**Percentage Distribution of the Abused Respondents by Their Perpetrator**



#### **4.2.19 Causes and Frequency of the Violent Behaviors**

It was found from the study that ignorance of women has encouraged the violence against them because they are not reporting against the violence. Mostly, alcoholic husband, gambling, traditional practice like husband's dislike towards wife parents towards the daughters in law mental tension of the perpetrator are some case of the violent. The causes and the frequency of VAW are given below.

**Table No. 4.23**

**Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Causes and Frequency of Violent**

Causes and violent behaviours	Number	Percentage
Alcoholic husband	28	26.92
Cards and gambling	12	11.54
Parents dislike for daughter in law	22	21.15
Others	12	11.54

Frequency of violent behaviours	Number	Percentage
Daily	16	15.38
Weekly	20	19.23
Monthly	14	13.46
Occasionally	12	11.46

*Source:- Field Survey 2018*

The table shows that more than 28 (26.92%) of respondent said that alcohol husband is the main cause of DVAW and second highest proportion of respondent said parents dislike for daughter in law problem. Likewise 12 (11.54%) of respondent said that cards and gambling as well as others cause. Regarding the frequency of the violent behaviours it was found the study that 16 (15.38%) were abused daily, 20 (19.23%) of abused respondent were violated weekly, 14 (13.46%) monthly and 12 (11.54%) reported occasionally, here, occasionally means no any certain frequency.

#### **4.2.20 Abused Respondent by Their Characteristics**

From the study, it was found rate of DV vary with the socio-economic, status of women like age, education, occupation etc. which is discussed as follow.

#### **4.2.21 Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondent by Age Group**

Even there is the variation regarding the proportion and nature of domestic violence against women according to their age groups. From the study, it was found that even the age of the victim determines the proportion and nature of domestic violence which is expressed in table.

**Table No. 4.24**  
**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Age Group**

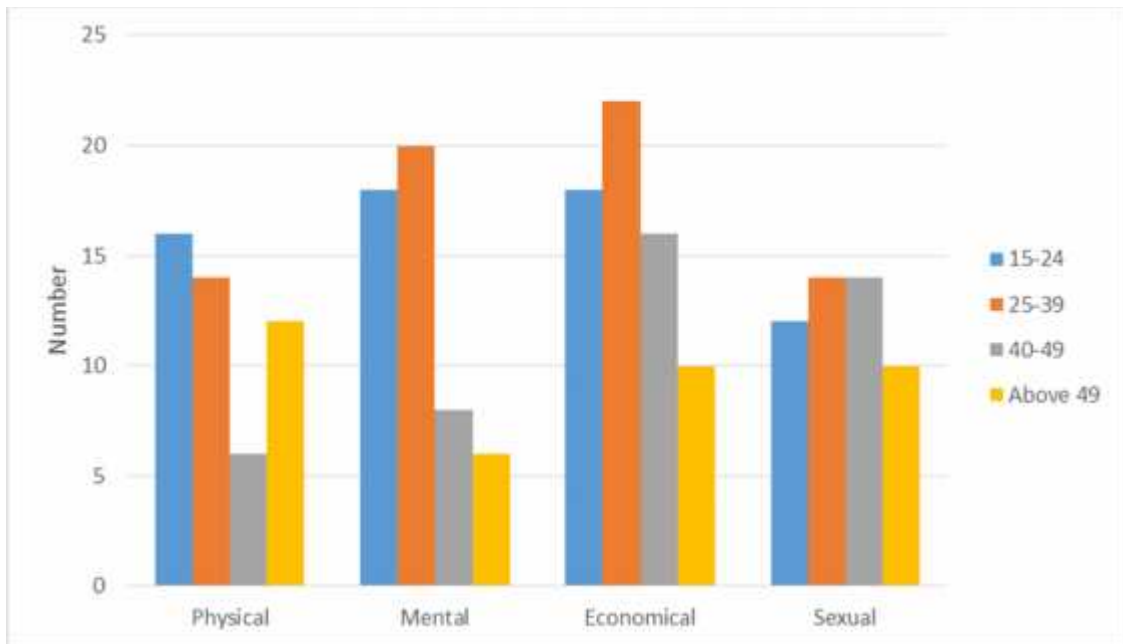
Age group	Total no.	Forms of violence								Mean
		Physical	%	Mental	%	Economical	%	Sexual	%	
15-24	32	16	33.33	18	34.62	18	27.27	12	24.00	50.00
25-39	30	14	29.17	20	38.46	22	33.33	14	28.00	58.33
40-49	18	6	12.50	8	15.38	16	24.24	14	28.00	61.11
Above 49	32	12	25	6	11.54	10	15.15	10	20.00	29.69
Total	112	48	42.86	52	46.43	66	58.93	50	44.64	48.21

*Source:- Field Survey 2018*

From the above table it is observed that overall in age group 40-49 respondent women were 61.11% violated in all cases but the highest proportion of 16(33.33%) respondent were physically more violated in age group 15-24. Similarly, the highest proportion mentally violated women were in age group 25-39 about 20 (38.46%). Similarly, 22 (33.33%) respondent reported that they are economically violated. In age group 25-39 likewise, sexually violated women are same percentage in age group 25-39 and 40-49 about 14 (28%) respectively only 10 (20%) respondent that they were sexually violated in above 49 years. The rate of domestic violence against women with the level of education of the respondent which is shown in the given below.

**Figure: 4.22**

**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Age Group**



#### **4.2.22 Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Educational Attendance**

Even there is the variation regarding the proportion and nature of domestic violence against women according to their Educational Attendance. From the study, it was found that even the Educational Attendance of the victim determines the proportion and nature of domestic violence. It is expressed in table.



**Table No. 4.25**

**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Educational Attendance**

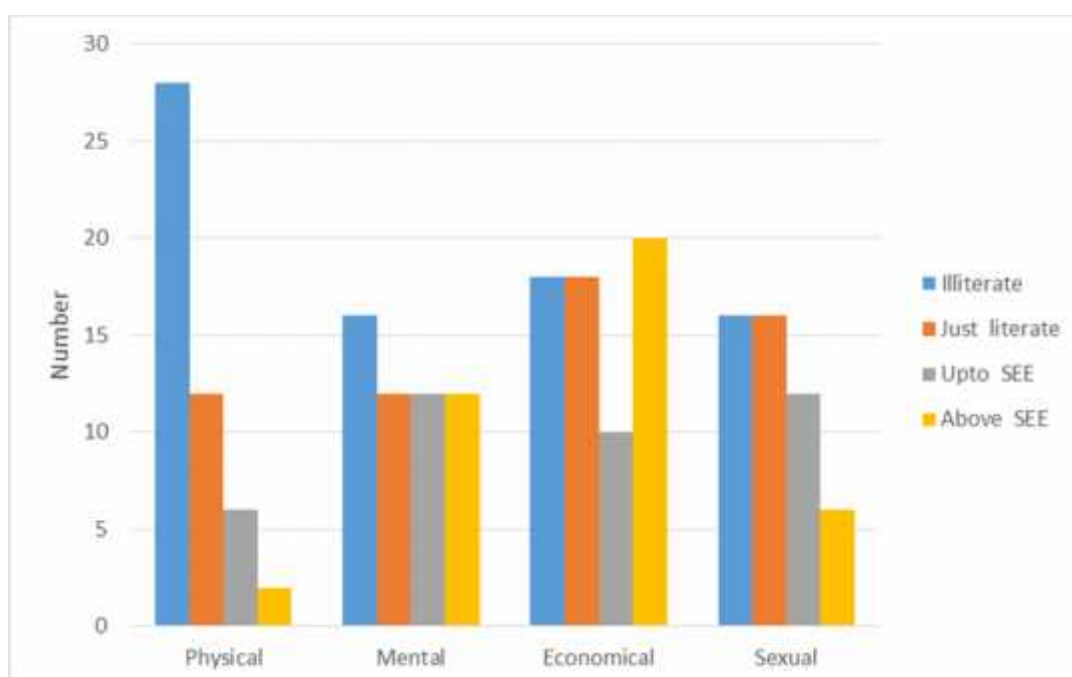
Education	Total no.	Forms of violence								Mean
		Physical	%	Mental	%	Economical	%	Sexual	%	
Illiterate	52	28	58.33	16	30.77	18	27.27	16	32.00	37.50
Just literate	26	12	25.00	12	23.08	18	27.27	16	32.00	55.75
Up to SEE	12	6	12.5	12	23.08	10	15.15	12	24.00	83.33
Above SEE	22	2	4.17	12	23.08	20	30.30	6	12.00	36.36
Total	112	48	42.86	52	46.43	66	58.93	50	44.64	48.21

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

Table shows that 83.33% respondent reported that they are facing all kind of violence causes of education who have just up to SEE. Physically, illiterate women are facing violence but above SEE only 2 (4.17%) women in physical violence likewise the higher proportion of mentally, economically and sexually violated women are 16 (30.77%), 20 (30.30%) and 16 (32.00%) respectively in education attainment.

**Figure: 4.23**

**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Educational Attendance**



#### 4.2.23 Percentage Distribution of DAV by Family Size

Even there is the variation regarding the proportion and nature of domestic violence against women according to their family size. From the study, it was found that even the family size of the victim determines the proportion and nature of domestic violence. It is expressed in table.

**Table No. 4.26**

**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Family Size**

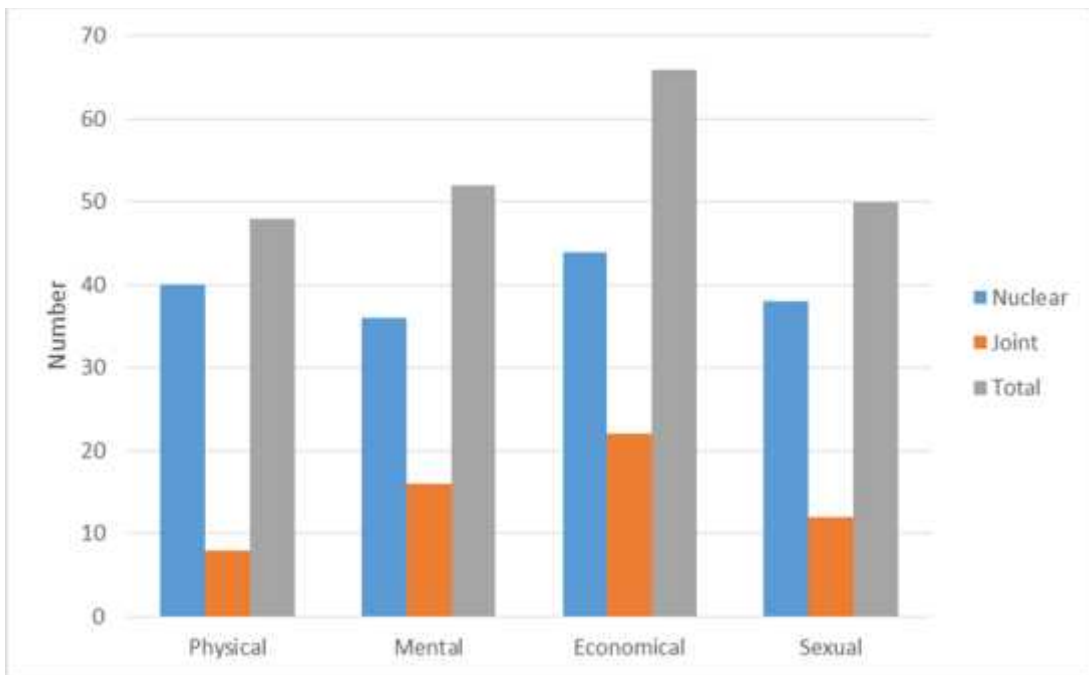
Family type	Total no.	Forms of violence								Mean
		Physical	%	Mental	%	Economic	%	Sexual	%	
Nuclear	88	40	83.33	36	69.23	44	66.67	38	76.00	44.89
Joint	24	8	16.67	16	30.77	22	33.33	12	24.00	60.42
Total	112	48	42.86	52	46.43	66	58.93	50	44.64	48.21

*Source: - Field Survey 2018*

According to table, women to nuclear family are more violated in overall in the study area that of joint family the main perpetrator of nuclear family is her husband especially alcoholic habit always violated them 83.33% nuclear family is physically violated. In joint family, especially husband and mother in law is perpetrator of violence. Although only 16.67%, 30.77%, 33.33%, and 24% women reported that they are physically, mentally and sexually violated. Women are also facing violence by their family size and their working efficiency is not considering in family. In the study the rate of domestic violence against women varies according to the type of family size.

**Figure 4.24**

**Percentage Distribution of Abused Respondents by Family Size**



## CHAPTER - V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

The chapter deals with the summary of the study draw major conclusion base on the study finding and provide set of recommendation. The study of Domestic Violence against Newar Women in Thaha Municipality-3, Makawanpur. The respondents were from different socio economic and educational status. All the 112 respondents were from Newar community since the majority more than 17.86% population of the research ward belong to this caste and ethnicity. The study shows that wife education level is less in the comparison of her husband educational level while 19.6% women were above SEE 39.3% women were Illiterate. Similarly, Family income sources are agriculture and services (21.4%). The status of Occupation of couples shows that male or respondent husband are engaged in Services sector 32.2% but 12.5% women were in services sector, mostly, 64.2% respondent are in wage labour in Agriculture. The research summarized the major findings as follow:

- ) Only 37.5% respondent have heard about Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW)
- ) Mostly 44.6% women replied the Violence Against Women is violence against female to family member by other family member
- ) 58.93% of respondents answered that wife battering is the physical violence
- ) 23.21% replies verbal degradation and fake accusation consider as mental violence
- ) 58.93% said that restriction for doing outdoor work is known as Economic Violence and not let to use the family planning devices to wife 42.86%.
- ) The main cause of DVAW is misunderstanding between husband and wife (26.79%) and 28.57% said that domestic violence increases mental tension
- ) Most of the Respondent are agree to report all form of DVAW related case in related field or organizations

- ) 28.57% respondents are agreed to report in physical violence and mental violence.
- ) In case of reason for not reporting the violence by the survivors, 53.57% said that they were still unknown about DVAW
- ) Similarly, 1.79% said that lack of confidence, 3.57% reported that economically dependent.
- ) In the situation on case reducing institutions of DVAW, they can believed on 21.43% Police and media,17.86% can play a role to reduce DVAW in society respondent replied.
- ) Nuclear family women are about 63.33% physically violated, mentally 69.23% and sexually 76%
- ) The research summarizes that situation of physical violence in study are shows that 29.17% of respondents have been suffering from slap. 34.62% women are suffering mentally by misbehaves causing mental hurt and 38.46% are under verbal degradation. Similarly, 66 (58.93%) of women are violated by economically, means not getting enough money to run household and 24.24% women are restriction in outdoor work.
- ) Among 112 respondent about 50 (55.36%) women are sexually violated in the study area including 48% women are experienced by forced sex and 8% women are restriction to use of contraceptive.
- ) Likewise, 19.23% women are frequently violated by perpetrator and 11.46% women are occasionally violated
- ) If women violated by physically or mentally 38.46% kept secret and 21.74% believed to report in Police, sometimes they react by verbally too.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Violence against women is bearing problem in the World. It makes the women less confident, inferior and it also damages the women self - esteem. Violence becomes a popular phenomenon when the women are physically and traditionally abused. DVAW has been perpetrated by the intimate partner and other family members. They are abused in all sector of life. The women are unknown about the place for reporting

violence and rehabilitation centre. The field study of Thaha Municipality ward-3, consists of the Newar women including various social, economic and educational status. Early marriage is found to be prevalent as most of the respondent 32.1% were married at the age of 15-20. However, the marriage ages ranged from 10-29, 39.30% out of 112 are illiterate. Most of the women are confined mainly in household chores which is not given due respect and not considered as economic contribution of the women from the above summary in the caste of economic status of women considered that women with low economic status they fully depended on their husband on male member. About 1.8% women have their own business and involved in services 2.5% maximum women are involved in agriculture in the study area. The research concludes regarding the contemporary situation of domestic violence against women in Newar community.

In the study area unequal pay for equal work lack of income generating skills and women economic dependency is the reason of violence against women. According to the field survey, majority of the respondent were found to have knowledge on DVAW and its types.

From discussion carried out in the course of data collection, it is understood knowledge about domestic violence by watching television, listening radio of FM and others programmes. However, very less number of respondents was found to have surface knowledge about provision of law of DVAW. During field survey, there is no any very serious kind of domestic violence in the study area of present. Mentally violence is found richly in the study area as majority of the respondent 46 out of 112 reported that they were mentally suffered.

Nepal is patriarchal society and violence against women is one of major factor responsible for the poor health of women, livelihood insecurity and inadequate social mobilization. The magnitude of gender based violence in Nepal extremely high considering that fact men think women have to value to value in the society and try to dominate control over our culture and religion more favour the supremely of male.

Women have forced to respect their husband or family members so, 40.38% respondent did not want to disclose the perpetrator which may be due to fear from the perpetrator or they just did not want to make it matter of public concern. It can be

concluded that the women of the study area are still not in a strong position to raise voice and fight against the domestic violence as only 38.40% victims were found to react against the perpetrator that also just in the form of verbal reply only. The remaining kept it either secret or tolerated. However, it has been known from the study that there is decreasing trend of the incidence of domestic violence against women in the study.

Especially, the reasons of VAW are alcohol abuse, lack of education, work overload, social pressure, male domination society etc. Majority cases of violence is hidden within house because domination of male and lack of knowledge towards legal right. In the field survey most of the women or respondent accepted that education property and civic legal right are basic right. There should not be discrimination between men and women are equal in right and responsibilities there should not be discrimination.

The result carried out in ward no.3, Gopaligaun of Thaha Municipality cannot be generalized in case of Nepali women as the research was carried out only in a small area of the country with a small sample size and within a short period of time. The in-depth study could not be carried out due to time and economic constraint as well as lack of professionalism in the researcher being a student.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Domestic Violence is a serious and widespread problem of the world but it is not problem itself, it is a product of socio economic and others dominating behaviours. Hence to combat on Domestic Violence against Women following recommendations are made.

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 level. It is to be recognised that domestic violence is form of custodial violence and state has to take responsibility to protect women against the violence through legislation victim support programme like legal and emotional counselling for women, arrangement of rehabilitation center and prompt access to medical services for the survivors etc are to be managed.

Government should mobilize teachers, social workers, health care workers, and also elected officers to broadcast the knowledge on VAW in community. Office of Municipality of Thaha and the local clubs and women community (Mahila Samuha) should cooperate to prohibit alcohol making the place alcohol free area. Develop the system of social respect system dignity towards women. Stakeholders should be launched effective programmed increase literacy rate and level of education that will be helpful to decrease violence incidence in the society. Legal literacy campaign is to be launched to make people known about existing laws against domestic violence and encourage women to use their right. Change the traditional suppression attitude towards women by making effective awareness programme like, drama, film etc.

Stakeholders should launch special programme to arise women economic status by advertising or giving information about vocational training through media (TV, Radio, F.M etc.). All kinds of orientation and training or programme must target to adult women.



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## QUESTIONNAIRE

### **A) Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Thaha Municipality of Makawanpur District**

#### **Section I: Background of Information**

1. Household Number : .....
2. Locality (Tole) : .....
3. Name of the Household Head : .....
4. Name of the Respondent : .....

**Section II:**

<u>S.N</u>	<u>Name of the family members</u>	<u>Individual ethnicity/ caste</u> 1.Brahmin 2. Chhetri 3. Newar	<u>Sex</u> 1.Male 2.Female	<u>Age (completed)</u>	<u>Mother's Tongue</u> 1.Nepali 2.Newari	<u>Relation with HH head</u> 1.Household Head 2. Wife 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Sister in law 6.Grandson/ Daughter	<u>Marital status</u> 1.Unmarried 2. Married 3.Widow 4.Separated 5. Others specify...	<u>Age at marriage</u>	<u>Education</u> 1. Illiterate 2. Can just read and write 3. Below 8 4. 9 to SEE 5.Above SEE 6.Others specify	<u>Income Source/per month</u> 1. Business 2.Wage Labor in Agriculture 3.Wage Labor in non-agriculture 4. Services 5.Sale of agriculture product 6. Others specify
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										

5. When did you get married?

a. Year.....b. month.....

**B) Knowledge and Perception on DVAW**

6. Have you ever heard or known about violence against women?
  - a. yes b. no
  
7. What do you understand by domestic violence against women?
  - a. Violence against family member to family members.
  - b. Violence against daughter in law by mother/father in law
  - c. Violence against women by husband
  - d. Specify (others).....
  
8. In your opinion, what does physical violence include?
  - a. Physical hurt      b. Using hands or leg to hurt      c. Burning      d. Pulling hair
  - e. Others (specify)      e. Don't know
  
9. In your opinion, what does mental violence include?
  - a. Restriction on free movement
  - b. Pressure to bring dowry
  - c. Misbehaviors causing mental hurt
  - d. Verbal degradation and fake accusation
  - e. Force to commit suicide
  - f. Don't know
  - g. All
  - h. Others specify.....
  
10. In your opinion, what does economical violence include?
  - a. Not getting enough money to run family
  - b. Restriction for doing outdoor work
  - c. Deprivation from the family means and resources
  - d. All of above
  - e. Others specify.....

11. In your opinion, what does sexual violence include?

- a. Not letting to use the family planning devices to wife
- b. Sexual harassment
- c. Coerced sex when wife is not willing
- d. Others specify.....
- e. Don't know

12. In your opinion, what are the causes of DVAW?

- a. Women illiteracy
- b. Poverty and unemployment
- c. Alcohol and gambling
- d. Misunderstanding between husband and wife
- e. Lack of strong law to stop DVAW
- f. dowry
- g. Early marriage
- h. Others specify.....
- i. Don't know

13. How does DVAW affect the victim women?

- a. Fear from the perpetrator
- b. Injury
- c. Decreasing working efficiency
- d. Chances of suicide
- e. Degradation in self-development
- f. Don't know
- g. Others specify.....

14. How does DVAW affect children?

.....  
.....  
.....

15. In your opinion, what a women should do if she becomes the victim of DV?

- a. Response to verbally and physically
- c. Seek help from local political leaders, NGOs, INGOs
- d. Tolerate and ignore it
- e. Don't know
- f. Others specify.....

16. In your opinion, why do not most of the women complain against the DV cases?

- a. Lack of the educational
- b. Lack of the confidence
- c. Economically dependent
- d. No family and neighborhood support to report the case
- e. Tendency not reveal out the family affairs
- f. Others specify.....
- g. Don't know

17. In your opinion, do the followings come under traditional violence against women?

- a. Polygamy
- b. Forced abortion
- c. Violence related for dowry
- d. Avoiding care for pregnancy

18. Which types of violence do you think to be reported?

Opinion	Please tick (✓) as appropriate			
	Physical Violence	Mental violence	Sexual Violence	Economical Violence
Agree				
Disagree				
Don't know				

19. Do you know about the provision of safe rehabilitation house for the victim women of DVAW?

- a. Yes
- b. No

20. If yes, in which place and organization is running it?

- a. place.....
- b. Organization.....

21. In your opinion, under mentioned which bodies would help to reduce DVAW?

- a. Local clubs
- b. Community
- c. Media
- d. NGOs/INGOs



e. All of above

f. Don't know

22. What is your opinion, how can women education and empowerment help to reduce or eradicate DVAW?

.....

23. Do you think that only women's one sided effort will be enough to control or eradicate DVAW?

.....

24. If not, how male can be made participated to reduce or eradicate DVAW?

.....

25. Do you know any legal facility and current changes made about DVAW?

.....

**C. Situation of DVAW in the study area**

26. If you were physically violated, how was it?

- a. Slap
- b. Pulling hair
- c. Throwing boiling water
- d. Beating
- e. Abortion
- f. Others (specify).....
- g. Not violated

27. What did you do at the moment?

- a. Kept the incident secret
- b. Asked with friends for help
- c. Asked with relatives /neighbors for help
- d. Reported to police
- e. Sought help from political /community leader
- f. Others.....

28. Who was agent in your case?

- a. Husband
- b. Mother in law
- c. Father in law
- d. Others

29. If you were mentally violated, how was it?

- a. Misbehavior causing mental hurt
- b. Verbal degradation
- c. Treat to beat or kill
- d. Threat to expel from home
- e. Others.....

30. What did you do at the time?

.....

31. If you were sexually violated, how was it?

- a. Not to let to use the family planning devices to wife
- b. Sexual harassment
- c. Coerced sex when wife is not willing
- d. Forced abortion
- e. Others specify.....
- f. not violated

32. What did you do at the moment?

.....

33. If you were economically violated, how was it?

- a. Restriction of in outdoor work
- b. Not getting enough money to run family
- c. Forced abortion
- d. Not violated.
- e. Others.....

34. What did you do at the moment?

.....

35. Had you ever been violated by any other ways than the above stated?

- a. Yes.
- b. No

36. Have ever had physical hurt from the DV?

- a. Yes
- b. No

37. If yes, what was the physical effect?

.....

38. How often the perpetrators show the violating behaviors?

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Monthly
- d. Others.....

39. Have you ever taken the treatment after violent act on you?

- a. Yes
- b. No

40. What were the main causes of the violence against you?

- a. Illiteracy
- b. Alcoholic husband
- c. Husband habit of playing cards and gambling
- d. Husband dislike for wife
- e. Others .....

41. Have you ever shown the violating acts?

a. Yes

b. No

42. If yes, when?

a. When life is in danger

b. When children are in danger

c. When the incidence goes beyond the tolerance limit

d. Others.....

43. What are the solutions to (How can we) stop the domestic violence against women?

.....