

# CHAPTER - I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Since Nepal has already been entered into modern computer and science era but Nepalese women are downtrodden and at the bottom of development mainstream. The women are fighting for equability and social justice yet. They are still treated as second class citizen. We have seen religion, culture and society and political mirrors all these reality.

Domestic violence against women is a social and public health problems as well as a human rights abuse with prevalence worldwide. For individuals, all over the world, home is a safe heaven, yet it is at home that many people, all over the world, are subjected to heinous crimes of terror and violence and even death at the hands of family members who are supposed to love and protect them. They are victimized physically, sexually and psychologically.

Violence against women can't be understood in isolation from the norms, social, structures and gender norms that influence women's Vulnerability to violence. Women's Subordinate social, economic and legal status in different settings often makes it difficult for them to get help once violence occurs. Violence against women is perhaps the worst from of human rights violence and it is perhaps the most pervasive. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies. Most of women live in villages and they have to attend traditional birth attendants .In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants because of various reasons. They are the victim of domestic violence. Because of violence against women is rooted in gender inequality Gender based violence has become an internationally accepted way to refer to physical, sexual, and psychological violence against women (Deuba, 2005).

There is male dominated family structure with the help of social, cultural and legal code. The violence is ten formalize in social structure for instance in tradition laws and costume that permit husband to physically punish their wives. In most societies

economic and social process operates directly to support a patriarchal male dominated social order and family structure. Hindu religious teacher (priest) teaches to women to be loyal and kind with their husbands to serve because he is God for wife. In Nepal there are many ethnic groups and though Nepali is the National language and Hinduism is the national religion. Each group has its own language, culture tradition and religion. It is a male dominated (European Commission, 2010).

For the first time in 2011, a domestic violence module was included in the NDHS, recognizing the seriousness of the problem of gender-based violence in Nepal. Domestic violence, one form of gender-based violence, is defined in Nepal as any form of physical, mental, sexual, or economic harm perpetrated by one person on another with whom he or she has a family relationship, including acts of reprimand or emotional harm. Domestic violence has negative health consequences for victims, especially with respect to the reproductive health of women and the physical, emotional, and mental health of their children. In addition to ratifying a number of international and regional conventions on women's rights, gender equality, and social inclusion, Nepal has implemented the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act (2066 BS) and the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Regulation, 2067 (Magar, 2008).

On the occasion of 50th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in November 1993, many organizations working to eliminate violence against women realized and reinforced that social institutions -the family, society and the state should take primary places where violence can be seen in the statistics. The World Health Organization estimates that the least one in five women has been physically or sexually abused by a man or men at some time in her life (WHO 1997) and according to a study by the World Bank drawing on data from 35 countries, one quarter to more than half of women report having been physically abused by a present or former partner, while far more have suffered from emotional and psychological abuse (Heise, 1994).

The 1995 Beijing Platform of Action expanded the definition of violence against women as 'Violation of the rights of women in situations of conflict, including systematic

rape sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and male infanticide'. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to elderly and the displaced, indigenous refugee and emigrants communities, women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005).

Violence against women in Nepal can be attributed the cultural, religious, legislative and economic practices that conspire to keep women in a position of inferiority. In every society of Nepal, violence against girls and women is common. Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Women and girls are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own name and identity and also not free in many aspects. Nepalese girls and women are being violated at least once in their life time. Violence is common in all ages, casts, religious groups and social classes only its degrees and form may differ by society, age and religious values (Heise, 1994).

Girls and women are neglected in every aspects of their life too. Women are neglected before their birth i.e., sex selection abortion. Most of Nepalese parents prefer son instead of daughter. Both mother and daughter get less care than she would have got in case she had a son. Domestic violence against women is a common phenomena in a patriarchal society in which women are considered as docile, feeble and weak. The atrocity of male dominated society characterized by gender discrimination and old hackneyed socioeconomic dependence to much allegiance of their husbands fear of exposition of fact, dowry related issue, system capable of illiterate true statement from the culprit seems to existing such a situation the court is held on place for the accused to tell fabricate of domestic violence take place if the dark with none to shoot a video tape to the produces in law court as the real evidence of the event. (Magar, 2008)

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In Nepal, it is believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or free from time of birth until the date of marriage. She is to be under the control of parents especially father's, after marriage she becomes property of husband. So he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son. Such situation is established in our culture, society and family which is the great discrimination for women.

Nepal like many other countries represents a multicultural characteristics having patriarchal social structure. Nepal is a country with multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious society. The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janjati and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereotype of roles and economic dependence, low decision making, women perceive such behavior as normal, then violence therefore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (UN, 2004).

Nepalese women and girls especially in minorities groups, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. There are no rights in parental property in practice. They are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. This situation is being a great challenging issue for the campaign of bringing women into the mainstream of development.

The condition of women in Nepalese society especially in Janjati and Dalit in the miserable condition and violence in these groups is still prevailing more. Thus, violence against women in ethnic Janjati groups is seemed to more practicing and not much more studied. In such situation Domestic violence against women in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality is seemed to be appropriate/ suitable for research and investigation. So, this research was try to find out the major responsible factors behind domestic violence against women and why women and girls are not reporting the incidence of domestic violence.

Due to all these felts, it made curious to know about the situation and extent of violence among women in Taplejung District where from all ethnic groups. This

study is conducted in a geographically advanced area screened from the mainstream socio-economic and political movements of Nepal. Till today, nobody has done any research studies in this study area. So, it is suitable to choose the topic Domestic violence against women and conducted research.

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

The general objective of this study is find out the situation of DVAW in Mikwakhola RMC Ward No 4 of Taplejung District. The specific objectives are:

- To identify the causes of domestic violence against women.
- To find out the types of domestic violence against women.
- To describe the consequences of domestic violence against women in reproductive health.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of physical and mental torture either within or outside the house. They are discriminated within the house by their husbands or family members and by others outside the house such as in educational institution, work place, public place etc. This research focused particularly in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 thalang tole in Taplejung District on the basis of field research. And this study closely highlights the situation of DVAW in that society.

Thus, this study tries to show the situation of DVAW, particularly in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 Thalang tole in Taplejung District and helps the students to start another study in the similar field. Similarly, it is also useful for project planners GOs and NGOs as well as other related organization to make plans and implement the programs to eliminate DVAW among womens.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

Every study has own limitation due to the limited time and the lack of sufficient financial sources. It was also beneficial for the present researcher to study in this area because he is the resident of the same area. The present study was limited within the Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 in Taplejung District. In this study, only

the women were taken as sources of data. Only married women of 15 years above is select as respondents. This study was confined in the domestic violence against women in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 in Taplejung District. Only simple statistical tools and technique such as numerical, percentage and average had been used in data analysis process.

### **1.6 Organization of the study**

This thesis has divided into five chapters. Chapter one introduces introduction of the study, which mainly discusses the general background, of domestic violence. Likewise, this chapter presents the statement of problems, objectives of the study, Significance of the study, limitation and organization of the study. The second chapter discusses the relevant literature for the study. Chapter three presents the methodology adopted for the study in which includes selection of the study area, sources of data, research design, tools and techniques of data collection, data presentation and analysis, universe and sample size of the study. The chapter four deals the introduction of the study area. Similarly, chapter five findings, summary, conclusions and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER -II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Review of literature is an integral part of a research undertaking to enrich the knowledge. Therefore, the literature reviews for the study has been organization as given.

#### **2.1 DVAW as a Gender Based Violence**

Domestic violence encompasses behaviors used in a relationship by one party, especially to control the other. The people involved can be married or not, be of the same sex or not, live together, separated, or dating. We can all be victims of domestic violence. Victims can be rich or poor, of any age, sex, religion, culture, ethnic group, sexual orientation, education, or marital status. The person commits the crime of domestic violence when he inflicts physical or psychological abuse, once or several times, on a spouse or ex-spouse. The person commits the crime of domestic violence who inflicts physical or psychological abuse, once or several times, on a person who is particularly defenseless due to age, disability, illness, pregnancy, or economic dependence.

In Nepal, most of the cases of domestic violence are practiced against women, in the different forms that are present today. domestic violence can occur in the family environment because of the cultural habits based on patriarchal discourses. In these contexts, of cultural practices and habits built over the countless changes of generations, the social condition of women has always been one of submission and subjugation to men. Many forms of domestic violence against women are a consequence of the lack of understanding of the current female condition, which bears the same rights conferred on men.

However, it doesn't mean that husband doesn't suffer from domestic violence. He can also suffer from domestic violence by the hands of his wife or, by the hands of his wife brother and male relative. Section 2 Ka of domestic violence Prevention and control Act 2009 has interpreted domestic violence as physical, psychological, sexual,

or economic torture caused by one person to another person. Who can complain against the domestic violence in Nepal?

The domestic relationship means the relationship that existed between the family members within the home. And the member of the joint family, persons living under the same roof as a member of the family, dependant or the laborer. According to the Domestic Act of Nepal, the following members can complain in the event of domestic violence: Father, mother, daughter, daughter in law, mother in law and father in law, Adopted son and adopted daughter and The persons residing with the same family as a worker.

In domestic violence, there must be two people involved who have or have had an intimate relationship. domestic violence can be in any form such as coercion, assault, punishment, intimidation, or revenge in between the intimate relationship. The Government defines domestic violence as “Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality.” Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive and controlling behaviour through which the perpetrator seeks to exert power over the victim. Although the definition recognizes adults as being 18 years or over, domestic violence often overlaps with child abuse where children may witness and/or are victims of abuse. Domestic violence cuts across race, gender, sexuality, age, class and geography. However, the majority of perpetrators are men and between 80-95% of those who experience it are women. Domestic violence is a form of violence against women and a gross violation of human rights. It also occurs against men in heterosexual relationships and in same-sex relationships against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people. The European Union defines ‘violence against women’ as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to resulting, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life". As probably the most common form of violence against women, domestic violence is a high priority for the EU. (EU, Commission, 2010).



To define domestic violence is also as difficult as to define the crime, it does not always involve physical assault; it may take the form of emotional as well as physical and sexual abuse, such as punching, hitting, slapping, throwing object, pulling hair, twisting limbs, choking and other forms of physical assault, using weapons, threatening to injure or otherwise harm the victim or the children, damaging property for example, furniture or pets to frighten the partner, sexual abuse or assault and depriving a partner of basic needs, food, money, outside contact with friends or relatives, putting her down in public, humiliating her and making her feel worthless.

Domestic Violence (crime and punishment) Act, 2006 defines "Domestic Violence" as any form of physical, mental, sexual and economic harm perpetrated by person to a person with whom he/she has a family relationship and this word also includes any acts of reprimand or emotional harm. The Act further defines "Domestic relationship" as a relationship between two or more persons who are living together in a shared household and are related by descent, marriage, and adoption or are family.

As per UNICEF in the Reference Kit on 'Violence Against Women and Girls in South Asia' (2001), gender-based violence is "any act of commission or omission by individuals or the state, in private or public life, which brings harm, suffering or threat to girls and women, and reflects systematic discrimination – including harmful traditional practices and denial of human rights because of gender." Gender based violence is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Failures to protect and promote women's rights and freedom are a matter of great concern to all nations, and should be addressed effectively. In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture. Violence against women has been an effective tool in the hands of men through which they can exploit women and establish their supremacy.

The UN Publication, Violence against Women in the Family (UN, 1986) notes that the UN General Assembly in 29th November 1985, recognizing the importance of violence in the home was a milestone, approved the resolution advocating "concerted and multidisciplinary action" both within and outside the United Nations system, to deal with the problem. It also urged governments to adopt specific criminal legislation to obtain an equitable and human response from judicial systems regarding the

victimization of women. The resolution marked the recognition by intergovernmental bodies that violence against women is an issue affecting all countries and all cultures and should be a priority for national and international action (UN, 2004).

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) is the first international human rights instrument to exclusively and explicitly address the issue of violence against women. It affirms that the phenomenon violates, impairs or nullifies women's human rights and their exercise of fundamental freedoms. The Declaration provides a definition of gender-based abuse, calling it "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life".

This has been also reflected in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). CEDAW provides a working forum for the process of eradicating gender-based violence and promoting gender equity in the international community and at every level of national life (Badri, 2014). Violence or abuse is the deliberate use of the humiliation/ threat/ coercion/ forced to enhance one's personal status/ power ad someone close expense and/or constrain the behavior of other and/or get need and wants meet at other cost (Kelly, 1991).

Sexual violence occurs throughout the world. Millions of people are affected by this type of violence which is driven by a range of social, economic and political context that results gender inequality. Marital rape, a type of sexual violence, is defined as the sexual intercourse between husband and wife without the consent of wife. This study also asked one question to know the sexual abuse in rural settings. Seventy nine percent respondents are facing the sexual violence. In addition to sexual violence, 27 percent respondents reported that they were forced for sex while they deny sexual relation. Only two out of 10 women have sex relation with consensus. This is critical situation of sexual violence (Badri, 2014)

This indicates that the prevalence of marital rape is very high in Nepalese community despite the fact that none of the cases has been reported. About 24 percent of the respondents informed that their husbands were forced them to have sex in male

headed family but the percentage is seen higher in female headed family where forced sex is 32 percent. In a situation analysis conducted by SAATHI in 1997 on violence against women in Nepal revealed that 93 percent were exposed to mental and emotional torture, 82 percent were beaten, 30 percent were raped, 28 percent were forced into prostitution, and 64 percent reported polygamy.

A study done by Adhikari and Mabuhang in 2004 in Banke district, among 235 women and adolescent girls revealed that overwhelming majority of the women reported that they were often abused with verbal curse, followed by mental torture (85.2 percent) and harassments because they only gave birth to daughters. Reasons behind underreporting are to save family prestige, and privacy, fear of husband and mother in-law, love and affection with husband and family members, fear of breaking family relation and fear of traditional socio-cultural values. This report shows that the situation of domestic violence at Nepalese community is high.

Deuba (1997), in her article on ‘Violence Against Women: Focus on Domestic Violence’ has noted a very serious societal problem because women from all classes and ages experience it but hesitate to report though it is life threatening for many of them and have grave consequences not only on their physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual wellbeing but also on the families of victims and survivors. All the above evidences proved that the domestic violence against women is the major hidden social problem in our society.

Violence against women and girls is taken in several forms. I include domestic violence, rape trafficking in women and girls forced prostitution violence, female, infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other tradition harmful practicesn(UNICEF, 2001)

So called ‘honor’ killing take the lives of husband of young women every year, mainly western Astana, about 1000 women were murdered in Pakistan in 1999. Domestic violence is not only prevalent in the developing world but it is also there in the advance countries as well. Killing Sweden Spark to stop violence and calls for action to stop domestic violence against women established in Sweden in October, 1999 after the fourth case on a month in which the police questioned and

changed a man after the death of his wife. Women and girls South Asia are born in a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular has to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence the world. (UNICEF, 2001)

In Nepal only 57.9 percent women are literate (CBS 2011) similarly health economic and political participation are very poor (HDR 1998) Nepalese women carry ripple burden in the society. As a production worker, she contributes mother and wife, she cares for the family members and children as a community worker she gives all her leisure hours and labour to society (Acharya, 1997)

## **2.2 DVAW in Nepal**

Historically, violence against women has been in existence and a widespread and deep-rooted social and family problem in Nepal. Generally, violence is a tool of terror and its use can be seen to male assumptions about privileged access and ownership (Gill and Rehman: 2004). The interim constitution of Nepal (2006) has provided equal rights to all citizens of Nepal but it is an irony that women are still in pathetic condition. At home, girls are physically weak, they should not act as boy, they are protected by men, and they are made dependent on men. It is stated that around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Different forms of violence are faced by women since before birth, childhood, adolescence and reproductive age to old age.

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

and so forth. In totality all such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country (Adhikari, 2004).

Pandey (2011) has carried out her research on "Domestic Violence Against Women in Magar Community" which was carried out using primary source of data collected from Mukundapur VDC of Nawalparasi District in 2011 with taking some objective which are to examine the extent of violence according to different demographic, and socio-economic background, to identify the cause of violence, to identify women experience on violence, and to access the knowledge of women on legal provision. In this study, firstly 93 Magar household are selected from the lottery method. Then only married women aged 15 years and above are taken as sample population from each sample household. Domestic Violence Against Women is widespread problem in the study area because still more than half women have been facing this problem in this area. The main cause behind this problem is the use of alcohol which is followed by gambling, lack of awareness, lack of job and poverty. In this area majority of people are engaged in wage labor sector. Similarly there is very low proportion of higher educated people. Thus this study shows that the low socio-economic status and low education status is the causes as well as consequences of the DVAW in this society.

There are several commitments made by government to address VAW at National and International level which are as follows:

#### Domestic Violence (Crime & Punishment) Act(2009)

On 5 May, 2009 Parliament of Nepal passed the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment). The Act includes physical and psychological violence within the definition of domestic violence. The Act also states that the reporting of the crime can be made both verbal or in written forms. If the case does not get resolved through quasi-judicial bodies or mutual understanding, The victim can file a case directly to the courts. Furthermore, a third party can also file a report on behalf of the victim. It also has provisions for interim relief to the victim of the domestic violence. The court can order interim protective measures for the entire duration of case proceedings.

#### Human Trafficking Act (2007)

The Human Trafficking Act (2007) extended the definition of trafficking to include the offense of transportation for the purpose of trafficking. With this extended definition and other support measures, the new Act helps to control human trafficking and affords needed support and care for victims. Apart from these actions, the Supreme Court has also issued orders at different times prohibiting different malpractices that contribute to GBV. The Gender Equality Act passed in 2006 repealed and amended 56 discriminatory provisions of various Acts and has also incorporated provisions to ensure women's rights.

All form of violence appears to be higher in lower economic status and more cases appear against women who lack financial resources and have no alternative protection. Victims are mostly below the age 25 and those who lack self-confidence. Police reaction to female victims of violence in our culture does not require professional counseling but needs only supportive persons who can listen to them sympathetically and help them to face the psychological and social issue legally (Aujha, 2001).

After the review of literature it has been concludes that domestic violence against is the result of social economic culture and political inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse, dowry related violence and traditional. The violence occurs in the unequal social setting and flourished because of the economic cultural and political factors.

## **CHAPTER - III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study mainly related in the field of domestic violence against women at Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 of Taplejung District. The methods of this study was as follows:

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study is descriptive in its nature with quantitative type's research design. In this study, the physical, sexual, cultural as well as demographic and socio-economic characteristics and knowledge about DVAW of women at Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 Thalang tole of Taplejung District was described.

#### **3.2 Universe and Sample Size**

In this study, firstly 30 household was select from the total household of Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 Thalang tole of Taplejung District by using simple random sampling method. Then only married women aged 15 years and above were taken as sample respondent from each sample household. So the sample size was 30 and respondents married women aged 15 years and above. After selecting the sample household, from the each selected household, one married women aged 15 years and above carried out. Total house hold of the study area was 140 was the univers 30 house hold was taken sample.

#### **3.3 Data collection procedures and tools**

##### **3.3.1 Interview schedule**

A set of structured and unstructured interview questionnaires design and apply for the study purpose. The structured questionnaire deals with the purpose of getting information about on socio-economic status of respondents.

##### **3.2.2 Observation**

Observation method was applied for some related gathering field data. Physical settlement of respondent's households, socio-cultural activities, values, agricultural

practices, behaviour and attitudes observe by indirect participation. It help to the researcher to understand the local language, male and female communication in social activities, ceremony, and seeking behaviour, household's works.

### **3.3 Source of Data**

Both primary and secondary data will use for the study. Primary data used to find out the cause and types of DVAW where as to assess the awareness of DVAW in the community of Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward No. 4 Thalang tole of Taplejung District, secondary data will have been used. Therefore, Primary data will have been collected by questionnaire. Both published like journal books etc, opinion of the experts, unpublished materials like theses and dissertations, and other articles related to the subject matter have been secondary.



## CHAPTER - IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

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

#### 4.1 Introduction

Local Community are considered as the socio-cultural, economically and politically excluded from the mainstream of the development ethnic group of Mikwakhola Rural Municipality Ward no. 4. Like other various ethnic groups of the study area the local community is known as one of the main indigenous inhabitant.

##### 4.1.1 Household Population

The total household population of respondents is 140 in the study area. The distribution of household population is shown in following table.

Table No. 4.1 Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percent	
				Male	Female
below 15	8	8	16	5.71	5.71
15-30	22	24	46	15.71	17.14
30-45	15	18	33	10.71	12.85
45-65	12	20	32	8.57	14.28
65 above	8	5	13	5.71	3.57
Total	65	75	140	46.4	53.6

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The above table shows total household population of the study area is 140. According to the table proportion of male and female is 46.4 and 53.6% respectively. The table

reflects that the number of male is less than the number of female. The population from the age group 15-30 is highest 46 and the smallest number is from the age group of 65 and above which is 13 only.

#### **4.1.2 Age Composition of Respondent**

The Age of the women is the major factor for domestic violence. In this study, the age compositions of respondent are classified into four years age interval from 15 years and above years like 15-25, 25-35 and 35-45. Then the 45 years and above respondent are categorized as 45+ years.

Table No. 4.2 Distribution of Respondents According to Age Composition

Age group of respondents	No. of Respondents	Percent
15 -25	3	10
25 -35	12	40.00
35 -45	12	40.00
45+	3	10.00
Total	30	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The above table shows that out of 30 respondents the highest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (25-35) and (35-45) years, which is 40.00 percent. And the lowest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (45+) years, and (15-25) which consist 10.00 percent.

#### **4.1.3 Educational Status**

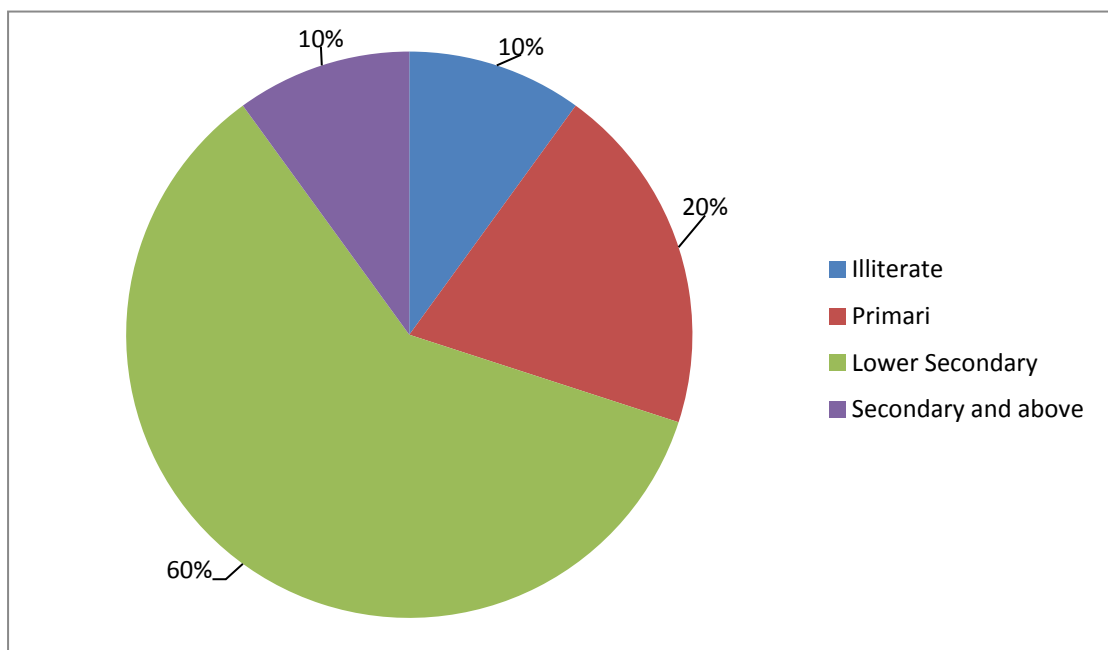
Education is the key factor to personal as well as social development of the people. Education is the backbone of the enlightenment of human being. Education not only makes people literature but also it makes people more civilized. Educated people know about the rights of others as well as respect to others. First of all, education helps the people to be strengthening them self. Educated people know the rights of her/him. Women who are educated they know what violence is, why it is rooted in our society and how it can be eliminated from our society.

Table No. 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Educational Status	No. of Respondent	Percent
Illiterate	3	10
Primary	6	20
Lower Secondary	18	60
Secondary and above	3	10
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.1: Respondents by Literacy Status



The above table and figure shows that, among the total respondents, 90.00 percent respondents are literate whereas 10.00 percent are illiterate. This shows that the literacy status of women is higher than national literacy status of women of the country. It shows that among the literate respondent majority of respondent attains lower secondary level which is 60 percent. And the other secondary 10.00 percent, primary level 20 percent.

#### 4.1.4 Occupational Status of Respondent

Nepal is an agricultural country so that it can be presumed that majority of Nepalese is engaged in agricultural activity. Occupational status shows the economic status.

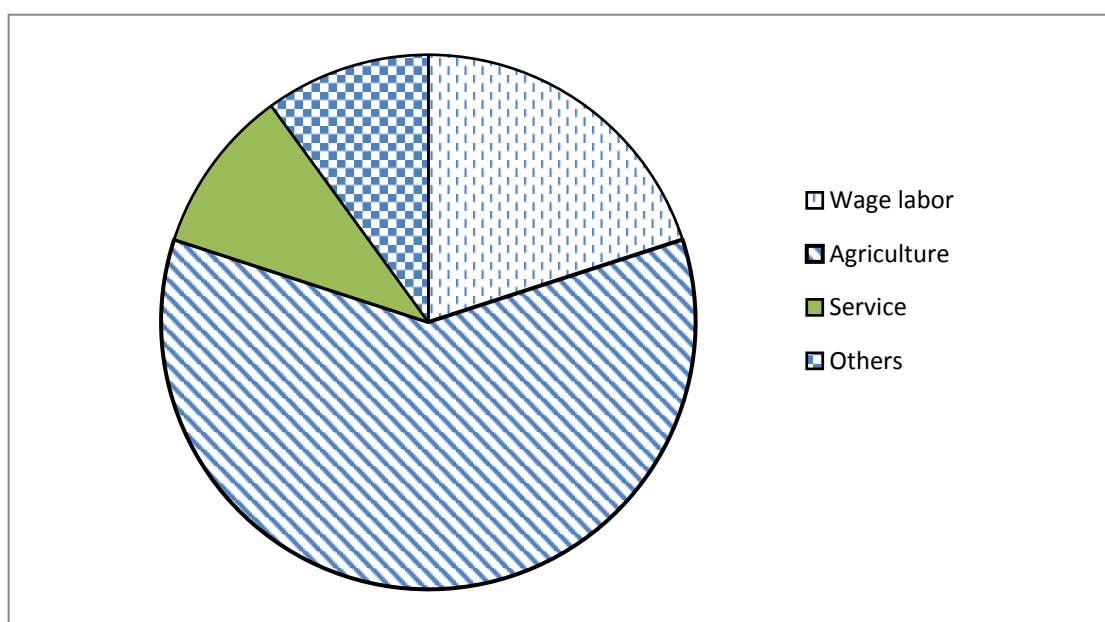
Occupation is linked with the level of educational attainment and with the total change of life status. In the study area, the occupations of the respondent are categorized into three groups which are wage labor, agriculture, and service.

Table No. 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Status

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percent
Wage labor	6	20.00
Agriculture	18	60.00
Service	3	10.00
Others	3	10.00
Total	30	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.2: Respondents by Occupational Status



The above table and figure shows that the highest portion of respondent belongs to the agriculture which covers 60.00 percent. Similarly, another 20.00 percent belongs to Wage labor, and others equally. Lastly, among the study population, 10.00 percent are belonged to the services as their major occupation.

#### 4.1.5 Land and Cattle Holding by Respondent

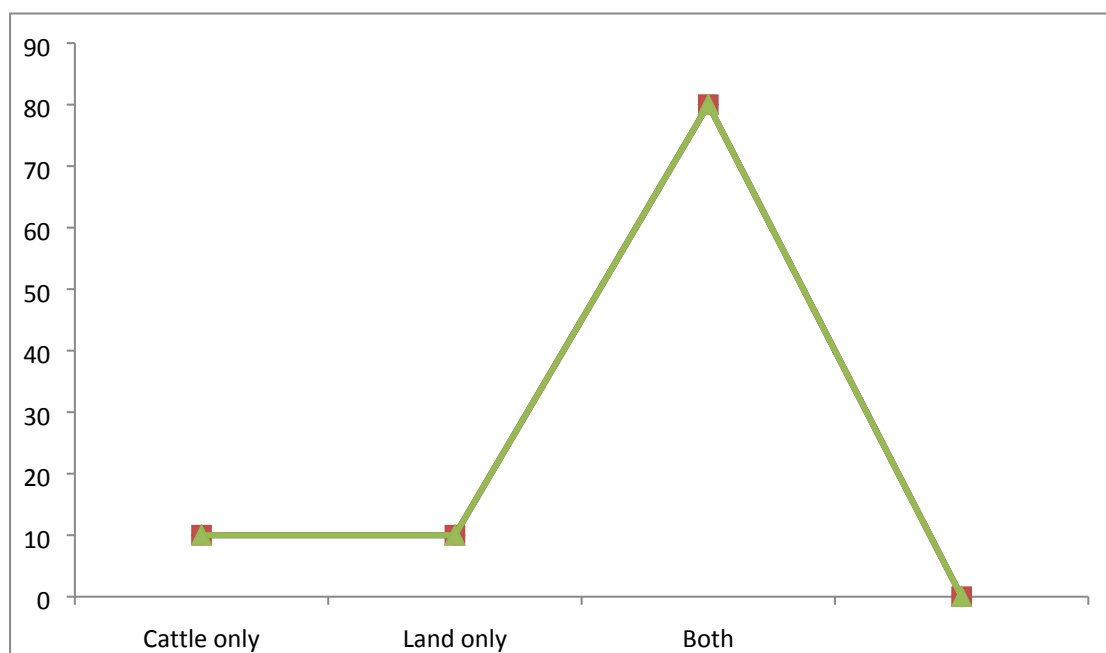
The ownership in the land and cattle has highly affected in the Domestic violence. If a woman has held some property in her hand, she is not treated in the family badly. If not, domestic violence occurred to her. The land and Cattle holding status of the respondents can be depicted as follow;

Table No. 4.5 Distribution of Respondent by their Ownership in Family

Types	No. of Respondents	Percent
Cattle only	3	10
Land only	3	10
Both	24	80
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.3: Respondent by their Ownership in Family



The above table figure shows that out of 30 respondents only 10 percent respondent say that they have land in their ownership. Similarly 10 percent have cattle and 80 percent respondent has both (land and cattle) in their ownership.

#### 4.1.6 Experience of DVAW

Domestic violence is the willful intimidation, assault, battery, sexual assault and/or other abusive behavior perpetrated by an intimate partner against another. It is an epidemic affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, race, religion, nationality or educational background. Violence against women is often accompanied by emotionally abusive and controlling behavior, and thus is part of a systematic pattern of dominance and control. Domestic violence results in physical injury, psychological trauma and sometimes death. The consequences of domestic violence can cross generations and truly last a lifetime.

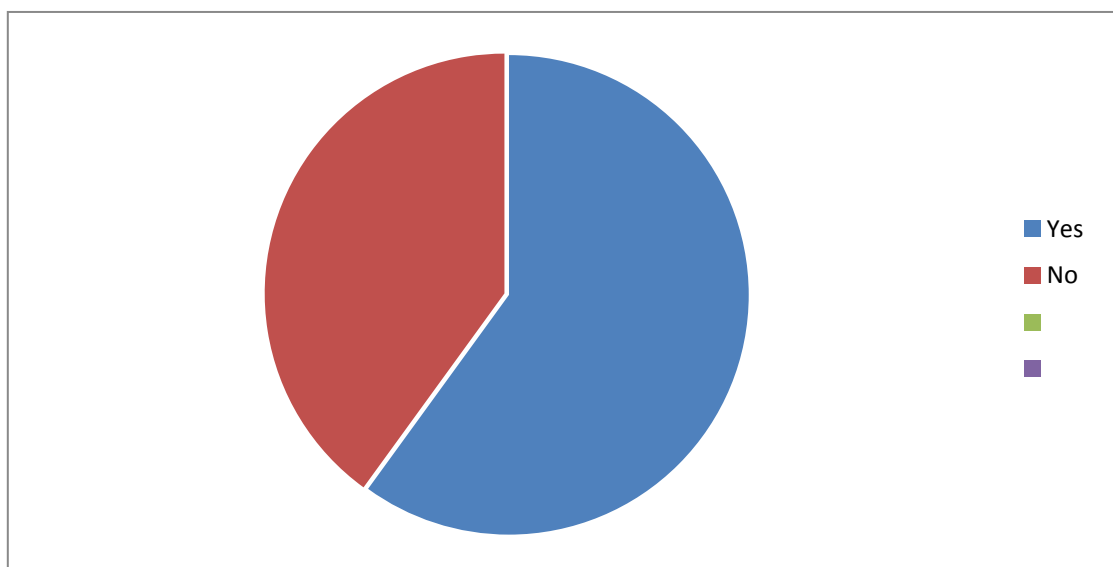
Table No. 4.6

Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW

Felt of DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	18	60.00
No	12	40.00
Total	30	100.00

Sources: field survey, 2023

Figure No.4.4: Respondents by Experience of DVAW



The above table and figure shows that among the total respondents, 60.00 percent respondents have ever experience of DVAW whereas another 40.00 percent respondents don't have experience of DVAW. It concludes that majority of respondent are facing the DVAW in the study area.

#### 4.1.7 Experience of DVAW by Age Group

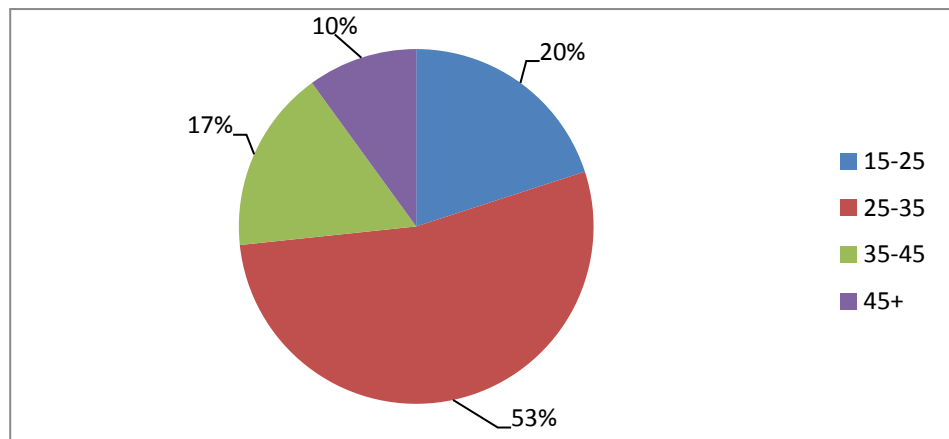
A research conducted in Canada has shown that the female age group at highest risk for domestic violence victimization is 16 to 24. Among one segment of this high-risk age group undergraduate college students 22 percent of female respondents in a Canadian study reported domestic violence victimization, and 14 percent of male respondents reported physically assaulting their dating partners in the year before the survey. And although the victimization of teen girls is estimated to be high.

Table No. 4.7 Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Age Group of DVAW

Age group	Experience of DVAW	
	No. of Respondents	Percent
15-25	6	20
25-35	16	53.33
35-45	5	16.67
45+	3	10
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.5: Respondents by Age Group of DVAW



The above table shows that, out of total victimized respondent, the highest level of experience of DVAW is in age group 25-35 years which consist 53.33 percent. Similarly the lowest level of experience of DVAW is in age group 45+ which is 10% and 35-45 years which consist 16.67 percent.

#### **4.1.8 Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status of Respondent**

Literacy status of women is the major cause how they face violence for the family members. The National Demographic and Health Survey has stated that experience of physical violence decreases with education, from 33 percent among women with no education to 9 percent among women with a School Leaving Certificate (SLC) and higher education. Similarly, only 3 percent of women with an SLC and higher education reported experiencing physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with 14 percent of women with no education. In this study, the present researcher has found the following data from the respondents:

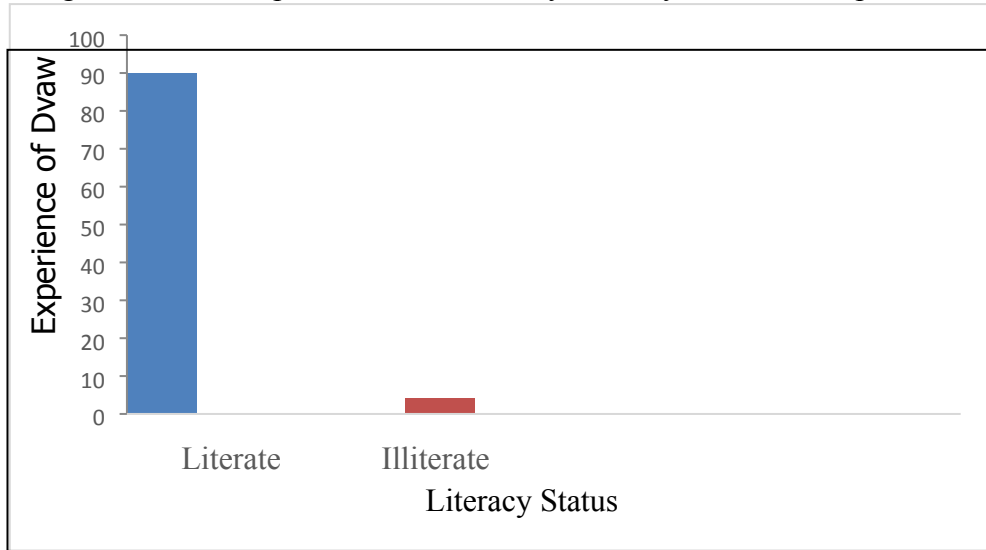
Table No. 4.8 Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Literacy Status

Literacy status	Total	Experience of DVAW	
		No. of Respondents	Percent
Literate	27	27	90
Illiterate	3	3	10
Total	30	30	100.00

Sources: Field survey, 2023



Figure No. 4.6: Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status of Respondent



In the above table and figure show that 90% respondent are literate and 10% respondent are illiterate.

It is concluded that poverty, cultural beliefs and practices, anger, stress and depression are often seen as causes of domestic violence; but the psychological condition of women, patriarchal society, early marriage, the dowry system, and lack of social inclusion and absence of women’s control over resources are responsible for domestic violence in Nepal.

#### 4.1.9 Sources of Victimization

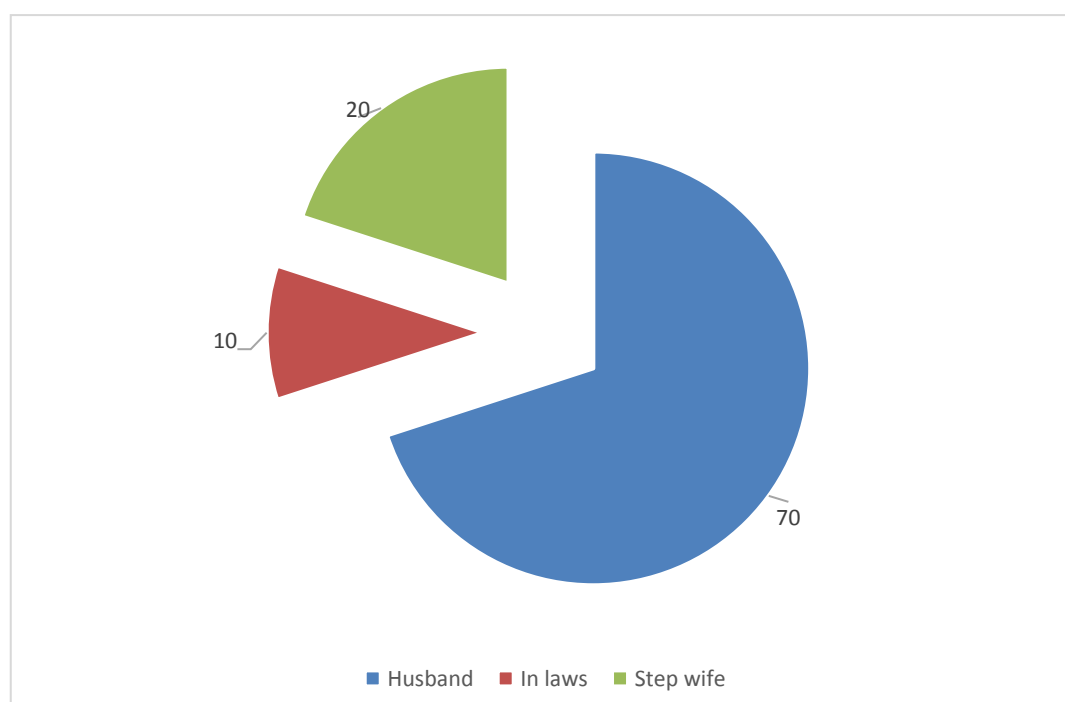
The violence against women is studied by separating the sources in different sources. For the convenience of the study, the present researcher had separated them into four categories which were dealt as follows:

Table No. 4.9  
Distribution of Respondents Sources of Victimization

Person	No. of Respondents	Percent
Husband	21	70
In laws	3	10
Step wife	6	20
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.7: Respondent by Sources of Victimization



This above table and figure shows that shows that out to total victimized respondent, the highest 70% proportion of respondent says that they are often victimized by their husbands. Similarly, 10 percent respondent are victimized by their in laws step wife 20% respectively. It concludes that maximum respondent are victimized by their own husband that others.

#### 4.2 Physical Violence and its Causes

Physical violence is the main focus in this study that further includes the perpetrators in the family who physically assault to their females. It also focuses on types of physical assaults a female has to face in home and the possible causes for the assaults. It is estimated that globally 20-50 percent physical violence are observed. Among all the respondents 20 reported that physical violence occurred in their home. Fifty six percent respondents face battering from their husbands and the rest of the respondents reply that they face such events from other family members of their family. The result depicts that three out of four married women get battered from their better halves. Furthermore, it can be concluded that a married woman in a family is not secured even from her husband.

#### 4.2.1 Cause of Physical Violence as Reported by Women

While analyzing the reasons behind such kinds of physical assaults all the causes they expressed are divided in to two causes: major and minor. These two categories of causes are divided on the basis of the intensity of reaction that was reflected by husband or other members of the family. The study reveals that most of the respondents were beaten due to the causes related to disobedience, not giving birth to son, dowry related, and disobedience of sex request by husband, doubt on external affairs and advice given to husband not to use alcohol. The result depicts that a woman should remain obedient in all aspects as husband expects otherwise she has to face any sorts of violence. The causes which are listed above as major might also create other violence.

Table No. 4.10  
Cause of Physical Violence as Reported by Women

Cause	No. of Respondents	Percent
Use of alcohol	12	40
Gambling	3	10
Low education	6	20
Poverty/employment	5	16.66
Influenced by other	2	6.67
Influenced by traditional value	2	6.67
Total	30	100.00

Sources: Field Survey, 2023

The above mentioned table shows that out of 30 respondent majority of respondent that is 40 percent argues that DVAW exist in society due to the use of alcoholism. It is followed by Gambling 10 percent, low education 20 percent, poverty/employment 16.66 percent, Influenced by other 6.67 percent and influenced by traditional value 6.67 percent.

#### 4.2.2 Frequency of Physical Violence

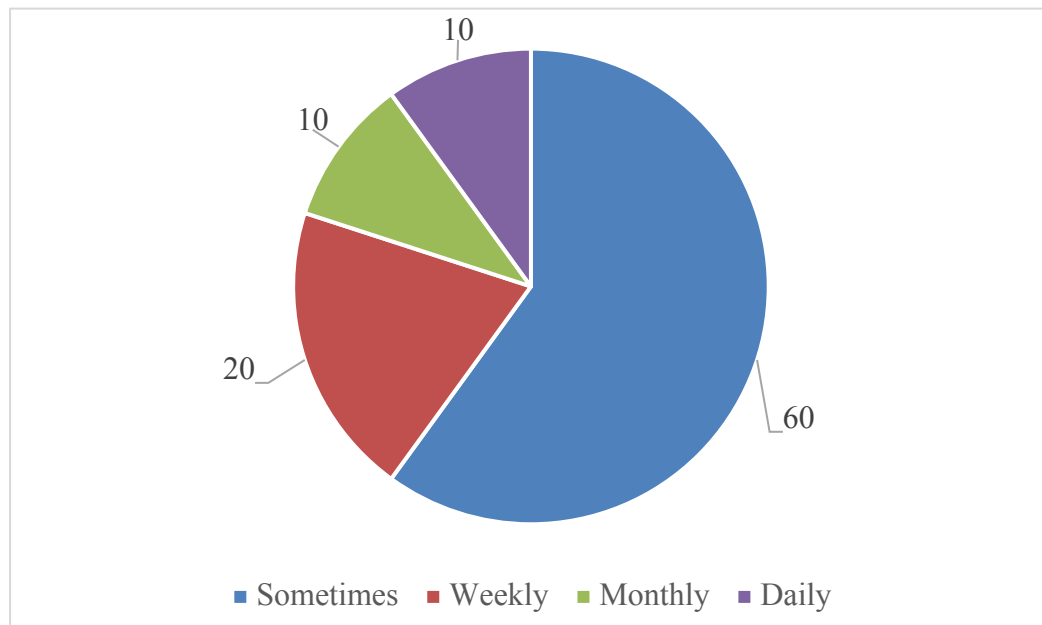
The present researcher had tried to know how frequently the women were victimized by the family members. So, the questions related to the time of violence are incorporated in this research whether they were victimized daily or often sometime.

Table No. 4.11  
Distribution of Respondent by Time of Violent Behavior

Time	No. of Respondents	Percent
Sometimes	18	60
Weekly	6	20
Monthly	3	10
Daily	3	10
Total	30	100.00

Sources: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No 4.8 Respondent by Time of Violent Behavior



The above table and figure shows that 60percent respondent says that they are victimized sometimes. Similarly, 10 percent says they are victimized daily, 20 percent are weekly and 10 percent are monthly victimized. It concludes that the large proportion of respondent victimized sometimes.

### 4.2.3 Reaction at the Time of Physical Violence

Response on any kinds of physical assaults immediately by women is considered worst to solve the problem due to patriarchal society. The general practice of the society to get resolve the conflict by the community itself is, first, to ask the women whether she responded in the same way to the assaulters or not.

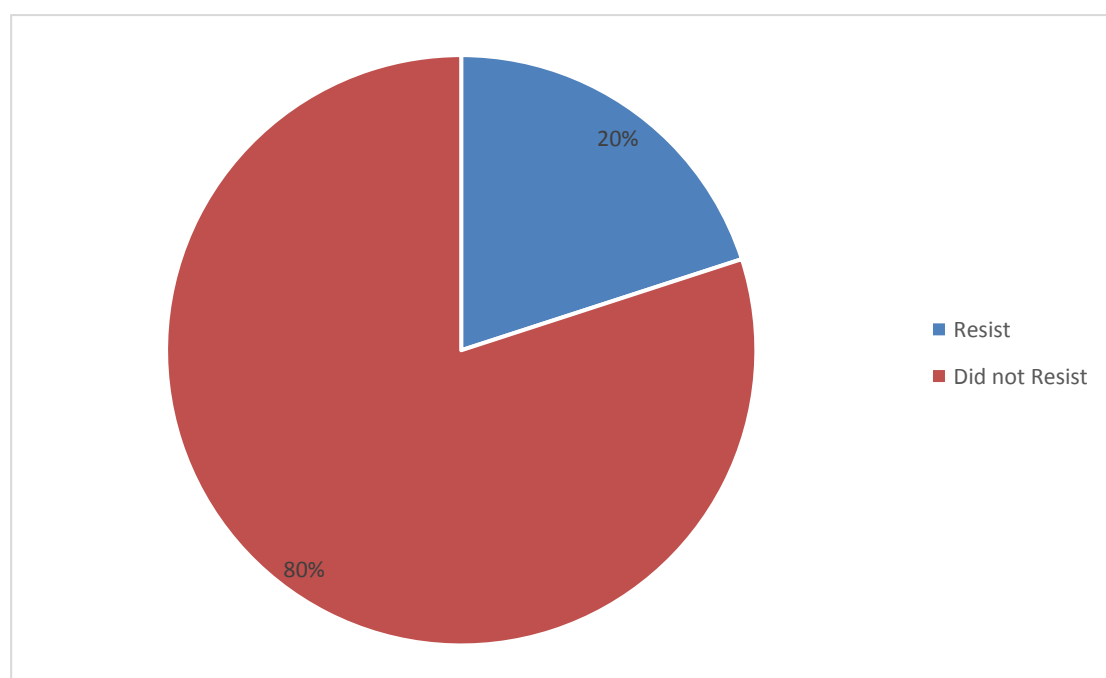
Table No. 4.12

Respondents Reaction at the Time of Physical Violence

Respondent's Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percent
Resist	6	20.00
Did Not Resist	24	80.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.9 Respondents Reaction at the time of Physical Violence



The above table and figure shows that, 78 respondents who were beaten by their husband and other family members, 20 percent reported that they reacted during beating and 80 percent respondents who did not express any responses.

This situation concludes that women are knowledgeable and even living together in such a worse situation. The reacted respondents also reported that they tried to resolve the situation locally before seeking permanent solution from legal and community side. This can also be analyzed on the basis of economic activities of female which is not satisfactory because they have to depend with husband throughout the life.

This data helps prove the Nepali proverb 'Logne Swasni Ko Jhagada: ParaKo Aago'. The consequences might be seen to children's schooling, health, employment and other welfare as well.

#### **4.2.4 Sexual Violence and its Causes**

In a global comparison of the status of women Nepal's gender index rates at the bottom of the South Asian scale, itself at the bottom of the world scale. Although discrimination against women in Nepal varies among various ethnic and cultural groups, women remain a disadvantaged segment in all caste-ethnic and class categories of the population (Shreshtha 2003). Sexual violence occurs throughout the world. Millions of people are affected by this type of violence which is driven by a range of social, economic and political context that results gender inequality. Marital rape, a type of sexual violence, is defined as the sexual intercourse between husband and wife without the consent of wife (Pandey & Shrestha 2014).

There are several acts categorized as gender-based violence in the context of Nepali society, namely domestic violence, trafficking, forced prostitution, rape, incest, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, child marriage, dowry related abuses, torture for charges of witchcraft, public stripping and polygamy.

Sexual violence occurs throughout the world. Millions of people are affected by this type of violence which is driven by a range of social, economic and political context that results gender inequality. Marital rape, a type of sexual violence, is defined as the sexual intercourse between husband and wife without the consent of wife. This study also asked one question to know the sexual abuse in rural settings.

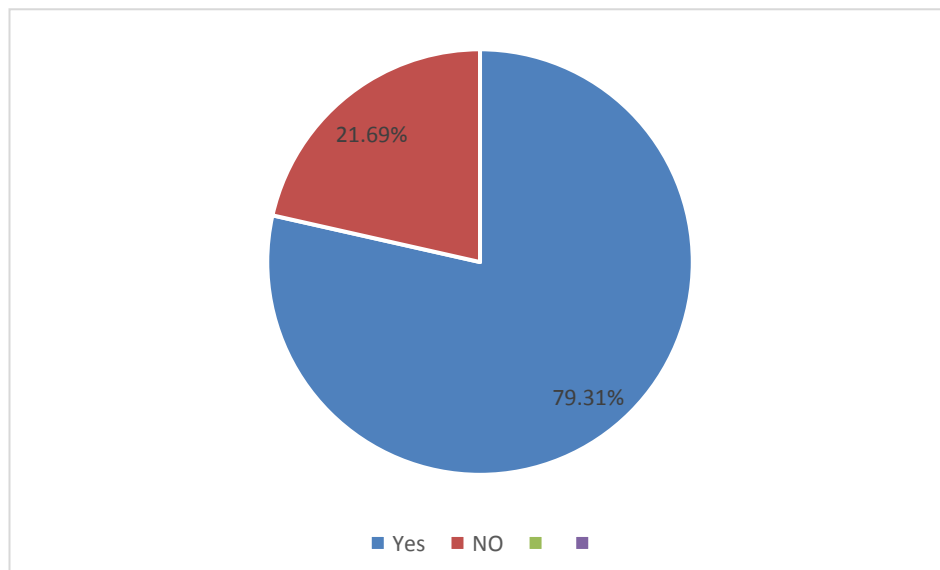
Table No. 4.13

Distribution of Experienced Respondent by sexual violence

Sexual Violence Faced	No. of Respondents	Percent
Faced	24	80
No	6	20
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.10 Respondent by Sexual Violence



The above table and figure shows that, 80.00 percent respondents are facing the sexual violence. In addition to sexual violence, 20.00 percent respondents reported that they were not forced for sex while they deny sexual relation.

### 4.3 Types of Domestic Violence Against Women

There are many types of violence among the women in our society. Which are presented below.

#### 4.3.1 Pressure for Pregnancy

Unwanted pregnancy is another sexual violence faced by women in Nepali local community. The family pressure comes to them to be pregnant and give birth to a

child. If she protests, the society and the family pressurized them by saying nonsense word.

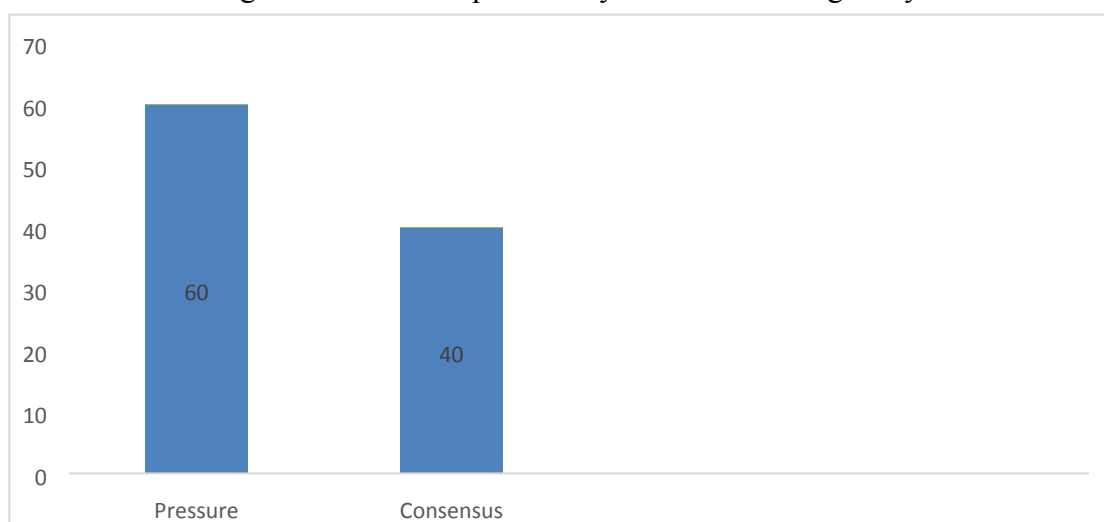
Table No. 4.14

Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Pressure for Pregnancy

Decision for Pregnancy	No. of Respondents	Percent
Pressure	18	60
Consensus	12	40
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.11 Respondent by Pressure for Pregnancy



The above table and figure shows that most of the women faced pressure for pregnancy. Among 30 respondents who are the victim of violence, 60 percent respondents were unwanted pregnancy and 40 percent were got consensus with her husband.

#### 4.3.2 Forced to Use Contraceptive Devices

The use of contraceptive devices by the husband during sensual relationship with wife is another tool for this study. It tries to explore the women's experience whether she is forced to use contraceptive device or not.

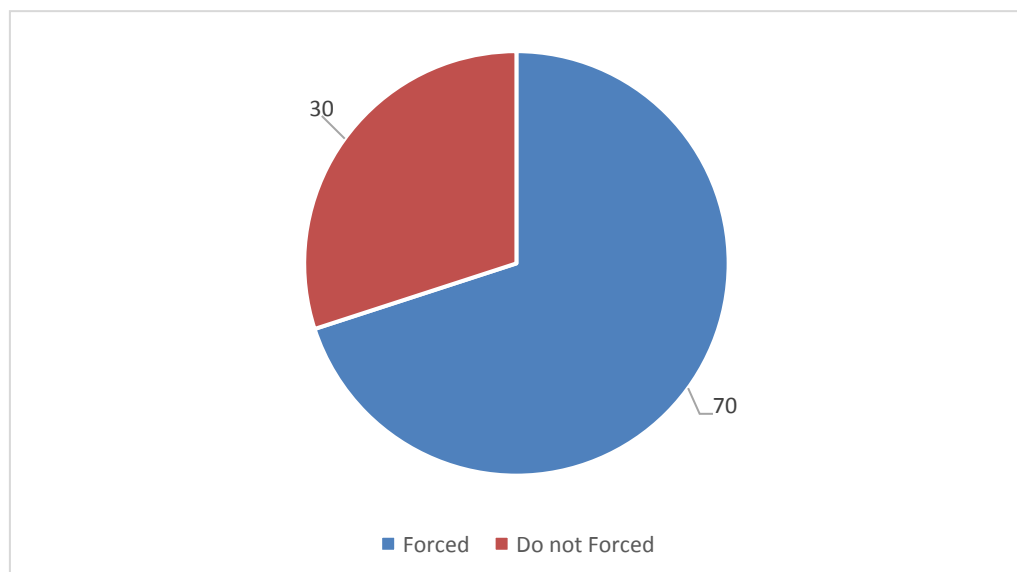


Table No. 4.15  
Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Forced to Use Contraceptive  
Devices

Forced Condition	No. of Respondents	Percent
Forced	21	70
Do not Forced	9	30
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.12 Respondent by Forced to Use Contraceptive Devices



The above table and figure shows that about 70 percent respondents said that they are forced to use contraceptive devices and rest of them 30 percent responded that they are not forced to use devices while sharing bed.

### 4.3.3 Forced Abortion

Forced abortion is another factor which creates the violence against women. After identifying the gender during pregnancy, women are compelled to abortion when the child is not in favor of them. The following table shows the real fact of study area.

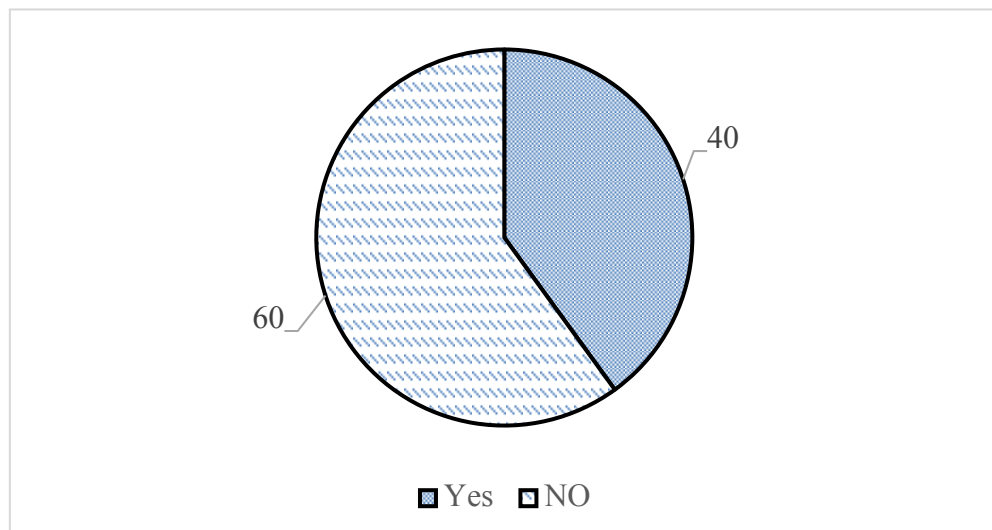
Table No. 4.16

Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Forced Abortion

Forced Abortion	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	12	40
No	18	60
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.13 Respondent by Forced Abortion



The above mentioned table and figure shows that few of the women faced the problem of forced abortion. Among 30 respondents who are the victim of violence, 40 percent respondents were forced to abortion if the child is unwanted gender in the womb and 60 percent were not forced to abortion.

When the researcher tries to know the time of forced abortion with those respondents who responded that they were the victim of this problem. One of the respondent replied that she aborted child for only one time, so that, she has the problem of incontinence and other one responded that she was forced to abortion two times. She also responded that after abortion; she has a problem of uterine prolapsed.

#### 4.3.4 Support by Husband During Pregnancy

This study tried to explore whether Nepalese women in the rural areas are getting help in pregnancy and childbirth or not and also from which members of the family they

get support. Pregnancy is a kind of special time in which a female needs help, especially from husband and then from the other family members. Antenatal care, Delivery care and the Post-natal care are the special periods which are completed by various types of medical as well as other types of counseling. It also helps reduce Infant and child mortality as well as maternal mortality when each pregnancy is well supported by these facilities.

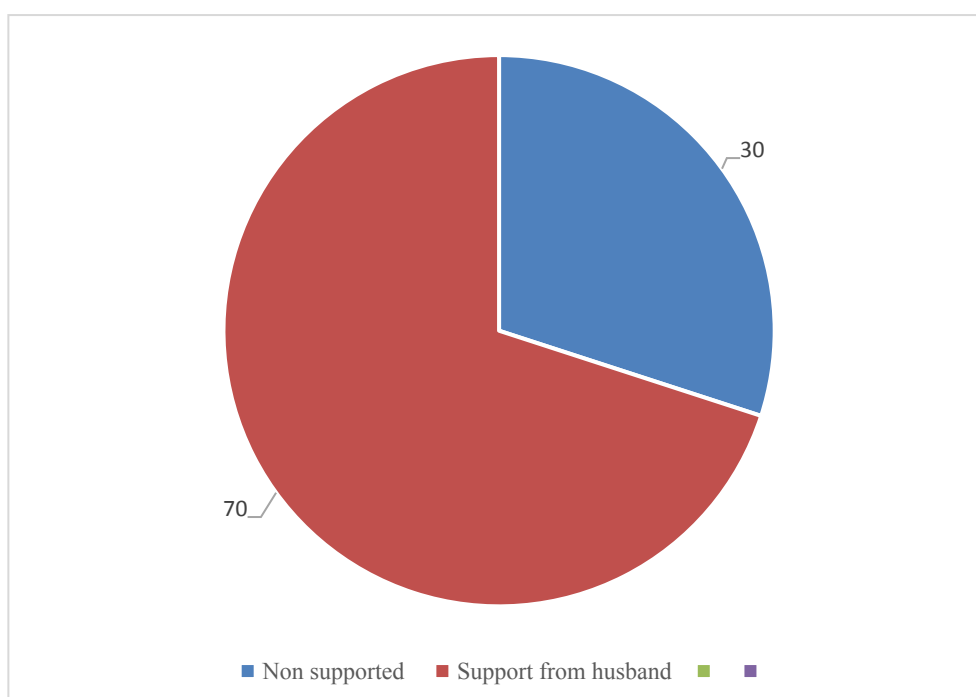
Table No. 4.17

Respondent by Support by Husband During Pregnancy

Condition	No. of Respondents	Percent
Non supported	9	30
Support from husband	21	70
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.14: Respondent by Support of Husband During Pregnancy



The above table and figure shows that 30.00 percent respondents were not supported by husband during pregnancy and rests were supported by husband for the antenatal care and other health care facility which covers 70.00 percent.

#### **4.3.5 Socio Economic Violence and Its Cause**

Socioeconomic status is often measured as a combination of education, income, and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. When viewed through a social class lens, privilege, power, and control are emphasized. Furthermore, an examination of socioeconomic status as a gradient or continuous variable reveals inequities in access to and distribution of resources. Socioeconomic status is relevant to all realms of behavioral and social science, including research, practice, education, and advocacy.

Exposure to violence transcends socioeconomic status, affecting all levels of income, education, and occupation. Some research documents increased exposure to and severity of violence among lower socioeconomic groups; however, much of this research focused on associations between violent offenders and Socio Economic Status. The aim of the current fact sheet is to emphasize how socioeconomic factors, such as employment and education, are affected by exposure to violence.

Due to the social and economic condition of the family and her individual life, women's rights are violated from the society and within her family. Social norms and values are other cause of domestic violence within household.

Economic dependency is one of the major factors that contribute to domestic violence against women. Women are economically dependent on men as a result they are compelled to tolerate the violence. Due to the dependency of women for economic support on men or their family they have no other option but to meekly follow men.

Even in economically sound family's women were suffering a lot. The types, nature and causes of violence were different than those of poor families. Luxurious life style and affluent society propelled women towards the violence. Husband's unusual sexual demands, alcoholism, and suspicious nature of husbands were some of the causes to perpetuate the violence against women. Perceived insufficient in dowry from bride's family was also reported as a cause of violence. Gambling was another cause to perpetuate violence in the well to do family. Husbands were spending day and night in gambling, if wife made an enquiry to them, then dispute started which in turn affect the health of wife physically as well as mentally.

Socio Economic Status affects overall human functioning: our physical and mental health, the neighborhoods in which we live, our daily activities, and our access to resources. Its effects can be observed across the life span. Variance in socioeconomic status, such as disparities in the distribution of wealth, income, and access to resources, mitigate social problems.

Economic activities of respondents are very important factors in creating domestic violence. The women who has involved in income generating activities face less violence then the women who has not involved in such activities table no. 18 depicts the economic activities of respondents.

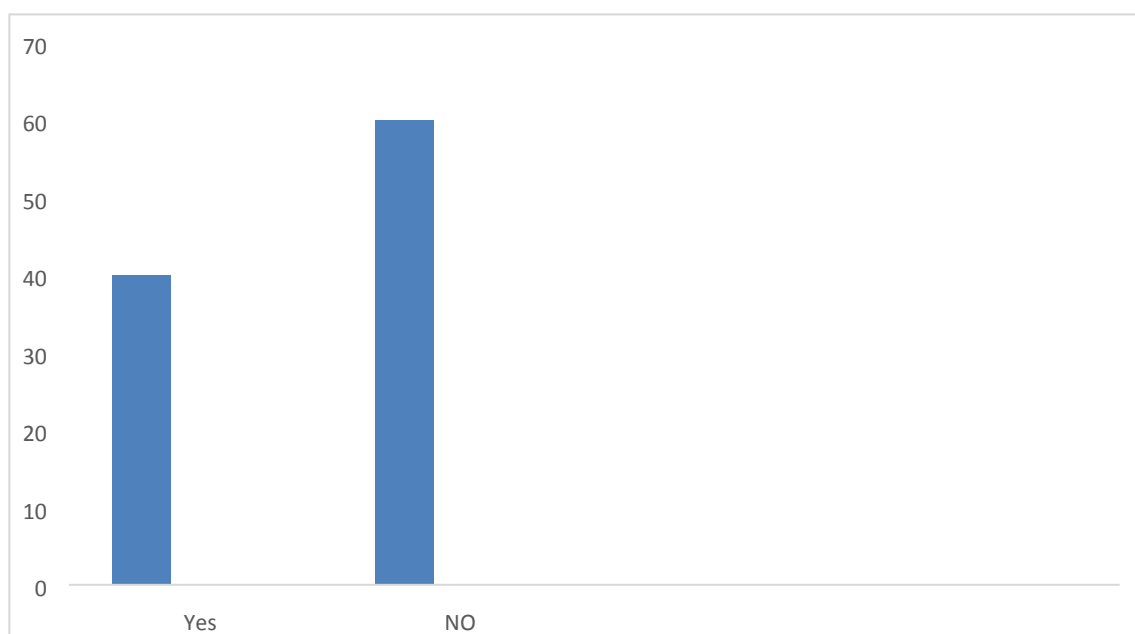
Table No. 4.18

Distribution of Respondent's Involvement in Income Generating Activities.

Involvement in income generating work	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	12	40.00
No	18	60.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.15: Respondent by Involvement by Economic Activities



Above table and figure shows that, out of 30 respondents 40.00 percent are engaged in income generating activities and rest 60.00 percent respondents are not engaged in such activities. This table also clearly shows that economic condition of women in study area.

This study also asked one question to know who supported pocket money for managing daily expenses. Most of the respondents seem depend on their husband. This statement also proves that our society is dominated by the patriarchal system. Only 40.00 percent respondents can manage pocket money themselves. This is also due to the limited access to economy and resources for the female which is more common in rural areas of Nepal.

#### **4.3.6 Traditional Violence and its Causes**

Traditional norms, values, beliefs and customs are the causes of domestic violence on women. Due to the passage of time, the new generation wants to be modern and try to disobey the traditional social follies. On the other hand, the old generation wants to follow the traditional norms. So, the tussle between male and female and within females the family started.

#### **4.3.7 Untouchability and Isolation During Menstruation and Delivery**

In Nepalese community father/mother in-law and other members impose fake charges to their daughter in-law in case of different situation with/out proper reasons, in such a moment they frequently deny food items cooked by her during menstruation and deliver. This type of question was asked to the respondents to know the actual practice in their families. Majority of the respondents (80 percent) were shared that their family members did not take food cooked by them and followed by 20 percent respondents faced good behavior in their family.

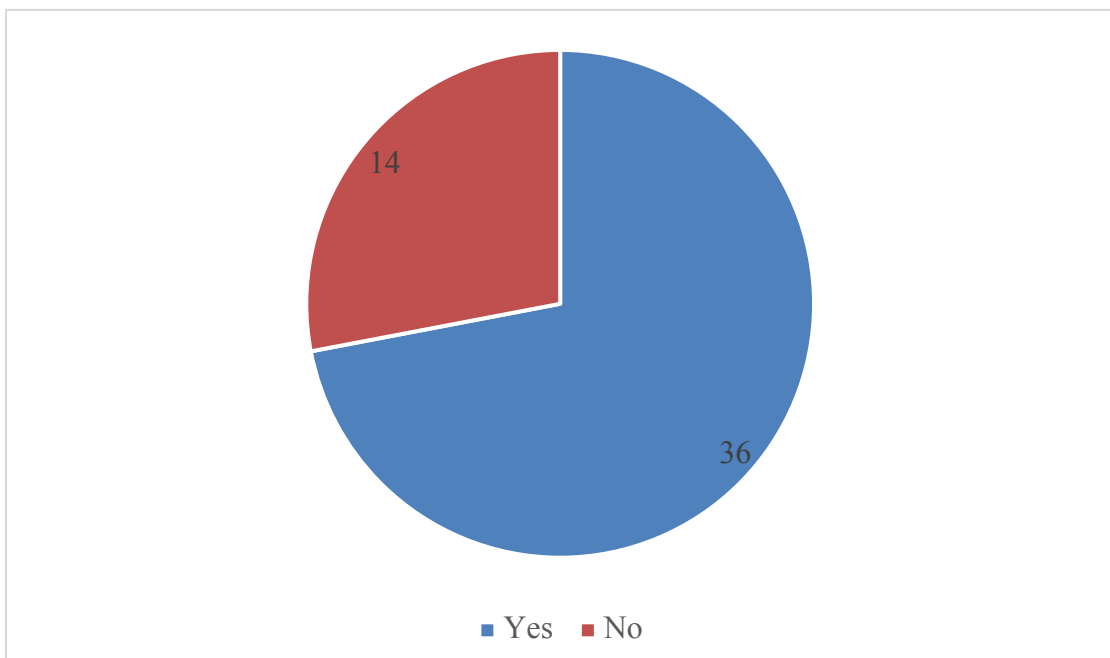
Table No. 4.19

Respondent by Untouchability and Isolation During Menstruation

Isolation During Menstruation	No of Respondents	Percent
Yes	24	80.00
No	6	20.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No.4.16: Respondent by Untouchability and Isolation During Menstruation



Above table and figureshows that, more than 80 percent respondents experienced untouchability and isolation during menstruation and delivery. This kind of traditional practice leads to develop psychological pressure to the female in the areas in which they charge them. Though the situation of untouched food items prepared by female is very less, the study aimed to seek the reasons on it. 80 percent respondents reported that family members do not take food cooked by them due to their tradition. Among them 20 percent of respondents has experienced the good behavior in the study area.

#### 4.3.8 Dowry Related Violence and its Causes

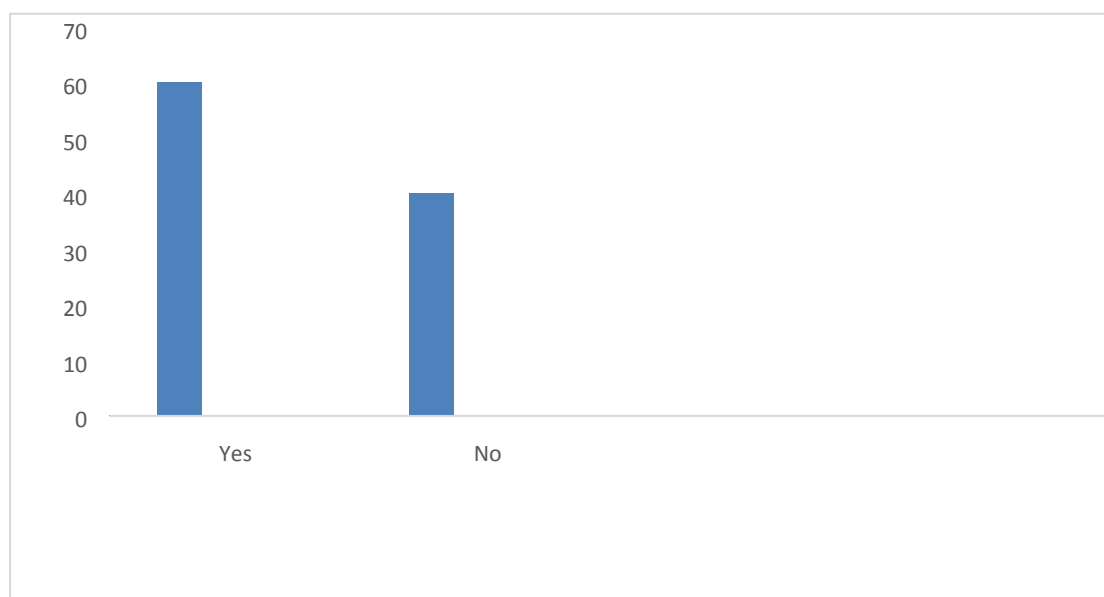
The dowry system has come up as basic and prime cause of domestic violence in many communities especially it is burning issues in local communities in the study area. It has become a regular feature of coverage in most of the media channels with sensitized news. Many sad stories and cases emerged of burnt, throttling, poisoning, torture and beating up to death caused of dowry.

Table No. 4.20 Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Borrowing Dowry

Violence for Dowry	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	18	60
No	12	40
Total	30	100.00

Sources: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.17: Respondent by Borrowing Dowry



Above table and figure shows that, more than 60 percent respondents face violence in the family due to not borrowing dowry in marriage. Due to poor economic status the family do not able to provide more dowry in the marriage of their daughter, this becomes the cause of domestic violence in many Local families. In fact this dowry system has broken many families and resulted ample mental emotional and physical tortures to innocent newly-wed girls. It has caused many physical, mental damages along with murders of young women.



Nepalese women are getting different false charges from family members especially from their husband, mother/father in-law and other family members when they fail to pay proper respect and recognition to the elder members of the family. This is a kind of psychological violence. The personal development of women cannot be possible from the home where a female get such charges.

#### 4.3.9 False Accusation

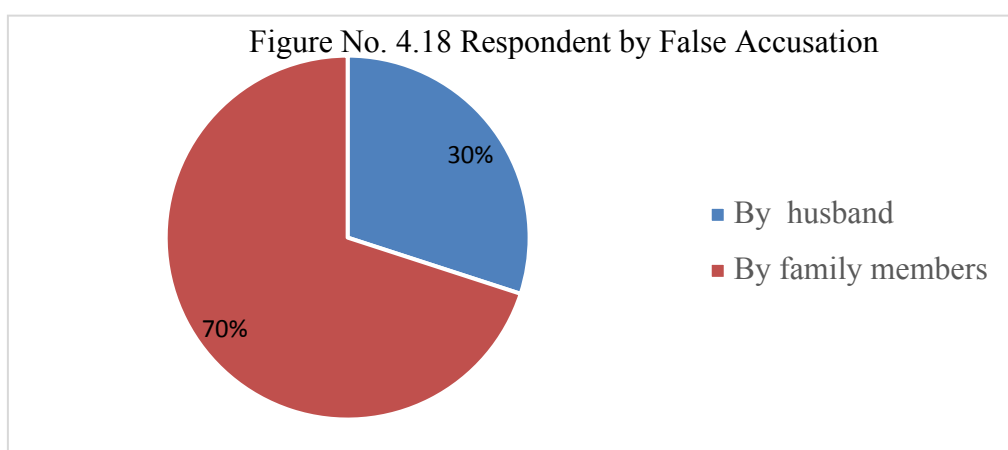
False allegations of domestic violence can affect every part of a person’s life. Depending on any given individual’s personal circumstances, a domestic violence defendant can watch their job security crumble and relationships that they held dear vanish at a moment’s notice. The general population’s view of those charged with domestic abuse against a girlfriend, spouse, child, or anyone else can be a destructive force and a violation of one’s rights when the person charged with domestic violence is not guilty of their alleged crimes. Unfortunately, even proof of innocence can fail to repair one’s life and reputation once a person has been accused of these types of crimes.

Table No. 4.21

Distribution of Experienced Respondent by False Accusation

False Accusation	No. of Respondents	Percent
By husband	9	30.00
By family members	21	70.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2023



The above table and figure shows that about 30 percent of the respondents replied that their husbands charge them for false accusation. Similarly, mother/father in law and other family members' charges false accusation by 70 percent. The highest frequency of false accusation is by family members.

#### 4.3.10 Threat to Get Second Marriage

The violence against women is quite common among young married women in rural Nepal. Threat to get second marriage by their husband is also common in most of the rural areas. Although the Domestic Violence and Punishment Act 2066 has been enacted, equal attention needs to be given to increasing women's autonomy and activities that encourage inter-spousal communication.

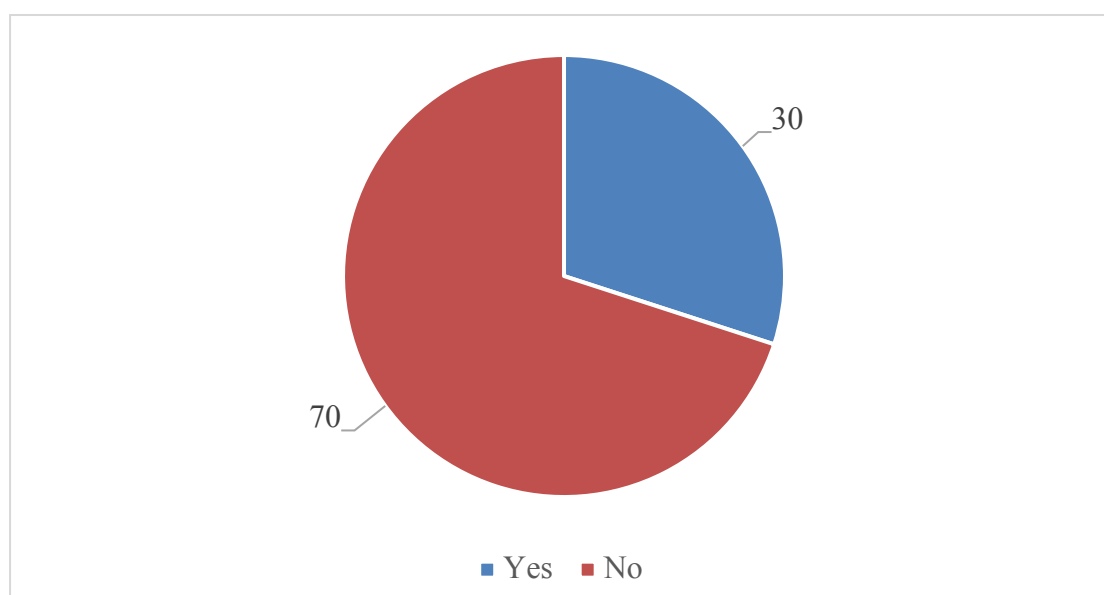
Table No. 4.22

Distribution of Experienced Respondent by Threat to get Second Marriage

Threat of second marriage by her husband	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	6	30.00
No	24	70.00
Total	30	100.00

Sources: Field Survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.19: Respondents by Threat to get Second Marriage



The above table and figure shows that 30.00 percent respondents were get threat of second marriage by husband. Rests were not get threat of second marriage.

In this way, Domestic violence against women is the present problem of the study. So without improving the situation of the women nation cannot get better progress. The large numbers of the women have been victimized of the domestic violence. Women are habituated to bear the domestic violence in the male-dominated society. They have no power to stand against it but the only option is to accept violence against them. Nepal is no more exception in this regard. Government has not established such a precise place, where a woman can report her problem. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of job opportunity, lack of family planning practices, lack of women’s education, liberty and excessive use of alcohol and drugs are the leading causes of domestic violence which can easily be seen in rural setting of Nepal.

#### 4.3.11 Knowledge on DVAW

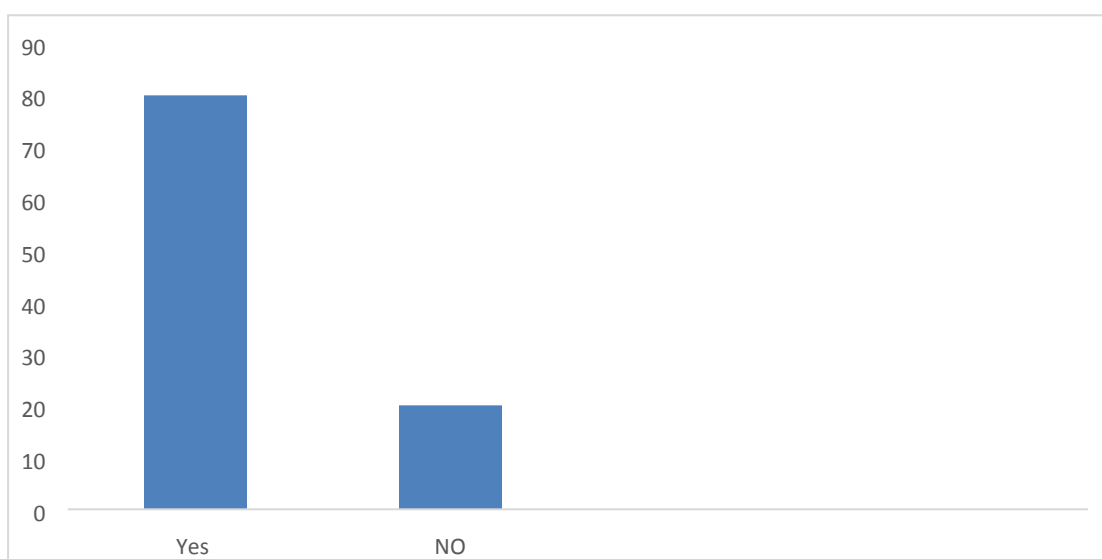
The topic explains and analyses on respondent’s knowledge about different types of violence against women, means of information knowledge and attitude about legal provision to control such act, major responsible factor and their perception to prevent women from domestic violence.

Table No.4.23  
Distribution of Respondent by Knowledge on DVAW

Knowledge on DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	24	80.00
No	6	20.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2023

Figure No. 4.20: Respondents by Knowledge on DVAW



The above table and figure shows that out of total respondent, 80.00 percent respondent says that they have knowledge about DVAW and another 20.00 percent says that they don't have knowledge about DVAW. It concludes that majority of women have knowledge on DVAW in the study area.

#### 4.3.12 Sources of Information

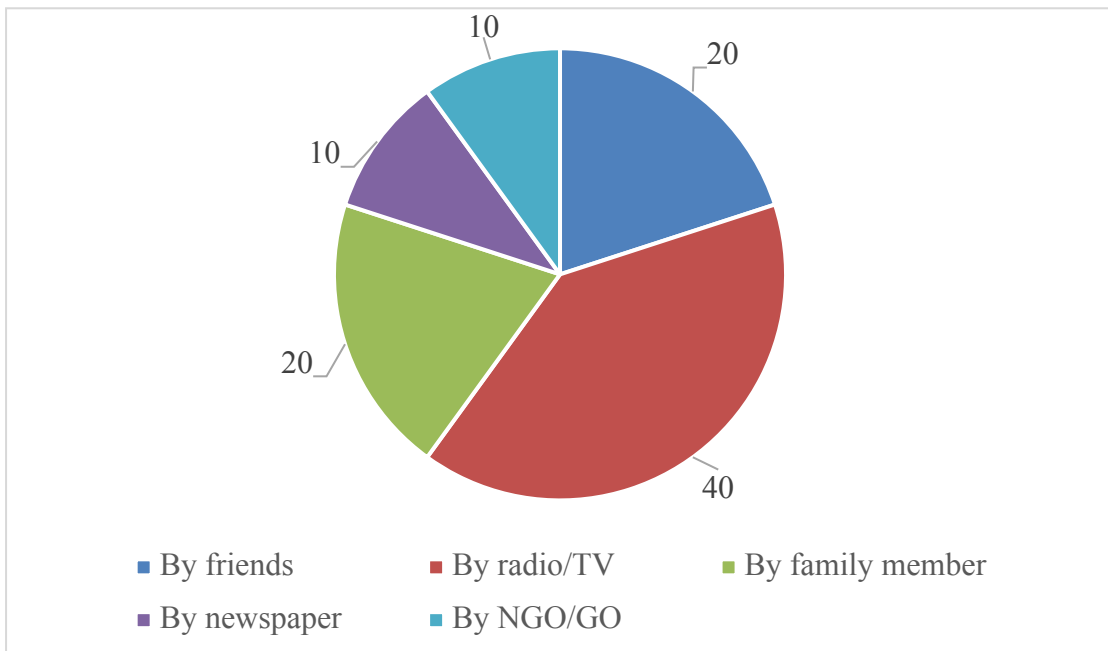
Respondents who have knowledge about DVAW were asked about the source of information. The data are obtained as follows.

Table No. 4.24  
Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW

Source	No. of Respondents	Percent
By friends	6	20.00
By radio/TV	12	40.00
By family member	6	20.00
By newspaper	3	10.00
By NGO/GO	3	10.00
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey 2023

Figure No. 4.21: Respondents by Source of Information about DVAW



The above table and figure shows that out of total respondent who have knowledge about DVAW, 20 percent respondents says that they have knowledge on DVAW by friends. 40.00 percent by radio/TV, 20.00 percent by family members, 10.00 percent by NGO/GO and another 10.00 percent by newspaper. Majority of women have knowledge about DVAW by TV Radio in the study area.

## **CHAPTER - V**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

This study is conducted in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality ward no. 4, Taplejung district. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of domestic violence against Local women in the study area. Random sampling was adopted to select sample.

Being a patriarchal value based society, women are compelled to victimize by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstition and customs, women's lives are directed towards as second citizens but except these there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women are engaged in agriculture, inside household work like cooking, washing, take caring of children etc. They do not have any opportunity for involving in income generating work. Due to this, there is no access on various services like health, education, entertainment, even food and clothes that makes them to become far from the track of mainstream of development.

#### **5.1 Summary**

The research was conducted with general objectives to study the situation of violence against Local women in Mikwakhola Rural Municipality ward no. 4, Taplejung according to the different socio economic and demographic background. The respondents had been taken as sample for the study; they all were over the 15 years and married women. The main objective of this research was to describe the attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondents' socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing / reporting behavior, causes of violence and ways to prevent or control of DVAW.

Proportion of male and female is 46.4% and 53.6% respectively. out of 30 respondents the highest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (25-35 and 35-45) years, which is 40.00 percent. And the lowest proportion of respondent belongs to the age group (45+and 15-35) years, which consist 10.00 percent.

Among the total respondents, 90.00 percent respondents are literate whereas 10.00 percent are illiterate. Majority of respondent attains lower secondary level which is 60 percent. And the other lower secondary 10.00 percent, primary level 20 percent.

The highest portion of respondent belongs to the agriculture which covers 60.00 percent. Similarly, another 20.00 percent belongs to Wage labor, and 10 percent service. Lastly, among the study population, 10.00 percent are belonged to the others as their major occupation.

Out of 30 respondents only 10 percent respondent say that they have land in their ownership. Similarly, 10 percent have cattle and 80 percent respondent has both (land and cattle) in their ownership. Among the total respondents, 60 percent respondents have ever experience of DVAW whereas another 40 percent respondents don't have experience of DVAW. It concludes that majority of respondent are facing the DVAW in the study area.

Out of total victimized respondent, the highest level of experience of DVAW is in age group 25-35 years which consist 53.33 percent. Similarly, the lowest level of experience of DVAW is in age group 45+ years which consist 10 percent. The table also shows that less experience of VAW belongs to the age group between 15-25 which 20 % and 35-45 years which consist equally 16.67 percent.

Out of total literate respondent, 90 percent respondent says that they have experience of DVAW. And among the total illiterate respondent 10.00 percent respondent have experience of DVAW. Out to total victimized respondent, the highest proportion of respondent says that they are often victimized by their 70% husbands. Similarly, 10 percent respondent are victimized by their in laws and 20% wife respectively.

Out of 30 respondent biggest portion of respondent that is 40 percent argues that DVAW exist in society due to the use of alcoholism. It is followed by Gambling 10 percent, low education 20 percent, poverty/employment 16.66 percent, Influenced by other 6.67 percent and influenced by traditional value 6.67 percent.

Out of total 60 percent respondent says that they are victimized sometimes. Similarly, 3.45 percent says they are victimized daily, 20 percent are weekly and 10 percent are monthly victimized.

Out of total, 30 respondents who were beaten by their husband and other family members, 20 percent reported that they reacted during beating and 80 percent respondents who did not express any responses. Out of total, 80 percent respondents are facing the sexual violence. In addition to sexual violence, 20 percent respondents reported that they were not forced for sex while they deny sexual relation.

Most of the women faced pressure for pregnancy. Among 30 respondents who are the victim of violence, 60 percent respondents were unwanted pregnancy and 40 percent were got consensus with her husband. About 70% respondents said that they are forced to use contraceptive devices and rest of 30% them responded that they are not forced to use devices while sharing bed.

Among 30 respondents who are the victim of violence, 40 percent respondents were forced to abortion if the child is unwanted gender in the womb and 60 percent were not forced to abortion. Out of total shows that 30 percent respondents were not supported by husband during pregnancy and rests were supported by husband for the antenatal care and other health care facility which covers 70 percent. Out of 30 respondents 40.00 percent are engaged in income generating activities and rest 60.00 percent respondents are not engaged in such activities.

More than 80 percent respondents experienced untouchability and isolation during menstruation and delivery. More than 60 percent respondents face violence in the family due to not borrowing dowry in marriage.

Out of total, 30 percent of the respondents replied that their husbands charge them for false accusation. Similarly, mother/father in law and other family members' charges false accusation by 70 percent. The highest frequency of false accusation is by family members. Out of total, 30 percent respondents were get threat of second marriage by husband. Rests were not get threat of second marriage. Out of total respondent, 80



percent respondent says that they have knowledge about DVAW and another 20 percent says that they don't have knowledge about DVAW. Out of total respondent who have knowledge about DVAW, 20 percent respondents says that they have knowledge on DVAW by friends. 40.00 percent by radio/TV, 20 percent by family members, 10.00 percent by NGOs/GOs and another 10.00 percent by newspaper. Majority of women have knowledge about DVAW by TV Radio in the study area.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Likewise, other forms of crime, domestic violence is not a problem of Nepal only, it is spread beyond the South Asian regions and is prevalent all over the world. Also it is not a very new phenomenon; it is as old as the origin of the family, though its nature has changed as per place and period of time. As in the market, the resourceful person dominates to the resource less ones in family, which ultimately results into the violation of the rights of the weaker one and therefore a violence.

However, due to the lack of reporting of these kinds of matters in the public and also being considered from the very beginning as something that is "private" and "non-interferable matter" was not defined as crime and therefore was not addressed by the procedures of the law. Nowadays with the increasing trend of reporting against the violence that occurs within the domain of domestic sphere it is clearly reflected that like other acts of crime, domestic violence is a universal phenomenon prevailing everywhere from the past till to date, may it be developed countries or the developing ones.

The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change in to the life of people, but Nepalese women are very far from it. There are many problems and exploitation exists in women's life and they are compelled to face these problems. In our society DVAW is burning issues within family or out of family. Husbands and wives are two wheels of a cart. This slogan is essential to run family smoothly but the women living in the Tulsipur Sub-metropolitan City are not feeling so. The DVAW cases are under reporting due to fear from the society as if it made public it would create difficulties in marital life.

All the respondents indicated that the misunderstanding between father/mother in law and husband, unnecessary doubt on wife, use of alcohol, dowry system, longer staying than permitted in maternal home, not giving birth to a son, unwanted sex, lack of awareness, conflict between educated daughter in law and uneducated mother in law, poverty, polygamy not earning money by women, joint family, complex social structure/custom/culture, unemployment and patriarchy social structure are causes of domestic violence at the villages.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Violence against women is a major public health problem and a violation of human rights. Lack of access to education and opportunity, and low social status in communities are linked to violence against women. Violence by an intimate partner is one of the most common forms of violence against women. A wide range of physical, mental, sexual and reproductive, and maternal health problems can result from violence against women. Many women do not seek help or report violence when it occurs. The problem of domestic violence against women is burning issue in Nepal. This study also finds that many women have been facing the DVAW. Ending domestic violence requires a social, political, and economic environment to ensure that all people affected by domestic abuse and violence are supported and batterers are held accountable. In order to promote the social status of women in the existing society, social problems should be minutely studied. Women development must be considered to be the fundamental factor of the society to uproot the social up healings and hierarchies. Social awareness must be conducted as the essential improving sector for the betterment of present status of the women. Everyone must be part of the solution.

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15. Do you have participated in important decision of the household?  
a)Yes b)No

**To describe consequences of DVAW in reproductive health.**

16. Do you face any enforcement to unwanted pregnancy?  
a) Yes b) No
17. Have you ever been forced to use contraceptive devices?  
a) Yes b) No
18. Have your husband forced to get abortion by identifying the gender during pregnancy?  
a) Yes b) No
19. If yes how many times you did Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)?  
a) One b) Two  
c) More than two
20. Have you ever felt any health problems after the abortion?  
a) Yes b) No
21. If yes, what kind of health problems are you facing now?  
a) Uterine prolapsed b) Incontinence  
c)Mental agitation d) Sterility

## Annex - II

### Photographs: Asking questionnaire with respondents

