

## **CHAPTER – I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the study**

Domestic violence is also known as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering family violence and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). It is a pattern of abusive behaviors by one partner against another in an interrelationship such as marriage, dating interrelationship such as marriage, dating family cohabitation. Domestic violence, so defined as many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects), or threats therefore, sexual abuse: emotional neglect and economic deprivation (Seimieniuk, Krentz, Gish and Gill, 2010).

All over the world violence against women has been recognized as a problem, crossing cultural, geographical, religious, social and economic boundaries (WHO – 2001). Generally women have suffered severely from medical problems. Such as chronic and acute physical injuries loss of hearing or vision, miscarriage, depression, physical disfigurement, pelvic pain, anxiety, cardiovascular problems and others. The reason for these complex problems may in many cases be traced to domestic violence may be perceived in many ways such as rape, torture, forced prostitution, marriage etc. Violence against women is may be the most pervasive form of abuse, a universal problem that transcends divisions of class, race, religion, ethnicity and geography (Pickup, William and Sweetman 2001). The most common type of violence against women is domestic, which is a subset of violence perpetrated by intimate partners or family members against women. (Heise, Rakies Watts and Zwi, 1994; Kishor and Johnson, 2004)

Women are crucial to the growth and development of any nation and the world at large. Women constitute half of the world's population and they are homemakers, custodians of social, cultural and fundamental values of the society and permanent change is often best achieved through them. Full community development is impossible without their understanding, co-operation and effect participation. Considering the importance of women mother, sometimes, bread winners teachers and guardians, recognition and better treatment but the opposite is usually the case. According to Davies (1999), women are enslaved in a circle of poverty and they

suffer from neglect, discrimination and exploitation. They are also subjected to different forms of violence by their male counterparts.

Some histories believe that the history of violence against women is feed to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned to be subservient to men and also other women (Harvey and Gow,1994). The UN Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women (1993) states that violence against, women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and the prevention of the full advancement of women and that violence against women is one of the social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.

Domestic violence is a pattern of controlling behaviors used by one individual to control or another individual in the context of an intimate relationship. The abuse may be emotional or physical and may include forced or unwanted sexual contact. The abuser may be a relative, current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend (NCIPC, 2006)

Domestic violence is a form of oppression that occurs within a social context that makes violence against women possible and even acceptable. A woman doesn't have equal rights and doesn't have institutional power. They are exploited, marginalized and suffer from cultural imperialism. This provides the social context in which domestic violence exists and sometimes thrives. The oppression of women and the right of husbands to physically abuse their women is rooted in among patriarchal tradition, the tradition that men are the rulers of their homes and those women are to obey them. (Mc cuw, 2008).

Women holds a key position in the shaping of the next generation, and in the life of their husband. Women is so valuable to the success of the family in which giving birth to children, putting up with the daily pressures of life, dealing with the demands of children, maintaining a good relationship with her husband and raising great children to function well in society. Therefore woman must have a healthy mind, body and human ethics (Davis, 2010).

Wife battery is an exposure of a married woman to serious beating or repeated injuries (Scott, 1991). Violence by the husband is higher and far more harmful form of violence, such as battery and the use of knives and guns. Domestic violence against women has deep roots in most societies. Public responses to acts of violence range from pride, denial or tacit conceit. Wife battery may happen in 30 percent of families but is not recognized in the public eyes (Davies, 1999). Violence is a global problem that can no longer be ignored or permitted by remaining silent. Excusing violence, blaming those who are involved and accepting cultural and religious daises.

## **1.2 Statements of the problem**

Nepal is an underdeveloped country in the world. Most of the people in Nepal are the victim of the illiteracy and poverty. So, the life standard is very low. On the other hand economic status of the people is low and on the other hand there is lack of awareness towards the most domestic violence and it impacts on her health. The main affected sector in Nepal is our housewife women. The citizens, who are unhealthy, can't work harder and better most of the developing country faced many types of gender based violence and violence against women. The term violence against women means any act of gender based violence that result in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Domestic violence has been a growing concern for a long time around the world especially in developing countries like Nigeria. According to the world developing report in 1993. It has been identified that domestic violence against women is the major contributor to the burden of health internationally in terms of female morbidity and mortality, leading to psychological trauma and depression, injuries, sexual transmitted diseases, suicide and murder (World Bank 1993). The health implications of domestic violence were confirmed in 1996 when the world health assembly revealed that violence against women is a leading health problem (WHO 1998). Similarly WHO (1998), submitted that domestic violence in 39 countries of the world arrived at the same conclusions man, the said violence affected women generally by making life very difficult to them to participate in developmental activities at families, schools and community etc.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the study

- i. To ascertain the nature and causes of Domestic Violence against women in the study area.
- ii. To examine and identify the health implication of domestic violence against women in Chamar community.
- iii. To examine the effects of domestic violence against women in study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

A good life cannot be imagined without good health. So, domestic violence is a serious problem around the world. It violates the fundamental human rights of women and often results in serious injury or death. (FVPPF, 2006), One in every three women in the world has experienced sexual, physical, emotional or other abuse in her life time WHO, (2006), This study will be helpful of women. The main significance of the study is as follows :

- i. It will be useful as guideline for further researchers in similar study.
- ii. This study gave solution to problems of domestic violence confronting women in the study area.
- iii. This study would help to strengthen the weaker gender relationship between partners or couple in Chamar community.
- iv. It will be protecting the women rights, initiation of educational programmes for people about domestic violence against women.
- v. This study would also divert the attention of policy makers to consider laws and regulations in protecting the women rights.

### **1.5 Delimitations of the study**

This study attempts to find out Domestic Violence against women of Chamar community of Inaruwa municipality of ward no. 6 in Sunsari district. Thus, delimitations of the study will be as follows.

- i. This study would be covered only on (15-49) age of Chamar woman community of Inaruwa municipality in ward no. 6.
- ii. This study would be taken only 145 female respondents.

- iii. For the study would be used purposive and simple random sampling method.
- iv. For the study would be used questionnaire, interview and observation in the process of data collection.
- v. This research would mainly designed on the bases of descriptive methods and only simple statistical tools and techniques such as numerical percentage and average was used in data analysis process.

## 1.6 Definition of Operational Terms

**Community:** A community is a group of people living together in a particular area who have recognized them to meet common interest and problems.

**Domestic violence:** According to Dickson and Laming (2015), domestic violence is an act carried out with the intention of physically hurting the women. It is an act of abusive behavior in any relationship to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate relationship, this not includes physical beating, torture, cultural practices among others women.

**Health:** Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 1948)

**Immunity:** vital power to fight with diseases

**Mental:** a person who can't think mentally, seems as mental.

**Physical:** Damaged of physical parts.

**Questionnaire:** List of question which is used in the survey in order to collect data in survey location.

**Stratification:** It is a word which denotes male or female by physically, socially & culturally or role & behavior of male or female.

**Violence:** violent behavioral that intended to hurt somebody

**Widow:** whose husband had dead, whose life is single.

## **CHAPTER – II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this section, related literature to the above title will be reviewed. The concept of domestic violence, types of domestic violence, causes of domestic violence and the effect of domestic violence on women will be discussed as I will finally recommended it possible way out from my observation during my internship with the ministry and how helpful is the ministry in assisting women to resolve causes of domestic violence against women.

SAATHI (2001) Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. If domestic violence with in the house it includes differential treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughter in law and neglect and torture and widowed women in the family. The failure of perform prescribed duties (male frustration at her inability to provide for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women is common cause of domestic violence.

Baral (2008) conducted a research on the title domestic violence against women of kathari VDC Morang District.

The main objective of the study were to explore the reason and types of domestic violence against women and to examine the effect of violence in relation to their health. The major findings of the women were used to select the respondents. the major findings of the women were among 60 respondents higher percentages (40%) was from the age group between 30-35 years and lowest percentage (2%) women were from the age of 40-50 age of years.

Poudyal (2009) conducted a research on the title "sexual violence against women and its impact on them in Rangeli VDC of Morang District."

The main objective of the study were to find out the forms and present condition of sexual violence against women and to identify cause of sexual violence. The major findings of the study were higher number of married of women 20(40%) involved in

farming and 3 (64%) women involved in small business. Only 3(6%) unmarried girls had jobs, whereas others 47 girls had no jobs.

Khanal (2011) conducted a research on the title "Domestic violence against women in Deurali VDC in Nawalparasi District". The main objective of the study were situation of domestic violence. Descriptive and analytical research design was used to select the respondents. The major findings of the study were most of the respondents are Hindus, the majority of respondents 94.4 percent are involved in agriculture. The majority of women 68.8 percent have heard form their family member about violence against women.

## **2.1 Historical Background**

Domestic violence is one of the major public health and human rights problem in the world today that affects the health and well-being of millions of women and families throughout the world. While the risk factors vary across cultures, similar consequences have been observed globally, ranging from physical to psychological health problems (Clark,2008). Violence against women is not new throughout history for thousands of years in patriarchal societies. Wives were considered the property of husbands subject to their wishes and demands and the husband had the right to beat her form this perspective the silence surrounded this problem (Edlin and Golanty, 2007)

Domestic violence is a form of oppression that occurs within a social context that makes violence against women possible and even acceptable. A women doesn't have equal rights and doesn't have institutional power. They are exploited (e.g. by providing unpaid labour in the form of housekeeping and child came ), marginalized e.g. by being chronically paid less than men for doing the some jobs) rendered powerless( eg. women occupy only a fraction of the number of decision making positions in government), and suffer from" cultural imperialism; (e.g., the absence of information about women's achievements and contributions in united state history books). This provides the social context, in which domestic violence exists and sometimes thrives. The oppression of women and the right of husbands to physically abuse their women is rooted in a long patriarchal tradition. The tradition that men are the rulers of their homes and those women are to obey them (MC cuw, 2008)

Before going more in the area of domestic violence against women we must first know the family and important things in family life and family relations which are to be achieved or some of them so that we have laid the cornerstone in building a strong bridge to the phenomenon of domestic violence (UNICEF, 2000). Family is a social institution which arises from marriage between a man and a woman depends on one another for emotional, physical and financial support (Alexander, Larosa and Bader, 2001). The most important elements of the family are the husband, wife and children. The family is often equated with sanctuary- a place where individuals seek love, safety, security, affection, application, companionship, socialization, controls and shelter. But it is also a place that imperils lives, and breeds some of the most drastic forms of violence perpetrated against women and their children (UNICEF, 2000 Mchamed, etal, 2008)

Family health is how well the family functions together as a unit and involves not only the health of each member and how they relate to other members but also how well they relate and cope with the community" outside the family. Characteristic of healthy families usually include interacting, supporting, communicating and responding to their members needs and problems in away that promote their health and development (Stanhope and Lancaster, 2000)

The woman holds a key position in the shaping of the next generation and in the life of their husband women is so valuable to the success of the family; in which giving birth to children, putting up with the daily pressures of life, dealing with the demands of children, maintaining a good relationship with her husband and raising great children to function well in society. Therefore woman must have a healthy mind, body and human ethics (Davis, 2010)

Violence against women is present in every country cutting across boundaries of culture, class education, income, ethnicity and age. Although most societies proscribe violence against women, the reality is that violations against women human rights are often under the garb of cultural practices and norms, or through misinterpretation of religious tenets. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations denying women equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms (UNICEF, 2000; Alters and Schiff, 2001)



Violence against women has been known as a silent public health epidemic, which has tremendous impact not only on morbidity and mortality but also on the life and health can resources, decrease productivity, increase medical costs, increase the burden on police, courts and criminal justice system and also it is a problem of such magnitude that it has reached beyond criminal justice methods of protecting the public (Clark, 2008)

### Figure No. 1 : Conceptual framework

In this field of gender based violence of DCLS different writer and researcher have developed different type of conceptual framework. The present researcher has developed a conceptual framework according to objectives of the study this framework in given in figure.

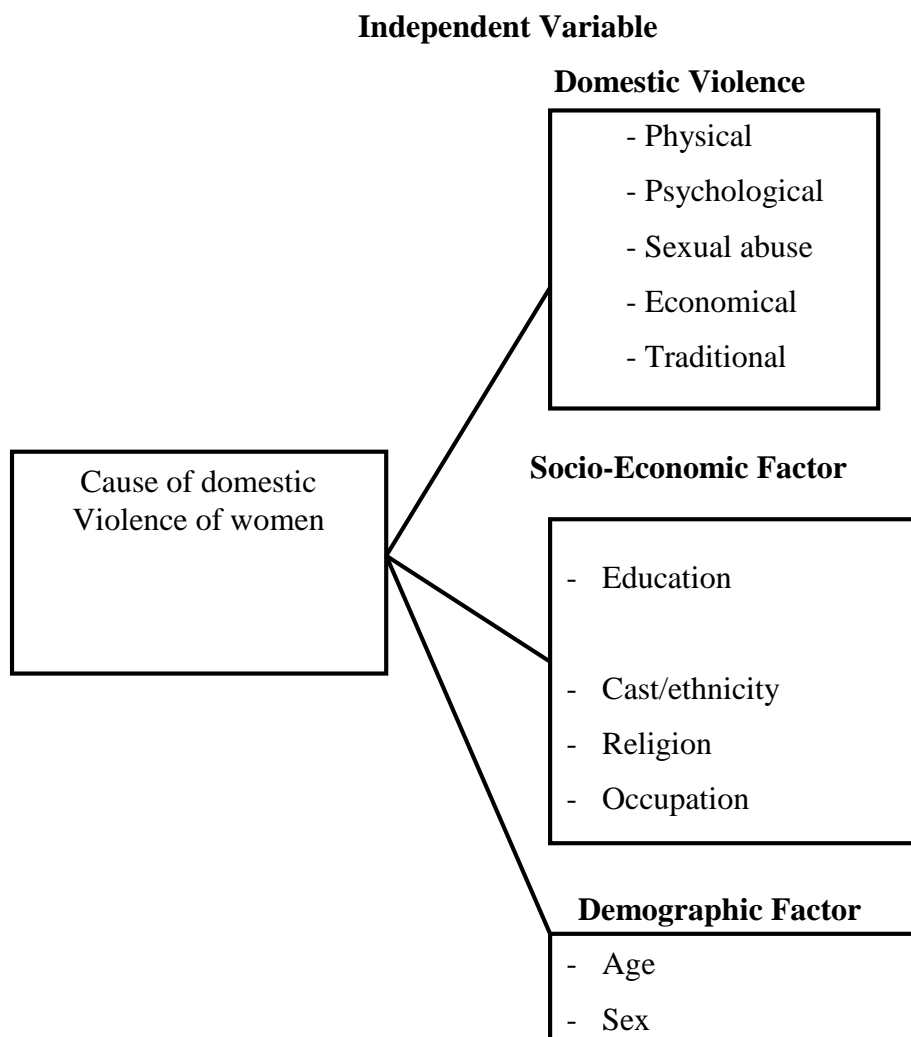


Figure : Conceptual Frame work

Above framework entails that "domestic violence against women has different five forms i.e. physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional various demographic and socio-economic status that nature of violence against women. In context of Nepal, the unequal distribution of power, unequal sharing of economy, unequal opportunity in education and traditional practical norms and values have fertilized for growth of domestic violence. Similarly educational status and social construction also cause physical torture to the domestic violence to against the women of Nepal. Psychologically girls think themselves inferior to male in Nepal which support for the growth of violence. As a result women are sexual and family members violated. Thus, women's are violated in various forms because of the social , traditional and economic status, women's have been being controlled from the long history that they are entrapped within the boundary of house various traditional beliefs norms and values or society compelled women's the violated in the society. Beauty, threatening, sexual, exploitation to women is taken as simple matter in society.

## **CHAPTER – III**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY**

Methodology is very important in any research as it provides guideline for the researcher. It can be defined as "A systematic process that is adopted by the studier in studying problems with certain objectives in view." I is a wider term then that of study methods. It highlights about how the study problems has been defined, what data have been collected, what particular methods has been adopted, what hypothesis has been formulated etc.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study follows the descriptive type of research method to facilitate in identifying the Domestic Violence against women and it impact on health research design helps to the researcher to follow the certain plans and procedures of the study and helps to control external variables. Through appropriate research design the researcher can conclude his/her study appropriately. The researcher has applied the descriptive type of quantitative research design. The interview schedule was applied as the tools for collecting the required data in this research work.

#### **3.2 Sources of Data**

Following are the sources of data that used for the study :

- i. Primary Data : The primary data collected questionnaire.
- ii. Secondary data : Secondary data by population record, related book, journal and essential information will be used as secondary sources of information.

#### **3.3 Population and sampling procedure**

The study will carry out all the (15-49) age of women of ward no. 6 of Inaruwa municipality. There would be 145 houses to find where the study will be carried out between 15-49 year age of women. The study sample was selected by using purposive sampling method.

### **3.3 Research tool for data collection**

Interview schedule will be the tool of data collection. The source of data is primary. The researcher used primary data so that data collection is very much essential for the collection of data from primary sources i.e. effecting of domestic violated woman.

### **3.4 Validation of tools**

To meet the objective of the study tools must be valid and reliable. The validation of the questionnaire form determined by expert judgment, so that the intended information collected. The reality will be determined by pilot study among (15-49) age of women.

### **3.5 Data collection procedure**

Firstly the researcher collected necessary request letter from department of Health physical and population Department HED, T.U. The interview schedule was filled by making door to door visit in order to collect information. The investigator visited and talked about the purpose of the survey and request to the respondents to give information without any doubt. After collecting necessary information, the interviewed closed with thanks.

### **3.6 Data analysis and interpretation procedure**

After collection of data from the study site the data checked, rechecked as well as cross checked. Sample statistical method used for data analysis. Data will be presented in the tables and figures. After the analysis of data, the interpretation was made accordingly with the help of literature and observation.

## CHAPTER - IV

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter is mainly concerned with the analysis and interpretation of data which were collected from the field survey, observed and interview, collected data were tabulated and kept in sequential order according to the objectives were analyzed on the basis of percentage, essential table, diagram and figure were used to make the analysis more clear. The analysis was focused on domestic violence against women of Inarawa Municipality of Chamar community.

#### 4.1 Socio - Demographic Characteristics

In this segment, the analysis included Socio-economic characteristics such as, distribution of religion, family pattern, age group literacy and educational attainment, occupational status, type of marriage, current marital status and mean age at marriage are discussed.

##### 4.1.1 Details of Respondents by age

Table No. 1 gives the information about what the extent the domestic violence were existing in Chammar Community of Inarawa municipality by different age.

**Table No. 1 : Distribution of Domestic violated women's by Age**

Age group in years	Number of person
15-20	11
21-25	13
26-30	25
31-35	18
36-40	20
41-45	36
46-50	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>

Table No. 1 shows that the different age group, 11 women's were 15-20 age group, 13 women's were 21-25 age group, 25 women were 26-30 age group, 18 women's were

31-35 age group, 20 women's were 36-40 age group, 36 women's were 41-45 age group, 22 women's were 46-50 age group. In total respondents were taken in similar proportion. The highest numbers of women's were from age group 41-45 and lowest are from 15-20 age group.

#### **4.1.2 Distribution of religion**

Nepal was being only one Hindu state in the world before popular Jana Aandolan II April, 2006. After the controversial proclamation of the rein stated from House of Representatives (HOR) of Nepal, it was declared that Nepal is a secular state. In Nepal, nearly 80 percent of the populations are Hindus. Thus, Nepalese society is undoubtedly influenced by Hindu philosophy. In vedic period, women were regarded as Goddesses. Now a days women of Nepal in Hindu society are praised only in religious books but in practice they are not honored (Joshi, 1976)

In the study area the total respondents were belong to Hindu religion. None of were Buddhist, Christians and Muslim followers in the study side. In comparison to the national data 80.6 percent of the total population is the Hindus (CBS, 2002). Religion also determines various customs which influences reproductive and sexual behavior of the people. Marriage, birth, safe motherhood and health care practices are influenced by religion of the individual. In other words, existing religious taboo in some societies plays an important role in safe motherhood behavior. For instance in Hindu religion preference would be given to son.

#### **4.1.3 Family pattern**

Family is a fundamental unit of a society. Family is a natural and social unit protected by society and state. Family is a group of person from different ages and sexes related by blood or marital living under the same roof with common provision of food and sharing the functions, responsibilities and available resources of the group with each other. Family members are closely related to each other. Therefore, there are sympathy, co-operation and friendliness. If there are problems they can collectively attempt to solve them and get success eventually (Ranjit al., 2000). As family is a collective body of people related by blood or marriage, each member in a family

should be responsible for their health- related problems and its participation and involvement is very sensitive affair which can prove to be of great value. The distribution of respondents by the type of family is shown in table No. 2.

**Table No. 2: Type of Family**

<b>Types of Family</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Nuclear	67	46.20
Joint	78	53.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that the 53.79 percent of the respondents are belong to a joint family. Yet substantial proportions of the respondents were found to have nuclear family

The above mentioned information indicates that most of the respondents are still interested to live in joint family. It is because they share household works and have leisure time to go for working and side jobs.

#### **4.1.4 Literacy and Educational Attainment**

Education always plays crucial role in all round development of the nation. It is an indicator of Civilization of Society. Literacy means the ability of reading and writing. Those who can read and write are called literate. Those people who cannot read and write are called illiterate. Literacy is perhaps the most important single means of attaining social and economical development and opening the individual, the door of innovative ideas and actions. Similarly, education has been one of the most powerful determining factors of family decision , it exchanges , the personal, social, economical and political development. Generally educated persons prepare and a ware of family management.

In many societies, males are found as the decision maker and gate keepers for education, financial matters, decision to take about home etc. The below presented table has shown the educational status or the domestic violated women's.

**Figure No. 1: Educational Status of Domestic Violated women's**

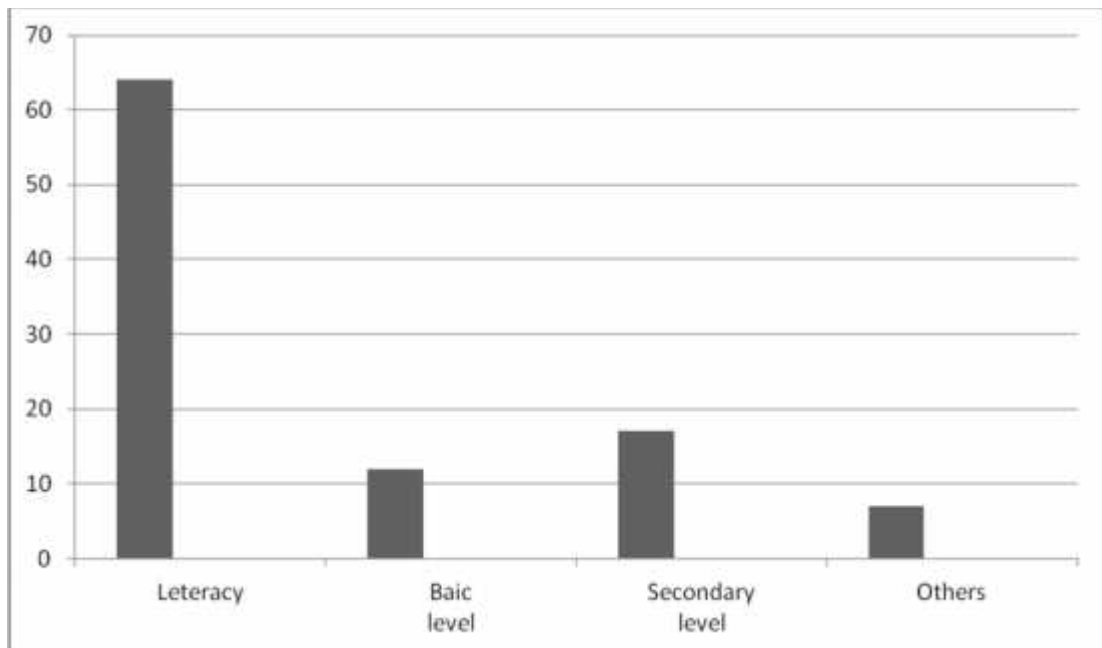


Figure No. 2 present that 64 percent could generally read word and write and use mobile phone, they were included in literate, 12 percent completed Basic Level. Figure also shows that 17 percent women's read Secondary Education and 7 percent had attended Higher Secondary Education.

Education is one of the most important means of empowering manpower with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate their life.

#### **4.1.5 Domestic Violated Women's having parents**

Parental status is the most important factors for women's. Women's is the main parents for their children. However various factors such as socio-economic condition or parents which may hinder the health development of a child within the family circle.



**Table No. 3: Domestic Violated women's having parents**

<b>Having Parents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Father	39	26.90
Mother	27	18.62
Husband	74	51.03
None of them	5	3.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

The tables focus about the parents of domestic violated women's. It was found that the highest 51.03 percent of domestic violated women's had their husband alive, where as 3.45 percent were parentless. About 18.62 percent women's had only mother and 26.90 percent women's had only father.

This study shows that the majority of the women's had their husband is parents.

#### **4.1.6 Relationship between Educational Attainment and Marriage Age.**

Education is considered as one of the most important factor to decide marriage time. Many empirical studies have found strong association between educational attainment and age at first marriage. The relation between educational attainment and marriage age among Chammar women of Inarawa municipality of ward no. 6 is shown in table no. 4

**Table No. 4 : Relationship between Literacy and Educational Attainment and Marriage.**

Marriage Age	Literate(67)		Primary (46)		Basic level(24)		Basic level above (others)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
15-20 years	3	4.48	16	34.78	9	37.5	4	50
21-30 years	26	38.81	18	39.13	7	29.17	3	37.5
31-40 years	33	49.25	5	10.87	5	20.83	1	12.5
41-49 years	5	7.46	7	15.22	3	12.5	-	-
Total	67	100	46	100	24	100	8	100

The above table shows that among 67 literate, only 4.48 percent had married at age 15-20, 38.81 percent had married at age 21-30, 49.25 percent had married at age 31-

40, 7.46 percent had married at age 41.49, while among 8 respondents had passed basic level.

The above mentioned information reveals that the respondents having better educational attainment had performed proper age of marriage which is good symbol for, their family life or married life. Because marry empirical studies has shown that whom girls become mother before they are physically, mentally and emotionally matured, the results are of ten tragic: many women's suffered in domestic violence by their family, many girls die in child birth and young mother and babies who survive often struggle to overcome poor health, limited education and grinding poverty.

#### 4.1.7 Types of Marriage

Types of marriage and current marital status of wives is the important socio-cultural variables. In our society, marriage is taken as a universal phenomenon that takes place in human life. Marriage is also adapted for the continuation of generation. The table of 4 shows the type of marriage.

**Table No. 5: Type of Marriage**

<b>Type of Marriage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Love marriage	37	26
Arrange marriage	86	59
Love cum arrange marriage	16	11
Other	6	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that 59 percent performed arrange marriage is traditional marriage followed by love marriage 26 percent and love cum arrange marriage 11 percentages.

The above mentioned information reveals that there is trend of love marriage except arrange marriage. This can be the result of early sexual maturity, lack of entertainment materials, influence of modernity etc.

#### 4.1.8 Relationship with family

**Table No. 6: Relationship with family**

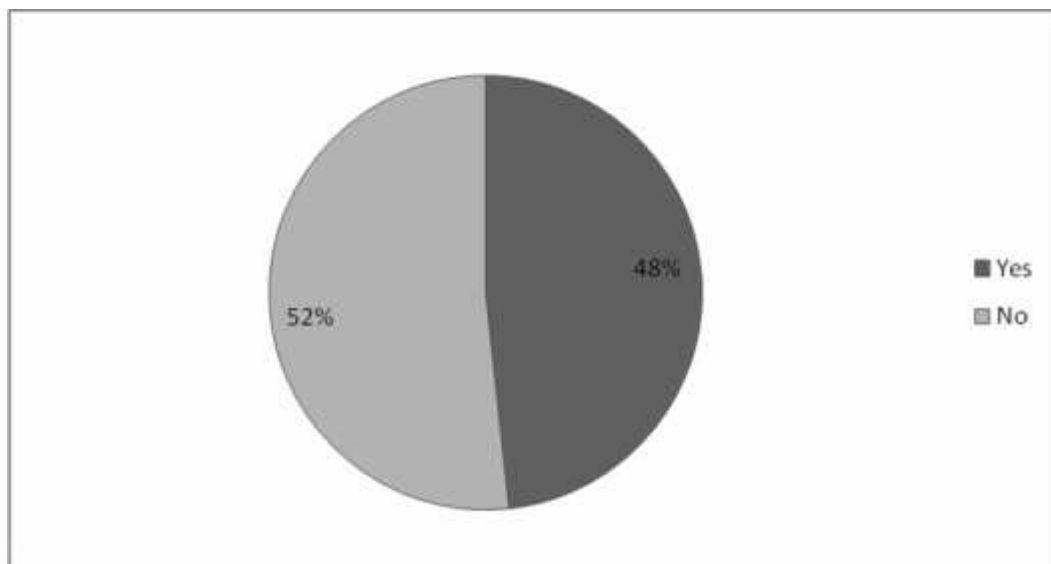
<b>Relationship</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Good	30	20.69
Normal	98	67.59
Bad	17	11.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

It was asked among the respondents that what kinds or relationship with your family. The findings are tabulated and it shows 20.69 percent respondents had good relationship, 67.59 percent respondents had Normal and 11.72 percent had bad relationship.

Good relationship with family means relation which have care, understanding, love and respect. Bad relation means that relation which harms each other.

#### 4.1.9 Literate about DVWs Husband

**Figure No.2: Literate about DVWs Husband**



It was found that 48.28 percent of the respondents male people (husband) were literate and 51.72 percent were didn't literate.

Domestic violated women's husband weren't literate because they were poor and they had no enough too. They were busy at their work. In many societies males are founds the decision maker, gate keepers for education, financial matters, maternity, household decision etc. But they have less knowledge on domestic violence and other health related matters. So, they should be involved to build their capacity for appropriate and positive results. Literacy and educational attainment of husband p plays vital role for domestic violence.

#### **4.1.10 Occupational Status**

Occupation is one of the major factors to determine the life style of the family. Director indirectly occupation also affects our health education, health behaviors, knowledge and socio- economic status. In this study, occupation of respondents is analyzed and they were shown in table No. 6

**Table No. 7: Occupational Status**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	40	28
Service	29	20
Business	16	11
Others	60	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

Table No.6 above shows that highest percentage of respondents are involved in side work . The lowest percentage of respondents are in business, which shows that 11 percent respondents are involved in business. Most of Chamar people are employed in national and international worker. Similarly 28 percent of people are involved in agriculture.

The highest percentage of Chamar people are involved in worker (others) because they have no more education.

The lowest percentage of Chamar people is involved in business because they have no. 80 many education and property. The above information indicates that most of the respondents have not permanent source of income. Out of them some are low paid employers, unemployed respondent have no money for their daily life the researcher also observed that more than of the respondent is busy in unproductive house hold chores, low paid jobs and agro based labour. They were also busy even in because most of them have economically backward Hence, they had deprived from minimum Basic needs such as rest, proper diet and adequate emotional support during working period that enhances the risk on the health of the all family members.

#### 4.1.11 Who Help Domestic violated women's Feel Sick

**Table No. 8: Those Who Help DVWs Feel Sick**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Self	36	24.83
Husband	36	24.83
Son and Daughter	30	20.69
Parents (family members)	43	29.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown in the table no. 6 the respondents were asked about who help you if you sick. It was found that 24.83 percent of the respondents were agreed on self, 24.83 percent were agreed their husband, 20.69 percent were agreed their son and daughter, 29.65 percent were agreed their parents (like maternal father and mother, brother, sister , sister in law, father in law, mother in law and others).

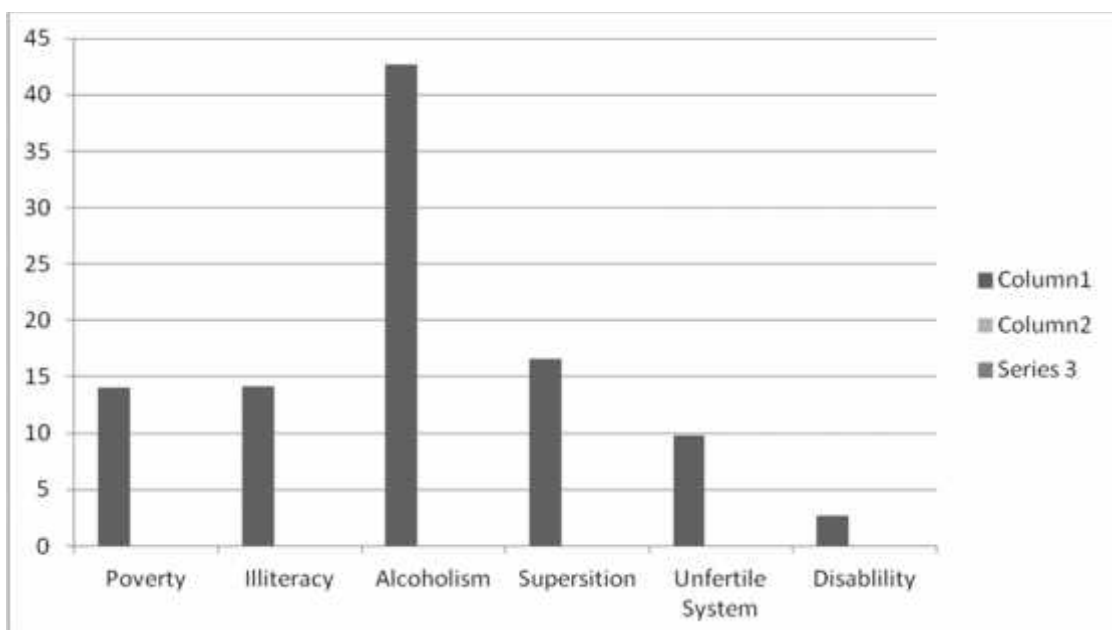
The woman's who are alone in family they treated themselves while they are feeling sick. Then their children were treated with their maternal parents. On the other hand who lived in big family, those woman's "are helped or treated with their family

members as well as their husband also helps who are not dominated from their husband.

#### 4.1.12 Cause of Domestic Violence by respondents opinion

It is essential to search for the cause of any problem, one may give the solution but the problem can never be solved forever. Thus, for the permanent solution for the problem related to the violence, it is wise to collect and study the cause of violence from the victims of this problem

**Figure 3 : Cause of Domestic Violence by Respondents Opinion.**



The findings are tabulated and it shows that 14.05% said poverty, 14.10% said illiteracy, 42.73% said Alcoholism, 14.64% said superstition, 9.84% said unfertile system and 2.64% were disability.

In my research found that the main reasons of domestic violence is Alcoholism. Most of respondents said that, the main reason except of domestic violence is poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, superstition; religion, unfertile etc. are the causes of domestic violence. This type of violence are faced in their daily life, regular and some of people say that some days only, this type of domestic violence are prevalent in society.

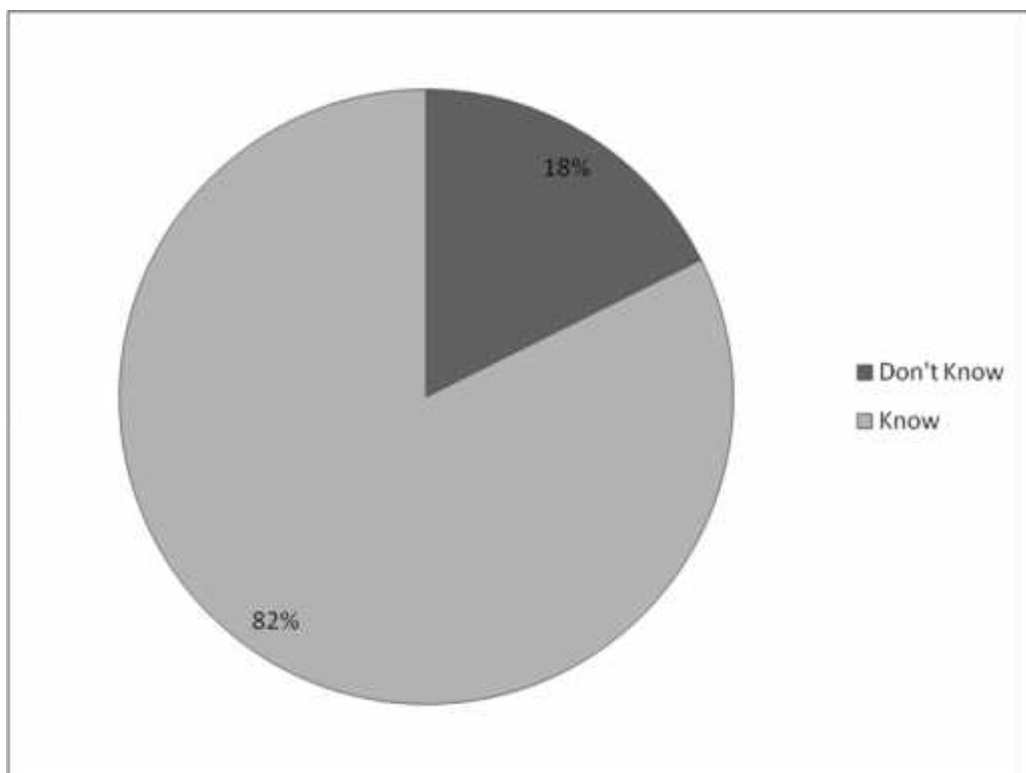
## 4.2 Cause and Situation of Domestic Violence

It is essential to search for the cause of any problem before one tries to provide with solution. Without knowing the main cause of problem, one may give the solution but the problem can never be solved forever. Thus for the permanent solution for the problem related to the violence, it is wise to collect and study the cause of violence from the victims of this problem.

The women's have been facing various types of violence since time immemorial. However , it is essential to get the idea about the types of violence.

### 4.2.1 Violence know about violence

**Figure No. 4 : Know about violence**



In this study majority of the respondents 82.36 percent were known about violence and rest of them 17.64 percent didn't know about the violence as shown in the figure above.

Most of the woman are dominated from physical, mental and social violence and physical, mental and social violence and some of are unknown about the violence.

#### 4.2.2 Cause of Domestic Violence

**Table No. 9: Cause of Domestic Violence**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Financial	32	22
Traditional	36	25
Alcoholism	63	43
Behavioral	14	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

In this study the women's were asked about the cause of domestic violence. It was found that 25 percent of the respondents were said that traditional. 43 percent and 22 percent were said that alcoholism and financially 10 percent said behavioral respectively as shown in the table above. The main cause of domestic violence was traditional norms and values, alcoholism , financial etc. The domestic violence was not inborn process or problem. It was started from the human's bad behaviours. Like, household quarrel, social ritual, religion culture, illiterate (uneducation), disbelief, smoking, poverty etc. When we would able to decrease above mention problems, we could minimize the domestic violence also.

#### **Cause of Domestic Violence Against Women's**

**Table No. 10: Cause of Domestic Violence Against Women's**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Traditional Social Evil	49	33.80
Financial	29	20
Alcoholism	38	26.20
Others	29	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>



In our society women have no right to decide about their health and any other matters. In this study the data make us more clear about the cause of the domestic violence against women's was 20 percent financial problem 33.80 percent was traditional social evil, 26.20 percent was alcoholism and 20 percent was other or their personal causes respectively as shown in the table above.

When we asked the questions about the reason of domestic violence, they gave the answer easily who were dominate from the problem.

Our country Nepal is Hinduism country. It is one of the multi-culture, multi-language and multi-religious country. We are traditionally following these assumptions. By the changing of time, people also being changed. In this way, those types of traditional rituals and the excessive use of alcohol and drug brought the domestic violence.

#### 4.2.3 Have Female Feel Any Problem

**Table No. 11: Have Female Feel Any Problem**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	89	61.38
No	8	5.52
I don't know	48	33.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

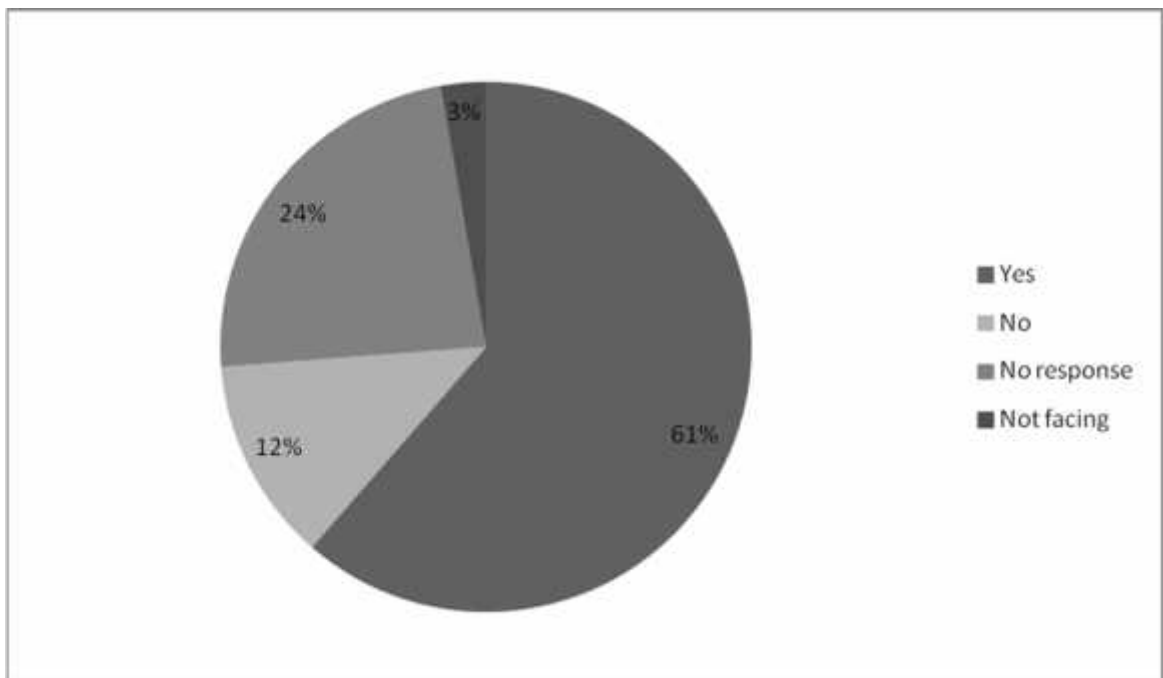
In this study respondents were asked about that being a female have you feel any problem; 61.38 percent said yes, 5.52 percent no and 33.10 percent of them didn't know about that so shown in the table.

The women who experience sexual violence experience higher rates of UTI and Uterus problem than other women including pregnancy and abortion. In this research who experienced intimate partner violence and the risk of gynecological problems compared to non-abused women. Research in this area abused women. Research in this area has shown increased levels of a variety of conditions. It is said that female and male are the two wheel of a cart but there is no equality between female and male. Female are always dominated in the comparison of male. There are so many chances

or opportunities for the female in different sectors. For eg. female friendly environment 33% safe seat in government service, other chances etc But, as they being a female they couldn't do anything by dominating, they expressed. (We think)

#### 4.2.4 Faced Violence from family

**Figure No. 5: Violence from family**



In this study it was found that 61.38 percent respondents (out of 145) were faced violence from her family members. 12.41 percent said no. 2.75 percent not facing and 23.44 percent of the respondents did not response use us shown in the figure. According to our data most of women are dominated from their family but some of them are didn't know. In this way, I found that they are humiliated daily.

#### 4.2.5 Domestic Violated Women's Faced Violence

**Table No. 12 Violence Faced by DVWs**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Physical	34	27.65
Psychological	21	17.07
Verbal	60	48.78
Sexual	8	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown in the table the respondents were faced 27.65 percent physical, 17.07 percent psychological, 6.50 percent sexual and 48.78 percent were faced verbal, especially daughter in law were faced verbal by their mother in law. The women who are dominated from domestic violence, they suffered from various violent or mis-behaviour. For eg. physical, mental, verbal, sexual etc problems are faced. Because of above mention problems, they are unable to face their daily activities.

#### 4.2.6 DVWs Faced by Domestic Violence accuse

A person who are dominated from one members of the family other person also dominates him or her. All person think negative about the dominated person. In this way, the answer of question what types of negative almas did you suffer from your family is given below on table.

**Table No.13 Faced by accuse**

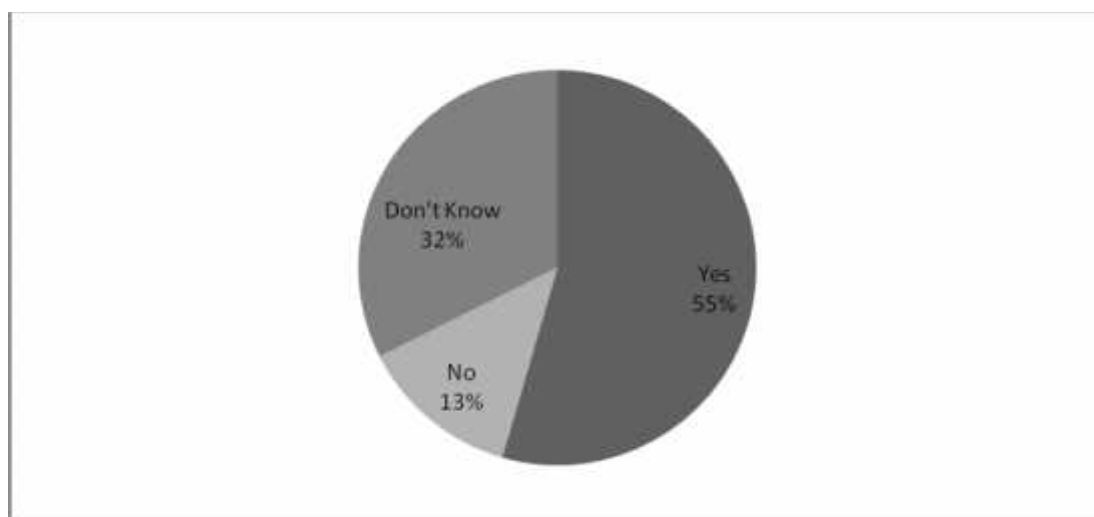
<b>Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Thief	26	17.93
Witch	17	11.72
Talkative	69	47.59
Others	33	22.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

In our society most of women faced many types of accuse. In this study the respondents were asked about the domestic violence's accuse, so, 17.93 percent faced thief , 11.72 percent said witch, 47.59 percent said talkative and 22.76 percent said others.

#### 4.2.7 Violence Disturb Women's Daily Life.

The women who were suffering from domestic violence their life was painful. They openly expressed their feelings according to question.

**Figure No. 6: Violence Disturb DVWs Daily life**



Especially respondents were asked in this study that do such types of violence disturb your daily life. As shown in the table 54.48 percent said yes, 13.10 percent said no and 32.42 percent were said didn't know and no respectively. They were really in trouble in their daily life.

#### 4.3 Health Problems

This study is directly related to the Domestic Violated Women's health problem. so, it is a burden problem to reduce the various types of their health. It is an important issue to find out the present health status of women's. In reality, the health status of women is very degrading. This women's encountered health hazards associating with various toxication surrounding environment such as lack of sanitation, hygienic, food

facilities and clean water, occupational accidents and health hazard, sexual exploitation other factors are adversely affecting their psychological health.

Most of the domestic violated women's do not have good health. Violence against women increases. They usually suffer any types of physical injury like fever, headache, respiratory problems , stomachache etc. These problems are faced by them in their daily life. thus, it is necessary to mention their health problems in this study.

#### 4.3.1 DVWs Suffering from Different Illness by Violence

For everyone, illness is the abstracts of positive health. The illness might be determined by the behavior of the person. This study tries to find out what sort or illness domestic women's has faced in their life.

**Table No. 14 DVWs Suffering from illness by violence**

<b>Condition</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes (Ill)	123	84.82
No(Healthy)	22	15.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

According to the table 84.82 percent women's had suffered form any types of illness. In which, they were suffered form different types of illness which is shown in table below.

**Table No. 15 Types of Illness**

<b>Types of Illness</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Fever	17	13.83
Headache	53	43.08
Respiratory problems	7	5.69
Other	46	37.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table different types of illness of women's indicate that 13.83 percent were suffered form fever. About 43.08 percent women said that they suffered from headache, 5.69 percent of women's suffered from respiratory problem of women's suffered form respiratory problem and 37.40 percent women's had suffered from other. among them , the large number of women's were affected by Headache.

Domestic violence against women leads to far, reaching physical and psychological consequences on women health such as injury, headache, permanent disabilities, gynecological problems, fear, anxiety, sleeping problems, stress etc.

#### **4.3.2 Facing Physical Health Problem form Violence**

Violence has immediate effects on women's health. The respondents were faced by different problems, so increases their risk of poor health. domestic violence can be fatal. Women are both intentionally murdered by their partner and family members.

**Table No. 16 Facing physical Health problem form violence**

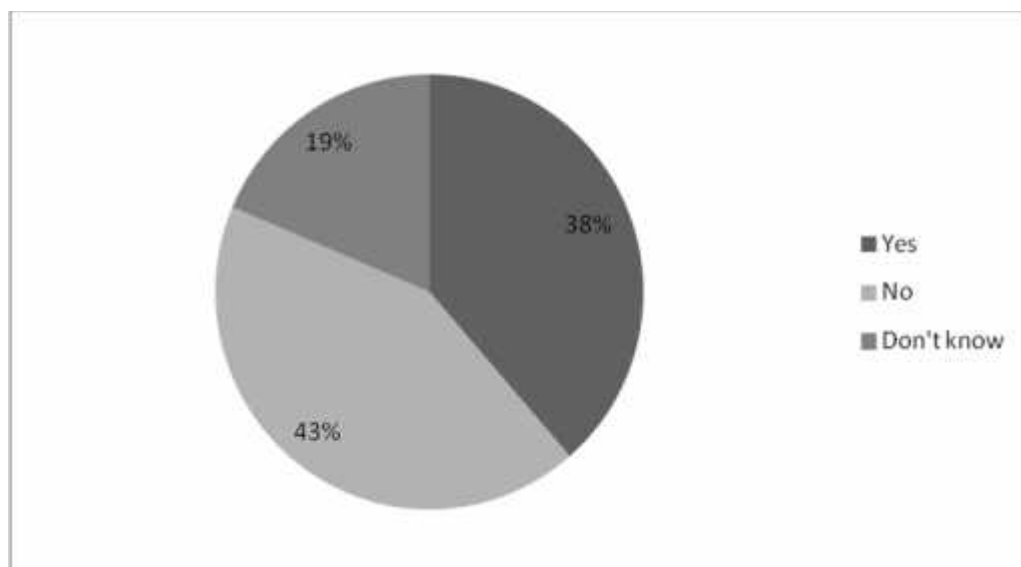
<b>Types of Physical problem</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Weakness	92	63.45
Appetite	18	12.41
Eyes weakness	12	8.28
walk problem	23	15.86

In this study the respondents were asked about what type of physical health problem had you faced, they said that 63.45 percent suffered from weakness, 12.41 percent suffered from appetite, 8.28 percent suffered from eyes weakness and 15.86 suffered from walk problems. Among them , the larger number of respondents were affected by weakness.

The health consequences of violence can be immediate and acute, long-lasting and chronic or fatal. Research consistently finds that the more severe the abuse, the greater its impact on women's physical and mental health.

### 4.3.3 Facing Reproductive Health Problem form violence

**Figure no. 7: Facing Reproductive Health Problem form violence**



**Table No. 17**

Status	Number	Percent
Pregnancy	14	16.87
Uterus problem	21	25.30
UTI	30	36.14
Abortion	18	21.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

In this study 57.24 percent of respondents had reported that they had been facing reproductive health problems from violence. Among them 16.87 percent of them were facing pregnancy, 25.30 percent of them uterus problem and rest of them were facing UTI problem. This study shows that women's were facing other such types of diseases.

#### 4.3.4 Mental Health problems caused by violence

**Table No. 18 Mental health problems caused by violence**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of person</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Anxiety	92	63.45
Hysteria		
Depression	41	28.28
Psychosis	12	8.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

Table No. 16 show that 145 respondents were faced by mental problems. Among 63.45 percent respondents were suffered from anxiety, 28.28 percent were depression. 8.27 percent were psychosis and no respondents were suffering from hysteria.

Violence can lead to the high risk on women's and girl's mental health in developing countries like Nepal. Only the psychotic's are considered psychiatric cases and rest the vast majority of psychiatric cases are not taken as mental problems by the people in general; some of the diseases in this vast majority are anxiety states, conversion, disorder, phobic disorder etc. Most of the violated women's are suffering from many types of mental disease as well as other health problems but mental problems were not considered as a diseases by family. So, many violated women's were suffering rom mental problems without any types of treatment.

#### 4.3.5 Place of Treatment for Domestic violence against women

There are different types of health service centers. They many be private, government or health post. The charge of private one I higher than government. There is government hospital in Inaruwa Municipaloity and it is very availability for Domestic violated women's . The below percent table 17 show the place of treatment any payment of bill by DVWs whole they were suffering from illness.



**Table No. 17 Place of Treatment for Domestic Violence women's and****Table No. 18 :Payment of Bill**

<b>Place of Treatment</b>	<b>Number of Person</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Government Hospital	59	40.69
Private Hospital	16	11.03
Health Post	49	33.80
Clinic	21	14.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table No. 19: Bill Paid by:**

Self	44	30.35
Husband	52	35.86
Parents	32	22.06
Others (Son & Daughter	17	11.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

It was found that 40.69 percent of the respondents were went to government hospital, 33.80 percent of the respondents were went to health post and 11.03 percent respondents were went to private hospital. 14.48 percent respondents went to clinic.

The data indicates that the majority of Domestic Violated Women's went to government hospital for treatment of their illness. Our country Nepal is under developed country. We being Nepali we are poor. Because of poverty, we are going to be victims of different disease. Various problems like, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, drug abuse, family quarrel etc are grown up. When they felt sick, they couldn't get well treatment because of lack of money. So, they have to bear their problem.

#### 4.3.6 Sexual Harassment suffering from violence

Another high risk condition of domestic violated women's is sexual exploitation in this condition. The DVWs are regularly targeted to sexual harassment and abused by their husband, house owners and relatives. The below presented table clarified the present condition of DVWs in their house.

**Table No. 20 Sexual Harassment Suffering from violence**

<b>Status</b>	<b>Number of person</b>	<b>percent</b>
Faced	59	40.69
Not faced	66	45.52
Didn't know	20	13.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table No. 21: If yes, who made harassment?**

Husband	35	44.30
House owners	4	5.06
Parents		
Others	40	50.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>

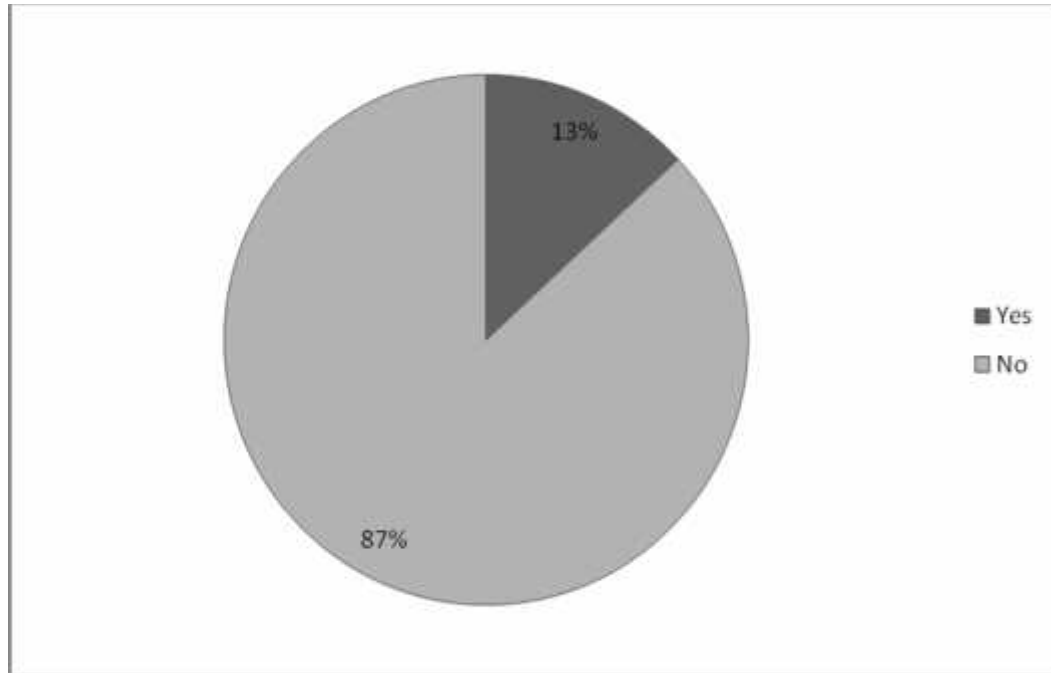
This study shows 54.48 percent respondents has reported that they had been suffering from sexual harassment by domestic violence. Among them 5.06 percent suffered from their house owners and 50.64 percent suffered by other person. They didn't want to say anything about it because of their hesitation. This study found out that DVWs were more vulnerable condition that the other respondents. They had faced extreme torture either physical, psychological or emotional abuse which may have suffered life long problem and life threatening consequences.

The costs to society of violence against women are tremendous, in terms of health care alone. Women who experience sexual harassment they have high rates of

gynecological problem than other women. The problem pregnancy complications, miscarriage, vaginal bleeding or infections, Chronic pelvic infections, UTI infections etc.

#### 4.3.7 Having Children

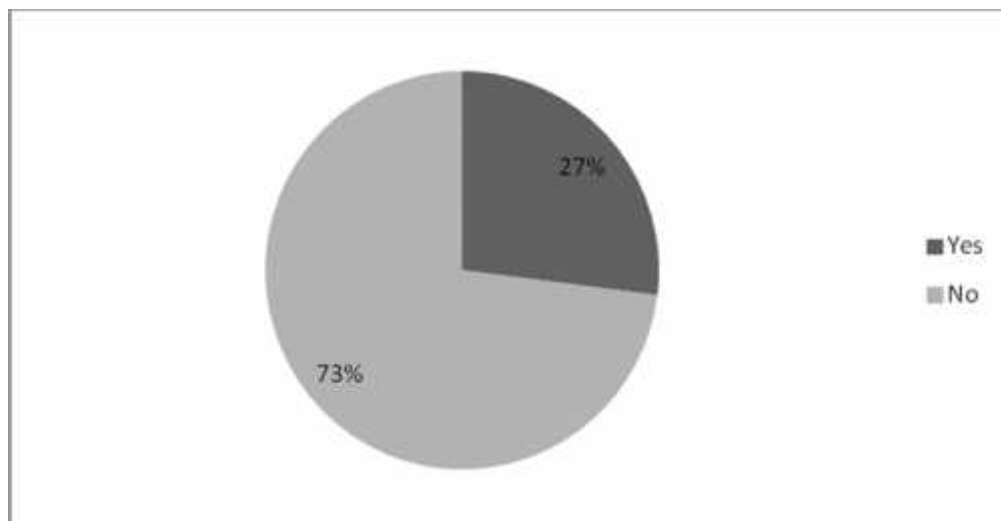
**Figure No. 8 Having Children**



Children preference is well documented in many countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Children are seen as essential for the survival of the family. The above figure indicates that most of the respondents had children and 13.10 percent had no children.

#### 4.3.8 Children affect from violence

**Figure No. 9: Children affect from violence**

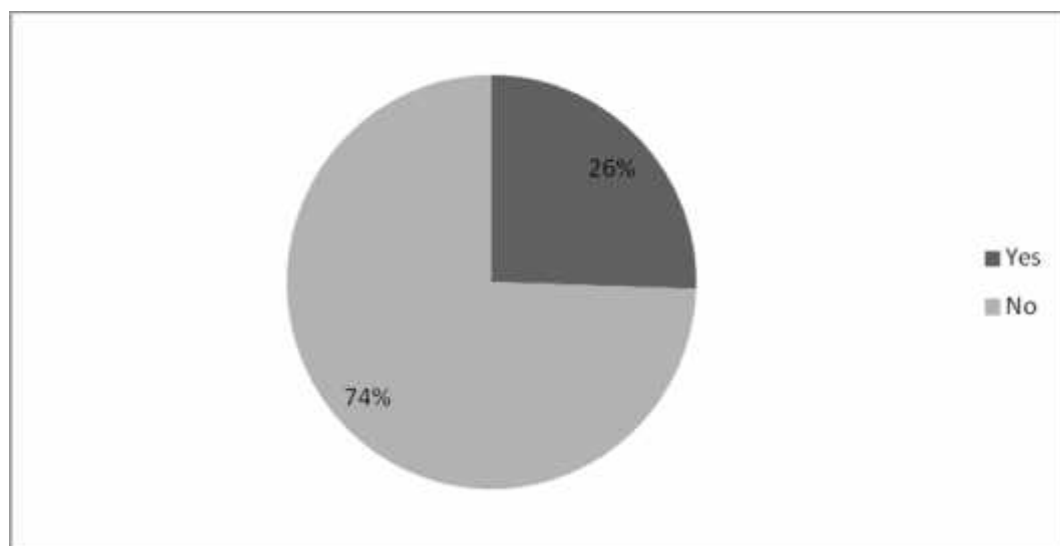


**Table No. 22: If yes**

Status	Number	Percentage
Physical	13	10.32
Economical	42	33.33
Education	50	39.68
Emotional/Mental	21	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>

Children in violent families may also victims of abuse. So, In this study shows 10.32 percent children affect by physical problem, 33.33 percent were affect by economical problem 39.68 percent were affect by educational problem and 16.67 were affect by emotional problem among them, the larger number of respondents children were affected by educational problem.

#### 4.3.9 Negative things by violence

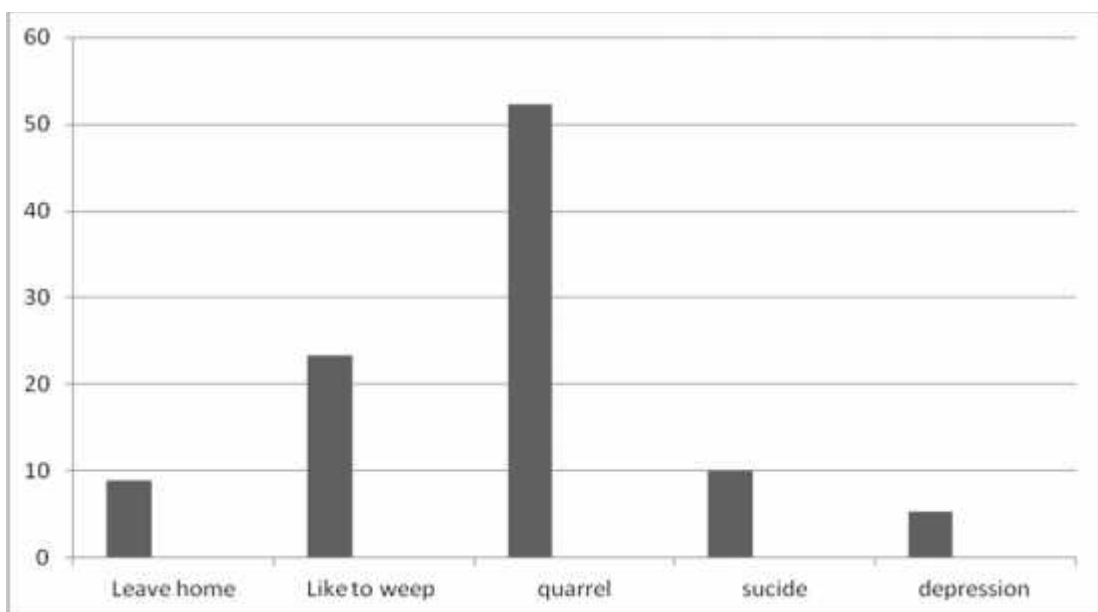
**Figure No. 10 Negative things by violence**

In this study shows that abused women endure above 74.48 percent think negative things because of violence. May are severely depressed of anxious. While others display symptoms of post transmute stress disorder. They may be chronically fatigued, but unable to sleep. They many have nightmares or eating disorders.

### If yes, Negative things

The human being are rational and freedom animals. He/she always wants to stay in freedom and male/female are the two sides of the coins such like saying but also females are extremely had been victims by the domestic violence. They are physically, mentally socially and emotionally such like problems are seen in their life due to the domestic violence. The females cannot participant and involves in different develop acts. Due to domestic violence, they develop negative thinking in their minds.

**Figure : 11 Negative think**



The above figure shows that majority 52.34% of the respondents are thinks like to weep, 52.34% like to quarrel, 8.94% like to leave home, 10.12% like to suicide and 5.34% like to feel depression.

These types of thinking had made them poor as well as pitiable life circle found in them. They had been struggling to get women rights by holding different programmed but also most of them are living by being do mastic violence victim till now in our society.

## **CHAPTER - V**

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

Summary , major finding and conclusions are drawn from the previous chapter. This chapter present major findings from the research with some recommendation for future orientation.

#### **5.1 Summary**

The presented study entitled "Domestic violence Against women of Chamar Community and it impact on Health in Inarawa Municipality" is based on the 145 women with age group 15-49 years. The specific objective of the study was to identify the situation of violence on women.

The total population of the study was 145 women with age group 15-49 years. The specific objective of the study was to identify the situation of violence on women. The total population of the study was 145 women. The majority of women was found within age 15-49 years. It was found 64 percent of DVWs were literate, 17 percent women were complete secondary level. 67.59 percent were said normal, 11.72 percent were bad relationship with their family more than 33.80 percent were said the causes of violence is traditional social evil. It was found 43 percent respondent said the cause of violence is Alcoholism, 61.38 percent DVWs faced violence from their family. 61.38 percent DVWs feel many problem by violence. In this study 84.82 percent respondent were suffered from illness by violence, like fever Headache, ITI etc. Most of respondents (82.36%) were known about the violence and half of them build the main cause of violence was traditional and alcoholism. 38.62 percent of the womens were facing reproductive health problem 63.45 percent women suffered by anxiety which was mental problem. It was found 73.01 percent DVWs children were affect by violence. This study showed 40.69 percent women faced sexual harassment.

#### **5.2 Major Findings**

The major findings of the study are as follows:

1. All respondents are belong to Hindu.
2. Majority of respondents 53.80 percent belonged to joint family.

3. Nearly 64 percent of the respondents are literate and 17 percent have completed secondary level.
4. This study showed that 51.03 percent DVWs had their parents and 3.45 percent were parentless.
5. Majority 59 percent of the respondents have performed arrange marriage.
6. In this study, only 20.69 percent DVWs had good relationship with her family.
7. In this study 48.28 percent DVWs husband were literate.
8. The entire respondents mean age at marriage.
9. Among literate and above passed respondents 38.81 percent had married after 21-30 year age.
10. Most of the respondents 41 percent have taken soon as work place or worker.
11. The majority of respondents was found in 41-45 age group higher than other group.
12. It was found that 17 percent DVWs had complete the secondary level, only 7 percent had completed higher level in the study area.
13. Most of the DVWs 24.83 percent helped themselves when they feel sick, 24.83 percent women said helps husband, 20.69 percent said son and daughter and 29.65 percent help family members.
14. The majority of respondents 82.36 percent were known about violence and 17.64 percent didn't know about violence.
15. It was found that the main cause of violence 43 percent respondents were said alcoholism, 25 percent said traditional and 22 percent said economical.
16. It was found that the cause of domestic violence against women was 33.80 percent traditional social evil problem 26.20 Alcoholism, and 20 percent financial
17. 61.38 percent were facing any problems 12.41 percent said no and 2.75 percent not facing by their family.
18. It was found that 61.38 percent feel any problem by Domestic Violence.
19. In this study, 27.65 percent faced physical violence, 6.50 percent faced sexual, 17.07 faced psychological and most of them 48.78 faced verbal violence.
20. In this study, 17.93 faced thief accuse, 11.72 faced witch, 22.76 faced other and most of them 47.59 faced talkative accuse.
21. It was found that, 84.82 percent DVWs suffering from illness by domestic violence.

22. About 84.82 percent of DVWs were found suffering from illness. Out of them, from forever, 43.08% were headache, 5.69 were respiratory problem and 37.40% from other.
23. About 38.62% . DVWs facing reproductive health problems form violence, 42.76% not and 18.62% didn't know.
24. This study found that DVWs were facing reproductive health problem than other women.
25. Almost 36.14 women were facing UTI, 25.30% of them Uterus problem, 16.87% pregnancy and 21.69% were facing abortion.
26. The majority of respondents were faced mental health problems, among them 63.45% had anxiety, 28.28% depression, loss of respondents had psychoses and no one of hysteria.
27. This study found that 40.69% respondents were gone to government hospital for their treatment, 33.80% were gone to health post, 14.48% clinic and less of them went to private hospital.
28. It was found that the 20.69% respondents said that they had good relationship, 11.72% said bad relationship and most of 67.59% said Normal relationship.
29. This study show that 40.69% DVWs had sexual harassment suffereing from violence.
30. This study show that 86.90% had their children.
31. It was found that 73.01% DVWs children had affect by violence.
32. It was found that 35.86% DVWs hospital bill payment you their husband, 22.06% paid by parents and 11.73% paid by their son and daughter.
33. This study found that DVWs were more vulnerable condition.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

In our country, Nepal, suffered from traditional superstitions and imitations, various domestic violence's have been occurring in the name of relations, property. before long time. After the marriage many relations like husband and wife are their such relationships deemed as higher and lower relation married women are forced to live in their husbands house. They are the victims of the problems like illiteracy, unemployment, traditional superstation. They have been under the obligation of sustaining the life with other family members despite of different domestic violence's and raring their children, Simultaneously in spite of the problems like husbands,



illiteracy, unemployment, drug addiction and the like. It is clear that they could spend their life with happiness provided that there are the appropriate supports and half of family in the situations. But such women have become scared physically, mentally and socially because of domestic violence's, gender discrimination. Blaming, hatred behaviors and so on.

They have been found to be physically and psychologically weak, physical damages and compelled to live the life in terror because of the domestic violences. Their daily life is nothing except the darkness. As a result. They are motivated to suicidal activities. Domestic violence's make family miserable along with causing problems in the family and community.

According to the law of Nepal, although there is 33% reservation seat for women, most of them are from educated and urban family and community. Authoritran should organize various kinds of programs for the victim women from Daliut community.

Thought, Nepal government and many of her NGOs have been conducting a lot of programs to uplift their life in the back warded Dalit community, it has not been organized in an effective way, If such programmers are provided equal opportunities and carried out in sustainable way, victim women of such violence's could spend their life happily. Likewise, the victim of such violence's should be given appropriate compensation in accordance with the nature of violence, while the for mentor should be punished according to the law.

The government should formulate a sold policy on the shelter for the victim of domestic violence by acting the role of their parents providing some vocational trainings in order to make them independent in their life.

The conclusion of this research is to suggest to take qualitative step by formulating an appropriate law to minimize the problems.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

In order to promote Domestic Violence against women of the respondent, following recommendations are made of the basic of findings.

#### **5.4.1 Recommendations for national policy**

- a. Such policy should be made that demotivates the domestic violence. Because of such violence's, the victims suffer.
- b. The planning of awarding programmers should be made for establishing women. oriented society.
- c. The law on the Vitim of domestic violence for the proper management should be made .
- d. Law should be made for the remedies to the problems caused from domestic violence's.
- e. The right laws related to married women should be formulated.

#### **5.4.2 Recommendations for improvement**

- a. Appropriate employments for the victims women's of domestic violence should be manage.
- b. A protection for the Vitim women's of domestic violence should be provided.
- c. Free reproductive health facility should be provided for the victims women of domestic violence.
- d. Public awaring programmes should be conducted to reduce domestic violences in the society.
- e. Injustices over the women aroused from domestic violences should be minimized and fermenter should be punished.
- f. Practical and skillful trainings should be developed for poor and back ward background women.

#### **5.4.3 Recommendation for further Researcher**

- a. The causes and consequences of domestic violences over women should be studied widely.
- b. The comparative study on the causes of domestic violences such as illiteracy poverty, caste system, unemployment and the like, should be carried out for the victim women of the violence.
- c. The more study on women's desire, wants and mental aspects should be done.
- d. The broad and nationalize research on the subject of domestic violences should be studied.
- e. Economical aspects, social aspects, and psychological aspects of domestic violences should be studied.

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**Appendix – I**  
**General Information**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>i. Name:</p> <p>ii. Age :</p> <p>iii. Education:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Literacy                      b. Basic level</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Secondary level          d. Other</p> <p>iv. Do you have your parents ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Yes                              b. No</p> <p>v. If yes :</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Father                          b. Mother</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Husband                      d. None of them</p> <p>vi. Which grade/level were you in when you got married?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Literacy                      b. primary</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Basic level                    d. Basic level above (others)</p> <p>vii. What type of marriage have you had ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Love marriage                      b. Arranged marriage</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Love cum arranged marriage    d. If other (specify)</p> <p>viii. What kind of relationship do you have your family ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Good                              b. Normal</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. bad</p> <p>ix. What is the occupation in your family ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Agriculture                      b. Service</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Son and daughter              d. Others</p> <p>x. Who help you if you feel sick ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Self                                b. Husband</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Owners                          d. Parents</p> <p>xi. Who pay your medical expenses ?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Self                                b. Husband</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Owners                          d. Parents</p> <p>xii. What do you get from your pocket money ? (per month)</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Owners                          b. Husband</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">c. Parents                          c. Self</p> | <p>iv. Village/Tol :</p> <p>v. Religion</p> <p>vi. Type of residence</p> |
|--|--|

xiii. Are your Husband is a literate person ?

- a. Yes                      b. No

xiv. If yes, How much do you get salary ?

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### **Situation of Domestic Violence**

1. Do you know about violence?

- a. Know                      b. Don't know

2. What is the cause of domestic violence?

- a. Physical attack              b. Verbal attack  
c. Teasing                      d. Forced to keep sexual relation

3. What are the causes of domestic violence ?

- a. Financial                      b. Traditional  
c. Alcoholism                      d. Behavioral

4. Being a female have you feel any problem?

- a. Yes                      b. No  
c. I don't know

5. What are the causes of domestic violence against women ?

- a. Traditional social evil      b. Financial problem  
c. Alcoholism                      d. Others

6. Are you ever faced violence from your family ?

- a. Yes                      b. No  
c. No response                      d. Not facing

7. If yes what types of violence had you faced ?

- a. Physical                      b. Psychological  
c. Verbal                      d. Sexual

8. Does such types of events disturb your daily life ?

- a. Yes                      b. No  
c. Don't know

9. From your experience can you states the real causes of the violence ?

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10. How often do you experience this violence ?

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### Health Problem

1. Have you fallen sick by domestic violence ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
2. If yes what types of diseases have you suffered ?
  - a. Fever
  - b. Headache
  - c. Respiratory problems
  - d. Others
3. What types of physical health problem do you faced ?
  - a. Weakness
  - b. appetite
  - c. Eyes weakness
  - d. Walk Problem
4. Have you been facing any reproductive health problem from violence ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Don't know
5. If yes, what type of health problem do you faced ?
  - a. Pregnancy
  - b. Uterus problem
  - c. UTI
  - d. abortion
6. What kind of mental health problem had you faced from violence ?
  - a. Anxiety
  - b. Hysteria
  - c. Depression
  - d. Psychosis
7. Where do you go if you need medical treatment ?
  - a. Government Hospital
  - b. Private Hospital
  - c. Health Post
  - d. Clinic
8. Who pay your medical expenses ?
  - a. Self
  - b. Husband
  - c. Son & daughter
  - d. Others
9. Have you ever faced any sexual harassment since suffering from domestic violence ?
  - a. Faced
  - b. Not faced
  - c. Don't know
10. If yes , by whom ?
  - a. Husband
  - b. Parents
  - c. Owners
  - d. Others
11. You have a children ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No

12. Yes then, do you have domestic violence then, it affects your children or not ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
13. You have affect then, what kind of affect do you have ?
  - a. Physical
  - b. Mental
  - c. Education
  - d. Emotional
14. If you have domestic violence then, do you think negative things or not ?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
15. If yes, what kinds of negative think do yours think ?  
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