

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Gender is a crucial aspect of development. This is especially true in the developing countries. Gender is commonly described as the socially constructed roles, behavior, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women.

Gender is a concept that describes how societies determine and manage sex categories: the cultural meanings attached to men and women's role and how individuals understand their identities including but not limited to being a man, women, transgender, intersex, gender queer and other gender positions. Gender involves social norms attitudes and activities that society seems more appropriate for one sex over another. Gender also determined by what an individual feels and does.

FAO.com: Society is build up with different psychological and physical norms and values among them materialistically divided parts are male and female. The stage of being male and female in terms of biological means and representing in the social norms, culture, races, attitude, apatite is known as gender. In the general term gender profound as the masculinity and feminist which the people denotes as whereas in the medical and biological terminology gender is represented as the male and female sex simply by the devotion of sexual organs.

In the current scenario of Nepal gender biasness and representation of dominant number of male and female is being incremented daily. Gender has its own index on creation of the society and as way the different era has been formulated accordingly. Simply gender is not defined by its physical appearance or materialistic view but also seen or felt by the behavior and appetite. Cultural attachment can be felt on between men and women but are also subject to linked up with transgender, intersex, gender quer and other gender positions.

Violence is the use of physical force to injure people or property. Violence may cause physical pain to those who experience it directly, as well as emotional distress to those who

either experience or witness it. Violence is any type of crime or harm to another person. Whether it be hitting someone else, yelling, throwing at, swearing, or threatening.

Violence is defined that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and inhuman behavior, which may be either physical or psychological violence, reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social and gender discrimination.

Hayward (2000) state that, Violence is any act of omission by individuals or the state in public or private life, which brings harm, suffering or threat to girls and women and reflect systematic discrimination including harmful traditional practices and denial of human right because of gender.

SAATHI, 2001: Violence not only harms women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victim and their families. Even their communities and the nations as a whole is affected by violence against women, likewise gender based violence has a negative as an women's ability to achieve and thus serves as an obstate in the path of socio-economic development and empowerment of women.

Domestic Violence is a pattern of behavior where one partner tries to maintain control of the other through the use of physical force, sexual abuse. Domestic violence occurs in all economics, ethics and social background. The abuse can take many different forms.

Physical- Kicking, punching, shoving, slapping, pushing, burning, biting, choking, kicking or throwing.

Sexual- forced or pressured sexual acts, criticizing her body parts and rape.

Emotional- Excessive jealousy, crazy making, mind games, isolated from friends and family, making the victim feel worthless and threats.

Domestic violence and emotional abuse and behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners maybe married or not married, heterosexual, gay or lesbian, living together, separated or dating.

Domestic violence means physical psychological abuses, which are done by own family member. In our society male domination are everywhere, so, such form of violence are accrued by male against women But these forms of domestic violence are against of human rights and women rights.

Violence against women is one of the major problems in the world. Violence against women refers to any type of harmful behavior directed at women and girls. The term “ Violence against women is an act of gender based violence that results or is likely to results in physicals, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women, in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private people (UN, 1995).

Domestic Violence is behavior-emotional, psychological, physical or sexual abuse that one person in an intimate relationship uses in order to control the other. It takes variety of forms of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, incest, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment and abuse of maids. Such violence is deeply embedded and rooted in a cultural, psychological, political and sociological base in our society; further more women are treated as sex objects to be exploited as thumping bags to ease formation, abuse to satisfy sexual desire.

Globally, Violence within the home is universal across culture, religion, class, and ethnicity. Despite this widespread prevalence, however such violence is not customarily acknowledged and has remained invisible-a problem thought unworthy of legal or political attention. The social construction of the divide between public and private underlies the hidden nature of domestic violence against women. Legal Jurisprudence has historically considered the domain of the house to be within the control and unquestionable authority of the male head of household. Thus, acts of violence against members of the household whether wife or child, were perceived as discipline, essential for maintaining the rule of authority within the family.

Nepal is under development country. It has patriarchal norms, culture and value. People's education level is not high. According to census 2011, literacy level of the population aged six years and above is 65.74 percent of total population. Among them only 42.5 percent women are literate, where literacy level of men is 65.08 percent. It shows that women's participation in education is low, which is the pivotal cause to increase domestic violence.

Our Nepalese society is male dominated one. Majority of population about 51 percent (CBS, 2011) as covered by women but they are backward in social justice. This data of CBS shows female population overwhelms that male. According to this statistical data, the male are 49 percent of Nepalese population. Despite of this figure, the societal structures are as such that the male predominantly play specific dominant role against the female community. Yet so, in every society, violence against women is common, to a lesser or greater degree. Women as well as girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture.

Since, Nepal is entering into the modern computer and science age but Nepalese women are down trodden and at the bottom of development mainstream. The women are fighting for equality and social justice yet. They are treated as second class citizen. They are neglected in every aspects of their life too. They are not enjoying with their freedom and equality. There are deprived of income, education, health and other development activities. They may be unprivileged, disadvantaged, deprived, vulnerable, destitute, economically and socially impoverished and unequal. All these condition creates violence against women in the society.

1.2. Statement of Problem

Domestic violence is behavior-emotional psychological, physical or sexual abuse that one person in an intimate relationship uses in order to control the other. It takes variety of forms of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, incest, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment and abuse of maids. Nepal is under developed country. It has patriarchal norms, culture and value. People's education level is low. According to census 2001, literacy level of the population aged six years and above is 53.74 percent of total population. Among them only 42.5 percent women are literate, where literacy level of men is 65.08 percent.. It shows that women's participation in education is low, which is the pivotal cause to increase domestic violence.

Our Nepalese society is male dominated one. Majority of population about 51 percent (CBS, 2001) as covered by women but they are backward in social justice.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in households. In the name of dowry, many women have to listen to their mother in-laws and relative's insulting words and

even some of them are murdered. Beating and burning can also result from the issues of dowry (SAATHI, 1997).

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. After marriage she becomes property of her husband. So he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son or children. Such a situation is established in our society, which is the great discrimination for women. Women are even not considered as full human being and said that she is subject to be suppressed as like animals and drums to make work in the way men think or want (drum, animals and women are subject to hammer). Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and psychological violence against their rights, women are frequently victimized by physical violence such as physical 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. Violence against women is not random, accidental or a private matter but structural. It is both manifestations of the power imbalance between men and women and a social mechanism, which force women in to continuing subordination. Patriarchy or male domination is the underlying social structure in most cultures around the world. That's why violence against women is universal and consisted across racial ethnic and cultural boundaries.

The underlying cause of violence against women lies in discrimination which denies women equality with men in all areas of life. Violence is both rooted in discrimination and serves to reinforce discrimination, preventing women from exercising their rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

The UN declaration on the Elimination of violence against women states that violence against women is a "Manifestation between men and women which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men" and that "Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men".

The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janajati 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 (*HDR, 2004*).

In the Nepalese context, women and girls especially in minorities group, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. Now they get the property right but it is not practice in society so it creates economic dependency of women, marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerments of women. In the name of so called cultural, religious and traditional values and norms, they are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. They do not have control over their own sexuality reproductive health and rights. So they are victimized by sexual physical and psychological violence. This situation is being a great challenging issue for the campaign of bringing women into the main stream of development.

In this situation to show the status of women and girls among ethnic groups and domestic violence against women, this study has been chosen.

Research Questions:

The status of domestic violence in Nepalese society specially in Rural areas. Domestic violence in rural areas is still prevailing more. Thus, violence against women in rural areas is seemed to be more practicing and not much more studied. In such a situation, violence against women in rural areas seemed to be appropriate/ suitable for research. Questions arising in order to guide this research are:

1. What is the assess of socio-economic status of respondents of the study areas?
2. What is the analysis the domestic violence against women?
3. To identify possible solutions to the domestic violence against women

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the relation between gender and Domestic violence status. The specific objectives of this study:

-) To find and differentiate the types of violence against women.
-) To examine the root cause of domestic violence against women.
-) To understand people's perception relation to domestic violence
-) To find out the effects of domestic violence on women.
-) To identify the solution of the problem and issue in the violence.
-) To analyze the issue for removers of violence among women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It has been burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society that thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reasons today. There have been limited studies on the issue. Therefore it has become very difficult to identify its magnitude prevailed in the society.

It is true that women from housewife to working class are victimized by different kinds of violence in domestic spheres. But these domestic crimes largely of unreported and even remain unnoticed in the society. These crimes are commit within the family and are mostly in private matters. So the victims of the violence are ashamed and embarrassed to report the matter.

On the other hand, the fear of reprisal and social influence do not allow viewing domestic victimization of women as crime and discouraged to report the police.

The study of domestic violence is important. There is immediate need of research highlighting such heinous crime to be reduced and eliminated for the protection of human rights of women and empowering them in the mainstream of development.

The main aim of this study is that it entirely completes the academic requirement. The present study is based on field research. This study highlights the situation of violence against women in Kushadevi VDC ward-3 of a Kavrepalanchowk district. This study may generate useful information for the project planner, policy makers, administrator implementers and students. Government and other related organizations can plans and implement programs to eliminate domestic violence against women, there is no possibility of healthy family, community

and nation. If there is dispute and aquarelle between husband and wife, children's mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be jeopardy.

1.4. Limitation of the Study

Each study has their own limitations and shortcomings. The researcher being a student has time and economic constraints. The limitation of the study is as follows: -

-) The study is limited to ward no 3 of Kushadevi, VDC of Kavrepalanchowk district.
-) This study deals only physical (hunting and injuring the body) and psychological violence.
-) Information depends on the answer given by the respondents.
-) Since the men data can't be collected due to the shyness and proudness as they don't reveal their status how they are being violated not only this but also our society is the male dominant as well. So here I have included the violence faced by the women only.

15. Organization of the study

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, the second chapter deal with the review of literature whereas third chapter will be included with the methodology discussion which is used in the research likewise fourth chapter will be the analysis part where interpretation of the data and graphical as well as the statistical representation of data will be presented and lastly conclusion and solution for the problem will be discussed and will be shown the distinct solution of the problem.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

There are lots of researches in Gender and Domestic Violence in Rural Areas, which have been published by different organization, and scholar in this field. Traditional Gender specific rules religious fundamentalism custom the increased violence and corruption in the electoral process and inequitable distribution of resources remain the major obstacles to women's equal participation and meaning full repairs representation at all level of decision-making.

Domestic violence against women is a common phenomenon in a patriarchal society in which women one considered as docile, feeble and weak. The atrocity of male dominated society characterized by gender discrimination and age-old and hackneyed socio-cultural in milieu.

Hay Ward (2000) stated that any act of commission or commission by individuals or the stated in private or public life, which beings harm, suffering or there at two girls and women and reflect systematic discrimination, including harmful traditional practices and denial of human right because of gender.

Women Health Exchange, 1998 Most Domestic violence is gender based violence which means violence directed by men at women or girls, women who are the main victims because they have lower status and less power in the society than men.

UNICEF: 2001 Violence against women and girls is global epidemic that kills, torture is and main physically, psychologically, sexually and economically.

The Rising Nepal: 29 Jan, 1998 Wife battering is believed to the most rampant form of physical violence inflicted on women.

According to WHO 1998. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten coerced into sex or otherwise abased in her lifetime.

In this context a survey of UNFPA 2001 stated that at least one in every five of the world's females population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

UNDP/UNFPA/WHO.1998 Violence against women is not only a violence of women's human rights but a major public health problem and major important cause of women's ill health. Researchers are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the context and consequence of violence against women.

Ahuja, 1998 The security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as basic human right. However, in tradition patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society. UNICEF, 2001 Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture are and main physical psychological, sexually and economically.

SAATHI, 2001 Due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantage complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed then and wanted to avoid then and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to us enforcing was found to be law as can be expected. Only 22 percent had ever attempt to report the castes. The remaining was carrying one with then normal family lives, just as before the incidence.

UNB Declaration, 1993 The form "violence against women" means 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 as act coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life.

SAATHI, 2001: Violence not only harms, women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women. (SAATHI, 2001) Likewise gender-based violence has a negative effect as a women's ability to achieve and thus serves as an obstacle in the path of socio-economic development and the empowerment of women.

Population Reports, 1999 while research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it. After referred to us “wife beating “battering” or “domestic violence” intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps, kick and beating, psychological abuse such as constraint belihling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviors her movements and restricting her access to resources.

SAATHI, 1997 Underlining their power relations is patriarchy the social structured that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social political institutions put in place by men and which there by ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To overcome the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society.

Linda & Etienne, 2002 Violence is universal scourge that tears at the fabric of communities and threatens the life, health and happiness of all. Each year, more than 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence. For every one who dies as a result of violence, many more are injured and suffer from a range of physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health problems.

Deuba Rana; 1997 Physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, mental hope, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non spousal violence, violence related to exploitation.

2.2 Definition of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a pattern of behavior where one partner tries to maintain control of the other through the use of physical force, sexual abuse. Domestic violence occurs in all economics, ethics and social background. The abuse can take many different forms.

Physical- kicking, punching, shoving, slapping, pushing, burning, biting, choking, or throwing.

Sexual-Forced or pressured sexual acts, criticizing her body parts and rape.

Emotional-Excessive jealousy, crazy making, mind games, isolated from friends and family, making the victim feel worthless and threats.

Domestic violence and emotional abuse and behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners maybe married or not married, heterosexual, gay or lesbian, living together, separated or dating.

Domestic violence means physical psychological abuses, which are done by own family member. In our society male domination are everywhere, so, such form of violence are accrued by male against women But these forms of domestic violence are against of human rights and women rights.

The Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary defines domestic violence is exertion of physical force into brutality, an expression of anger, violent temper, animal, insect and fury intending to cause disorder and disturbance of all kinds to a particular or the community of people.

Minnesota, 1998: The husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing intimidating a woman into submission defines domestic violence as force or threats of force, the violence can take the form of pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning or stablign.

Rana-deuba, 1997: Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human being behavior. It is violence within the family unit, the very place, where an individual is supposed to be most secure. It is abuse by someone you share a relationship or bond with.

National Center for victims of Crime and women law.org define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person.

This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

ReachOut.com: Domestic violence, also called intimate partner violence, happens in many forms including physical, emotional and economic violence, and can affect people of any age. It does not have to be within the home to be classified as domestic violence. It is a form of violence that can occur within any relationship (family or intimate partner). Domestic violence is about power and control and there are many ways this control can be expressed.

Bornstein, R. (2006): Domestic violence is defined as rape, physical assault and stalking perpetuated by current and former dates, spouses and cohabitating partners.

Gender and Domestic violence: Domestic violence is gendered crime, this should not be controversial. Women are more likely than men to experience multiple forms of abuse, sexual abuse and killed by a partner or ex-partner.

None of this means that men don't experience domestic violence or need support. They do and there should be provision for men who are affected. It does mean, though that men and women will need different kinds of support. Women are much more likely to need help to overcome sustained sexual abuse. A higher proportion of the men who experience domestic violence than women are in some-sex relationship and will need appropriate support services which will be different to services for men who are being abused by a female partner.

According to the United states Department of justices office on violence against women the definition of domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain maintain control over another intimate partner.

Women's aid uses the home office is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behavior, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who one or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

Gender-based physical, psychological and sexual abuse by a family member against women in the family ranging from simple assaults to complex, kidnapping, threats intimidation coercion, stalking humiliating verbal abuse, forcible or unlawful entry arson, destruction of property,

sexual violence, marital rape, dowry or bride-price related violence female genital mutilation, violence related to exploitation through prostitution violence against household workers and attempts to commit such acts shall be termed “Domestic violence” (Shwami, 1996:39).

Deuba Rana, 1997: Physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, mantel hope, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non spousal violence, violence related to exploitation.

Domestic Violence in Rural Areas: Several differences exist in Urban and Rural areas that can explain why the rate of family and intimate partner murder might be higher in rural areas. These factors include the geography of rural areas facilities the kind of isolation that supports rural family violence as well as in rural communities. People are more likely to know each other.

The culture of some rural communities can make it more difficult for women to seek help. Communities where men and women tend to stay in traditional roles, where people avoid asking for help and where there is less awareness of domestic violence and its impacts on victims are communities where it is harder for domestic violence victims to seek out of resources they need.

Violence against women and girl (VAWG) is a global epidemic that kills and tortures physically psychologically sexually and economically. It also includes domestic violence women are not safe even in their own home. Every human being has basic right to live in their home peacefully, but women’s basic right is isolated due to violence. Therefore, Violence against women and girls is the most pervasive of human right violation.

Our cultures are patriarchal in nature. Thus in the socialization process while women are taught to be non-aggressive, submission, soft spoken and timid. Men on the other hand are taught aggression, violence and boldness.

In addition Nepali law does not address domestic violence, despite its high prevalence in all sector of the society. Generally speaking domestic violence is regarded as family business, which does not require intervention of law. Hence many cases remain unreported and it will continues to remain behind closed doors as long as the society continues to regard domestic violence as normal or to dismiss it as a private matter. Then women continue to suffer gross also bears the

cost of seeking medical treatment, the inability to supplement family income due to loss of productivity and employment. It continues to destroy families and affects society at large. So, the issue domestic violence needs to be mainstreamed in the government policies and a program with high priority.

2.3 Religious and Historical Basic

Since human history, women have low values and attitude even now. This fact is reflected from different religious books or other books, which are written in ancient period. According to Hindu Mythology 'Manu' who looks like half man and half God is considered as founder of social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code 'MANU' Smiriti both man and women originated from God. Man came out from one half of his being and women from the other half. However a lot of discrimination had been made between man and women at that period. According to 'MANU' women must worship her husband as God. (Manu Smiriti) prior to political change of 1951, the social, political and legal, economic and religious factors had made Nepalese women weaker, exploited and victim of domestic and other violence. The situation is improved now but which is not satisfactory, social evils are affecting the status of women and promoting the violence against women like sati system, polygamy, unequal marriage, child marriage and other violence. Though sati came to end during the Rana Regime and child marriage is still in vogue.

2.4 World Wide Scenario

Experts agree that domestic violence is a wide spread problem. It is spread all over the world. However, its actual extent is difficult to measure. Researchers believe that the extent of violence between intimate partners is higher than report indicates, data based on official documents such as police or hospital records, tend to underestimate the extent of violence or hospital recorders tend to underestimate the extent of violence because many instances of abuse are never reported. Surveys of individual generally produce higher estimates of violence than official records, but they are also assumed to underestimate the actual extent of domestic violence for a variety of reasons, respondents may fail to report violence that occurs with an intimate partner. ([http:// Encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia-762529482/domestic-violence.htm](http://Encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia-762529482/domestic-violence.htm))

In all part of the world. Women are facing threats of their lives, health and well-being as a result of being overburdened, with work and of their lack of power and inferences. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men at the same, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanism of them go unrecognized(ICPD,1994). One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a men at some point in her life. (UNICEF, 2001)

According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family member into prostitution, neglect by family member, feticide or dowry demand, wife abuse. Around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life time (WHO, 1998)

UNFPA, 2001 estimates that at least one in every five of the women's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometimes.

Violence against women is not only a violation of women's human rights but also a major public health problem and significance cause of women's ill health. Researchers are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the content and consequence of violence against women.(UNDP/UNFPA/WHO:1992)

2.5 Review of Nepalese context

In Nepal, violence against women started being openly discussed and addressed only in the last decade. The general taboo of not accepting this form of violence was related to strong patriarchal society and limited freedom of expression of such social evils. It has therefore been openly discussed as the most common form of gender based violence is domestic violence, or gender based violence in families.

Historically, violence against women and girls has been in existence in Nepali society. A situation analysis conducted by SAATHI (1997) on violence against women in Nepal revealed that 93% had exposed to mental and emotional torture, 82% were beaten, 30% raped, 28% forced in to prostitution, 64% reported polygamy. The maternal mortality study conducted by Family Health (1998), revealed that higher suicide rate among women of reproductive age group.

Another report from Nepal reported that maternal mortality accounts for the highest number of women's deaths each year, followed by suicide. Almost five hundred cases of suicide were reported to Nepal police in 2003-2004 (Asia foundation, 2004). The census recorded half million women living in polygamous marriages (DFID), and other studies have shown that polygamy is a serious cause of depression for women in Nepal (SATHHI 2001). In one study, 100% of respondents said they knew of girls between the ages of 11-15 who had suffered sexual abuse (SATHHI, 1997).

A reference kit on violence against women the girls on south Asia (2001) has presented the data of Nepal on domestic violence, which is faced by married women.

In a period of 6 month from June to December 2000, the women's right help line in Katmandu received 624 calls from women. Out of these call, 107 were from battered wives.

) 58 % of the domestic violence cases reported daily abuse. 77% of the violence per petaretors were family members, and 66 % of the women endured verbal abuse, 61 % sentimental torture and 33 % emotional torture etc. We also hear the news of domestic violence against women in daily news as well as many articles are published in daily newspaper. The main reason cited for domestic violence are dowry related issues, infertility, alcoholism and suspicious habit of husbands etc. (Refer to ANNEX-A)

Violence against women is less reported in Nepal. It is due to the both shame and guilt experienced by the families of victims and unsatisfactory response by police. Very few women are courageous enough to take their cases to court, because of the social pressure they used to conceal such incidents. However, there are some research reports available. There is no specific law governing domestic violence against women. Reported cases are often dismissing on legal ground. Wife battering is covered by general physical assault legislation. It is only punishable but depending on the nature, effects of the assault and the weapon used. But there is no provision of punishment for mental torture and verbal abuse (Nepal Country profile, 2001).

In the Nepalese context too, due to conservative tradition, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and superstitions, women had been treated as second class citizens. Thus women have less prestige, power and privileges than their male counterparts in the society. In the past, education was not

considered necessary for women and working outside the home was not considered honorable in the society and family. Economically, and socially women had no prestige in the Nepalese society, and their traditional role was that of the housewife and mother only. This had led to state of limited opportunity for female education and employment though the female constitute 50.13% of the total population, and in that population only 42.5% female are literate (CBS, 2001).

Domestic violence is a habitual pattern of behavior, which involves violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic context, such as between husband and wife, Parents to the children hood or cohabitations. Intimated partner's domestic violence. Most of the domestic violence occurs between the Feminine and Masculine genders which includes the different forms such as physical emotional verbal economical sexual which may lead to the severe form like rape violent physical abuse, disfigurement or death. Globally, a wife or female partner is most commonly the victim of domestic violence, though the victim can also be the male partner or both partners may engage in abusive or violent behavior, or the victim person may remain silent due to the nature of shyness of thinking not to be exposed on the society.

-) There may be a cycle of abuse during which tensions rise and an act of violence is committed, followed by a period of reconciliation and calm.
-) Victims of domestic violence may be trapped in domestic violent situations through isolation, power and control, insufficient financial resources, fear, shame or to protect children. As a result of abuse, victims may experience physical disabilities, chronic health problems, mental illness, limited finances, and poor ability to create healthy relationships. Victims may experience post-traumatic stress disorder. Children who live in a household with violence may continue the legacy of abuse when they reach adulthood. Domestic violence often happens in the context of forced and child marriage.
-) Alcohol consumption and mental illness can be no morbid with abuse, and present additional challenges in eliminating domestic violence. Managements of domestic violence may take place through medical services, law enforcement, counseling and other forms of prevention and intervention.

) In the Nepalese context too, due to conservative tradition, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and superstitions, women had been treated as second-class citizens. Thus women have less prestige, power and privileges than their male counterparts in the society. In the past, education was not considered necessary for women and working outside the home was not considered honorable in the society and family. Economically, and socially women had no prestige in the Nepalese society, and their traditional role was that of the housewife and mother only. This had led to state of limited opportunity for female education and employment though the female constitute 50.13% of the total population, and in that population only 42.5% female are literate (CBS, 2001).

2.6 Types of Violence

i. Intimate partner violence

This type of violence generally refers to the abuse occurring within a compurle relation. WHO has named it as the IPV. The World Health Organization defines IPV as follows:

"Intimate partner violence refers to any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm to those in the relationship". Intimate partner violence has been observed in heterosexual and same-sex relationships, and in the former instance by men against women, and by women against their male partners.

ii. Family violence

Family violence is a broader term, often used to include child abuse, elder abuse, and other violent acts between family members.

Elder abuse is, according to the WHO: "a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person"

iii. Abuse

Domestic violence can take many forms, including physical aggression or assault (hitting, kicking, biting, shoving, restraining, slapping, throwing objects, battery), or threats thereof; sexual abuse; controlling or domineering; intimidation; stalking; passive/covert abuse (e.g. neglect); and economic deprivation. It can also mean endangerment, criminal coercion, kidnapping, unlawful imprisonment, trespassing, and harassment.

iv. Physical

Physical abuse is abuse involving contact intended to cause pain, injury, or other physical suffering or bodily harm. It includes hitting, slapping, punching, choking, pushing, burning and other types of contact that result in physical injury to the victim. Acid attacks, also seen in domestic violence, occur when acid is thrown in anger or vengeance at the victims, usually at their faces, burning them, and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones. This can result in long term blindness and permanent scarring of the face and body.

v. Sexual

Sexual violence, or sexual abuse, is defined by World Health Organization as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using force, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim. It also includes obligatory inspections for virginity and female genital mutilation.. This could be because of underage immaturity, illness, disability, or the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or due to intimidation or pressure.

In Nepal there is medical misperception in regard with the virginity of a girl who thinks of not seeing the blood during the first sexual contact on the honeymoon night blames to the women of breaking the virginity already and becomes the issue of violence which may indulge to the physical injuries too.

In many cultures, victims of rape are considered to have brought 'dishonor' or 'disgrace' to their families and face severe violence, including honor killings, from their families and relatives. This is especially the case if the victim becomes pregnant.

Likewise there are also rituals which inhibits the violence like in the Kamalari in western part of Nepal under aged girls are utilized to work as the sexual worker which in long term effects the health and may lead to the death as well. Similarly in Malawi as well elder men arrange their daughter to have sex with their daughter to earn the money.

There are many countries in which marital rape is legal, including Afghanistan. Where marital rape is legal, women are instructed before marriage that sex with the husband is their absolute duty, that they do not have the right to ever refuse it and it has been considered the right of the husband to take it by force, if "necessary".

vi. Emotional

Emotional abuse (also called psychological abuse or mental abuse) can include verbal abuse and is defined as any behavior that threatens, intimidates, undermines the victim's self-worth or self-esteem, or controls the victim's freedom. According to the Istanbul Convention, psychological violence is "the intentional conduct of seriously impairing a person's psychological integrity through coercion or threats".

This can include threatening the victim with injury or harm, telling the victim that they will be killed if they ever leave the relationship, isolating them from others, and public humiliation. Controlling behavior includes monitoring the victim's movements, or restricting their access to financial resources, employment, education or medical care. Constant criticism, devaluing statements, and name-calling are emotionally abusive behaviors. Emotional abuse may include conflicting actions or statements, which are designed to confuse and create insecurity in the victim. These behaviors also lead the victims to question themselves, causing them to believe that they are making up the abuse or that the abuse is their fault. Perpetrators may alienate a child from a parent or extended family member by teaching or forcing them to harshly criticize another person.

People who are being emotionally abused may feel that their significant other has nearly total control over them. Isolation damages the victim's sense of internal strength, leaving them feeling helpless and unable to escape from the situation. Victims often suffer from depression, which puts them at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, and drug and alcohol abuse.

vii. Verbal

Verbal abuse is a form of emotionally abusive behavior involving the use of language, which can involve threats, name-calling, blaming, ridicule, disrespect, and criticism. Less obviously aggressive forms of verbal abuse include statements that may seem benign on the surface that are thinly veiled attempts to humiliate, falsely accuse, or manipulate others to submit to undesirable behavior, make others feel unwanted and unloved, threaten others economically, or isolate victims from support systems.

viii. Economic

Economic abuse is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources. Economic abuse may involve preventing a spouse from resource acquisition, limiting the amount of resources to use by the victim, or by exploiting economic resources of the victim. The motive behind preventing a spouse from acquiring resources is to diminish victim's capacity to support his/herself, thus forcing him/her to depend on the perpetrator financially, which includes preventing the victim from obtaining education, finding employment, maintaining or advancing their careers, and acquiring assets.

In addition, the abuser may also put the victim on an allowance, closely monitor how the victim spends money, spend victim's money without his/her consent and creating debt, or completely spend victim's savings to limit available resources

In parts of the world where women depend on husbands in order to survive (due to lack of opportunities for female employment and lack of state welfare) economic abuse can have very severe consequences. Abusive relations have been associated with malnutrition among both mothers and children. In India, for example, the withholding of food is a documented form of family abuse.

Once victims leave their perpetrator, they can be stunned with the reality of the extent to which the abuse has taken away their autonomy. Due to economic abuse and isolation, the victim usually has very little money of their own and few people on whom they can rely when seeking

help. This has been shown to be one of the greatest obstacles facing victims of DV, and the strongest factor that can discourage them from leaving their perpetrators.

In addition to lacking financial resources, victims of DV often lack specialized skills, education, and training that are necessary to find gainful employment, and also may have several children to support.

2.7 Violence against women

Wife beating was made illegal in all states of the United States by 1920. Although the exact rates are widely disputed, especially within the United States, there is a large body of cross-cultural evidence that women are subjected to domestic violence significantly more often than men. In addition, there is broad consensus that women are more often subjected to severe forms of abuse and are more likely to be injured by an abusive partner. The situation can be exacerbated if the woman is economically or socially dependent on the offender.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women classifies violence against women into three categories: that occurring in the family (DV), that occurring within the general community, and that perpetrated or condoned by the State.

Pregnancy

During pregnancy a woman may begin to be abused or long-standing abuse may change in severity, which may have negative health affects to the mother and fetus. Pregnancy can also lead to a hiatus of domestic violence when the abuser does not want to harm the unborn child. The risk of domestic violence for women who have been pregnant is greatest immediately after childbirth.

In Russia, pregnancy of the victim is an aggravation, while pregnancy of the offender is a mitigation.

2.8 Violence against men

Domestic violence against men refers to abuse against men or boys in an intimate heterosexual or homosexual relationship. It can include physical, emotional and sexual forms of abuse. Signs of abuse may be difficult to anticipate initially in a relationship and may begin as the relationship grows increasingly controlling. An abusive relationship may involve mutual violence or require a man to leave with his children if his wife or partner is abusive to their children.

Determining how many instances of domestic violence actually involve male victims is difficult. Male domestic violence victims may be reluctant to get help for various reasons. Some studies have shown that women who assaulted their male partners were more likely to avoid arrest even when the male victim contacts police. Another study examined the differences in how male and female batterers were treated by the criminal justice system. The study concluded that female intimate violence perpetrators are frequently viewed by law enforcement and the criminal justice system as victims rather than the actual offenders of violence against men.

2.9 Religion

Different religion has the different perception of viewing the existence of woman in the society. According to the Hinduism a woman needs to take care of to his husband and needs to tolerate whatever he does whether that is by sexually or by physically because the men are kept in the place of Lord Vishnu which women thinks as the insane upon the complaint by his behavior towards her.

Religious leaders play an important role in preventing and treating domestic violence when they provide abusers with guidance and treatment option information and offer their support to those who have been subject to abuse.

2.10 Custom and tradition

Local customs and traditions are often responsible for maintaining certain forms of DV. Such customs and traditions include son preference (the desire of a family to have a boy and not a girl, which is strongly prevalent in parts of Asia), which can lead to abuse and neglect of girl

children by disappointed family members; child and forced marriages; dowry; the hierarchical caste system which stigmatizes "lower castes" and "untouchables", leading to discrimination and restricted opportunities of the females and thus making them more vulnerable to abuse; strict dress codes for women that may be enforced through violence by family members; strong requirement of female virginity before the wedding and violence related to nonconforming women and girls.

2.11 Relation to force

A forced marriage is a marriage where one or both participants are married without their freely given consent. In many parts of the world, it is often difficult to draw a line between 'forced' and 'consensual' marriage: in many cultures (especially in South Asia, the Middle East and parts of Africa), marriages are prearranged, often as soon as a girl is born; the idea of a girl going against the wishes of her family and choosing herself her own future husband is not socially accepted – there is no need to use threats or violence to force the marriage, the future bride will submit because she simply has no other choice. As in the case of child marriage, the customs of dowry and bride price contribute to this phenomenon. A child marriage is a marriage where one or both parties are younger than 18. Forced and child marriages are associated with a high rate of domestic violence. These types of marriages are related to violence both in regard to the spousal violence perpetrated inside marriage, and in regard to the violence related to the customs and traditions of these marriage: violence and trafficking related to the payment of dowry and bride price, honor killings for refusing the marriage.

2.12 Causes

The causes of domestic violence are not made clear through research, but there are several factors that can result in violence. One of the most important is a belief that abuse, whether physical or verbal, is acceptable. Related to that, growing up in a violent home or living within a culture that accepts domestic violence are factors. Other factors are substance abuse, unemployment, psychological problems, poor coping skills, isolation, and excessive dependence on the abuser.

i. Psychological

Psychological theories focus on personality traits and mental characteristics of the offender. Personality traits include sudden bursts of anger, poor impulse control, and poor self-esteem. Various theories suggest that psychopathology and other personality disorders are factors, and that abuse experienced as a child leads some people to be more violent as adults.

Psychiatric disorders are sometimes associated with domestic violence, such as borderline personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, drug abuse, and alcoholism. It is estimated that at least one-third of all abusers have some type of mental illness.

ii. Jealousy

Many cases of domestic violence arise from the jealousy felt by one partner that they suspect their partner of being unfaithful or is planning to leave the relationship. Besides jealousy, the other partner may feel insulted by the rejection, which impacts on their self-esteem. An evolutionary psychological explanation of such cases of domestic violence against a woman is that they represent male attempts to control female reproduction and ensure sexual exclusivity through violence or the threat of violence. Though often jealousy is used as an excuse for the abusers behavior, most often it is just an excuse in order to exert more control over their partner and a blaming technique in order to isolate the victim further from friends and family. Violence related to extramarital relations is seen as justified in certain parts of the world. Similar feelings may at times be generated in a situation where one partner is doing better than the other, for example, when the woman is more successful than the husband.

iii. Social stress

Stress may be increased when a person is living in a family situation, with increased pressures. Social stresses, due to inadequate finances or other such problems in a family may further increase tensions. Violence is not always caused by stress, but may be one way that some people respond to stress. Families and couples in poverty may be more likely to experience domestic violence, due to increased stress and conflicts about finances and other aspects. Some

speculate that poverty may hinder a man's ability to live up to his idea of "successful manhood", thus he fears losing honor and respect. Theory suggests that when he is unable to economically support his wife, and maintain control, he may turn to misogyny, substance abuse, and crime as ways to express masculinity.

iv. Long-term

Domestic violence can trigger many different responses in victims, all of which are very relevant for any professional working with a victim. Major consequences of domestic violence victimization include psychological/mental health issues and chronic physical health problems. Some long-term effects on a person who comes from an abusive household, or have been abused themselves are guilt, anger, depression/anxiety, shyness, nightmares, disruptiveness, irritability, and problems getting along with others. Although they may have not been the ones being abused it still affects them because they had to experience and witness their loved ones being abused, which takes a toll on them as well. Domestic violence also teaches poor family structure. A girl who grows up being abused thinks of that as a way family functions, and will grow up and repeat the cycle because that is all they know. Some other long-term effects include but are not limited to poor health, low self-esteem, difficulty sleeping, drug and alcohol abuse risk, isolation, suicidal thoughts, and extreme loneliness and fear. A victim's overwhelming lack of resources can also lead to homelessness and poverty. A person who has suffered abuse is at risk for a lot of negative consequences that can put them on a destructive path for their future.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on the field survey. The main aims of this study are to examine the root cause and differentiate the types of violence as well as to identify the solution of the problem. This study is carried out full on the basis of primary data. It contains selection of the study area, sampling procedure, nature and sources of data, Questionnaire design. Method of data collection, management, presentation, interpretation, analysis of data and some ethical issues.

3.2 Selection of Study Area

Kushadevi VDC lies at the southeastern part of Kathmandu Valley with the distance of 38 KM far. Which was named after the goddess named Devi i.e. Kush. It is glacier type of valley surrounded by the hills and hillocks all around its circumference. There are 9 Ward No in this VDC where the entire Ward is interconnected to each other throughout the road facility. The main occupation of Kushadevi VDC is Agriculture mainly orange farming, Fishery, Tomato, Rice, Wheat, Corn, Potato and Milk. Most of the agricultural tasks are performed by the women since the young and energetic men are abroad for the foreign employment.

This is the valley of scenes and scenarios from where mahabharat range and Kathmandu Valley and Himalayan region can be easily viewed. Phulchoki hill is the main attraction point here from where every part of Kathmandu and lalitpur can be viewed which is the attraction point for the tourist. There are different ethnic groups such as Brahmin, Chettri, Newar, Lama, Tamang etc. Kushadevi is still an untouched as well as preserved ancient city that is itself a world to explore for tourists.

Women in city are structured by strict religious, family and tribal customs. They are subjected to discrimination and violence on a daily basis.

The main reasons for perpetuating violence against women are the low educational status of women, bringing fewer dowries at the time of marriage, no control over resources by women and low educational status of the perpetrators.

A lack of awareness about women's rights and a lack of support from the government have been cited as two reasons. Another factor given for the rise in domestic violence has been due to increased urbanization.

3.3 Nature and source of data

This study is based on primary and secondary level data obtained through convenience sampling. Primary data will be collected from various interviews, observation, survey, and field visit. In this way sample survey is carried out with the help of structured questionnaire and secondary data will be collected from journal, bulletins, website, reports, and reviews.

3.4 Population and Sampling Procedure

This is not possible to collect the Data from all Victim around Kavrepalanchok district so have choosed VDC of Kushadevi, Kushadevi as my site of my study. This study is conducted in ward no 3 for the purpose of my research. The entire men, women and children are taken in to the consideration of my study. The sample is taken according to systematic random sampling. All respondents were selected purposively. According to the VDC family report 2071, the total violence women household in Kushadevi VDC were 50. The total population of women, girls were 30 percent in Kushadevi VDC. 80 respondents have been chosen by the purposive sampling in the study areas to reach the proportionate number of married, victim and adolescent girls from the households. It has been assumed that this sample group of women has represented the domestic violence against women and its causes and consequence in the whole universe. The sampling procedure was based on the simple random sampling.

3.5 Data Collection techniques and tools

For this study data were collected through different techniques such as the field observation, household's survey and key informant. The researcher explained the purpose of the visit to the respondents. After that she explained the details about the purpose of the research and selected

the respondents purposively the qualitative and quantitative data were collected through the structured questionnaire.

-) **Households Survey:** Households survey was conducted in the study area. Structured questionnaire was prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from study area. All the selected 50 household (HHs) from 3 wards, who are the remittance holders were interviewed and relevant information was collected through questionnaires.
-) **Key Informant Interview:** Key informant interview is the more reliable source of information. Key Informant Interview (KII) is loosely structured conversations with the people who have specialized knowledge about the topic. To dig out its major key informant's interview was conducted within the study area. Through semi-structured and open-ended questionnaire schedule were used to conduct the key informants interviewed. Key informant interview was conducted with VDC secretary and a local scholar. The researcher was met them in their office and then requested to fill up the questionnaire to collect the required data.
-) **Questionnaire Approach:** The structure as well as language of the questions was mainly collected from the different literatures, covering the subjective and objective of the study. A structured questionnaire is divided into two sections. In first section contains information on personal identification of the respondents, the second section contains solution of domestic violence. Various materials have been used to know the problems of present situation such as books, magazines, research paper, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, report, survey report, and different books related to domestic violence against women.

CHAPTER-IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Introduction:

Data's are the factual representation of the information. In this chapter different age, caste and ethnical representation of data are presented from the studied area i.e. Kushadevi VDC, Kavrepalanchowk.

Demographic Structure

4.1 Age composition:

Age composition is one of the very important factors for the study of violence against women. The research has been taken with the 43 respondents for the sample which is 29 % of the total population. Interview show that life time experience of violence may be higher of intermediate ages compared to younger and older one which is show on the table

Table 1: Distribution of Interview Women/Respondents by Five Year Age Groups

| | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|-----------|---------|
| 15-19 | 2 | 6.89 |
| 20-24 | 4 | 13.79 |
| 25-29 | 8 | 27.58 |
| 30-34 | 6 | 20.68 |
| 35-39 | 4 | 13.79 |
| 40-44 | 3 | 10.34 |
| 45-49 | 2 | 6.89% |
| Total | 29 | 100.0% |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

From Table 1, the highest proportion of respondents is 27.58 Percentage are in 25-29 age groups followed by 30-34 age groups, 20.68 percentage and age group 35-39, 13.79 %. The lowest proportion are in the group 15-19 and 45-49 age group 6.89% and 10.34 percentage in 40-45 age groups.

4.2 Marital Status

Marriage is bond of family. Gender or Female based violence against women and men is common among all women irrespective of their marital status. Most of the women forcing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter-in-law are dominated from each of the family members due to this reason violence have been started.

Table 2: Marital Status of the Respondents

| Marital status | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Currently Married | 24 | 82.75 |
| Divorced/Separated | 2 | 6.89 |
| Widow | 3 | 10.34 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

From Table 2, it is clear that among 29 respondents 82.75% are currently married, 6.89% women are divorced/separated and only 10.34 percent women are widow.

4.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

It is found that they are heterogeneous in terms of caste/ethnic composition in study area. Majority of the population is chhetri, lower caste (Tamang and Damai) and Tamang is in minority.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnic Composition

| Caste/ethnic groups | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| Chhetri | 21 | 72.41 |
| Kami | 3 | 10.34 |
| Tamang | 3 | 10.34 |
| Damai | 2 | 6.89 |
| Total | 29 | 100. |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

From Table 3, is clear that most of the population of the study area is Chhetry which is about 72.41% which is followed by the Kami and Tamang and 10.34 Damai is in the lower percentage 6.89%

4.4 Religion

All the respondents in the study area are Hindu.

4.5 Types of Family

Every person live with their family families are either joint or nuclear. Joint family includes husband wife, their children, mother-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only.

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents by Types of Family

| Types of family | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|
| Joint | 21 | 72.4 |
| Nuclear | 8 | 27.5 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

The Table 5, shows that majority of respondents (72.4%) have joint family and 27.5 percent respondents have nuclear family.

4.6 Educational Status of Respondents and their Husband

Educational is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge skill and self-confidence necessary to participate Rally in the developmental process.

Table 9: Educational Status of Respondents and Her Husband

| Level of Education | Husband | | Wife | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Illiterate | 6 | 20.68 | 16 | 53.17 |
| Literate | 23 | 79.31 | 13 | 44.82 |
| Total | 29 | 100 | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

From table 9 it is clear that the highest proportion 55.17 percent women are illiterate and 44.82 percent women are literate. Among their husbands 79.31 percent are literate and 20.68 percent are illiterate.

4.7 Occupational structure of respondents and their husband

The study area of research is village. The main occupation of the respondents is farming.

| Occupational Group | Husband | | Wife | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Farming | 4 | 15.38 | 25 | 86.20 |
| Service | 14 | 53.84 | 13 | 44.82 |
| Business | 1 | 3.84 | 1 | 3.44 |
| Daily wages workers | 2 | 7.69 | 2 | 6.89 |
| Foreign Service | 4 | 15.38 | | |
| Sewing | 1 | 3.84 | 1 | 3.44 |
| Total | 29 | 100 | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

From table 10 it is clear that the majority of respondents 86.20 percent has are involved in farming other than household chore 6.89 percent respondents are in daily wages work No respondents are involved in service. 3.44 percent respondents are involved showing any business.

Table 10 shows that majority of the respondents husband 53.84 are involved in service. 15.38 percent are involved in farming and foreign service. 7.69 percent are daily wage workers. Minority of the respondents husband is 3.84 percent are involved in sewing and business.

4.8 Monthly income Distribution of the Household

Majority of respondents husband are involved in service and respondents are involved in farming so the economic status of majority of the respondents are sufficient but some respondents are below the poverty line as well.

Table 11 Monthly income Distribution of Household

| Income Status | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Income Deficit | 11 | 37.93 |
| Income Just maintenance | 10 | 34.48 |
| Incomes on Surplus | 8 | 27.58 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table shows 37.93 Percent respondents are income deficit 34.48 respondents income are just maintenance and 27.58 percent respondent's income are some surplus.

4.9 Using Family planning Method

Table 12 Number of respondents using and not using family planning method.

| Method | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Temporary | 14 | 48.27 |
| Permanent | 10 | 34.48 |
| Not Used | 5 | 17.24 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 12 shows that 48.27 percent respondents and the husband used temporary method, 34.48 percent used permanent method and 24.27 percent respondents and her husband not used my family planning method.

Domestic Violence against women

Chapter five deals with the domestic violence against women which is related to their husband and other family member of the household. It also deal with cause of domestic violence and solution of domestic violence against women.

5.1 Number of respondents whoever dispute with any family member than husband.

The extent domestic violence also very wide which has rooted very deeply in our traditional societies. There are various forms of violence dispute from husband and other family members of the house but this study is based on physical and psychological disputes only. According to field survey, majority of the respondents with other family members than husband, which is shown in table 14?

Table 14: Distribution of respondents who ever dispute with other family members than husband

| Dispute with family members than husband | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 18 | 62.06 |
| No | 11 | 37.93 |
| Total | 29 | 100.0 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 14, shows that 62.06 percent respondents have dispute with any of the family members than husband and 37.93 percent respondents have not dispute with any family members than husband.

5.2 Respondents Who Ever Dispute with Different Family Members of the House

Most of the respondents dispute with mother-in-law, which is shown below in Table 15.

Table 15: Distribution of Respondents Who Ever Dispute with Different Family Members of the House

| Dispute with Different Family members | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Father-in-law | 3 | 11.11 |
| Mother-in-law | 12 | 55.55 |
| Sister-in-law | 6 | 16.66 |
| Brother-in-law | 3 | 5.55 |
| Santa (Step-Wife) | 4 | 11.11 |
| Total | 29 | 100.0 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

According to life time experience of respondents among 29, respondents 29 were violated from other family members of the household, table 15 shows that out of 29 violated respondent more than half (55.55%) have dispute with mother in law. 16.66% have violated with sister in Law. 11.11 % have dispute with father in law and step wife sauta and only 5.55 % to have dispute with brother in law.

5.3 Forms of violent behavior by Other Members than husband

According to field survey majority of the respondents face verbal assault, which is shown in the table 16.

Table 16 Forms of violent Behavior face by Respondents with other family Members than Husband

| Forms of Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Verbally | 19 | 83.33 |
| Beating | 4 | 5.55 |
| Others | 6 | 11.11 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

The table shows that 83.33% women face verbal type of violence, 5.55 percent respondents face bearing and 11.11 face other types (like excess work load, less food) of violence.

5.4 Frequency of violent act shown by respondents family members other than husband

From the field survey majority of the respondents face violent act sometimes followed by weekly, monthly and daily, which is shown in table 17

Table 17 frequency of violent act shown by respondents family members other than husband

| Violent act | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Daily | 5 | 5.55 |
| Weekly | 6 | 16.66 |
| Monthly | 8 | 33.33 |
| Sometimes | 10 | 44.44 |
| Total | 29 | 100.0 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 17, shows that majority of the respondents 44.44 percent face violence sometimes followed by monthly, which is 33.33 percent, 16.66 percent of respondents face violence weekly and minority of the respondents 5.55 percent face violence duty.

5.5 Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violent.

Majority of the respondents do not need medical treatment after violent act which is shown in table 19.

Table 19: No of respondents who need medical treatment after violent acts done by any family members other than husband

| Medical Treatment | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 4 | 5.55 |
| No | 25 | 94.44 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

The table 19 shows that act of 29 respondents who under victimized of domestic violence, 17 (94.44) percent respondents did not need medical treatment after violent act only (1) 5.55 percent respondents need medical treatment after violent act.

5.6 Dispute with Husband

There are different types of dispute from husband of the house but this study is based on physical and psychological dispute only.

Table 20: Number of Respondents according to dispute with husband

| Dispute with husband | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 20 | 68.96 |
| No | 9 | 31.03 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 20 shows that 68.96 percent respondents have dispute with husband while 31.03 % women have no dispute with husband.

i. Causes of violent behavior

In the study area most of the respondent’s husband were involved in service (Army, Police) most of the respondents husband are economically sufficient. Due to this reason they are under influence of alcohol. In most of causes of violent behavior is alcohol and which is shown in table 21.

Table 21 Causes of Violent Behavior.

| Cause of Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| After taking alcohol | 16 | 55 |
| After Gambling | 7 | 20.00 |
| Due, tension, for simple reasons, due to children and santa | 6 | 25.00 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 21 shows that majority of the respondents husband 55.00 percent shows that violent behavior after taking alcohol and followed by 25 percent shows violent behavior due to other reasons like due to simple Tension due to household works due to children and step wife etc. 20 percent husband shows violent behavior after gambling.

ii. Types of Violence

According to field survey majority of the respondents face verbal types of violence.

Table 22 Types of Violence Which has been shown by their Husband.

| Types of Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Physical (Beating) | 8 | 30 |
| Verbal(Scolding) | 21 | 70.00 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 22 shows that majority of the respondents 70 percent face verbal (Scolding) violence while 30 percent (Beating) violence.

iii. Frequency of Violence

Most of the respondents face violent behavior sometimes only. Which is shown below in table 23

Table 23 Frequency of Violent act shown by Respondents Husband

| Frequency Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|-----------|---------|
| Daily | 5 | 10.0 |
| Weekly | 7 | 20.0 |
| Monthly | 6 | 25.0 |
| Sometimes | 11 | 45.0 |
| Total | 29 | 100.0 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 21 shows that majority of the respondents 45% face violent behavior sometimes 10% face daily 25% monthly and 20% monthly.

iv. Need of Medical Treatment after Violent Act by their Husband

Majority of respondents do not need medical treatment after violent act, which is shown below in table 24

Table 24: Distribution of Respondents Needed Medical Treatment After Violation Act.

| Need of medical treatment | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 2 | 33.33 |
| No | 4 | 66.66 |
| Total | 6 | 100.0 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 24 shows that only 6 violated respondents only 33.33 percent need medical treatment while 66.66 percent do not need medical treatment.

v. Beaten in frequency Period.

No husband's have beaten their wives during pregnancy so there is no miscarries of fatal death because of excursive physical torture.

vi. Means Weapons used by Respondents Husband to Beat their Wives.

All the men used their hands and legs to beat their wives.

vii. Causes of Domestic Violence.

The main reason behind the violence act in the study area is alcohol abuse. Another main reason us economic problem/poverty which is shown below in:-

Table 25: Causes of Domestic Violence According to Opinion of the Respondents.

| Causes of Domestic Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Alcohol abuse | 9 | 31.03 |
| Economic Problem | 3 | 17.34 |
| Martial Problem | 2 | 6.89 |
| Gambling | 5 | 27.22 |
| Not Understand | 7 | 24.13 |
| Do not able to Work | 3 | 10.34 |
| Total | 29 | 100.00 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 25, shows that majority of respondents 31.0 percent said causes of alcohol abuse, 24.13 percent said causes of not understanding, 17.24 percent said causes of gambling, 10.34 said causes of economic problem and not able to work and 6.89 said causes of marital problem.

viii. Impact of Domestic Violence on Respondents Life

Majority of the respondents facing mental disturbance due to the violence act of their husband and other family members.

Table no 26 :Impact of Domestic Violence on Respondents life

| Impact of Domestic Violence | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Mental disturbance | 13 | 50.0 |
| Small Injuries | 6 | 19.23 |
| Factures | 3 | 7.69 |
| Disability | 7 | 23.07 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 26, shows that majority of respondents 50 percent facing mental disturbance, 23.07 percent facing disability, 19.23 facing small injuries and 7.69 percent facing features.

ix. Women (Victims) Seeking Help with Different People After Violence Incidence.

Majority of the women (Respondents) keeps them domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige some victim ask help with relatives and friends none of the respondent ask help with police.

Table 27: Distribution of Women (Victims) Seeking Help with Different People After Violent Incidence.

| Victims Acting help with | Frequency | Percent |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Keep the Incidence Secret | 10 | 38.46 |
| Relatives | 8 | 26.92 |
| Friends | 7 | 23.07 |
| Social Women | 4 | 11.53 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 27 shows 38.46 percent victim keep their incident secret for the sake of prestige, 26.92 percent victim ask their relatives, 23.07 percent victim ask their friends, 11.53 are help with social workers.

In the stud of the field area, the majority of the respondent expressed that reporting of physical expressed that reporting of physical violence is very important.

Table 28 Distribution of respondent with different opinions of reporting physical violence.

| Respondents with different opinions of reporting physical violence | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Very Important | 13 | 44.82 |
| Important | 12 | 41.37 |
| Not Important | 4 | 13.79 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

According to table 28 majority of the respondents 44.82 said reporting physical violence is very important, 41.37 percent said reporting physical violence is important and 13.79 said reporting physical violence is not important.

x. Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence

According to majority of the respondents reporting of the psychological violence is not important.

Table 29: Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence.

| Respondents with different opinions of reporting physical violence | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Very Important | 5 | 17.24 |
| Important | 8 | 27.58 |
| Not Important | 16 | 55.17 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 29 shows that among 29 respondents majority of the respondents 5.17 percent social reporting of psychological violence is not important. According to 27.58 percent of respondents social reporting of psychological violence is important and 17.24, social reporting psychological violence is very important.

xi. Opinion of the respondents towards the role of media to reduce domestic violence.

The study of area of the research is the Kushadevi VDC ward no 3. A As it lies near to the capital city Kathmandu the respondents awareness level about media is high. Most of the respondents prefer the role of media to reduce domestic violence

Table 30 Distribution of Respondents Towards the Role of Media to Reduce Domestic Violence.

| Opinions of the respondents about the role of media to reduce the domestic violence | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Yes | 19 | 65.61 |
| No | 10 | 34.48 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Majority of the respondents 65.41 percent are agreed with the role of media to reduce domestic violence but 34.48 percent respondents are not agreed with the role of media to reduce domestic violence.

xii. Solutions to Prevent Eliminate Domestic Violence

Every respondent suggest different solution to eliminates domestic violence. Majority of the respondents give emphasis on stop/control alcohol.

Table 31: Respondents with Different Solution to Prevent/Eliminate Domestic Violence.

| Respondents with Different | Frequency | Percent |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Stop/Control Alcohol | 7 | 24.13 |
| Stop Gambling | 2 | 6.89 |
| Make people Literate | 3 | 10.34 |
| To Respect Wife | 4 | 13.79 |
| To Love Daughter in laws | 5 | 17.24 |
| Providing job Opportunity | 2 | 6.89 |
| Equal Work Division | 4 | 13.79 |
| Give Skill Full Training For Women | 2 | 6.89 |
| Total | 29 | 100 |

(Source: Field Study, 2072)

Table 3.1 Shows that the majority of the respondent 24.13 percent give suggestion to stop control alcohol as solution to prevent domestic violence 24 so percent said to respect wife and equal were division, 10.34 percent said to make people literate, 6.89 percent said to stop gambling, providing job opportunity and skillful training for women.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Violence against women is one of the major problem in the world. Violence against women refers to any type of harmful behavior directed at women and girls. The term violence against women is an act of gender based violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual psychological harm or suffering to women, in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private people.

Violence against women means 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 act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private life.

Nepal is constitutionally a Hindu kingdom with legal provision of no discrimination against other religions. It is also a patriarchal society. In such society men dominate and control girls and women. They think women have no value in the society. They are their property which they can control. Our culture and religions more favor the supremacy of men in Nepal. There are clear discriminations against girls and women from house to country. The status of men has always been higher than that of women of Nepal. Women in second class status they have been suppressed in all walks of life for income generation. Changes are needed in the legal system of the Nepalese society where women have been indirectly treated as second grade citizen.

Domestic violence is universal problem. It cut across all social classes castes, ethnic groups, religious group and all nationalist. Physical and psychological violence have been seen in study area.

5.1. Background Characteristics

29 respondents have taken sample for study, they all were 15-49 years age groups. Sample is taken form married divorced and separated women. Chhetri, Gurung and lower caste (Damai and Kami) area found in study area. All respondents were Hindu in study area. Two types of families

were in study area majority of respondents 72.4 percent living joint family and only 27.5 percent living in single family. All the respondent were grown up in village. Most of the respondents 55.17 percent were involved in farming, 6.89 percent are daily wage worker and 3.44 percent respondents were involved in sewing and business. 37.93 percent respondent's monthly income was defiled 34.48 percent respondent's monthly income was just maintenance and 27.58 respondent's monthly income was some surplus. According to field survey, 48.27 percent respondent's and her husband were used temporary method, 34.48 percent were used permanent method and 24.27 percent respondents and her husband were not using any family planning method.

i. Domestic Violence Against Women

Among 29 respondents 62.06 percent violated form other family members than husband. Out of 18 disputes respondents 55.55 percent are dispute form mother in law 16.66 percent form sister in law 11.11 percent form father in law and sauta (step-wife) and 5.55 percent form brother in law. Out of 18 dispute respondents majority of respondents 83.336 percent face verbal/ assault and 5.55 percent face beating violence. Out of 18 disputes respondents 5.55 percent have face violence daily 26.66 percent have faced weepy and 44.44 percent faced sometimes. Majority of respondents 94.44 percent no need medical treatment after violent act.

ii. Violence form Husband

Among 29 respondents 68.96 percent respondents dispute form husband. 55 percent show violent behavior after taking alcohol, 20 percent show violent behavior after gambling and 25 show violent behavior form other reason. Out of 29 respondents majority of respondents 70.00 percent face verbal (scoping). No respondents have beaten during pregnancy period. Most of the respondents 45 percent face violent so relives. The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuse, unemployment, marital problem not understanding and gambling. Most of the respondents 35 percent faced metal disturbance due to the violence act. Most of the respondents 38.46 percent keep their incident secret 26.92 percent victims ask their relatives 23.07 percent victims ask their friends 11.53 respondents ask help with social worker.

Most of the respondents 44.82 percent said reporting physical violence is very important, 41.37 percent said reporting physical violence is important and 13.79 said reporting physical violence is not important. Most of the respondents 65.51 percent stated media can help for prevention and elimination of domestic violence. Regarding solution for prevention and elimination of domestic violence 24.13 percent said stop/control alcohol 6.89 percent said stop gambling 10.34 percent said to give education 13.79 percent said to respect wife 17.24 percent said to love daughter in law 6.89 percent said to provide job opportunity 13.79 percent said to equal work division and 6.89 percent said to give skillful training for women.

5.2. Conclusion

Domestic violence is burning problem in the world violence women in control of Nepal has a long history. This study deals only with the domestic violence. The area of domestic violence is so wide, which covers almost all forms of violence.

The study area was related purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers have taken 29 respondents for purpose. The caste and ethnic composition is heterogeneous in the study area e.g. Chhetri, Kami, Damai and Gurung.

All the respondents are Hindu in the study area highest proportion 27.28 percent of women interviewed are at the age of 25-29 followed by 30-34 years age group 20.68 percent which is in intermediate age groups.

According to field survey of the study area the incidences of domestic violence are highly occur in intermediate age. In the study area majority of the respondents are live in joints family. The main perpetrator of violence is husband and mother in law. In that area the status of awareness level of women's legal right is poor. Most of the respondents keep the incident secret for the sake of prestige which is also increase the domestic violence. According to the respondents, the causes of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment alcohol, gambling not able to work and marital problem. Form the view's of respondents, it is shows that stop/control alcohol, providing job opportunity, to give education for daughter, to respect wife, to love daughter in law, faithful to each other, skillful training for women, equal opportunity for daughter, in law etc are needed to prevent or eliminate domestic violence.

Domestic violence in women of any type is unwanted. This is against the humanity and is the sever form of domination against them. There should be public participation for reducing such exploitation against women. Mainly the husbands and the relatives should be given qualitative family life education because husbands and relative have committed most of the violence's. Women are insecure in their own families and society, so there is need of good knowledge of mutual co-operation and equal participation of women in the family.

5.3. Recommendations

The problem of domestic violence and other problems are in the study area. At the end of the survey finding following recommendations are suggested to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

-) Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore effective program should be developed to involved an equal number of female in decision making level.
-) Needs couple training program on the issue of human rights, women's rights and various forms of domestic violence as a social crime.
-) Needs of income generating programs in the study area.
-) Taking alcohols, drugs and gambling should ne controlled through sensitizing people.
-) Mass media can play important role to eliminate domestic violence. So, mass media should make effective.
-) Orientation and training program me for key persons should be conducted by government or interested NGOs.

5.4. Further Research Issue

1. This study is based on domestic violence in rural areas only in Kushadevi VDC of Karvepalanchowk district. It ignores the rest of districts. In this context, a separate study could be done on domestic violence in all districts of the Nepal.

2. This study covers only physical and psychological violence with in the household, sexual violence traditional violence and other types of violence ignored which is important for study.
3. This is descriptive study. Analytical study is far better to reach the logical end.
4. A baseline survey to estimate the exact size of victim of domestic violence in rural areas is needed.

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ANNEX-I

GENDER AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RURAL AREAS

A Case Study of Kushadevi VDC-3, Karvepalanchowk District, Nepal Questionnaire

1. Common Information

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Male

Female

Marital Status:

Married:

Unmarried:

Divorced:

Single:

Occupation:

Husband:

Wife:

2. Where did you grow up?

Village:

Town:

3. Types of family:

Joint:

Nuclear:

Family size:

4. Education:

Husband:

Wife:

5. Income sufficiently for monthly expenses.

Sufficient

Insufficient

Possible to save

Economically self sufficient

6. Family pressure on giving birth to child:

Yes

No

15. How often does he show violent behavior?

Daily

Monthly

Weekly

Other (please specify)

16. If you are a victim of abuse. What types of abuse have you suffer?

Physical abuse

Verbal abuse