

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a landlocked country with a population of 26,494,504. According to the census report 2011, the female population is 51.50 percent of the total population. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world with a per capita income of US\$ 740 (CBS, 2012). The main source of income is agriculture. Women are the main agricultural workers. The unequal distribution of land and properties in Nepal, which is creating Nepalese women as subordinate. In the general context of Nepalese society, the distribution of properties goes from father to son. There is no consideration for daughters. The unequal distribution of properties and land directly affects women. Nepal consists of diverse ecological, ethnic, cultural, and multi-language societies. In general, our country is predominantly a Hindu country, where it has its own cultural practices and values regarding men and women. In the ancient period, Hindu rituals gave high respect and roles to women. The Goddesses Durga, Bhagawati, Mahakali, Mahagauri, and Maha Saraswati are symbolic examples of women's respect. Now, as society tends to modernize or become modernized, societies may be urbanized, but people are more educated compared to the past, yet the status of women is declining. Gender-based violence against women is increasing day by day. The main root cause of gender-based domestic violence is economic crisis and sexual-related issues.

In every society of Nepal, violence against girls and women is common. Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal, value-based country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband, or son's name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspects.

Each of the Nepalese girls and women is being violated at least once in their lifetime. Violence is common in all ages, castes, religious groups and social classes. Only its degree and forms may differ by society, ages and religious values (Kafle, 2012).

Domestic violence is a manifestation of the historically unequal power dynamic between men and women, which has led to the domination and discrimination against women by men to prevent women from fully advancing in society. It is based in cultural, social and religious patterns, which enforce and justify the lower status of women in the family and society at large. It is one of the forms of gender based violence. Girls and women are neglected before their birth i.e. sex selective abortion. Most of the Nepalese parents prefer son to daughter. If any women give birth to a daughter, both mother and daughter get less care than she would have got in case she had a son. Likewise, female child is given less priority to go to school than male child, at least in the rural areas of the country. If the parents let go to school then usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school (UNFPA, 2012).

Violence to girls and women done simply because they are female, because they are not valued as such or because they have misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly patriarchal society. From before birth to old age girls and women are there by denied rights, tormented and even killed. Widespread attitudes towards girls and women as inferior, even as the property of men , systematic discrimination, traditional practices and acts in the name of religion, oppression by patriarchal institutions, indifference or collusion of the state all are involved in denying girls and women their human rights and fundamental freedoms and sometimes, their lives. Co-modification of women in the media and their economic marginalization in the global economy are traditional negative forces,

along with politics that sometimes build male solidarity around the issue of controlling women (UNFPA, 2012).

Women empowerment and full participation are prerequisites for reaching major goals of the world community development, equality and peace. When, instead women and girls are targets of violence in its many forms, because they are female, their opportunities and rights and human beings are denied, their participation in development limited. Gender violence affects women's and girls' lives , particularly in the home , women's and girls wellbeing , health and longevity are all at risk from extreme reflect and discrimination as well as physical and sexual violence and traditional practices. main cause of gender violence is the un equal power relation between women and men based on women's supposed inferiority and men's supposed superiority then cultural ideology and images can help reveal norms for women's and men's roles and their relationships. Violence against women exist various forms in everyday life in all societies. Women are beaten mutilated burned, sexually abused and rape (Kafle, 2012).

Violence against girls and women is obstacle in the achievement of equal rights in household, society and country. Unequal division of right and resources creates debate and disturbs peace. Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries, the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure, and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (UNFPA, 2012).

Domestic violence is also closely linked to women's reproductive health. Due to the son preference women are compelled to reproduce child again and again and fall in health hazards. Gender based violence is preponderantly inflected by men on women and girls. It

both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims (SAATHI, 2012).

Abused women also face higher risks of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. The physical consequences of female genital mutilation/ cutting include great pain, excessive bleeding, shock, painful sexual intercourse, risk of HIV or other infections from the use of unsanitary tools, chronic pelvic inflammation and even death. Psychological effects include anxiety and depressed. VAW affects women of all class, poverty and lack of education are additional risk factors. Increasing educational level can help prevent violence by empowering young women. Quality education programmes can also serve as a vehicle for sensitizing young men to respect women's rights (Paudel, 2012).

In the context of Nepal, dowry demands and dowry related crimes, i.e. abuse and even murder, are increasing day by day in our society, especially in the terai region. Our social norms have taught women to bear every humiliation, beating, molestation, even burnings. Women do not speak out because of their fear of losing honour. Thus, because of the culture of silence, women become more vulnerable to violence. Wife beating and battering is the most common form of abuse. A husband slapping or delivering a blow to his wife is regarded as routine husband-like behaviour. A preference for a son leads to female foeticide, which is another example of where women are victimized.

The root cause of domestic violence is power imbalance between the victim and the accused, especially between two sexes. It is one of the social evils characterized by gender inequality and age-old socio-cultural milieu impeding the development of women. Apart from this, poverty, economic dependence of women on their male counterparts, illiteracy, evil social customs and manners, lack of social awareness, superstition, baseless social

prejudices, etc. can be alleged as some of the major causes of domestic violence. To cite an example of poverty-related case of domestic violence, a few months ago, a Pakistani national, unable to feed his eight children murdered all of them in order to relieve himself of his fatherly duties. Such an act has nothing to do with personal enmity, jealousy, malice, etc. Female members having to depend on male members cannot report and register cases of violence and sue cases in the court. They, instead, tolerate injustice of all kinds and helplessly fall prey to violence. In the Terai regions in Nepal, the number of dowry-related violence is much greater than at other places.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In the study area women have experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field. Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affects of household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women have been beaten during the pregnancy, which is the main cause to miscarriage, stillbirth, abortion and fetal death. On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis, depression etc. On the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack etc. in the study area. Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment so, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing Gambling etc. (Paudel, 2003).

Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment. So , that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing, gambling etc. Domestic violence also related to sexual abuse, sexual violence may involve physical and psychological intimidation, unwanted sexual advances or acts, date and marital rape and blackmail. It may also play on women's financial in security through threats of job dismissal or exploitation such as the offer of food or shelter in return for sex. Denial of contraceptive protection is also considered a form of sexual violence. Although abused women often live in terror, many are trapped by fear of community disapproval or reprisal (Paudel, 2012).

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is cause by patriarchal values systems, unequal power relation and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. Therefore women are rendered powerless, asset less, excluded and perceived as worthless. Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal civic, economic and individual identity rights. Most women have to depend economically on their husband. This is also one of the major causes of domestic violence. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 1998).

Domestic violence has been found to be a serious problem in every country where the problem has been studied. The risk of violence in the home is common to women regardless of their social position, creed, color or culture. Women and children are often in great danger in the place where they should be safest: within their families. For many, 'home' is where they face a regime of terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them – somebody they should be able to trust. Those victimized suffer physically and

psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever-present threat of violence (UNICEF, 2012).

On the basis of study area women facing violence from their husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law and other family members of the family. In this area physical, sexual, psychological, traditional forms of violence are faced by women. In this area women not having more higher education which is essential tools to reducing VAW. Majority of the women facing violence act after alcoholing, gambling, drugs addicting etc. Some women have been experiencing of miscarriage because of excessive beaten in the pregnancy period. Victims women state that violence can be prevented through providing information, improving women status, raising income level, stop controlling alcohol, drugs using, gambling etc.

In conclusion violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment or their human rights and fundamental freedoms by women. According to the respondents' opinion of this area the main causes of violence are, poverty, lack of education, unemployment, low status of women and economic dependency. The longstanding failure to protect and promote those rights and promote those rights and freedoms in cases of violence against women is a matter of concern to all states and should be addressed various kind of consequences may occurred due to the violence against women such as: Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and maternal mortality, miscarriage

and still birth, delayed antenatal care, premature labour and child birth, foetal injury and low birth weight. The research questions of the study are:

-) Why the knowledge and perception of violence against women is needed?
-) Why the knowledge, remedy and way of prevention of violence against married women needed?
-) Why is the situation of legal provision and reporting behavior of violence cases against married women needed?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess domestic violence against married women: A Case Study of Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur District. The specific objectives of the study are given below:

-) To trace out the knowledge and causes of violence against married women
-) To explore the remedy and way of prevention of violence against married women
-) To explore the situation of legal provision and reporting behavior of violence cases against married women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Violence against women and girls directly affects the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, infant and maternal health and mortality and combating HIV/AIDS. It can also affect educational attainment. It imposes obstacles to the full participation of women in social, economic and political life. In Nepalese context, thousands of married women are suffering from various forms of domestic violence at home due to lack of education, information and awareness. Patriarchal norms and value system enhance the rise of

domestic violence. In our country, traditional type of violence like Dhami, Jhankri, Boksi, Deuki, Jhuma, Dadini practices etc . are still existed in every where. due to poverty, uneducated, low level of awareness, many women in every parts of the country facing distinct forms of violence such as battering, wife beating, burning, acid attack, marital and psychological threatening, dowry killing , homeless conditions, property less, marital rape, reproductive rights violation etc.

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

1.5 Limitation of the Study

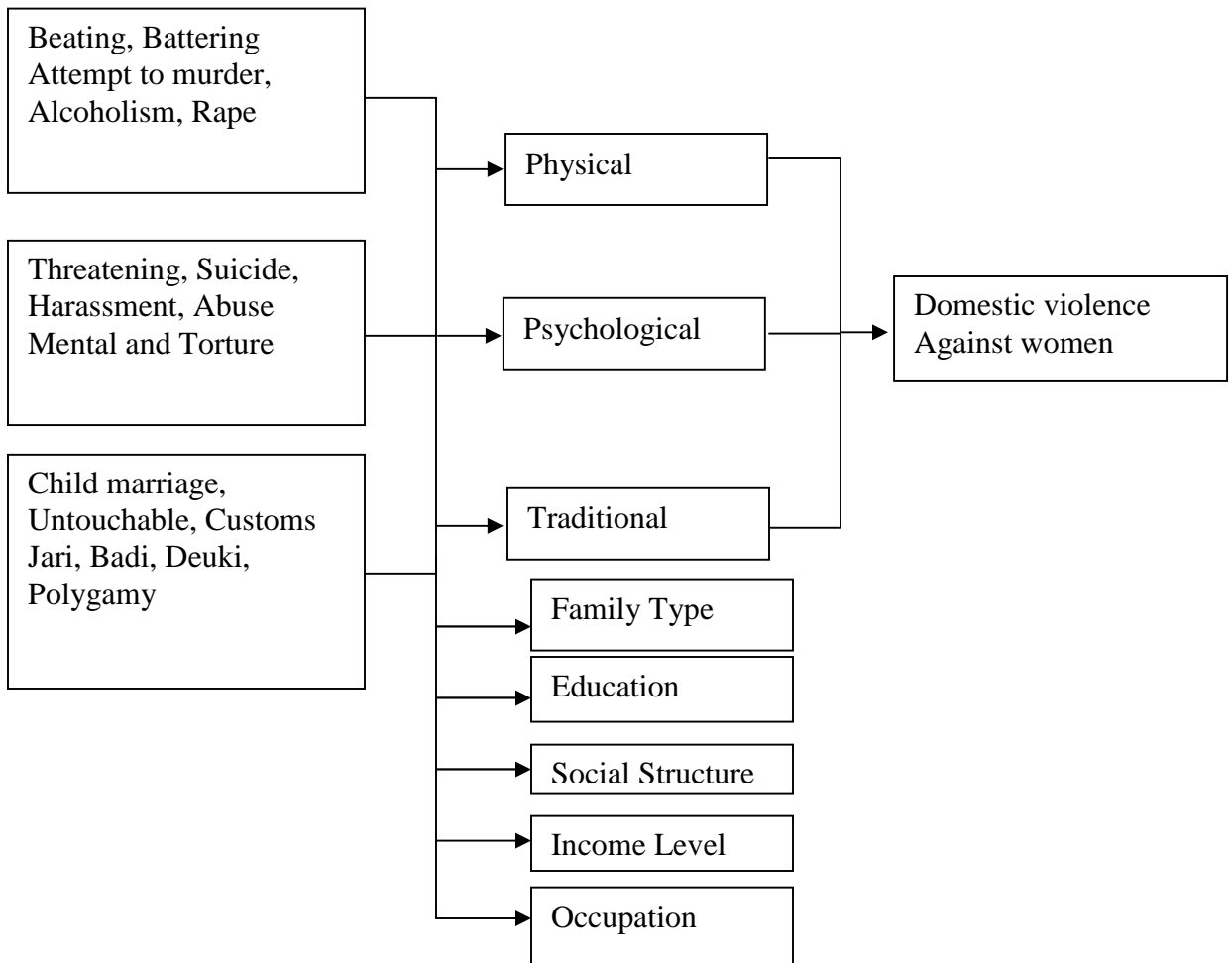
The researcher needs to keep in mind the ethical consideration while provoking answers from the respondents. Researcher will be constantly remember throughout the process of data collection that it is their personal life; which is being encroached upon while eliciting response in that area, majority of the respondents live in small family, due to this reason the husband is the main perpetrator of violence.

This study only limited based on the primary data sources. The study area only limited to Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur District. The study only focuses on married women and domestic violence against them. Out of the total population of the entire VDC only 50 respondents 15-49 years age groups will be included in this study. The findings of the study does not represent for the other part of the country.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework mainly shows the types of violence under the domestic violence against women i.e. physical, psychological and traditional. In other words the conceptual framework shows the forms of domestic violence which are mostly prevailing in our society. Main causes of domestic violence are family type, education, social structure, income level, occupation etc.

Independent Variables



CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is considered as a part of academic development where researchers become an expert for his own related field. Various types of books, articles, journals and reports available have been used in literature review to reach to the final conclusions.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. Though the basic concept remains the same, the theory of feminism has evolved with time and their attributes vary. Broadly, the feminist theory has been classified as follows:

Marxist Feminism

This theory talks about social and class exploitation. This theory says that god, supernatural forces, nature do not create the society and social change. It is the man who creates society and social change. Each and every activity in the society like gender issue, specific condition of women etc is created by man. Marxists feminism believes that women's unequal position in the society is not due to biological conditions but due to specific social arrangements. This theory fails to deal gender conflict at home and sexual harassment. Marxist theory focuses more on class than gender so Socialist feminists blame Marxist feminist for being gender bias (Tripathy, 2010).

Socialist feminism

Socialist feminism is based on classical Marxist feminism emerged in 1970s. Socialist feminism has attempted to analyze gender issues within capitalism at all levels of the society.

Socialist feminism believes that production and reproduction are equally important because production of the means of existence of food, shelter and clothing and tools are necessary for production and reproduction of human beings equally contributes to the reshape and continuation of human history. For social feminism both production and reproduction are interlinked. For a socialist feminist the market and the kitchen are not two distinct locations. The market and the kitchen instead are closely intimately related spaces. It's very essential that women's health must be taken care by the family and provisions must be developed by the states. The major problems like domestic violence has hindered in the development of the society. The impurity of the rural women suffers from this problem that they lag behind them much in productive area.

Third wave feminism

Third-wave feminism is a term identified with several diverse strains of feminist activity and study, whose exact boundaries in the historiography of feminism are a subject of debate, but are generally marked as beginning in the early 1990s and continuing to the present. The movement arose partially as a response to the perceived failures of and backlash against initiatives and movements created by second-wave feminism during the 1960s, '70s, and '80s, and the perception that women are of "many colors, ethnicities, nationalities, religions and cultural backgrounds". Rebecca Walker coined the term "third-

wave feminism" in a 1992 essay. It has been proposed that Walker has become somewhat of a symbol of the third wave's focus on queer and non-white women.

Third-wave feminism seeks to challenge or avoid what it deems the second wave's essentialist definitions of femininity, which often assumed a universal female identity that over-emphasized the experiences of upper-middle-class white women. The shift from second wave feminism came about with many of the legal and institutional rights that were extended to women. In addition to these institutional gains, third-wave feminists believed there needed to be further changes in stereotypes, media portrayals, and language to define women. Third-wave ideology focuses on a more post-structuralist interpretation of gender and sexuality. In "Deconstructing Equality-versus-Difference: Or, the Uses of Poststructuralist Theory for Feminism," Joan W. Scott describes how language has been used as a way to understand the world, however, "post-structuralists insist that words and texts have no fixed or intrinsic meanings, that there is no transparent or self-evident relationship between them and either ideas or things, no basic or ultimate correspondence between language and the world." Thus, while language has been used to create binaries (such as male/female), post-structuralists see these binaries as artificial constructs created to maintain the power of dominant groups.

2.1.1 Definition of Domestic Violence

Before understanding the term "domestic violence" in the context of the country's social justice system, it would be relevant first to understand "violence" in its right perspective. It is, in a way, transformation of rationality into brutality, an expression of anger, violent temper, animal instinct and fury intending to cause disorder and disturbance of all kinds, to a particular person or persons or the community of people.

Domestic violence, understood in a rather narrow dimension of violence, implies violence against female member/s of a particular family. The term domestic connotes something done within the four walls of individual households. Such violence could be of various kinds - physical, mental and sexual- all assaulting the freedom of women. Sexual harassment and mental exploitation of the victim, both indoor and outdoor also come within the dimension of the term. Murder, murder after rape, sex slavery, prostitution, wife-beating, trafficking on women, sexual exploitation of women at rehabilitation centers, and in prison are some of the examples of physical violence. Mental torture, verbal abuse, sexual harassment, sex-related harassment in organizations, harassment through letters, mental tensions, pressure for suicidal attempts, gender discrimination, continual nagging of women by family members are common examples of mental or psychological violence.

Domestic violence could be both planned and accidental. In planned violence, one or more members of the family make physical assault on physically or mentally vulnerable family member. In the case of wife beating and murder, the husband of the victim executes the plan. In jointly designed plans, the victim's mother-in-law, who plays an authoritarian role in the whole household, materializes the plan in association with her accomplice – married or unmarried daughter/s and other members.

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

Domestic violence includes: physical, sexual, psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employed by one person in a relationship to control another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can create health. Social an economic

costs for the individual, the family and the society. The violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicules, threat of abandonment, confinement to home, the withholding of money or other family support, an abusive relationship or have an abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection. Violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (SAATHI, 2012).

Violence Against Women and Girl can thus be defined as violation of a women's personhood, mental or physical integrity, or freedom of movement. It is the result of unequal power relation is patriarchy. The social structure that is constructed, reinforced and perpetuated by socio-political institutions put in place by men and which thereby ensure that men by virtue of their gender have power and control over women and children. Violence against women thus refers to all forms of violence, including traditional forms of violence in the Nepali context, inflicted as women an account of their gender (SAATHI, 2012).

In our society, after marriage women bear several kinds of violence such as physically and sexually abuse, dowry related abuse, reproductive care and right abuse, as well as even in a pregnancy period women were also beaten brutally that result still birth. Foetal death, miscarriage and that also sometime damage the women's reproductive organs.

Underlying the power relation is patriarchy –the social structured that is constructed, reinforced and perpetuated by socio-political institution put in place by men and which thereby 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 yet to be recognized as a major implementer to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 2012).

The security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as basic human right. However, in traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girls is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society (Ahuja , 1998).

The form violence against women means any act or gender based violence that result in or is likely to result in physical , sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women , including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (Paudel, 2012).

Violence not only harms women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their common their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women, likewise gender based violence has a negative effect as a women's ability to achieve and thus serves as obstacles in the path of socio economic development and the empowerment of women (SAATHI , 2012).

While research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it. Often referred to as "Wife beating" "battering" or "domestic violence" intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behaviour and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a verity of forms including physical assault such as hits, slaps, kicks and beating, psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviours such as isolating a woman from

family and friends monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources (Kafle, 2012).

Most cultures of the world are patriarchal in nature. In the socialization process while women are taught to be non-aggressive, violence, boldness and to be in control. Eastern cultures especially, put high value on the feminine virtues of women, thus reinforcing myths of women's helplessness. All these socio-cultural values hold true in the context of Nepal. Women are socialized to put very low value on their status and worth. A woman's identity is always dependent on that of a man's-her roles are primarily identified in terms of whose daughter (her father's), whose wife (her husband's), and whose mother (her son's) in the society. Thus, women are seen as having to be under the 'protection;' of a male member of her immediate family or kinsmen. A woman not under the 'protection ' of a man is regarded with suspicion and doubt. The high value put on being 'protected' and on virginity and purity conditions women from retaliating against violence or tolerating it quietly (SAATHI, 2012).

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

Domestic Violence in the family structure can take different forms such as: Violence between a couple: Due to incapability, sex role conflicts, personality clashes, family disputes, disparity in educational or socio-economic status, child marriage, unmatched marriage bigamy etc, Child abuse: A child can be abused in the family by parents and other members for reasons such as undue expectations, lack of parenting knowledge, differential treatment based on sex, child labour, incest etc, Abuse of elders: Elders may be abused by children when they are regarded as a burden, desire to Wrest Control Over the property, old age and economic dependency on children, physical abuse under intoxication,

abandoning old parents, Violence within the family may take place due to external factors. Dowry, property dispute between siblings, marriage against family consent, mental illness etc. (SAATHI, 2012).

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes: There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some definitions argue for a broad delineation that includes any act or omission that causes harm to women or keeps them in subordinated position. This would include what is sometimes referred to as 'structural violence': for example, poverty, unequal access to health services and education. Indirect methods to abuse and kill girls and women include discrimination in caring practices at home and denial of rights to health care, education and employment, which leaves girls and women more dependent on abusive and murderous men in the patriarchal family structures.

The deep psychological suffering harboured by incest and the intense feelings of guilt, shame and self dislike as well as low self esteem combined with being treated as a social out cast and unwanted person (From a survey article incest (Their secret sex) "society and life" magazine).

The main causes for the victimization of women are: Lack of education and awareness, Deep rooted socialization process, the traditional discriminatory upbringing of the son and daughters which begins at home and is supported by society and state, Poverty and economic dependency, Women's sacrificing nature and acceptance of violence, Lack of appropriate legal, administrative and security measures for women, The concept that physically and mentally women are weaker than men, Political, social and family pressure to endure violence, No right over property or direct involvement of women in the economic sector, Male dominated society and Superstition and superstitious beliefs (MOPE, 2012).

Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive at least recognized human right violation in the world. It also is a profound health problem, sapping, women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self-esteem. Two of the most common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partners and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse- also known as domestic violence, wife beating, and battering is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse cases by forced sex as well. The majority of women who are abused by their partners are abused many times (Adhikari, 2012).

2.3 Policy Review

The Nepalese government has formally announced that men and women have equal rights, but this announcement has not been translated into reality. Many provisions have been enacted concerning gender equality, including the 33 percent inclusion methodology ensuring women's participation in each sector, as well as the abolishment of insensitive words in working areas to ensure gender sensitivity. The implementation of these provisions by men, in a patriarchal system however, is an overwhelming obstacle for women.

Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore, effective program should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision-making level. The women of study areas needs couples training programs on the

issue of human rights and various forms of violence against women as social crime. Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life. The lack of development of the system of social respect system dignity towards women had been among the causes of VAW in the area.

According to the 11th Amendment of the Civil Code the women can claim for their parental properties as equally to man as the amendment has entitled significant rights to women This amendment also provided equal inheritance rights to unmarried daughters and sons (where previously an unmarried daughter had inheritance rights only if she was over 35 years of age) and removed discriminatory conditions that prevented women from having full access to property. Women were granted the right to their husband's property upon divorce and the provision of receiving monthly or yearly support in lieu of property. Widows were given full rights to their property allowing them to use it even if they remarry (where previously they were required to return property to the deceased husband's household upon remarriage).

The Gender Equality Act (2006) has also ensured the property rights of women and removed and amended discriminatory language and provisions. It entitled women to use property freely without the permission of male family members which was required previously and included daughters within the definition of family under the act related to land. Reforms through the Gender Equality Act include rising the age of consent for marriage for both women and men to 20 years without parental consent and 18 years with parental consent. Women are now allowed to divorce their husbands on the grounds of rape. A man can no longer divorce his wife on the grounds of her inability to bear a child. However, there are still many other discriminatory provisions on whose ground the

husband can divorce, e.g., if the husband can prove that the wife has a sexually transmitted disease or that she is having an affair with another person. The government has also legalize abortion in that country up to 12 weeks of pregnancy and as late as 18 weeks in cases of rape or incest. The Government of Nepal has adopted a gender.

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

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The study area (Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur District) is situated in the northern part of Bhaktapur district. The women in this VDC are indigenous people. No other scholars have researched on the Domestic Violence Against Married Women: A Study of Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur district. The researcher is an inhabitant of Bhaktapur that is why it made easier for data collection so this VDC is selected as a study area. This research area will be chosen purposively and viability of the respondents.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study mainly focused on about how the respondents aware about the violence against women. As the concerned aspect of the study under the research design is descriptive type in nature too. The hidden and uncovered status of the domestic violence against women has been excavated by the study. The study dissects the various unexplored domains of violence against women in the study areas and portrays the picture of it on the basis of first hand primary data.

3.3 Population and Sample Size

The study population consists of 540 currently married women of aged 15 – 49 years in study area. Fifty four respondents were chosen through purposive sampling method. In this study researcher has given focus to the married women because there is more probability of suffering from violence in our society for married women.

3.4 Sample Procedure

Sampling procedure is the backbone to obtain the expected information to the study. In this research study, at first researcher consult/visits especial individual to interact/discuss for overall study purpose about study population. Those especial persons who are associated with social-political leaders, community level leaders, local teachers (female), mothers groups, local youth club, health workers, social workers and related with NGOs etc. are involved to informed/help about the availability of respondents in the study area. Researcher will be given highly preference to married women information from the key informants in this research. The total household in ward number 1 to 9 will not be taken for the study purpose. The study sample consists of 50 respondents out of 540 population which is selected purposively. If random sample is chosen, there is chances of being selection of non-violence women as sample.

3.5 Nature and Sources of Data

The qualitative and quantitative data have been collected through the structured questionnaires. Primarily this study is based on primary data collection using purposive sampling method. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, articles, books, pervious studies, survey reports and other reports.

3.6 Tools and Technique of Data Collection

For the first time the researcher explained the purpose of visits to the concerned people who have information about the availability of respondents like female health worker, female teacher, community political leaders, people of local clubs etc. who are supported to the researcher for the availability of focused groups respondents. Then after when the

researcher meet the respondents and explained the details about the purpose of the research then selected the respondents purposively.

3.6.1 Interview

Interview will be conducted to get information about the domestic violence against women, their condition, causes, sharing habits, consequences of violence, decision-making process etc.

3.6.2 Key Informant Information

As mentioned earlier that present study is based upon qualitative research design, hence to acquire some qualitative data and information key informant Interview method has been followed by the investigator. At the time of collecting information emphasis has been given to political leader, VDC Secretary and Civil society. The key informant interview technique has been used for the domestic violence related cases of physical, psychological and traditional violence, remedy process, awareness process and their view about it, wherever possible in the study area.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Gathered data and information is presented in various tables. The data and descriptive information is analyzed according to the percentages and frequency. The study information is obtained on socio-economic, demographic structure and domestic violence against women and analyzed descriptive way.

CHAPTER IV
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Chapter four deals with socio-economic, culture and demographic characteristics of respondents. Age, religion, marital status, educational attainments are the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Socio –Demographic Structure

4.1.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence against women. This study covers only the married women of Gundu. So, the age at marriage in Gundu is 15 years and above

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure

Age group	Number	Percentage
15-19	5	9.3
20-24	7	13.0
25-29	12	22.1
30-24	9	16.7
35-39	6	11.1
40-44	11	20.3
45-49	4	7.5
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.1, shows that, 12 respondents (22.1%) are 25-29 year age group and only 4 respondents (7.5%) are in age group 45-49. From the above table it shows that there is maximum number of respondents having age 20-40 age group.

4.1.2 Marital Status

Normally marital status refers to married, divorced, separated and widow.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital Status	Number	Percentage
Married	34	62.0
Divorced	5	9.1
Separated	3	5.5
Widow	12	23.4
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.2, clears that majority of the respondents 34(62.0%) are married women, followed by widow women 12(23.4%) which are highly preference by the researcher, similarly 5 respondents (9.1%) are divorced and 6 respondents 3(5.5%) are separated women. Higher no. of marriage is due to early marriage and traditional concept. Out of 54, 12 women are widow. Widow has to suffer a lot of violence. Widow is not supposed to attend any family meeting or touch any body. They are named as witch and are thrashed nearly. Thus, widow suffers a lot of physical and mental pain.

4.1.3 Types of Family

Forming family is universal. It is compulsorily established in our society. Family is either joint or nuclear in its types.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Family

Types of family	Number	Percentage
Joint	22	40.7
Nuclear	32	59.3
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.3, shows that, 32 respondents (59.3%) are living in nuclear family and only 22 respondents (40.7%) are living in joint family. From the above table it shows that there is increasing tendency towards nuclear family with compared to joint family system because of education in people.

4.1.4 Child Bearing Status

Most of the women facing domestic violence because of childlessness as well as not able to given a male child in her life time. So infertility is the major sources of domestic violence in our society.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Child Bearing Status

Given birth to child	Number	Percentage
Yes	47	87
No	7	13.0
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From table 4.4, it is clear that out of 54 entire respondents 87% women have given birth to child, only 13% women have not given birth to child. In this context, it is estimated that majority of the women facing domestic violence if they are unable to give live birth with compared to women having at least a baby. From the table 4, out of 54 respondents, 7 respondents have not been able to give birth to a child. This shows the status of domestic violence. One who has not a child, has to suffers physical beating, intimidating words from husband and family. The cause of this violence is her inability. It is because of early marriage and poor health condition or even miscarriage due to physical violence. The one with child, especially male, has to suffer less exploitation as compare to the one with no child.

4.1.5 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is another factor for determining the domestic violence against women. Early marriage is mostly serious to women's health. If early child bearing in the household there will be highly chance of decreasing maternal and child health condition. This is the

other types of violence which is known by violence of health and reproductive as well as reproductive rights violence.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by Age at Marriage

Age at marriage	Number	Percentage
Less than 15	5	9.3
15-20	36	66.7
20 and more	13	24
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The analysis shows the tendency of early marriage. The table depicts that 9.3% girls are married at the age of less than 15 before their reproductive capacity has been developed. These girls are more prone to sexual assault which may result in infertility and miscarriage. Which again induce more physical and mental torture. The girls of age-groups 15-20 are highly married which is before the right age of marriage as claimed by WHO. Such practice reduces the maternal and child health condition and they are likely to suffer violence. So providing awareness and education can be the best remedy to prevent early marriage. Early marriage is the outcome of poverty, illiteracy, less importance of girls in the society, weak women's social status, dominating nature of husband.

4.1.6 Education Attainment of the Respondents

Education is one of the prime factor of empowering women with the knowledge skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. Form the field survey of the Gundu VDC most of the women are literate only including able to read and write.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

Education level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	13	23.2
Literate	25	46.3
Primary & Secondary	12	22.2

S.L.C. and above	4	8.3
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Education is the prime factor to bring about any positive revolution in people's concept. Girls with no education are more likely to face early marriage, sexual abuse, domestic torture and all. Their fates are decided by family and have to obey what their parents decide for them. Thus, providing education enables women to decide their future and care their way to happy life. Table shows that 46.3% girls are literate and 23.2% women are illiterate. So, education must be imparted compulsorily to women to reduce the violence against them

4.1.7 Occupation of the Couples

Primarily occupation is directly related to the people's educational status. Therefore, those persons having professional job, there is less chance of occurring VAW with comparing persons having blue colour job.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation of the Husband and Wife

Occupation	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	21	38.9	20	36.1
Services	15	27.8	6	12.0
Business	11	20.3	11	21.3
Household chores	4	7.4	14	25.0
Others	3	5.6	3	5.6
Total	54	100	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From table 4.7, indicated that persons who are involved in agriculture there will be more possibility of family dispute with comparing to the persons involving in the field of business and services. In this way table also show that 36.1 percent women engaged in agricultural field. 25.0% respondents replied that their daily duty is household chores. Only 12% respondents are participating in the service sector. Study further shows that women

participating in services sectors are highly informative and aware than comparing women who are engaging in agriculture as well as household chores. Most of the family in this society are engaged in agriculture as this occupation has been traditional. Only few are engaged on other occupations. Table 7 depicts that the literate family are mostly engaged in other occupation while illiterate are on farming. This shows the family with agriculture with their main occupation violated the women. It is because male are considered the supreme than girl children. More sons, more help in their occupation. Because of this concept, women are highly violated.

4.2 Domestic Violence Against Women

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

4.2.1 Number of respondents who have knowledge or know Towards VAW

Most of the respondents know about various forms of VAW. Simply they are facing violence in their daily life but they are unknown to the violence act.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents who Heard or Know about VAW

Respondents Knowing VAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	35	63.9
No	19	36.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.8, depicted that 36.1% respondents said that they know nothing about VAW. This is still the higher percentage. The reason behind this is illiteracy, poverty and their

traditional concept of obeying their parents' decision. 63.9% respondents have knowledge or heard DVAW.

4.2.2 Respondents having Knowledge of VAW

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

Table 4.9: Distribution of Respondents who Know the Violence Action

Action VAW	Number	Percentage
Verbal assault	6	17.4
Physical attack	9	27.5
Girls trafficking	2	4.3
Sexual Harassment	3	8.8
Dowry related violence	6	17.4
Unequal salary for same work	2	4.3
Accuse as witch	2	4.3
Marital rape	2	4.3
Denial of decision making right in household	3	10.2
Total	35	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.9, explain that, 9 respondents (27.5%) says that physical attack is violence , 6 respondents (17.4%) says that verbal assault is violence . Similarly only 2 respondents (4.3%) says that marital rape is violence. The major reasons of violence against women is the consumption of alcohol, joint family, lack of understanding, verbal assault, sexual harassment, dowry related violence and physical attack.

4.2.3 Knowledge of Differences between Male and Female Rights

From the field survey most of the women were informed of the several rights. Respondents were also understood to the educating, property ownership, right to health and reproduction.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Respondents by Differentiation between Males and Females Right

Right	Number	Percentage
Right to education	22	39.8
Right to property ownership	13	24.1
Legal and civil right	9	17.6
Right to health and reproduction	10	18.5
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.10, clearly stated that 22 respondents (39.8%) said differences in right to education in our society . 13 respondents (24.1%) said that differences in inheritance property right and 9 respondents stated that differences in right to legal and civil rights. Similarly 10 respondents (18.5%) said that differences in right to health and reproduction. Due to the development of concept in people, role of media, education, women are knowing their rights

4.2.4 Respondents who Ever Dispute with any of Family Members Except Husband

Family dispute starts after marriage due to various reasons. Mainly financial problem is the major factor for family maintaining. So due to lack of economic resources different kinds of conflict arise in the family.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents who ever Dispute with any Family Members than Husband

Dispute with family member than husband	Number	Percentage

Yes	40	73.9
No	14	26.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.11, shows that 73.9% respondents have dispute with any of the family members except to their husband and 26.1% respondents have not dispute with any family members except their husband. The reason of the family dispute is lack of understanding between the family and daughter-in-law. The daughter-in-law has to do all household work and even has to suffer a lot.

4.2.5 Respondents who Ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Household

Majority of the respondents facing dispute with their mother-in-law and sister in law than other family members.

Table 4.12: Distribution of Respondents who ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Households

Dispute with different family member	Number	Percentage
Father-in law	5	12.7
Mother-in-law	19	49.4
Sister-in-law	10	24.1
Brother-in-law	4	9
Nephew	2	5.2
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to life time experience of respondents, among 54 women, 40 married women facing violence with their family members of the household. Table 15, shows that out of 40 violated respondents 49.4% have dispute with mother-in-law,24.1% have dispute with sister-in-law,12.7% have dispute with father –in-law,9.0% have dispute with brother-in-law

and lowest percentages of respondents (5.2%) dispute with Nephew. Most of the respondents disputed with mother-in-law, sister-in-law and father-in-law in study area.

4.2.6 Types of Dispute/Quarrelling

Violated women bearing different forms of quarrelling in their household. Mostly women have bearing insulting, mental torturing, psychological violence in their life time.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Respondents by Types of Dispute/Quarrelling Faced by Respondents

Types of dispute/quarrelling	Number	Percentage
Verbal assault	20	46.8
False acquisition	4	11.4
Allocation of excessive work load	9	24.1
Acquisition of elicited relationships	4	10.1
Beating	3	7.6
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the table 4.13, it is clear that 46.8% respondents often have to face verbal/assault, 24.1% often have to face allocation of excessive work load in their household, 11.4% violence respondents facing false acquisition. Similarly 10.1% respondents have faced acquisition of elicited relationships. Finally 7.6% married women facing beating activities in their household. Most of the respondents were quarrelling on verbal assault, allocation of excessive work load and false acquisition.

4.2.7 Violence Act shown by Respondent's Family Members often than Husband

From the field survey, most of the respondents face violence act sometimes followed by weekly, monthly and daily, which is shown in following table.

Table 4.14 shows that, highest number of respondents (27.8%) facing violence act sometimes from their family members (16.5%), respondents have to face violence in daily life situation. Similarly (26.6%) respondents face violence behaviour in monthly period. Daily violence is mostly caused by the consumption of alcohol. Sometimes due to the quarrel between the family members' women has to suffer a lot

Table 4.14: Distribution of Respondents by Frequency of Violence Act Shown by Family Member

Violence act	Number	Percentage
Daily	6	16.5
Weekly	9	21.5
Monthly	11	26.6
Sometimes	11	27.8
Other	3	7.6
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

4.2.8 Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violence

Highest percentages of the respondents do not need medial treatment after violence act, which is shown in following table.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Respondents who Need Medical Treatment Violence Act from Family Member

Medical treatment	Number	Percentage
Yes	5	12.7
No.	35	87.3
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to table 4.15, out of 40 respondents who under victimized of domestic violence 35 (87.3%) respondents did not need medical treatment after violence act. While

(5) 12.7 percent respondents need medical treatment after violence act. This is because they are not supposed to air out the internal family dispute to the outsiders.

4.2.9 Respondents Forced for Child bearing by Family Members

From the survey result, some respondents suffering from forced for child bearing in the household. Childlessness is not easily acceptable in Nepalese society.

Table 4.16: Distribution of Respondents who Faced Forced for child Bearing by Family Member

Forced child bearing	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	22.3
No.	42	77.7
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.16 reveals that 22.7% of the respondents were forced to bear child because of the traditional concept that after becoming parents, they can easily get to the heaven after death. However, education has brought reforms in their concepts as depicted by the table

4.2.10 Respondents having Knowledge about Different among Carious Aspects

From the study report, most of the respondents knowing unequal behaviour in various aspect in their household.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Respondents by the Knowledge of Different Factors by Family Member

Different aspects	Number	Percentage
Education	12	23.1
Work division	17	31.5
Food allocation	5	9.3

Household Decision making	20	36.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.17, reveals that 12 respondents (23.1%) having experiencing educational differences between males and females in the household, 34 respondents (31.5%) facing work division differences between males and females in the household. Similarly 5 respondents (9.3%) have been experiencing differences of food allocation between males and females in the household and 20 respondents (36.1%) state that the major differential factor in the household is household decision making. These differences between the male and female are due to the more importance giving to male son than female. It is also because of the concept "More son, more work".

4.2.11 Dispute with Husband

Dispute with husband starts after marriage due to various reasons such as poverty, lack of education, low level of income. Conflict within family is not good. It disturbs the household environment and hampers the children's future and their psychology.

4.2.11.1 Number of Respondents according to dispute with husband

According to field survey majority of the women are facing violence act from their husband. Various types of violence behaviour are faced by the respondents from their household. Women are facing mental torture even in a minor matters.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Respondents by Dispute with Husband

Dispute to Husband	Number	Percentage
Yes	40	74.07
No	14	25.93
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.18, shows that, 77.07% respondents have dispute with husband while 25.93% women have no dispute with husband. The quarrel is due to the dominating nature of husband, alcohol, not having a male son from the wife.

4.2.11.2 Causes of Violence Behaviour

There are various causes of violence behaviour in the study area. Behaviour is related to the person's educational level and employment status. Those respondents' husbands are related to the low level of income earning activities are mostly engaged in violence act.

Table 4.19: Distribution of Respondents According to the Causes of Violence Behaviour

Causes of Violence	Number	Percentage
After taking alcohol	16	39.3
After taking Drugs	10	25.3
After gambling	14	17.7
Because of misunderstanding, due to domestic work load	14	17.7
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.19 mentions the majority of the respondents (39.3%) shows violence after taking alcohol, followed by (25.3%) shows violence after taking different kinds of drugs and similarly 7 respondents (17.7%) facing violence action due to misunderstanding between couples, due to children as well as due to household work. Alcohol reduces the mental balance. The alcohol consuming husband beats and speaks abuse words to the wife and thus family dispute occurs.

4.2.11.3 Violence Behaviour of Respondent's Husband

Respondents bearing various forms of violence behaviour in their household. Survey result showed that, most of the women have been experiencing verbal scolding and insulting words due to different matters in their household.

Table 4.20: Distribution of Respondents According to the Husband's Violence Behaviour

Violence behavior	Number	Percentage
Physical (Beating)	7	17.7
Verbal (Scolding)	20	50.7
Others	13	31.6
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.20 states that majority of the respondent's husband (50.74) show their violence behaviour verbally or scolding, (17.7%) husband show their violence behaviour by beating their wives and similarly (31.6%) respondents says that their husband shows violence behaviour of other way. Scolding and beating are mainly due to the alcohol and dominating nature of human.

4.2.11.4 Frequency of Violence

Regular occurring violence is not good within the household. It affects all members of the family as well as child growth and development. Frequently occurring violence affects the creative work of the family members. Study base data shows that majority of the women facing violence monthly.

Table 4.21: Distribution of Respondents According to the Frequency of Violence Act Shown by Husband

Frequency of violence act	Number	Percentage
Daily	5	11.4
Weekly	8	21.5
Monthly	20	49.4
Sometimes	7	17.7
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.21, shows that majority of the respondents (49.4%) faced violence behaviour monthly, (17.7 %) respondents face sometimes, similarly (21.5%) respondents face weekly and (11.4%) respondents face violence behaviour daily. Frequency of violence as shown in the table 4.21 occurs mostly monthly due to economic pressure, household activities.

4.2.11.5 Respondents Facing Impact from the Violence behaviour

After the violence incidence it can creates mental and physical effects of the victims. Mental effects includes: mental tension, inferiority complex, guilty feeling, upset, sadness, worry, anxiety, eroding self esteem and confidence. Similarly physical effects includes: disability, physical injury, organs fracture. both forms of impacts are largely harmful for victim women.

Table 4.22: Distribution of Respondents by the Impact of Violence Act Shown by Husband

Impact	Number	Percentage
Mental disturbance	22	57.1
Small injuries	12	28.6
Others	6	14.3
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.22, shows that (57.1%) respondents bear mental disturbance because of physical violence shown by their husband, similarly (28.6%) respondents experiencing small injuries and (14.3%) respondents faced by other types of impact. Assault, though any types, affects the physical and mental health of the people. Mental disturbance is high because the victims are not supposed raise their voice to the other and thus can't gain any help. Others include suicide, depression.

4.2.11.6 Respondents beaten in Pregnancy Period

Some respondents have been facing physical beating from their husband in the pregnancy period because of various reasons like work load, lack of money.

Table 4.23: Distribution of Respondents Beaten by their Husband During Pregnancy

Beaten in pregnancy	Number	Percentage
Yes	4	10.0
No	36	90.0
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.23, shows that (90.0%) respondents are not beaten during the pregnancy period and (10.0%) respondents are beaten during the pregnancy period. The physical beating at the time of pregnancy is due to illiteracy and mostly due to alcohol consumption. However, because of the increasing mass awareness, those sorts of violence are highly reduced.

4.2.11.7 Miscarriage because of Excessive Physical Violence

Violence affects the health of the women and their reproductive functions. Due to excessive physical violence it can create complications of the pregnant women. Because of physical violence many women facing miscarriage, still birth, foetal death. Even maternal and child death can occurred because of physical violence.

Table 4.24: Distribution of Respondents who were Miscarriage because of Husband's Beaten During Pregnancy

Respondents who ever had miscarriage	Number	Percentage
Miscarriage	1	25

Non-miscarriage	3	75
Total	4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.24, shows that, (25%) respondents had miscarriage due to excessive physical torture, (75%) respondents did not have miscarriage. Care, support, awareness have enlightened people with the concept of importance of offspring. Sometimes miscarriage occurs due to compulsion to the women to do excessive household work.

4.2.11.8 Reasons of Violence Behaviour of Husband

Poverty is the mother of all evils. Income status affects the living standard of the people. If the people have low level of income status they can not able to meet their basic requirements. Then family dispute starts with in the household. Due to lower living, family environment become jeopardize for every respect of life. Survey shows that the main reasons of violence are lack of education, economic factor, individual habit, marital status.

Table 4.25: Distribution of Respondents According to the Reasons of Violence Behaviour of the Husband

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Lack of education	12	21.3
Individual behavior	8	15.7
Economic factors	20	36.1
Marital Status	8	14.8
I don't know	6	12.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table depicts that the economic factors is the cause of violence. This is because poverty results in lack of fulfillment of family needs. Due to this dispute occurs.

4.2.12 Incidence of Violence by Background Characteristic

Nepal is male dominated patriarchal society. In this society women are subordinate status to men. Nepalese cultural norms, values, beliefs, system neglect the women. Due to lack of education and poverty or low level of income status also create violence in the society. Caste/ethnicity, religion, education, economic status all are related to violence.

4.2.12.1 Family Size and Violence

Family size and violence are related. On the basis of field survey in Gundu VDC all wards are not equal in every matters regarding family size.

Table 4.26: Family Size and Violence against Women

Family size	Violence frequency		Non-violated		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1-2	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
2-4	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
4-6	6	17.1	3	18.2	9
6-9	15	42.9	8	42.2	23
Above 9	10	28.6	6	29.0	16
Total	35	100	19	100	54

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From table 4.26, it is clear that out of 16 respondents having above 9 family size (28.6%) are violated and (29%) are not violated. Out of 15 respondents having 7-9 family size (42.9%) are violated and (42.2%) are non violated. Out of 6 respondents having 4-6 family size (17.1%) are violated and (18.2%) are non-violated. Similarly, out of 5 respondents having 2-4 family size (5.7%) are violated and (5.3%) are non-violated. It is concluded that family having large family members have greater chance of violence than small size of family. It is because of excessive work load on only to the women.

4.2.12.2 Occupation of Husband and Violence

Occupation is related to the educational level of the people. Those people who are involving low level of occupation may have been more violence behaviour than other upper class of occupation.

Table 4.27: Distribution of Respondents According to Husband's Occupation and Violence

Occupation (Husband's)	Violated	Percentage	Non-violated	Percentage	Total
Agriculture	15	42.3	6	32.4	21
Business	7	19.7	4	21.7	11
Service	9	25.4	6	32.4	15
Household chores	3	7.0	2	8.1	5
Others	1	5.6	1	5.4	2
Total	35	100	19	100	54

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.27, shows that majority of the husband's occupation is agriculture showing (42.3%) respondents are violated and (32.4%) are non-violated. Similarly those persons who are involving business field showing (19.7%) respondents are violated and (21.7%) respondents are not violated, persons having related to the services sectors showing (25.4%) respondents bearing violence behaviour and (32.4) respondents are not violated. Some respondent's husband are involved in other activities such as household chores. Animal husbandry are showing also cruel violence behaviour.

4.2.12.3 Victim women Seeking help with different people after Violence Incidence

Many victims women keep the case close due to family prestige/honour and family reputation as well as fear of threatened. Some victim women seeking helps with relatives,

friends to discuss mutually about the problems and root causes of its to solve the problems

Table 4.28: Distribution of Victims Women Seeking Help with Different People after Violence Incidence

Victims asking help with	Number	Percentage
Keep the incident secret	16	29.6
Relatives	12	23.2
Police	5	8.3
Friends	15	27.8
Political leaders	4	7.4
Social worker	2	3.7
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It is due to traditional concept that the victim can't ask for help with outsiders. However due to the excessive pressure and knowledge of limit of the pressure and due to role of media, some women share their pain.

4.2.12.4 Importance of Reporting Physical Violence

Physical violence is related to beating, physical attack, physical injury, disability, killing, murder. Due to these types of violence the life of the victims become misery and painful.

According to the study majority of the respondents to support the reporting of physical violence is important.

Table 4.29: Distribution of Respondents with Different Opinions of reporting Physical Violence

Respondents with different opinion of reporting physical violence	Number	Percentage
Very important	14	26.9
Important	22	40.7
Not important	12	21.3

No idea	6	11.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.29, shows that among 108 respondents, majority of the respondents 40.7% said reporting physical violence is important, 26.39% respondents said that reporting physical violence is very important, similarly 21.3 % respondents said that reporting physical violence is not important and 11.1% respondents said that we have no idea to reporting it. It is important to report the violence. It is because it has been stated against women right and is illegal. If reported it also helps in creating awareness and raising their voice against physical to other women. But because of illiteracy, women are not able to report their problems.

4.2.12.5 Reasons of not Reporting of Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is related to the mentality of the people. Due to this types of violence victims may have develop psychological disorder and victim people suffer from depression, anxiety, negative feeling, quick angry. One the basis of study majority of the respondents not reporting psychological violence due to family disgrace.

Table 4.30: Distribution of Respondents According to the Reasons of not Reporting Psychological Violence

Reasons of the not reporting psychological violence	Number	Percentage
Family disagree	18	34.3
Lack of proof	9	16.7
Difficult to case analysis	12	21.3
Negligence by concerned sector	9	17.5
No idea	6	10.2
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

In the society concerned family dignity and prestige are considered highly sensitive thing. Therefore, if psychological violence is done against women, they cannot share their violence in the home of family prestige.

4.2.12.6 Types of Support is needed for the victim of violence according to the opinions of respondents

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

Table 4.31: Distribution of Respondents According to the Need Based Support for the Victims of Violence

Types of support is needed	Number	Percentage
Providing shelter	5	8.3
Family counseling	8	15.7
Legal counseling	9	16.7
Providing economic opportunities	18	33.3
Providing skillful training	11	21.3
I do not know	3	4.6
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Providing economic opportunities reduces the family dispute, indulgement of people on alcohol consumption, gambling. That directly helps in proper education to other family members and hence reduces the violence.

4.3 Types of Violence

All survey respondents were asked whether they had ever experienced domestic violence in your life time, all respondent were stated 'yes'.

Common form of domestic violence was seen in the survey like physical torture, verbal abuse but the psychological illness with mental torture could not be seen immediately in the community until it became severe mental illness like suicide so the questions were asked with open end regarding to mental torture.

The table 4.32 shows that 100% of women had suffered from verbal violence and majority of them 87.50% and 81.25% were suffered from Psychological /emotional and Physical violence respectively. Women 6.25% suffered from sexual abuse as forced sex with husband and women 34.38% suffered from economic violence as the husband did not support in financial matter and due to poverty.

Table 4.32: Type of Violence

Types of Violence	No. of Victim Respondent	Percentage
Verbal	54	100.00
Physical	44	81.25
Sexual abuse	4	6.25
Psychological / Emotional	47	87.50
Economic	18	34.38

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Furthermore in depth interview, as shown in table 4.32, hundred percent of women were suffered through verbal torture, table 4.32 shows, among them 100% of women were scolded where 87.50% of women suffered daily by husband and 12.50% women tolerated weekly. As their husband were mainly alcoholic and without any reasons they started scolding in any time and in any place but mostly occurred at night. Majority of women, 87.50 % were suffered with verbal assault in addition to scolding where 46.88% and 40.63% of women got daily and weekly assaulted and 3.13% were assaulted sometime. Women 40.63% were threatened where 31.25% daily and 9.38% weekly, as the husband threatened with their life and bringing new spouse.

In survey, 81.25% of women reported that their husband slapped, hit with fist and legs, hair pulling, choking, and scratching. Such violent occurred frequently, 31.25% suffered daily and 37.5% suffered weekly where as 12.5% suffered monthly. There were scars; bruises on skin and reported by the respondents who were beaten badly had medical treatment. Beaten effect was seen with their health problem consequences as their body aching and back pain and chest pain. Among them 18.75% of women were beaten with objects and such event took place weekly for 15.63% and 3.13% suffered monthly. Their husband used objects like wooden stick, belt and table fan. Some threw objects haphazardly and all over the house. While, in addition 9.38% of women were injure with weapon where 6.25% of women reported such incident happened sometime however 3.13% of women reported that it took place monthly.

4.4 Cause and Consequences of Domestic Violence

Alcohol and other drug abuse don't cause violence, but may act as a "trigger" and increase the severity of the abuse. It is often used as an excuse for violence. Many violent offenders do not abuse alcohol or drugs, or may not be violent when intoxicated. Violent offenders who abuse alcohol or drugs need to address both problems. Continuing alcohol or drug abuse will reduce the effectiveness of stopping violence programmes.

Table 4.33: Habit and Violence Behavior of the Perpetrator

Habit of the Perpetrator	Victims	Percentage	Frequency: How Often				Violent Behavior With Habit	
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasional	After	Before
Drinking	49	90.63	62.5	9.37	-	18.75	78.13	-
Gambling	10	18.75	-	-	-	18.75	-	-
Drug Addiction	8	15.62	9.37	6.25	-	-	6.25	-

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The table 4.33 shows that the drinking behavior of the husband was the provoking habit that causes the most of the violence and 62.50% of respondents stated that their husband had addiction for drinking and 78.13% of women were persecuted by their husband after being drunk and only 15.63% of women reported that their husband had drugs addiction but only 6.25% of women reported that their husbands showed violent behavior after taking drugs.

Table 4.34: Causes of Domestic Violence

Causes of Violence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Habit		
Drinking	42	78.13
Gambling	-	-
Drugs	3	6.25
Jealousy/Suspicious	20	37.50
Rumors/gossiping	22	40.63
Gender bias		
Being male	30	56.25
Polygamy	5	6.25
Extra marital affair	5	9.38
Dowry	5	9.38
Physical illness	2	3.13
Disability	-	-
Economic		
Not supporting money to wife	5	9.38
Not earning enough money	7	12.50
Economic poverty	13	25.00
Abuse of not making tasty food	3	6.25

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Findings from the table 4.34 revealed that a cause of domestic violence against women was use of alcohol by their husbands. 78.13% of women reported that their husbands became violent after taking alcohol. They talked haphazardly and scolded their spouse without any causes. 40.63% of respondents stated that their husband listened gossiping to other person and family and became violent without any circumstances, they did not try to talk with

their wives for that matter but instead they became aggressive without talking. Women 37.50% reported that their husband's suspicious; jealousy nature was leading cause of the violent behavior, husband showed more violence and became much more aggressive when they drunk, they threatened their wives.

In study gender biasness was the second leading cause of violence, 56.25% of husband scolded, verbally sexually abused their wives because of their male superiority that is being male, male pride and control over family and decision making. They did not conceal their wives and wives had to do things under their control. 9.38% of women reported that their husband had extra marital affairs and 6.25% of respondents stated that their husband had second wife, for this reason first women became always tortured mentally and physically, neglected and mistreated, husband became reluctant to them and instead of love they got anger of their husband, in small things husband scolded to them, second women always got praise by husband. Field survey exposed economic condition and issues were much more prevailed in the domestic violence against women. Twenty-five percent of women were became victims of domestic violence because of low economic condition, family was always in tension and stressed husband always quarrel with wives while 9.38% of women did not get economic support from their husband and they should earn their own. Women 12.50% get scolded by husband for not making enough money.

Women 9.38% were suffered from dowry related violence. From the survey, women revealed that when their husband starts to quarrel they accused of not bringing dowry and some women stated that their husband and mother-in-law still demands dowry otherwise threatens to leave her. Only 3.13% of women were bearing violence due to their physical illness like health problem which makes them unable to work and earn. Their husbands

were much more in drinking problem and scolded their wife about their illness after marriage.

From the study it was also evident that women were accused of unnecessary things like not making tasty food as 6.25% of women were scolded aggressively by their husbands. It was clear that the women in that area were much more vulnerable and helplessly opened to domestic violence. Consequence of violence had immense negative impact on women who are truly backbone of home.

Table 4.35: Consequences of Violence

Consequences of Violence	Respondents	Percentage
Physical health problem		
Seeking medical treatment	7	12.50
Body aching/ back ache	27	50.00
Having scars	5	9.38
Severe headache	7	12.50
Asthma	5	9.38
Psychological mental health problem		
Depressed	42	78.13
Mentally ill (sleeping disorder)	5	9.38
Thought of suicide	7	12.50
Unwilling to go to work	3	6.25
Public embracement, Shame, insulted and humiliated	36	65.63
Having Fear	41	75.00
Feeling isolated from home and husband	22	40.63
Thought of divorce and leaving home	19	34.38
Anxiety(irritate)	47	87.50
Headache	46	84.38
Social		
Divorced	-	-
Separated	2	3.13
Hampered on children education	12	21.88

Source: Field Survey, 2015

In the study out of 32 respondents 100% were found somehow in grief and pain. Severity of cases was identified as physical, psychological and social aspect and showed in the table 4.35. Fifty percent of women had body aching problem and back pain due to roughly beaten by husbands. Their husbands did not still seek for medical to their wives. The women had blue patches, discoloration in their bodies and suffered from chronic aching. Severity of physical consequences was seen as 12.50% of women were so brutally beaten that they had medical treatment. Among victims, 9.38% of women still had scars on their body which are the marks of violence. Some had scar on their head and some had on their arm and back. With the immense consequences, 12.50% of women had serious headache problem. Some women can't see small things clearly due to beaten on head. Other had chronic headache problem.

Psychological problem arising as a consequence of violence had greater negative impact on the physical and mental health of women and from survey it became clear that most of the women had suffer worst. It is of serious concern as the psychological illness is less exposed until it become severe like suicide.

All women had suffered at least one of the psychological problems, 87.50% of Women had anxiety disorder while 78.13% of women were had depression, Worst of all, 12.50% of women thought to commit suicide as result of too brutality of their husband. Seventy-five percent of women were always living in fears from their husband and afraid of getting beaten every night From the 40.63% of women thought of being isolated and 34.38% of women so depressed that they thought of getting divorce but they could not because of uncertainty of their own and children future.

Due to disgraceful behavior of their husband and with fight in each day women in that community became so depressed that 65.56% of women believed they were insulted, beard shame, felt public embarrassment in front of society and 6.25% of women did not longing to go to work as they felt that after all their work they got nothing but slapping of husband.

Women 21.88% had stated that children’s education was hampered due to always quarrelling at home. Children did not go to school, children’s mother said that they did not want to study instead they go to pick up plastics and labor. They did not want to stay in home at all. 3.13% of women were separated from their husband because they could not take violence any more from their husband.

4.5 Knowledge of Legal Provisions, Social Organizations and Stop Controlling Measures of Domestic Violence

This point deals with knowledge of social organizations, legal provision and protective measures of DVAW.

4.5.1 Knowledge of Social and Community level organizations of NGOs

On the basis of survey research, majority of the respondents do not have knowledge of social and community level organizations which can be clear by following tables:

Table 4.36: Distribution of Respondents According to the Knowledge of Social and Community Based Organizations/NGOs

Knowledge of social and community level organizations	Number	Percentage
Yes	21	38
No	33	62
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.36 reveals that, majority of the women i.e. 62% do not have knowledge about social and community level organizations or NGOs while 38% respondents said that they have knowledge about social and community level organization or NGOs. Those women who know about NGOs/INGOs are illiterate while the other who don't know are housewives and uneducated.

4.5.2 Knowledge of Safe Rehabilitation House

Most of the respondents do not have the knowledge of safe rehabilitation house and organizations which are going to running the safe house.

Table 4.37: Distribution of Respondents According who Know the Provisions of Safe Rehabilitation House which are Considered as Safe Houses

Knowledge of respondents	Number	Percentage	Organization going to safe house		
Yes	21	38	Maiti Nepal	8	14.0
No	33	62	SAATHI	6	12.0
Total	54	100	No idea	40	74.0
			Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

From the table 4.37, it is clear that, majority of respondents 62% have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house while only 12% respondents have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house. Similarly, out of 54 respondents 14% said that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house, 12.0% respondents said that SAATHI Sanstha is going to running the safe house, and 74% respondents said that they have no idea about the safe rehabilitation house. Out of 54, 33 women do not know about such safe houses. This is because they are

housewives and illiterate. The reasons 38% of women know about such home are due to the medical and education.

4.5.3 Knowledge of Legal Provisions

Information and education can make people sincere for every walks of live. Education is the prime instrument to struggle in the society. If the people have education and information, they can conscious about their fundamental rights which can be using from the state being a human person. Every human beings are equal in dignity and rights.

Table 4.38: Distribution of Respondents According to the Knowledge of Legal Provisions

Knowing respondents	Number	Percentage
Yes	22	39.8
No	32	60.2
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Know nothing of legal provision is due to the lack of education to the women and their compulsion to stay within the four walls of house.

4.5.4 Types of Legal Provisions

Various types of legal provisions established by legal rights and natural justice. Every human beings have right to freedom and lives. Women have own right to lives single or with their husband depending upon their interest confidence to survive in the society.

Table 4.39: Distribution of Respondents According to the Types of Legal Provision

Types of legal provisions	Number	Percentage
Legally divorced	13	24.5
Dividing property	17	31.4
Providing citizenship rights	9	16.6

No idea	15	27.5
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.39 shows that, out of 54 respondents 24.5% said that victim women should legally divorced from their husband, 31.4% respondents said that dividing property between husband and wife, similarly 16.6% respondents said that victim women should have citizenship rights and 27.5% respondents said that they have no idea about the legal provisions towards violence against women. Because of the media role and education, girls/women have gained the knowledge of their rights and freedom. They think that boys and girls are same and should have the equal rights on property as the sons

4.5.6 Role of Media to Reduce Domestic Violence against Women

Mass media can play the major role to reduce the domestic violence against women. Mass can provide information as well as various causes of domestic violence and it can advocate how we can reduce it and how we can support the victims women from domestic violence.

Table 4.40: Distribution of Respondents Having Knowledge about Role of Media

Respondents who know the role of media	Number	Percentage
Yes	35	64.8
No	19	35.2
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.40, clears that, majority of the respondents 64.8% having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 35.2% respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women. 19 out of 54

women don't know about the role of media in preventing violence against them. This is because of the illiteracy and lack of education in them.

4.5.7 Responsible Reasons for the Violence Against Women

Violence is related to the many forms of its reasons, such as lack of education, poverty, status of the women is low, religions/traditions, cultures political instability of the country is significantly related to the reasons of violence against women in the society.

Table 4.41: Distribution of Respondents According to the Responsible Reasons

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Education	14	25.0
Economy	15	26.8
Women's status	8	15.7
Religion/traditions	7	13.0
Culture	4	7.4
Politics	3	5.6
Others	3	6.5
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 4.41, clears that out of 54 respondents 26.8% said that economy is the main reasons to responsible violence against women, 25.0% respondents said that education is the greatest reasons for responsible domestic violence against women, 15.7% women express that women's lower status is most responsible factor for violence against women, 13.0% respondents to state that religions/ tradition and culture is more responsible to violence

against women, similarly 7.4.0% respondents said that politics is the greater reason for responsible violence against women. Economics stability mean fulfillment of basic needs like fooding, clothing, education. This highly reduces the family dispute between the family members and thus family stability is achieved. Thus violence will be highly reduced.

4.5.8 Possible solutions/ eliminating factors to stop domestic violence against women

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

Table 4.42: Distribution of Respondents According to Solution to Prevent Domestic Violence

Solutions	Number	Percentage
Control alcohol	7	12.9
Creating rallies and campaigns	6	10.2
Providing education	8	14.0
To respect wife	4	8.3
To love daughter-in –law	3	6.5
Believe to each other	4	8.3
Providing job opportunity	11	20.3
Skillful training for women	7	13.0
Equal work division	2	3.7
No idea	2	3.7
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It is crystal clear from the table that 20.3% respondents believe providing job opportunity is the best means to alleviate violence against women. Likewise, education and skillful training for women are also vital factors. "An empty mind is an home of devil" providing employment reduces the indulgement of people on wrong actions like alcohol

consumption, crimes and other peace-derailing activities. Similarly, education helps people establishing healthy practices like respect for women, congenial relationship, better understanding between spouse, equal work division. This directly and indirectly helps uprooting domestic violence against women. So, its worth noting that unemployment and illiteracy are the major factors causing exploitation on women.

CHAPTER– V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Domestic violence is the serious problem, which is against the human rights and women's rights. It is the violation of women's human right, life, liberty and their fundamental freedom, development of full capacities and empowerment. Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is cause by patriarchal values systems, unequal power relation and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. The main objective of the study is to assess domestic violence against married women. The specific objectives of the study are a) to trace out the knowledge and causes of violence against married women, b) to explore the remedy and way of prevention of violence against married women and c) to explore the situation of legal provision and reporting behavior of violence cases against married women. As the concerned aspect of the study under the research design is descriptive type in nature. Both primary and secondary data have been used. Fifty-four respondents have been purposively selected for the sample. The study population consists of 540 currently married women, Divorced and separated of aged 15-49 years. 10 percent of population i.e. 54 respondents were chosen through purposive sampling method.

According to the respondents' opinion, improving women status, education of the female, raising of the income generating activities of the women, skilful training for victim women, stop alcoholing, respect to wife, mutual understanding of the family members are the preventive measures of the domestic violence. 54 respondents have taken sample for study

aged 15-59 years including married, widow, divorced and separated women. Study shows that out of 54 respondents 73.1% women were victim of domestic violence. In the study area mostly family size; one to two, two to four, four to six, six to nine and above nine family members were found. Religious base shows that 70.4% respondents were Hindu, followed Buddhist 18.5%, and Christianity 11.1%. Around 59.3% respondents were living in nuclear family while 40.7% respondents were living in joint family. Educational status of the respondents indicates approx. 60% were literate, 17.6% were illiterate and only 8.3% respondents having SLC and above educational level. Occupational division of the respondents shows that, 36.1% are involved in agricultural work, 25% were engaged in household chores and only 12% of the respondents were involved in service sectors.

Study indicates that approx. 64% respondents heard or know VAW and on the other way 36.1% respondents did not heard VAW. Around 40% women were said that right to education is main differential aspects between males and females, similarly 24.1% respondents were said that right to property ownership is main differential factor between couples. 66.7% respondents were said that they felt unequal behaviour being a female. The total number of respondents are 54 among them more than 73% women violated from other family members. The data shows that out of 79 dispute respondents 49.4% facing violence from mother-in-law, 24.1% from sister-in-law, 12.7% from father-in-law, similarly 9% from brother –in-law and 5.2% from nephew. Out of 79 violated women around 47% face verbal assault, 24.1% face allocation of excessive workload, 11.4% face false acquisition, similarly, 10.1% face acquisition of elicits relationships with others and 7.6 % face beating. On the basis of frequency of violence, the total number of violated respondents are 79, among them 27.8% have faced violence sometimes, 26.6% faced violence monthly, 21.5%

faced violence weekly and 16.5% faced violence daily. 87.3% have no need of medical treatment after violence act. Around 27% respondents were said that, they were facing forced child bearing. Similarly, out of total numbers, 36.1% face unequal behaviour in household decision making, 31.5% face unequal work division 23.1%, face unequal in education and 9.3% face not equal in food allocation within the household.

The total number of respondents are 54, among them 54 (73.1%) respondents dispute from husband. Respondents stated that 39.3% show violence behaviour after alcoholing, 25.3% show after drugs addicting. Similarly 17.7% show after gambling and 17.7% show due others family life problems. Study shows that 50.7% faced verbally abusing and 50% respondents face violence monthly. Due to the physical violence 57.1% face mental disturbances and 28.6% were beaten during pregnancy period. Various reasons found behind violence incident, among the 36.1% said that economic factor is the main reason and 21.3% and that education is the main reasons of domestic violence. Data reveals that 30% keep the incident secret, around 28% respondents told their friends, 23.2% ask with relatives. Majority of the respondents around 41% stated reporting physical violence is important, 27% said that it is very important to report and 21.3% said that it is not important.

Out of total number, 33.3% said that providing economic opportunity is supporting factor and similarly, 21.3% said that providing skilful training for victim women. More than 60% deprived from legal provisions. Around 40% said that victim women should have separate half of the property of husband. According to the opinion of the respondents 30.6% said that improving women's status is one of the major preventive measures of VAW. Respondents stated that alcoholing, unemployment, drugs addicting, gambling, marital

misunderstanding, false acquisitions are causes of domestic violence. Finally respondents mention that providing skilful training, providing economic opportunity, educating, family counseling is help to support the victims of domestic violence.

According to the study 62% respondents didn't know knowledge about safe rehabilitation house. 39% respondents sated that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house for victim women. Most of the respondents stated that media can play the major role to reduce domestic violence. Finally , regarding solutions for prevention and elimination of VAW, 20.5% said that providing job opportunity, around 14% said that providing education , 13% said that controlling alcohol, 10.2% said that creating rallies and campaigns, 8.3% said that to respect wife, 6.5% said that to love daughter-in-law, 13% said that skilful training for women.

5.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is the main obstacles for the women empowerment. Violence against women is the violation of women's all forms of human rights. It makes the women, less confident, inferior and it also damage the women's self esteem, create social humiliate. This study deals only with the domestic violence in Gundu VDC in Bhaktapur district. This study was selected purposively and availability of respondent. The researcher had taken 54 respondents from the entire VDC and 27 representatives were chosen from each works. The study area was found diversity in caste, ethnic groups, religions, culture and socio-economic background. Gundu VDC closely joined with Bhaktapur district. Physical and infrastructure development was good in this VDC. In this VDC people get transportation facilities, education, health facilities, electricity, pure drinking water, modernization, economic opportunities. There are various family size were found such as

family size; one to two, two to four, four to six, six to nine and above nine family members. In this VDC most of the respondents are Hindus 70.4 percent, followed by Buddhist 18.5 percent and Christianity 11.1%. The large proportion 22.1 percent of women interviewed are at the age group 25-29 years, followed by 40-44 years age groups 20.3 percent.

On the basis of field survey, in this VDC the events of domestic violence were highly occur in intermediate ages. People are involved in cash crops like poultry farm, floriculture, vegetables farming. In this VDC people are involved in social welfare sectors also but in this VDC not equally distribution of development activities. Some places in this VDC can be seen, the living standard of the people is very low in every respect. Due to low level of living people were also found uneducated, poor health, unaware, engaging in alcoholing, gambling, traditional believes, system, due to these reasons most of the women facing violence behaviour.

Most of the women keep the incident secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women, from the views of respondents the cause of domestic violence are not mutual understanding between couples , unemployment, alcohol, gambling, not able to work, drugs addicting, marital problems, due to childlessness According to the opinion of respondents it is clear that control alcohol, providing job opportunities, to give education for daughter, to respect wife, to love daughter-in-law, believe to husband and wife, skilful training for women, economic independent of women, equal opportunity for daughter-in-law are essential to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against married women.

Finally it is suggested that local youth club, CBOs , and NGOs will give their attention to prevent/eliminate domestic violence against women. Finally awareness and empowerment,

skilful training for women, opportunity to work for women. Stronger political commitment and community groups to be activate to impose adequate punishment to abuser and protect women from victimization.

5.3 Recommendations

-) This study is only based on domestic violence against married women in Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur district. In this study, only 27 representatives from each wards of the VDC were taken. This study does not cover the entire women's population and their related issues. In this case a separate study could be done on domestic violence against women in all wards of the VDC of this district. In this topics not including all age groups women, only married women were included.
-) This study only related to domestic violence (including physical psychological) against only 15-49 age group women within household, traditional violence, dowry related violence, discriminatory practices and other types of violence ignored which is important for study.
-) This study only descriptive base, an analytical study is for better to reach the logical end. A baseline survey to estimate the exact size of victim of domestic against married women is needed.

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Interview Schedule

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN:

A Case Study of Gundu VDC of Bhaktapur District

I. Respondents' Personal Identification

1. Name
2. Age (complete year):
3. Caste/Ethnicity:
4. Religion: a) Hindu b) Buddhist c) Christian d) Others
5. Permanent Address:

6.	Marital Status	a) Unmarried b) Married c) Divorced/Separated d) Widow	
7.	Educational Level (current)	a) S.L.C b) Intermediate c) Bachelor d) Master	
8.	Occupation	a) Agriculture b) Service c) Business d) Others	

II. Knowledge/Attitude/Cause towards Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW)

1	Have you ever heard or know about violence against women?	Yes No	3
2.	Which of the following action you think as a DVAW?	a) Verbal assault b) Physical attack c) Sexual harassment d) Rape e) Harassment due to dowry f) Others	

3.	Is there any legal provision against women violation?	Yes No	5															
4.	Is there any difference between males and females rights in following aspects?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Right to education</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Right to property ownership</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal and civil right</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Right to health and reproduction</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Right to education	1	2	Right to property ownership	1	2	Legal and civil right	1	2	Right to health and reproduction	1	2	
	Yes	No																
Right to education	1	2																
Right to property ownership	1	2																
Legal and civil right	1	2																
Right to health and reproduction	1	2																
5.	What is the effect on the victim due to the violence?	Mental disturbance Physical injuries Both None of the above																
6.	Being a female, have you ever felt unequal and misbehavior?	Yes No																
7.	In your opinion, is such type of misbehavior or discrimination are violence?	Yes No																
8.	How often such types of events occur?	Daily Weekly Monthly																
9.	Being a female, have you ever felt unequal and misbehavior?	Yes No																
10.	Have you ever dispute with any of your family member except husband in your lifetime?	Yes No																
11.	If, yes with whom	a) Father in law b) Mother in law c) Sister in law d) Nephew e) Others																

12.	What type of misbehavior you have to face?	a) Verbal/assault b) False acquisition c) Allocation excessive d) Workload e) Because of childness f) Acquisition of elicited relationship																
13.	Have you ever been experiencing differentiate between following aspects in your household?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Education</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Work division</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food allocation</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household decision making</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Education	1	2	Work division	1	2	Food allocation	1	2	Household decision making	1	2	
	Yes	No																
Education	1	2																
Work division	1	2																
Food allocation	1	2																
Household decision making	1	2																
14.	When does husband get violent against you?	a) After taking alcohol b) After taking drug c) After gambling d) Other																
15.	How often does husband show violent behavior?	a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Sometimes																
16.	What types of impact are you facing in your life because of domestic violence?	a) Mental disturbance b) Physical injuries c) Others																
17.	In your opinion, what are the reasons of such violent behavior of your husband?																
18.	Does such type of events disturb your daily life?	Yes No																
19.	Does such type of events disturb your daily life?	Yes No																

III. Description of seeking remedy for incidences of violence against women

1.	What kind of reaction do you show just after violation?	
2.	Do you keep the violence secret or share with other?	a) Keep secret b) Share with other c) Report	3 4 5
3.	If you don't share, then why?		
4.	If you share, then with whom?	a) Family members b) Friends c) Other relatives d) Others	
5.	If you report anywhere, then where?	a) Police Station b) NGOs c) Local female activist d) Others	
6.	If you see violence against women anywhere then what will you do?	a) Report to police station b) Report to NGOs c) Ignore d) Try to convince violence e) Other	
7.	Among these violence which violence do you think should be reported?	a) Physical violence b) Psychological violence c) Sexual violence d) All of the above e) None of the above	
8.	Among these following reasons which reasons do you think responsible for the violence against women?	a) Educating b) Economy c) Women's status d) Religion/tradition/culture e) Politics f) Don't know g) Others	
9.	In you view what is the most responsible thing the violence against women?	a) b) don't know	
10.	What do you think is more responsible for the violence against women?	a) Male b) Female	

11.	Can violence against women be prevented?	a) Yes b) No	
12.	What should be done to prevent violence against women?	a) Awareness b) Improve women's status c) Punished Perpetrators d) Other	

IV. Information Related to knowledge of legal provision, sharing and reporting behavior of violence cases.

1.	Do you know any of social and community based organization and NGO working in awareness raising activities on violence against women and women's legal rights?	a) Yes b) No	
2.	Do you know about the legal provision for protection of victim women of domestic violence?	a) Yes b) No	
3.	If yes, what types of provision are there? specify	
4.	In your opinion, would media help to reduce domestic violence?	a) Yes b) No	
5.	Among these violence, which violence do you think should be reported?	a) Physical violence b) Psychological violence c) Sexual violence d) All of the above e) None of the above	
6.	What should be done to prevent violence against women?	a) Awareness b) Improve women's status c) Punished perpetrators	

V. Types, Cause and Consequences of violence

1. Have you ever encounter domestic violence against you?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, what are they? What type?

.....

2. Do you have any physical weakness?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, then what kind of? (Please specify)

.....

3. Do you have any disability?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4. Do you have any long term sickness?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, then what kind of? (Please specify)

.....

5. Because of your weakness and illness (disability if present) violence against you have occurred in family?

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, then which factor prevailed?

- a) Unable to do work
- b) Unable to income
- c) Long term sickness
- d) Physical weakness
- e) Others (Please Specify)

6. In your opinion, what are the main causes of domestic violence against with you?

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7. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victim of domestic violence?

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8. What do you think are the possible solutions to reduce the domestic violence against women?

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