

# **CHAPTER-ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

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

Violence is any act which involves the suppression of any person by another person who is said to be hierarchically senior in the basis of different social institution. Violence against Dalit women (Hereunder refers as 'Women') is a sad reality in every country of the world as a common violation of human rights which also impedes to achieving gender equality. Whether perpetrated by the state or non state actors, such kind of violence is unacceptable. States have an obligation to protect women from violence, to hold perpetrators accountable and to provide justice and remedies to victims. Eliminating violence against women remains one of the most serious challenges of our time. This requires clear political will, outspoken, visible and unwavering commitment at the highest levels of leadership of the State and the resolve, advocacy and practical action of individuals and communities. Domestic violence is the violence within the premises of home, society or on a specific place which not only contains the physical dominance but also mental torture to achieve the power and control over the person.

It affects one in three women globally and is one of the foremost causes of death and disability for women. Crucially, gender based violence is a major obstacle to social and economic development, and to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Extent of different types of violence against different depends on the economic, social and cultural structure of a society. Violence against women and girls exists in all societies, cultures, and socioeconomic groups throughout the world, and is gross violation of their fundamental rights. While domestic violence is an extremely common phenomenon, it tends to remain private, within a home. The secrecy that surrounds domestic violence means that incidents are very rarely reported.

In Nepal, domestic violence against women in its different forms as physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic occurs to different extent. Whereas sexual or physical violence is increasingly being reported and psychological to some extent, there has been little awareness about emotional or economic domestic

violence. Emerging trend of violence by intimate partners besides husband has not been widely recognized.

According to a study by the Asia Foundation (2010) in Nepal close to half of women (48%) reported experiencing violence in their lifetime, and over a quarter had experienced violence in the past 12 months. Emotional violence (40%) was most commonly reported, followed by physical violence (27%), sexual violence (15%), and economic abuse (8%). Women who had experienced violence reported that almost three quarters of the perpetrators were husbands<sup>3</sup>.

The UNFPA study of the perception of men and women regarding various harmful practices including violence undertaken by the UNFPA Nepal stated that nearly one third men reported acceptance of one or the other harmful practices at the community level, i.e., 34% men accepted the restrictive practices – isolating them physically during menstruation, 27 % supported the idea of restricted freedom for women and girls in general, 16% thought it is all right to blame a woman as a witch and 10% accepted the practices of sex determination of the fetus prior to the birth. Nearly 10% men claimed the prevalence of dowry related torture or killing of women and nearly 8% claimed that forced marriages were acceptable at the community level.

It is in fact the leading cause of death among women of reproductive age in Nepal probably due to domestic violence from their husband and in laws as over eighty percent of them report experiencing domestic violence.

Progress in the development of international legal norms, standards and policies has not been accompanied by comparable progress in their implementation at the national level, which remains insufficient and inconsistent in all parts of the world. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) highlights the different sites of violence against women: violence in the family, violence in the community and violence perpetrated or condoned by the State.

Many of the laws in Nepal were codified keeping a view of a woman as a meek, helpless and silent creature but the laws have been unable to keep up with the time addressing the emerging issues. Marital rape, accepted as a rape in many countries including, attracts lesser punishment than non marital rape while violence by intimate partner other than husband has not been brought into legal frame. Dowry violence and acid throwing now have been accepted as problems but there are no particular laws to address that crime.

Twenty two percent of women age 15 49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15, and 9 percent experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey. It is not common for women in Nepal to seek assistance from any source for violence they have experienced. Nearly two in three women have never told anyone about the violence they have experienced.<sup>6</sup> A survey conducted in 2006 shows that 21% women think that a husband is justified to beat his wife if she neglects the children while 9.4% think assault upon them is justified if they go out without telling him and 7.4% think arguing with husband justifies her beatings by husband.

Nepal has implemented the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Act (2066 BS) of 2009 and the Domestic Violence (Offence and Punishment) Regulation (2067 BS) of 2010. It has also implemented a national action plan (2010) against gender based violence with the Prime Minister's declaration of 2010 as the gender based violence free year (Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister, 2009) and introduced a hospital based one stop crisis management center in 15 selected districts (Ministry of Health and Population [MOHP], 2010d), with service centers established for victims of gender based violence (Department of Women's Development, 2009).

The most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence among ever married women is the current husband (84 per cent), indicating a high level of spousal violence. Former husbands and in laws are cited as perpetrators of physical violence by 7 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of ever married women. Among never married women who have experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrators of violence are siblings (38 per cent), fathers or stepfathers (36 per cent), and mothers or stepmothers (30 per cent).

It is often stated that violence perpetuates violence. A family history of domestic violence is associated with a respondent's own experience of domestic violence. Among women whose fathers beat their mothers, 47 percent have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence, compared with 29 percent of women whose fathers did not beat their mothers.

Twenty years ago, violence against women was not considered an issue worthy of international attention or concern. Victims of violence suffered in silence, with little public recognition of their plight. At the international level, the issue of violence against women came onto the agenda in the context of women's rights

activism at the United Nations. Some particular forms of violence against women, such as trafficking for forced prostitution, had been addressed before the founding of the United Nations.

The World Plan of Action for Women, adopted in 1975 at the World Conference of the International Women's Year in Mexico City, drew attention to the need for education programs and ways to resolve family conflict that ensured dignity, equality and security to each family member, but did not explicitly refer to violence. The 1980 Copenhagen mid decade Second World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women adopted a resolution on violence in the family. During the early 1990s, efforts by the women's movement to gain recognition of violence against women as a human rights issue gained momentum. For the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993, women caucused and lobbied globally and regionally to redefine the contours of human rights law to include the experiences of women. They presented conference delegates with almost half a million signatures from 128 countries demanding that such violence be recognized as a violation of women's human rights, and ran a global tribunal in which women's testimonies, including cases of violence from around the world, were presented in a human rights framework.

Every person has the right to live with dignity. However, in Nepalese society, there are a grate disparity between men and women the socialand economic status.Womenare not getting access to opportunities for personal development, male domination, illiteracy, ignorance and feelings of inferiority adversely affect the lives of Nepalese women. Women are the victims of domestic violence are often deprived of basic human and economic rights. They are victimize and violated both inside and outside the home by their parents, neighbors and friends. They are rejected, neglected and isolated if they cannot fulfill predetermined commitments to their family members.

The world 'violence' has negative connotations. Literally it signifies treating in rigorous way to hurt or kill somebody. It is illegal act that prohibited by the laws of nation, there are various forms of violence as sexual abuse, verbal abuse, gender discrimination, polygamy, child marriage, beating, murder, child labour etc.

Violence against women is defined as any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological suffering. This includes threats coercion and deprivation of liberty, both in public and in private place. The Declaration on the status of women, 1993),The term violence against woman and girls includes all forms of violence that may occur at the individual family or community level. In general, violence against women and girls is the root cause of all gender based in equalities and has far-reaching consequences for women's development and well being the fear of violence, limits their access to resource and education limits their freedom of speech and cause humiliation. Violence has been identified as the crucial factor women to be subordinate to men all spheres of society and at all levels.

Domestic violence is defined as "Domestic violence" means any form of physical mental, sexual and economic abuse perpetrated by any person to the others person with whom he has a domestic relationship. This definition also covers acts of reprimand or emotional abuse Domestic violence. The laws against domestic violence is not implemented thoroughly so the persecutors often face little or no punishment, under current the laws in Nepal, sexual intercourse with a wife never constitutes the crime of rape and mental torture is not defined as domestic violence. Domestic violence is estimated to occur in the majority of household in Nepal, though it is rarely to the police or the court. Human right activities are optimistic about the changes the new Democratic Republic of Nepal could bring for women and ethic and minority groups.

There are other types of violence which affect most women at some point in their life regardless of their class, color, religion, or culture and which can be equally even life threatening. Every day women are battered, sexually harassed, abused, rape and psychologically toured in the home, the work place and society. Yet the problem of violence against women has only recently been recognized as a crime and major obstacle to equality, development and peace. In effect peace a fundamental human right has been systematically denied to half the world population for centuries, irrespective of the type of political and legal systems under which they lived. A women's right to be free from danger and fear for her personal safety with in the home. The work place and society is likely to be the toughest battle women will wage

in the Lagos. Human beings live in the society and all the members of any society should have the equal opportunity and be able to exercise the right and responsibility to take and active part in the social affairs of the community where they live.

Violence means the form of crime. In its sharp meaning it denotes to hate dominate more extremely to kill. Almost the entire society is directly to kill. Almost the entire society is directly or indirectly affected by violence

The term 'Domestic violence' is used to describe actions and commissions that occur in family and social relationship. The term is used narrowly to cover incidents of physical attack when in may taken of form of physical and sexual violations such as pushing, pinching, spiting. Kicking, hitting, punching, choking, burning, clubbing, stabbing throwing, boiling water or acid and setting on fire the result of such physical violence can range from bursting to killing what may often start out as apparently minor attacks can escalate both in intensity and frequency.

There is no single definition of gender violence accepted internationally. The definitions of forms of violence are contested the following acts of threats are known as violence against girls and women: rape, sexual harassment, wife beating, sexual abuse of girls, dowry- related violence and non- spousal violence within the home, child marriage, marital rape, acts such as female genital mutilation, female trafficking and involvement in pornography. According to the National Dalit Commission (Nepal), the term Dalit refers to the castes in the Nepali society or community, which were identified as untouchables by civil code of 1854. Dalit is a condition characterized by caste-based discrimination including untouchable. The "caste-based untouchable "refers to any discriminatory practice against the Dalit community.

VAW is a major threat obstacle to social and economic development. By addressing the VAW and preventing VAW will contribute to achieving the MD as. It's estimated that one is every five women faces some from of violence during her life time, is some cases leading to serious injury or death. Under the DVAW variety of from of practices falls such as child abuse, rape, incest, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment. The reason why so many women put up with abuse in the home is primarily due to their unequal status in society and family. Women are caught in vicious circle of economic dependence, year of their children's lives as well their own,

repeated pregnancies, due to the ignorance of their rights before law, lack of confidence in themselves and social pressure fear of harming husband's career and negative attitude of the police also prevents women from reporting crimes of domestic violence.

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet under recognized human rights violation in the world. It is also profound health problem that shapes women's energy compromises their physical and mental health and their self-esteem, in addition to causing injury. Violence increase women's long term risk to the health including chronic pain, physical disability, drugs and alcohol abuse and depression. Women with a history of physical or sexual abuse are also at increasing risk for unintended pregnancy. Sexual transmitted infection and miscarriages. DVAW is under reported in our country and the reason behind under reporting are to save family prestige and privacy fear of husband and mother in laws lack of affection with husband and family members, fear of bearing, family relation, Socio-cultural values fear of beating uncertainty at justice.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

In Nepal patriarchal society of the country has worked as hindrance. We know that husbands are life companions of wives but our evaluation and expectation is just opposite, unfortunately, women are even neglected by their husband. Sexual monopolies of each year, polygamy deprivation of various needs are also the forms of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

- ) Whether the opportunities and challenges under Nepalese social system are sufficient to secure the rights of Dalit Women
- ) Whether Dalit women has been able to take advantages of special and differential treatment under Nepalese society
- ) Whether the implications of Dalit rights in Nepal will strengthen the organizational capacity to address the rights of Dalit Women

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

- i. To analyze the cause of Domestic violence against Dalit Women.
- ii. To find out the challenges and opportunity of Dalit Women under Nepalese social system

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

This study is useful to understand the socio economic and legal status of Dalit women in Nepal.

This study is significant in order to know about the challenges faced by Dalit women being a community member and at the same time opportunities that dalit women can grab in their own efforts.

This study provides the information regarding the Special and differential treatment provided to dalit women in the community.

This study helps to know about the implications of dalit rights and strengthening the organizational capacity to enhance their social status in community.

This study provides information about the Nepalese laws and policies to strengthen their capacity in society.

### **1.5 Limitation of the study**

This research is mainly focused on challenges and opportunities for dalit women being a dominant member community. Therefore, Nepalese social practices as a being dalit women in the community is the main focus of the study. The effectiveness of advantage of Special and differential treatment given under Nepalese legal system will be analyzed in the study. The implications of Dalit rights in strengthening the organizational capacity to enhances status of Dalit women will be discussed in the study. The study is limited within the given statement of problems and available literatures.

### **1.6 Methodology**

This study is carried out in doctrinal method. Analytical, historical and descriptive method of research shall also be applied throughout this research. The study is carried out on the basis of primary and secondary sources of information. Non-doctrinal



methodology as well as survey methodology of social research has also been applied. Primary sources of information includes interview and survey and Nepalese Legislation and other international instruments whereas secondary sources of information are collected from various books, articles, law journals, reports and other legal materials. Many libraries of concerned governmental and non-governmental offices are observed to collect materials including data and information regarding the subject matter.

### **1.7 Review of Literature**

Various literatures have been consulted throughout this research seminar to make this research authentic and further convincing. A variety of text books, articles, journals, dissertations, theses and other literatures related with the subject matter written by eminent workers and published by various authorities have been reviewed for this study. This study has obtained much information from the various websites as well.

### **1.8 Organization of the study**

This study is organized into five major chapters including introductory and conclusion chapter.

The first chapter deals with introduction of the study, statement of problem, objective of study, significant of study, limitation of study and organization of study.

The second chapter deals with the literature review, empirical review and conceptual framework of the study.

The third chapter deals with description of the methodology, it includes background study area, research design, sampling procedure and sample size, nature of data, data collection procedure, structure questionnaire, key information, interviews, direct observation, tools of study, data analysis and presentation.

The fourth chapter deals with socio- economic and demographic characteristic of the population and respondents, characteristic of respondents. It includes the analysis of women's characteristic such as age distribution, caste and ethnicity, marital status, property ownership, family planning, abortion status, knowledge of domestic violence, thought of violence, experience about domestic violence, violated place and

person, frequency of violation, DVAW exist in our society, cause of domestic violence, cause of women backwardness.

In fifth chapter, findings, conclusions and suggestions of this study are included.

Besides, the consulted books, articles, journals and sources are included in annex and bibliography.

## CHAPTER -TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical reviews

Vulnerably positioned at the bottom of Nepal's caste, class and gender hierarchies, Dalit women experience endemic gender-and-caste discrimination and violence as the outcome of severely imbalanced social, economic and political power equations. Their socio-economic vulnerability and lack of political voice, when combined with the dominant risk factors of being Dalit and female, increase their exposure to potentially violent situations while simultaneously reducing their ability to escape. Violence against Dalit women presents clear evidence of widespread exploitation and discrimination against these women subordinated in terms of power relations to men in a patriarchal society, as also against their communities based on caste.

Hindu is oldest religious our society and our lifestyle is guided by famous granthas like "Manu Smriti," Purans, mahabharat, Ramayan. These Granthas say are supreme of the society. From the beginning of human history, women have been discriminated and treated as second class citizen similarly, our social norms and values, cultural and attitude from past to now also have been contributing to florist domestic violence against women.

Literally violence signifies treating or having in rigorous way. In its sharp meaning, it denotes to hate, dominate more extremely to kill. The phrase 'Domestic Violence' has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence alone in itself. Domestic Violence includes discrimination, victimizations, misconducts, ill-treatment in the level of family and more generally, in the level of society. Domestic Violence causes different kinds of disturbances in the field of running society more practical the family. Violence is defined by in the oxford dictionary is "an unlawful exercise of physical force".

The wide-ranging experiences shared by the Dalit women in this study, when analyzed, reveal the multiple layers of violence that pervade their lives. Dalit women endure violence in both the general community and in family, from state and non-state actors of different genders, castes and socio-economic groupings. An overview of the

forms, frequency and locations of violence, perpetrators and casual factors for violence highlights the incongruence between Dalit women's reality and the universal right of women to freedom from any gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm.

According to manu, women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures there is on the one hand glorification of womanhood and on the other hand degradation of women some passage shows that women are highly highlighted the importance of women as symbol of power prosperity and knowledge and represented by the goddess, Mahakali, Mahalaxmi, on the other hand, women are hated at home (Subedi,.1997).

Violence is an aggressive behavior where the actor or perpetrator uses his or her own body as an object (including weapons) to impose relatively serious injury or discomfort upon an individual. Violence has been defined in a broader sense to include behavior by people or against people liable to cause physical or psychological harm. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behavior employed by one person in a relationship to control by another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can crate health, social and economic costs for the individual, the family and the society, the violence also includes beating, burning, emotional blackmailing, with holding of money or the family support, a abusive relationship or have a abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection.

As far as violence in the family is concerned, husbands, the Dalit women's in-laws, her relatives and husband's relatives are perpetrators of violence. Husbands are also the key perpetrators of domestic violence, followed by mothers-in-law, the woman's other relatives, father-in-law and their husband's other relatives. Given that most of the Dalit women's natal and marital families are very poor, the day-to-day struggle for survival, caste oppression and gender oppression often translate into frequent violence against Dalit women within the home. In other words, the subjugation, and lack of power and authority in the general community for the women's husbands, marital and natal families is often replicated in violence in the family, a phenomenon noted in many socially marginalized communities. The domestic violence is further bolstered

by the internalized dominant caste ideology of wife fidelity and duty of chastity, placing the premium on notions of women's honor, purity and obedience.

Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human behavior. It is violence within the family unit the every place where and individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser someone your share a relationship or bond with similarly, they further argue, physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non- spousal violence and violence related to exploitation (Deuba and rana, 1999, cited by budathoki 2009)

### **2.1.2 DVAW in Global Context**

Domestic violence against women is not only a country based but also its spreads all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing are mostly affected due to lack of education, poverty, unemployment etc, many social organizations and scholars have tried to depict worldwide scenario on domestic violence against women.

According to ICPD 1994 "in all part of the world women are facing threats- to their lives, health and well being as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference." In most religious of the world women receive less formal education then men and at the sometime, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms at go unrecognized (Budhathoki, 2009).

Violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that wills torture and physically psychological socially and economically forms of it includes physical sexual, psychological and economical abuse it after is known as "gender-based violence" because it part form women's subordinate status on the society. In any cultures have beliefs norms and therefore perpetuate violence against women (UNICEF, 2001).

Globally, up to six out of every ten women experience physical and sexual violence in their time. A world Health Organization study of 24,000 women in 10 countries found

that the prevalence of physical and violence by a partner varied from 15 percent in urban, Japan to 71 % in rural Ethiopia with most areas being in the 30-60% range.

The 1995 Beijing platform for action expanded on this definition, specifying that it includes violence of the rights of women in situations of armed conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and female infanticide. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities. The elderly and the displaced indigenous, refugee and migrant's community's women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979 “ any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

Similarly, the CEDAW's article 2 of the declaration presents what the international community recognizes as generic forms of VAW. The definition encompasses physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family and in the community, including battering, sexual abuse of female children, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non spousal violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in educational institutions, forced sterilization, trafficking in women and forced prostitution and violence prepared or condoned by the state. Girls and women face systematic discrimination compared to boys and men from entrenched power relations that perpetuate the almost universal subordination of females. This leaves them highly vulnerable to physical, sexual or psychological harms by the men in their families and communities.

Forms of violence against women vary according to specific social, economic, cultural and political contexts. However, there is no religious, country and cultural in which women are free from violence. Women between the age of 15 and 44 are more likely to be injured or die as a result of male violence than from cancer, malaria, traffic accidents and war combined (UN, 2008).

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

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violence of human rights. It can include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse and it cuts across boundaries of age, race, culture, wealth and geography. It takes lake in the home, on the streets in schools the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflict and crises. It has many manifestations from the most universally prevalent forms of domestic and sexual violence to harmful practices abuse during pregnancy, so called honor killings and other types of filicide (UNIFEM).

According to secretary general’s In-Depth study on all forms of violence against women by the year 2006, 89 states had some form of legislative prohibition on domestic violence including 60 state with specific domestic violence laws and a growing number of countries had instituted nation plans of action to end violence against women. According them countries that have enacted specific legislation in Asia, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Korea, Hong Kong Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Srilanka and Taiwan (FWLD, 2009).

A husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating women in to submission defines domestic violence as forces or threats of force. The violence can take the forms of pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabbing. Violence against women is not only a violence of women's human rights but a major public health problem and significance cause of women's ill-health. Researchers are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigative the content and consequence of against women. (UNDP/UNFPA/WHP:1998) in the year 1997, violence against women was one of four "key areas of concern" from the Beijing Platform of Action. Violence against women was a subject of major importance at the world conferences for women and NGO forum. No of respondents of sister organization, NGOs and individuals were found to be activity involved in ending the gender violence (UNICEF, 1980).

Society of Nepal, violence against girl 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 not free in many more aspects each of the Nepalese girls and women is being violated at least once in their life time violence is common in all ages, castes religious groups and social classes only its degree and forms may differ by society, age and religious values. The reason why so many women pull up with abuse in the home is primarily due to their unequal status in society and the fact that they have no viable attainment available to them.

To prevent and control the violence and to make it punishable the Constituent Assembly in accordance with article 83 (1) of Interims constitution of Nepal make an act called (DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENCE AND PUNISHMENT ACT 2008). In this domestic violence is defined as "Domestic violence" means any form of physical, mental, sexual and economic abuse perpetrated by any person to the other person with whom he has a domestic relationship. This definition also covers acts of reprimand or emotional abuse.

Research in Norway reveled that chronic pelvic pain is significantly associated with a history of domestic violence. One in four women in America could be assaulted by a domestic partner in her life time. Domestic abuse is the leading cause of injury to women in America. It is estimated that between 20 to 30 percent of women treated in emergency rooms are there because of physical abuse by a partner. According to an Old Iranian saying "women should sacrifice themselves and tolerate." There is no law in their country. Marital rape is not a crime in their country.

VAW is unacceptable and cusses significant personal, social and economic costs for all community. Around one in three Australian women experiences physical violence and one in five experiences sexual violence over their life time.

Women in household across Pakistan often fall victim of DVAW but remain largely unaware of their rights. DVAW is endemic in Pakistan. It was found that up to 90 percentages of the women in Pakistan subjected to verbal, sexual, emotional and physical abuse with in their homes. A draft protection against DVAW and Act was drawn up but has not yet been passed.



### **2.1.3 Situation of domestic violence against women in the context of south Asia**

There is male domination patriarchal family in south Asia. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as labour under the control of men and women are considered second class citizen in south Asia. So, the domestic violence against women has regionally been burning issue for studying in south Asia.

South Asia Regional office in collaboration with the ministry of women's government of Srilanka, organize 12-14 September, 2000 in kalutra to create understanding of measure required to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all counties of South Asia. The constitution also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGOs so that later own work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGO's have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government(Kalutara,2000).

UNICEF(1996) has introduced the south Asia culture that has placed the women at inferior position, culture practice places daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy even during pregnancy they often bear the heaviest work load, but get lest food.

Women and girls in South Asia are born in to a system that endorses in equality and discrimination. South Asia in particular is having too many of the worst manifestation of gender based violence in the world(UNICEF.2001)

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent of violence against women and girls. Domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes different treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughter in law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The failure of perform prescribed duties male frustration at this inability by both men and women is a common cause of domestic violence is a common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2002).

### **2.1.4 Forms of violence**

According to WHO (1998) cited by (Bidari, 2004) there are four types violence, they are,

1. Physical violence
2. Sexual violence
3. Psychological violence
4. Traditional violence

a. **Physical violence**

Beating, assault, forced prostitution, untouchables, abortion sexual abuse forced to level of work but not given food on eat and forced miscarriage (Adhikari, 2004).

**b. Sexual violence**

Sexual violence could be marriage rape, demanding sex regardless of the partner's condition, forcing her to perform sex acts that are unacceptable to her forcing her to watch pornography, videos and use for tomography and for other materials. Sexual violence refers any unwanted cruel behavior against women and girls. The term 'sexual harm' used in both of the above definition connects with rape, marital rape, custodial rape, hang rape, incest, public stripping, harassment through language, gesture and or the more current forms through verbal and psychological torture(Budhathoki,2009).

**c. Psychological violence**

mental torture, verbal assault, accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public place, sexual harassment in work places, emotional torture and so on (Adhikari,2004).

**d. Traditional violence**

Palygamy, Dharni, Jhajri Boksi, Deuki, jari, Chhaupadi partha, dowry, child marriage, female genital mutilation and other tradition related practices (Adhikari, 2004)

**2.1.5 Gender based violence over the life cycle**

At the age of children whatever there in house effect in their lifetime. It is said that home is the first school of children. In early age, whatever he or she gets form family environment has a great influence on his or her life. So to make civilized society, family atmosphere should be free from violence, gender is determined by society. Women have to be victimized from prenatal phase to old age which is show be following.

***Gender based violence throughout the life cycle***

Phase	Types of violence present
Prenatal Phase	Sex selective abortion, batting during pregnancy (emotional and physical effects on the women, effect on birth outcome): coerced pregnancy (for example mass rape in war).
Infancy	Female infanticide: emotional and physical abuse, different access to food and medical care for girl infant. Child marriage, genital mutilation sexual abuse by family members and strangers, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution.
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence Acid- throwing in Bangladesh, economically-coerced sex (African school girl's having to take with "sagar daddies" to afford school fees), sexual harassment forced prostitution, trafficking in women.
Reproductive	Abuse of women by intimate male partner's, marital rape, dowry abuse and murder's partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the workplace, sexual harassment, rape abuse of women with disabilities.
Old age	Abuse of widows, elder abuse (elder abuse mostly affected women).

Source: Heise, L. 1994, violence against women: The hidden burden.

### **2.1.6 Legal reforms and policy initiatives (At international and nation level)**

The 1994 international Conference on population and Development recognized that empowering women and improving their status are important ends themselves and essential for achieving sustainable development principle 4 of the ICPD programme of action states advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility are cornerstones of population and development related programmes. The human rights of women and the girl's child are on inalienable integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life at the national, regional and international levels and eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community (UNFPA, 2000).

The convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women was adopted by the General Assembly of UN in 1979 and had 165 states parties as of January 2000. The convention seeks to address pervasive social, cultural and economic discrimination against women, declaring that states should endeavor to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct that stereotype either sex or put women in an inferior position. It also declares that states should ensure that women have equal rights in education and equal access to information, eliminate discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations. The conventions declare the states must act to eliminate violence of women's right whether by private persons group or organizations (UNFPA, 2000).

Another Landmark event in efforts to achieve full equality for women was the fourth world conference on women (FWCW), held in Beijing in 1995. The Beijing platform identifies 12 critical areas of action needed to empower women and ensure their human rights, women and poverty, education and training, women and health, violence against women, women and armed conflict, women and economy, women in power and decision making, women and environment, women, the girl child. The FWCW real-time and strengthened at the ICPD in Cairo the year before (UNFPA, 2000).

The constitution stipulated that non- discrimination and equality are fundamental rights. The National country code in its 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment sets out women's right to property and a conditional right to abortion and increase in minimum age of marriage (16-18) and equality in grounds for divorce. However Nepal's state laws as well as traditional values still relegate women to inferior status (HDR, 2004).

The world conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993 urged that increased priority be given to eradication all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex. Nepal has reaffirmed its commitments to the 1995 Beijing Declaration on women's equality, development and peace including implementing the platform for action adopted by the Fourth conference on women.

It urged Nepal to amend discriminating laws on property and inheritance, marriage, nationality, birth registration and abortion and to punish persons who procure women for prostitution or for trafficking and its expressed concern about harmful traditional customs and practices that force girls to become prostitutes (UNFPA, 2000)

Three year interim plan outlined three objectives in relation to women's empowerment, they are:

- i. Developing gender inclusive and equitable society.
- ii. Eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women.
- iii. Providing social reintegration of conflict affected women with ensuring active participation of women in conflict management and peace building process (Subedi, 2010).

## **2.2 Empirical review**

### **2.2.1 DVAW in Nepalese Context**

Domestic Violence is a wide spread problem in Nepal. Culture, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failure to complain about it one unusual. By law, men inherit and control most property with the concomitant responsibility of support parents, wives and children. Women's dependences are reinforced in the law,

religion and cultural norms. Moreover, grinding property, lack of job and alcohol abuse feed the opportunity for the violence inherent in the dependency relationship. Every sector of civil society in Nepal responds on domestic violence by encouraging compromise family members, village elders, police, quasi-judicial demonstrators and even women's advocates and lawyers retain to represent victim work to reconciles is due in part to the pervasive view that there is no place for a women to live outside her family. A woman is completely dependent on her husband for food clothing and shelter for and her children.

In Nepal many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women populations is more then 50% (CBS,2006). They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participation and decision making right, women are victimized form trafficking, rape, sexual harassment, beating of women, priority of son, mental torture, polygamy, jari, badi, deuki and other superstitions. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and values which indicate women status has not risen.

In Nepalese society a strong preference for sons exists. In other words discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus, they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors HMG has taken both legal and social initiatives to address the existing discriminatory practices; however the progress in this regard is slow mainly because of a. traditional patriarchal attitude b. poverty c. weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 224:121).

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological, aggression, coercion and is a pattern of behavior employment by one person in a relationship controls another. The abuse is typically direct health, social and economic costs for the individual family and society. The violence also includes battering, burning, emotional, blackmailing, mocking or ridicule, 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 kinds of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

SAATHI (2002) stated that due to the incident of violence respondent also felt society disadvantaged and complicated majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed them and want to avoid them and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to law enforcing was found to be low as can be expected only 22% had ever attempts to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal daily lives, just as before the incidence (SAATHI, 2002 cited by Mahra, 2006).

In Nepal, it was belief that independent or free from the time to birth to until the date of marriage, she is to be under the control of parents especially father often marriage and she becomes property of husband, she has to be under the control of her son so, father, husband and some other authorized to, make any decision of her, whether she likes or not (Ashikari, 2004). SAATHI (2001) stated that treatment of the wife in polygamy was mostly done by the husband (71%) and the other wife (77%) followed by the in laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%). As can be seen from the finding more than one family member participates in ill treating the less favored wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources includes withholding access to resources (35%) insulting them (39%) mental torture, physical beating and torture by husband (64%) and to wife (29%). In addition being made to do all household chores alone, not having enough food and not given clothes control of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuses. It is often known as gender based violence because it involves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive yet, least recognized in the world. It is also a profound health problem, sapping women's energy compromising their physical health and eroding their self esteem (Adhikari and mabuhang, 2004).

In Nepal only 42.8% women are literate (CBS, 2006). Similarly health economic and political participation are very poor (HDR, 1998). Nepalese women carry triple burden in the society. As production workers, she contributed directly to subsistence and income, as a mother and wife she cares for the family members and children and as community workers she gives all her leisure hours to society (Acharya, 1997).

A wife who seeks to leave her husband's family usually turns to the legal remedy called partition. This law provides that married women may seek a share of her husband property and live separately if she can demonstrate abusive conditions or if

she has reached the age of 35 and has been married for 15 years. Again her ability to encumber of dispose of properly obtained by partition is limited and she loses her rights if she is not sexuality faithful to her husband. In theory, partition allows women to obtain the resources to support to herself and her children. In reality, it is extremely difficult to obtain partition due to severe delays in the legal system (Minnesota September, 1998).

Badi and Deuki practices made land for prostitution in Nepal. Some studies, shows around 5000 badi sex workers in Nepal (UNICEF, 1993). It reported that 35-40% of badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001).

Violence against women in Nepal can be attributed the cultural, religious, legislative and economic practices that conspire to keep women in a position of inferiority. Khanal Bhuwan, 2007, found that Lack of education on women issue, lack of mass communication education and financial constraints are the primary reasons behind the poor coverage of women issues (both violence and achievements issues). Some other reasons like lack of access to news source, lack of care in language used by media, poor follow-up news also creating problem in the proper coverage of women issues. Violence like beating, caste discrimination, dowry system and killing are major type of violence that the women in the region frequently face and are frequently covered by media.

### **2.2.2 Different Forms of DVAW and its Impact in Women's Health**

For the purpose of controlling and preventing the violence against women CA of Nepal made a provision for DVAW that is DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (OFFENCIVE AND PUNISHMENT) ACT, 2008. Violence crime against women is extremely under-reported in Nepal this is due to both the shame and guilt experienced by the families of victims, and the often-unsatisfactory response of the police. Very few women are courageous enough to take their cases to court because of the social pressure to conceal such incidents. Victims are prone to severe depression, feelings of shame, guilt, anger and fear. Violence against women has recently become a priority issue for the Ministry of women children and social welfare. DVAW can be categorized as follows:



**Physical Violence:** Physical attack, Rape, Sexual abuse and Attempt to murder

**Psychological Violence:** Mental torture, Withdrawal of human right, Deprivation from decision making power, Emotional blackmail, Verbal abuse and harassments

**Violence in the form of traditional practices:** Dowry related violence, Bonded Labours, Child Marriage and Accusations of witchcraft.

**Economical Violence:** Controlling economic resources, Deprivation from property right, Destruction of property and Deprivation of employment opportunities.

### **Consequences of Violence against Women in Health Status:**

Violence against women increases their risk of poor health. A growing number of studies exploring violence and health consistently report negative effects. The true extent of the consequence is difficult to ascertain, however, because medical records usually lack vital details concerning any violent causes of injury or poor health. Physical According to Hindu mythology Manu who looks left man and half 'Manu Smiriti' both man and women organized from god. Men come out one half of his being and women and other half. However, a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu women must worship her husband as God.

In the report of FWLD 2006, Ram Charit Manas states that "Drums and idiots outcasts, beasts' and women are fit on for beating. Hindu scriptures also suggest that father, husband and even sons should control women. Popular saying exemplify these beliefs, "late it be late, but it should be son." The birth of son paves the way to heaven of the various communities with in Nepal; Hindu women often are the most oppressed having based on this ideology. An example of the practice is the fact that Hindu women are treated as untouchable during menstruation and for a maximum period of 22 days after birth of child.

Out of the 1801 respondents, 958 (52 percentages) confessed that the family members had beaten them. The study shows that children, adolescents and youths are twice as likely to be beaten by family members compared to non-family members. It was found that battering at home is not necessarily mild. Among the 958 respondents who

reported to have received such beatings 70 (73 percentages) said that they were beaten many times, 131 (13 percentages) had sustained injuries from such beatings, 85 (9 percentages) had to take some kind of medications and 113 (12 percentages) were unable to work for at least one day because of battering (WOREC, 2003).

### **2.2.3 Women and Nepal Law**

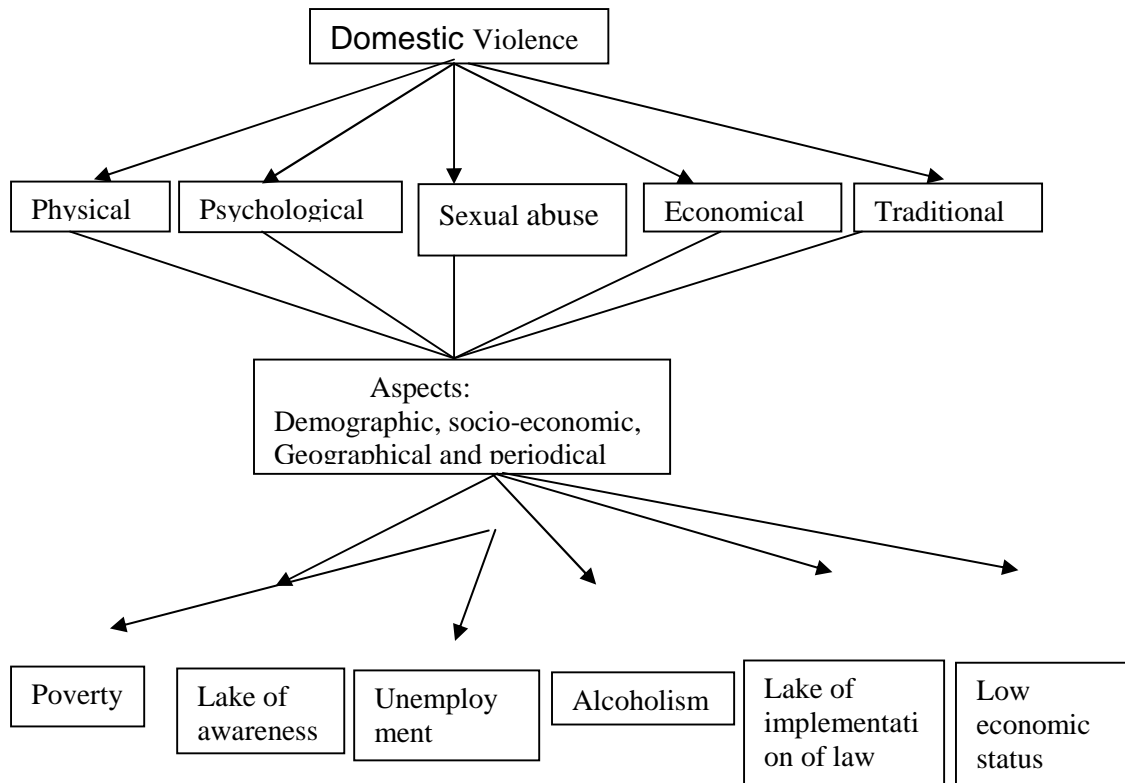
The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 declares the equality is the fundamental right and every citizen has to be treated equally. The constitution assures that no one will be discriminated while getting justice. The current interim constitution of Nepal has amended many discriminatory laws against women to protect and respect rights of are not tolerable and if any one disregards this and is as per law. Despite such explicit provision in the constitution of Nepal existing law and bi- laws as well as commitments from the political parties, civil societies and different organization, women are unfortunately discriminated on the basis of gender persistently.

According to the “Interim constitution of Nepal 2063” the women rights have been set as the form of fundamental rights.

1. No discrimination of any kind shall be made against the women by virtue of sex.
2. Every woman shall have the right to reproductive health and reproduction.
3. No women shall be subjected to physical, mental or any other kinds of violence and such act shall be punishable by law.
4. Sons and daughters shall have the equal rights to ancestral property.
5. The backward women will have economic, social and educational right to take part in the structure of the state on the basis of the principle of proportional inclusion.
6. One - third of such total number of candidates nominated shall be women in the constituent assembly.
7. To have participation of women in all parts of the building of nation on the basis of proportional inclusion.

### 2.3 Conceptual framework

It has been concluded that domestic violence against women is the result of social, economic, natural, inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional. The violence occurs in the unequal social setting and nourished because of the economic and cultural factors. After the review of literature following conceptual framework is conceived.



Source: Mahara, 2013.

Above framework entails that domestic violence against women has different five forms: i.e. physical psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional. Various demographic and socio-economic statuses vary the nature of violence against women. In context of Nepal, the unequal distribution of power, unequal sharing of economic, unequal opportunity in education norms and values have fertilized for the growth of domestic violence.

## **CHAPTER- THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Selection of the study area**

Siddhalek Rural Municipality 7 is located in the eastern part of the Dhading district. The main objective of the present study is to be identifying the cause of Domestic Violence Against of dalit women specially the aged group of 15-65. There are different caste ethnicities and religions group of people with almost same economic background in Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no 7 Dhading. No study has been conducted on the domestic violence against of dalit women of this village. Which are far from socio-economic and demographic aspect. So to analyze the domestic violence against of dalit women of Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no 7 Dhading was selected for the study.

#### **3.2. Research Design:**

This study was based on primary data; structured interview schedule was used as major tool of information collection procedure. Both descriptive as well as exploratory types of research method was applied to make the research easy for respondents to answers the question for purpose of indentifying cause of Domestic Violence Against of dalit women between the aged of 15-65 years age group. Siddhalek Rural Municipality wards no 7 Dhading.

#### **3.3 Universe and sampling size:**

The total no of household and population of Siddhalek Rural Municipality (village profile 2068) are 1197 household and 5180 population where male are 2123 and female are 3057. For the study purpose the researcher was selected only ward no 7 there are total 142 household. Each and every household the researcher were taken one eligible 142 married woman between the aged groups of 15-65 years. Total household are selected by census sampling method. It was not possible to get necessary information from questionnaire and interview and great deal of qualitative information was collected through observation. The researcher himself observed the study area personally to understand its demographic and socio-economic setting. The

actual condition of respondents and cause of domestic violence against of dalit women and situation of women was observed perfectly throughout the year.

### **3.4 Data collection tools and Techniques**

The study was based on primary data collection only from village women by visiting their households. The eligible respondents were taken from 15-65 years age group. In order to collect necessary data for the study purpose, the following methods for data collection was used.

#### **3.4.1 Interview**

The researcher visited door to door to the sample household to collect relevant data. The questionnaire was pretested among heard of sample household's family of study area to make necessary correction and modification before administering it to the sample group. Unstructured interview was conducted with key informants to collect supplementary information about situation of domestic violence against women in the study area. From AamaSamuha, three women were taken for the key information interview to collect appropriate information for the study. Information was recorded in a personal dairy to collect data.

#### **3.4.2 Observation**

The researcher visted in order to observe the current situations of dalit womens in the village and survey regarding the violence was made through sample collection as the result of observation of the socio econonic conditions of the womens through structure questionnarie. Structure questionnaire is quantitative in nature. In structure questionnaire consists of a list of questions per training to the enquiry was prepared the blank has been filled by talking interview with hand of sample house hold respondent.

### **3.5 Data Processing and analysis:**

Interview schedule consist of close question was used to get information. The interview schedule was divided into two section i.e. individual related question and household related question. The individual question was used to collect the information from married women aged 15-65 years. Information was collected on

education, occupation, property ownership and knowledge of violence, experience of violence, abortion, cause of violence, backwardness of women and so on. To fulfill the set objectives, data collected from field visit through structured questionnaire, observation, unstructured interview etc will be processed and tabulated. The result of the analysis was properly tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using computer SPSS software to show the cause of domestic violence against women and situation of women like thought of violence, abortion, family planning services of the study area.

### **3.6 Tools of the Study**

While presenting the data, simple statistical tools like frequency, tabulation and graphical representation was used. In order to present some quantitative data figures and in tables was used. Most important efforts was made to interpret data as far as possible.

In conclusion, these research methods will be more useful for collection and data analysis in the study are

## CHAPTER – FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

##### 4.1 demographic and socio-economic background of study population

This section deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristic of total population in 142 household in the study area. Age and sex composition, occupation status, level of education and literacy status, property ownership of respondents' marital status of total population is clearly presented in this section.

##### 4.1.1 Age and sex composition of study population

Age sex composition plays an important role in determining the population distribution of the study area. The recorded total population was 5180.

*Table 4.1 Age and sex compositions in study population.*

Age	Female	
Group	Number	Percent
15-19	14	9.85
20-24	16	11.26
25-29	25	17.60
30-34	22	15.49
35-39	14	9.85
40-44	15	10.56
45-49	12	8.45
50-54	10	7.04
55-59	8	5.63
60+	6	4.22
Total	142	100.00

*Source: field survey, 2016*

The population of study household has been classified into five years age group. The above table shows that in the highest total population were 25-29 age groups which is 17.60 percent and age group of 20-25 was 11.26%. The age group was only 4.22% is age group of 60 above.

The ratio shows that violence is gradually increasing from the age group of 15-44. The ratio between these age groups shows that the violence is greater in this age group and gradually ratio decreases from 45. So, the actual age of violence can be called is during the young age.

#### **4.1.2 Occupational status of study population.**

Agriculture is the main occupation in the study area. In this area vast majority if people are engaged in agriculture. Although some people were engage in service, business, study and other. But most of the women are study area were dependent on agriculture and house wife, this is also one factor to occur DVAW. The children disable people the old people who are not in any occupation were not included.

***Table 4.2 Occupational status of study population.***

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Female</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	70	49.29
Service	10	7.04
Business	18	12.67
Students	20	14.08
Others	24	16.9
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Table no 4.2 shows that the highest occupation of females are involves in agriculture 49.29%. The percentage of female students is 14.08%, other business and others activities are 12.67% and 16.9% in study are.



### 4.1.3 Literacy and education status of the study population

Education is an important element for development. Illiterate people don't know any things about the world except their occupation. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status.

*Table 4.3 Distribution of HH population by sex according to Educational status*

Literacy status	Female	
	Number	Percent
Literate	57	40.14
Illiterate	35	24.64
Primary	30	21.12
Secondary	10	7.04
+2	6	4.22
Bachelor	3	2.11
Master	1	0.70
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

The above table shows that most of the women are literate because of informal education which is 40.14% than illiterate women are 24.64%. and one women which is master level is 0.70% in study area.

### 4.1.4 Marital status of study population

Violence in society, especially to women was dome from the family members and the people outside it, i.e. the community people. The married women are victimized by domestic violence rather than unmarried. In comparison to married women, the widows are the most victimized from domestic violence. It is because, that the married are only victimized from the husband and other members of family out of the widow are doubly victimized. They are being victimized in family and society as well.



**Table 4.4 percentage distribution of household population by marital status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Unmarried	12	8.45
Current married	91	64.08
Widow	15	10.56
Separated	21	14.78
Divorced	3	2.11
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Table 4.4 shows that higher proportion of household population is married which was 64.08% and lowest number of the study population was divorced which is 2.11%. According to marital status currently married female are 64.08%. Unmarried female 8.45%, Widow were 10.56%. Female separated were 0.71% in study area.

## **4.2 Background characteristic of respondents**

This section deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristic of respondents. Age structure, age at marriage, marital status, caste/ethnicity, religion, occupation status, property status, literacy status, dispose of property and kinds of property of respondent is presented in this section.

### **4.2.1 Age structure of study population**

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence. It has been taken 142 respondents sample in this research.

**Table no. 4.5: Distribution of respondents by age**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
16-25	20	14.1
26-35	50	35.2
36-45	32	22.5
46-55	19	13.4
56-65	21	14.8
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

The table shows that the majority of women are in age 26-35 age group which constitutes about 35.2% and the minority of women in age group 46-55 which constitutes about 13.4 percents of the interviewed women.

#### **4.2.2 Caste and ethnicity**

There are different caste and ethnicity in the study area. Domestic violence can be studied according to caste and ethnicity. Therefore caste and ethnicity variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness.

**Table 4.6. Percentage distribution of respondents by caste ethnicity.**

<b>Caste/ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Kami	46	32.4
Damai	61	43.0
Sarki	22	15.5
Others	13	9.2
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

The above table shows that the higher number of study population in damai which was 43.0% and lowest number study population was others which are 9.2%.

### 4.2.3 Education level of respondents

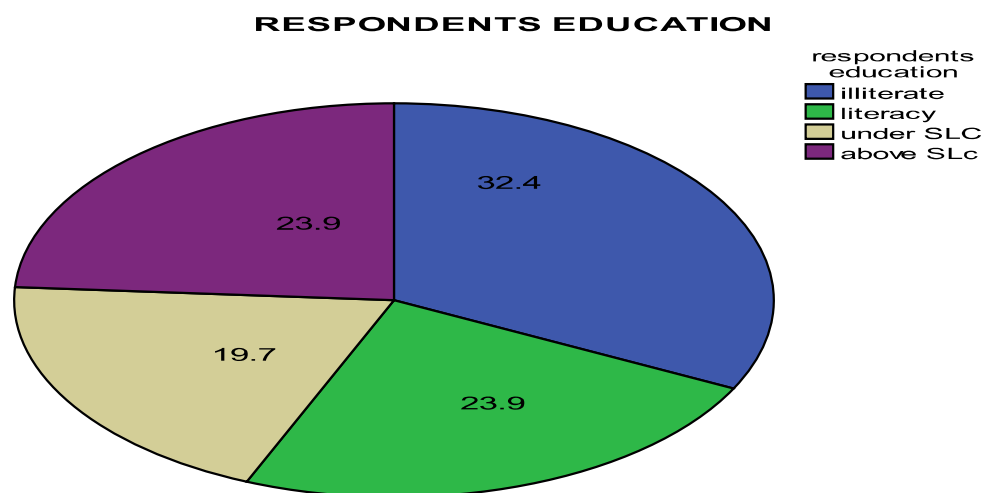
Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. But lack of education, makes the women dominated in a family. Her subordinate role can be the cause of domestic violence. From the field survey it has been found that the most of respondents are literate.

*Table 4.7 distribution of respondents by level of education.*

Level of education	Number	Percent
Illiterate	46	32.4
Literacy	34	23.9
Under S.L.C	28	19.7
Above S.L.C	34	23.9
Total	142	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2016

**Figure 4.1 Education level of respondents**



The table and figure shows that, the highest proportions of women are literate. Which are literacy proportion is 23.9%, under SLC women are 19.7% and above SLC women are 23.9%.

#### 4.2.4 Marital status

Marriage is bond of family. Gender violence against women is common among all women responsive of their marital status and most of the women facing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter in law are dominated from each of them family members.

*Table no. 4.8 distribution of respondents by marital status*

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Currently married	113	79.6
Divorced	6	4.2
Widow	19	13.4
Separated	4	2.8
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

From the table 4.8 clears that among 142 respondents 79.6% are currently marries and living together, and 2.8% are married but not living together. 13.4% widow and 4.2% divorced.

#### 4.2.5 Property ownership of respondents

Women are backward in every aspect. They are also depriving from the equal property right. In this study all the respondents were asked about whether they have ownership of property or not?

*Table 4.9 percentage distribution of respondents by property ownership*

<b>Property ownership</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	117	81.00
No	27	19
Total	142	100.00

*Source: field survey, 2016*

Total percent may be exceeding 100 due to multiple responses. Table 4.9 shows that 81% respondents have property and only 19% doesn't have property.

#### **4.2.6 Types of property:**

In research we find some respondent have some kinds of property but we are unknown about what kind of property. The below table show what kind of property they have?

*Table no 4.10 percentage distribution of types of property*

<b>Kind of property</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Land	36	25.4
Bank balance	45	31.7
Livestock	23	16.19
House	8	5.6
Ornament	10	7.04
Other	20	14.1
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

There were many kinds of property. The highest number of property ownership ornament (7.04%) and bank balance (31.7%) then livestock (16.19%), land (25.4%), others (14.1%) and house (5.6%).

#### **4.2.7 Family planning method**

Family planning is the controlling unit in population. So it play vital role in the population study. It is the most important in our study. Unwanted pregnancy, force pregnancy, also is a sign of violence.

**Table 4.11. percentage distribution of using the family planning method**

<b>Done family planning</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	58	40.85
No	84	59.15
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Above table shows that only 40.85% respondent used the family planning method and highly proportion of respondent does not used of family planning method.

#### **4.2.8 Abortion status**

Abortion is one of the causes of domestic violence against women. If the household person gives physical and mental torture to give birth son, then women can abortion unwilling. So abortion is one of the causes of domestic violence against women.

The society of Hindu the main cause of abortion is to give birth son child. If people cannot get the one son heaven's door is closed so why husband or other member of household give more torture to birth.

**Table 4.12: percent distribution of respondent by done abortion.**

<b>Abortion status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	14	9.9
No	127	91.1
Total	142	100.00

*Source: field survey, 2016*

Above table shows that highly proportion of respondents (91.1%) does not have any experience about abortion but only (9.9%) women have bitter experience about abortion.



#### 4.2.9 Cause of abortion

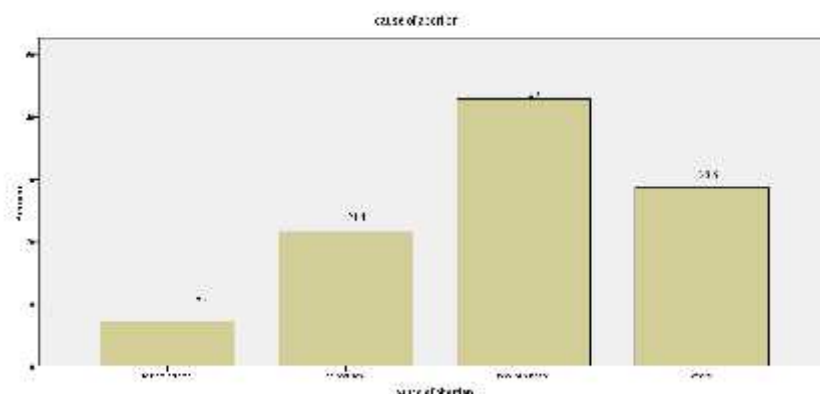
In research find the some cases of abortion so, it was really important to examine the cause of **abortion**.

*Table 4.13 percentage distribution of cause of abortion*

Cause of abortion	Number	Percent
Force of husband	6	42.9
Others	4	28.6
To bear son	3	21.4
To more children	1	7.1
Total	14	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

*Figure 4.2 cause of abortion*



The table and chart shows that the majority of causes of abortion is force of husband (42.9%) and minority of cause of abortion is to more children. It shows that there is high risk of intimate partner violence, because of most of the cause of abortion is force of husband.

#### 4.3 ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter deals with domestic violence against women which is related to their husband and other family member of the household. Violence i.e. it also deals with knowledge of violence, cause of domestic violence, type of violence and solution of domestic violence against married women.

### 4.3.1 Knowledge of domestic violence against women

The important variables to assess the knowledge on DVAW can be taken as heard of DVAW. To identify the knowledge about DVAW from the study area. One question to women “have you heard VAW?” most or respondent say “YES”. The knowledge about the domestic violence can be understood.

**Table 4.14 Distribution of respondents by heard about DVAW**

Heard about DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	107	75.35
No	35	24.65
Total	142	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Table 5.1 shows that 75.35% heard about DVAW but almost one third percent(24.65%) never heard domestic violence.

### 4.3.2 Source of information

In research some respondent response they heard about DVAW. There are many sources to gain information about the domestic violence against women, but we mention just some points likes friends, media local mother group, NGO,GOS etc. according to the table respondents have knowledge about the DVAW from different means of communication.

**Table 4.15 source of information**

Source of information	Number	Percentage
Electronic media	40	37.38
Local leaders	41	38.32
Friends and family members	12	11.21
Printed media	6	5.61
NGO/INGOs	8	7.47
Total	107	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Table shows that majority of source of information is electronic media (37.38%) and minority NGO/INGOs (7.47%), friends and family member (11.21%), printed media (5.61%) and local leaders (38.32).

### 4.3.3 Thought of DVAW among respondents.

According to respondent views domestic violence is many kinds. So below table show that the different kinds of domestic violence.

**Table 4.16 Thoughts of respondent, what is the domestic violence?**

Age Group	PA	SE	TD	A	CM	VA	DR	SW	WR
15-35	49.3	49.3	49.3	45.77	47.18	48.59	49.3	49.3	49.3
36-55	35.92	35.92	35.92	31.69	35.92	34.51	35.92	35.92	35.92
55+	14.79	14.79	14.79	12.68	14.79	14.08	14.79	14.79	14.08
Education									
Illiterate	33.1	33.1	33.1	26.76	32.39	30.99	32.39	32.39	31.69
Literate	23.94	23.94	23.94	22.54	22.54	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.93
Under S,L,C.	19.01	19.01	19.01	16.2	19.01	17.61	19.01	19.01	19.01
Above S.L.C.	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94	23.94
Caste									
Kami	32.39	32.39	32.39	31.69	32.39	32.39	32.39	32.39	32.39
Damai	42.96	42.96	42.96	35.92	42.25	40.85	42.96	42.96	42.96
Sarki	15.49	15.49	15.49	14.08	15.49	14.79	15.49	14.49	14.79
Others	9.15	9.15	9.15	8.45	7.75	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
Occupation									
Agriculture	56.34	56.34	49.3	49.3	55.63	52.82	55.63	55.63	54.93
Service	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
Business	3.52	3.52	3.52	2.82	2.82	4.23	3.52	3.52	3.52
Others	32.39	32.39	30.28	30.28	30.99	32.39	32.39	32.39	32.39

Note: PA- Physical assault

SE- Sexual exploitation

TE- Torture due to birth of daughter

A- Alcoholism  
DR- Dowry related  
CM-Child marriage  
VA Verbal abuse  
SW- Step wife  
WR- Witch related

*Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.*

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Table no 4.16 shows that almost total percent of respondent though above all are the different kinds of violence. On the basis of age group 16-35 women type of violence physical assault (49.30%) Sexual exploitation (49.30%), Torture due to birth of daughter (49.30%), Alcoholism (45.77%) Child marriage (47.18%), Verbal abuse ((48.59%), Dowry related violence (49.30%) Step wife (49.30%) Witch related (49.30%).

In this way age group 36-55 and age group 56+ also almost total percent thought above all are types of the domestic violence against women.

In basis of educational status, also thought all are the DVAW but some respondent don't thought alcoholism is the DVAW. Some where is the necessary thing to run the cultural norms. In under SLC groups only 16.20% respondent though alcoholism is DVAW.

And illiterate respondents 26.76% thought alcoholism is DVAW.

According to the caste almost respond thought all are the DVAW. In sarki group only 35% respondent thought alcoholism DVAW. And damai group don't thought verbal abuse violence against women (14.79%). In the basis of occupational status A. (56.34%), SE(56.34%), TD (49.30%), A (49.30%), CM(55.63%),VA (52.82%) DR (55.63%), Step-wife (55.63%) and WR (54.93%). And the service group all respondent thought all the VAW. And Business group also almost thought listed all are the VAW.

#### 4.3.4. Experience about domestic violence against women.

The research is categorized the domestic violence on the basis of knowledge, experience, cause of preventing way of violence. The researcher analysis of frequency tabulation and cross tabulation method observes the basis knowledge of DVAW.

#### 4.3.5 Faced about domestic violence against women.

In the study area respondents have faced violence against women. 75.4% respondents have faced violence and 24.6% respondents have not faced violence.

**Table 4.17 percentages of respondents who have an experience of violence by selected background characteristics.**

	Have you ever faced DVAW					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	percents	Number	Percents	Number	percent
Age Group						
16-35	39	55.71	31	44.29	70	100
36-55	47	92.16	4	7.43	50	100
56+	21	100	0	0	21	100
Education						
Illiterate	45	95.74	2	4.26	47	100
Literary	32	94.12	2	5.88	34	100
Under S.L.C	17	62.96	10	37.04	27	100
Above S.L.C	13	38.24	21	61.76	34	100
Caste						
Kami	27	58.70	19	41.30	46	100
Damai	49	80.33	12	19.67	61	100
Sarki	18	81.82	8	36.36	22	100
Others	13	100	0	0	13	100
Occupation						
Agriculture	73	91.25	7	8.75	80	100
Service	3	27.28	8	72.73	11	100
Business	3	60	2	40	5	100
Housewife	28	60.87	18	39.13	46	100
Total	107	75.35	35	24.65	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016 (Total % may exceed 100 due to multiple response.)*

The above table shows that majority of respondents are have faced DVAW. On the basis of age group 36-55 92.16% faced violence. In basis of educational status illiterate respondents faced violence which is 95.74% and educated respondent literate are highly faced violence, which is 94.12% and lowest percent of faced violence is above SLC which is 38.24%. In the background of caste, others castes respondents faced highly violence (100%) and low percentage of violence is kami (58.70%). According to occupation status in agriculture faced violence (91.25%) and lowest violence is service sector (27.28%). The table shows that 75.35% respondents faced violence and 24.65% not faced any violence against women.

#### 4.3.6 Violated place of respondent women.

In research some respondents have bitter experience about violence.

*Table 4.18 Distribution of percent on the basis of violated place.*

Violated place	Number	Percent
At home	88	82.2%
At society	19	17.8%
Total	107	100%

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

The table and figure shows that most of the respondent violated at home (82.2%) and lowest percent of respondent are violated of society (17.8%).

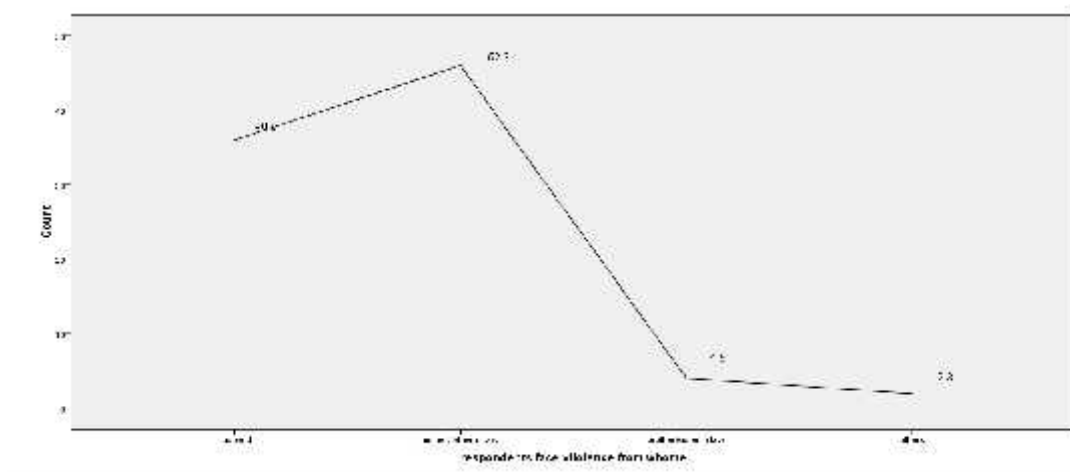
#### 4.3.7 Violated person of respondent women.

*Table 4.19 percentage distribution of respondents on the basis of violated person.*

Violated person	Number	Percent
Husband	36	40.9
Mother/father in law	46	52.3
Brother/ Sister in law	4	4.5
Other (being untouchable)	2	2.3
Total	88	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Figure 4.3 line graph of person of violated



Above table shows that most of the respondents were violated from their mother/father in law. The majority of respondent from the mother/father in law (53.3%) and husband violated are (40.9%), other are 4.5% and lowest respondent violated from others (2.3%) of marries women.

#### 4.3.8 Frequency of faced violence.

In the study area among 88 violated respondents faced many types of violence in different frequency which is shown next table.

*Table 4.20 percentage of frequency face violence by respondent.*

Frequency of violence	Number	Percent
Daily	50	56.8
Seldom	37	42.1
Weekly	1	1.1
Total	88	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Above table shows that high majority of violated respondent daily (56.8%), (42.1%) respondents violated seldom and 1.1% violated weekly.

#### 4.3.9 Types faced violence in the study area.

Domestic violence against women is one of the emotional factors of violence. So, women don't want shared each other. But the research area most of marriage women report that here exist of many kinds of violence.

**Table 4.21 Percentage of respondent known about VAW which is they are knowing and facing.**

Type of violence	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percents	Number	percents	Number	percent
Child marriage	33	30.8	74	69.2	107	100
Beating	55	51.4	52	48.6	107	100
Dowry related violence	52	48.6	55	51.4	107	100
Force abortion	7	6.5	100	93.5	107	100
Sexual exploitation	9	8.4	98	91.6	107	100
Witch	15	14.0	92	86	107	100
Step- wife	26	24.3	81	75.7	107	100
Women trafficking	2	1.9	105	98.1	107	100
Torture due to girl birth	16	15	91	85	107	100
Careless during pregnancy	10	9.3	97	90.7	107	100
Cast discrimination	36	33.6	71	66.4	107	100
Others	21	19.6	86	80.4	107	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

*Note: Total percent may not exceed 100 due to multiple responses.*

The table shows that the research area the majority of violence by beating (51.4%) exit. Then high percent of dowry related (48.6%). The respondent known about different kind of violence like caste discrimination(33.6%), Child marriage (30.8%), step-wife (24.3%) others (19.6%) torture due to female birth (15%) witch (14%), careless during pregnancy (9.3%), Sexual exploitation (8.4%), women trafficking(1.9%) exit in research area.



#### 4.3.10 Incidence keeps secret or share

In the research area there are different kinds of violence exist. Only we are describing only violence which had happened at home. Among violated women only 88 person violated at home. Among them only 50% women share with other but 50% don't share and kept secret.

*Table 4.22 percent distribution incidence kept secret and share and what did they after share.*

<b>Incident share or kept secret</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	44	50
No	44	50
total	88	100.00
<b>Incident share or kept secret</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Response or not	10	7.04
Response or did help	29	20.42
Where they share incidence	10	14.78
Relatives	21	14.78
Friends	3	2.11
Family member	7	4.92
Local mother group	8	5.63
Total	44	100.00

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Table shows that out of 142 respondents only 88 respondent faced violence and only 50% respondent share incidents and among them (50%) share incidents with relatives, 5.63% respondents local mother group, 4.92% respondents share incident with family member and 4.92% respondents share incidents with friends. But among them 7.04% response and did help to victim women but 20.42% ignore respondents incidence.

#### 4.3.11. Causes of domestic violence against of dalit women

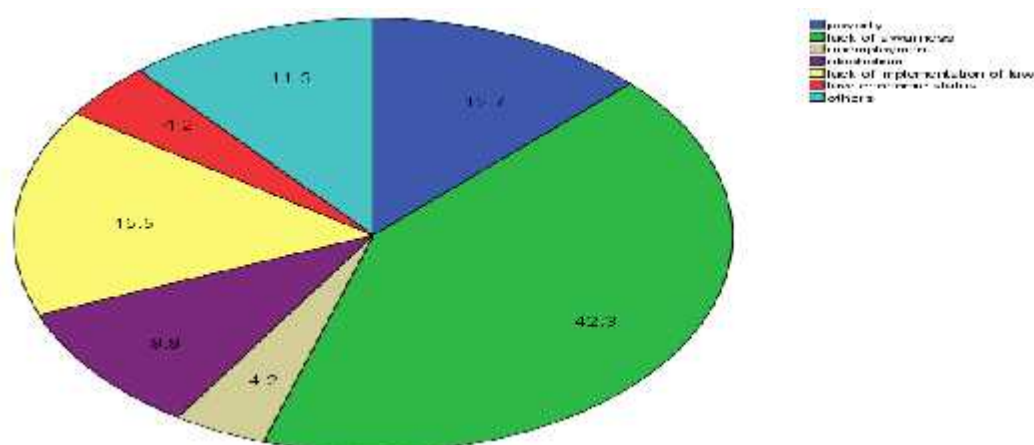
The cause of domestic violence in Nepal is complies and deeply rooted. It goes beyond the personal characteristics of men and women violence is deeply rooted in the subordinate role accorded to women in private and public life in Nepal. Child marriage, dowry system preference for sons, caste system, alcoholism, lack of awareness etc can also be the domestic violence. Various causes were DVAW in study area maximum respondent's reports that lack of awareness is the main cause of the DVAW.

*Table 4.23 percentage distributions of causes of domestic violence against women.*

Causes of domestic violence	Number	percentage
Poverty	18	12.7
Lack of awareness	42	29.6
Unemployment	6	4.2
Alcoholism	14	9.9
Lack of implementation of law	22	15.5
Law of economic status	6	4.2
other	16	11.3
total	142	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

**Figure 4.4 Cause of domestic violence**



Not bring dowry	25	28.4
Not having children	2	2.3
Not having son	15	17.0
Being ugly	4	4.5
Being uneducated	7	8.4
Being other caste	3	3.4
Being widow	5	5.7
Others	27	30.7
Total	88	100

Above table shows that almost respondents thought the cause of violence is the lack of implementation of law (15.5%), Poverty is the another cause of violence which is 12.7%. similarly, other cause 11.3%, alcoholism 9.9%, and unemployment is 4.2% cause of domestic violence against women.

#### **4.3.12 Main cause of domestic violence against respondents**

In our society dowry is the main problem so in our study also seen such condition. Most of respondent violated due to not bring dowry.

***Table 4.24 percentage of main cause of DVAW respondents***

*Source: Field Survey, 2016*

Above table shows that highly risk factor is the respondent is other cause which is (30.7%), not bring dowry is the second cause of violence which is (28.4%), not having son (17%), being uneducated (8.4%), being widow (5.7%), being ugly (4.5%), being other caste 5.4% and not having son 2.3% are the main cause of violence against respondents.

#### **4.3.13 Domestic violence exist in our society**

Causes are violence exist in our society. Most of respondent fill violence having in the society and causes of them presentation in below table.

**Table 4.25 violence exist in society**

<b>Why violence exist in society</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Due to religious and cultural practice	47	33.1
Economic dependency	7	4.9
Lack of education and awareness	26	18.3
Due to mail domination	34	23.9
Lack of legal provision	28	19.7
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

Above table 4.22 shows that violence exist in society is due to religious and cultural practice which is (33.1%), due to male domination is (23.9%), lack of legal provision is (19.7%) lack of education and awareness is (18.3%) and economic dependency is 4.9%. Similarly, the solution of violence in respondents view are family mediation is (54.2%) women empowerment (26.6%), awareness and education (9.2%), legal advice (3.5%), Rehabilitation center 4.9% and financial support is 1.4%.

#### **4.3.14 Cause of women backwardness in Nepalese society**

In Nepalese society women are more back then other country. The main cause of women backwardness are lack of education is 28.9%.

**Table 4.26 percentage distribution of women backwardness in Nepalese society**

<b>Cause of women backwardness in Nepalese society</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Lack of education	41	28.9
Lack of property right	20	14.1
Religious and cultural value	34	23.9
Lack of decision making power	14	9.9
Patriarchal society	26	18.3
Economic dependency	7	4.9
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

2016

The table shows that cause of women backwardness is 28.9%, religious and cultural value 18.3%, lack of property right 14.2%, lack of decision making power 9.9% and economic dependency 4.9%.

#### **4.3.15 .preventive ideas of domestic violence against women**

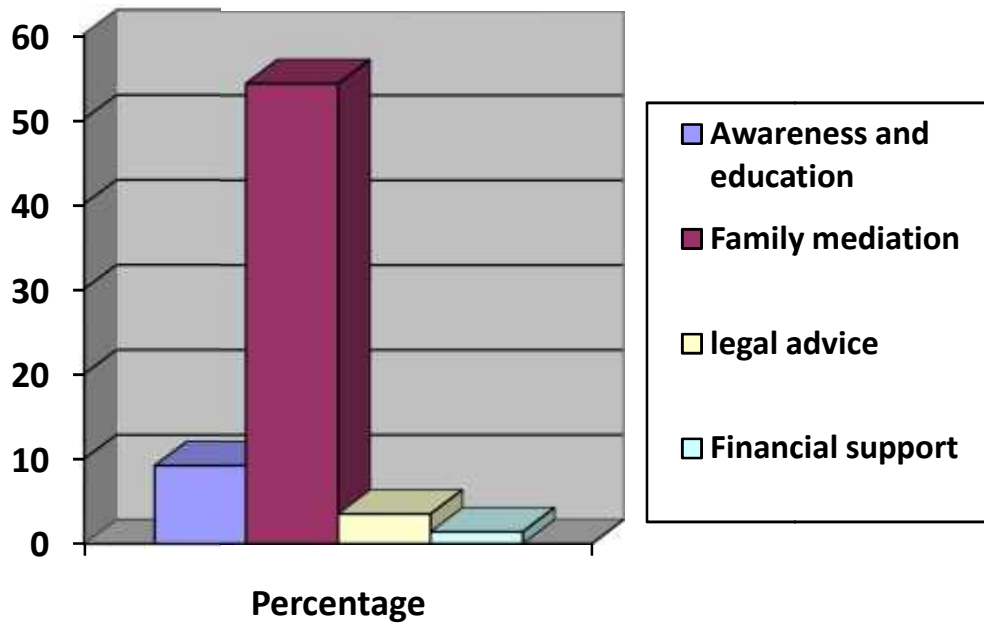
The researcher find out some clue of violence and some ideas of solution of its. These are presenting below table and chat.

**Table 4.27 percentage distribution of preventive ideas of domestic violence against**

<b>Preventive ideas of Domestic violence against women</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Family mediation	77	54.2
Women empowerment	38	26.6
Awareness and education	13	9.2
Rehabilitation	7	4.9
Legal advice	5	3.5
Financial support	2	1.4
Total	142	100

*Source: Field survey, 2016*

**Finger 4.5 Preventive ideas of Domestic violence against women**



Above chart and table shows that the highly proportion says preventive ideas is family mediation (54.2), similarly the second is women empowerment (26.6%), Awareness and education (9.2%), rehabilitation center (4.9%), legal advice (3.5%), Financial support (1.4%).

On the basis of above table most respondent thought family mediation is the most important and next is women empowerment. Women want to be self depend by women empowerment

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objectives of this chapter are to summarize the major summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study are about “Domestic Violence against Women in Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no. 7”. This study based on primary data. The study is selected from lottery method of simple random sampling of Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no 7 at Dhading district.

#### 6.1 Summary of Finding

The study has been carried out to examine the domestic violence against of dalit women among married women of Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no 7 at Dhading district. The information has been taken by asking only married women residing in a ward. The study on based on data from survey, which provide the information on various types of domestic violence against women has been facing each day in their life. In the study area the different caste of married women are 142 respondents of 142 household have been taken. In the study area, total population is 5180. Dalits are found in study area. Majority of respondents marry willing (45.1%) and (54.9%) not willing. Among respondents the nuclear family is 69% and 31% joint family. Among the respondents used of contraceptive (42.3%) and (57.7%) not used. Among contraceptive used women 80.6% discuss with her husband but other 19.4% did not discuss with husband. In research area, 78.9% male take decision and 21.1% female take decision. Majority of the respondents (56.3%) are involve in agriculture, 32.4% are housewife, 7.7% are involves in service and 3.5% are involves in business. In the study area only 81% respondents have property but only 36.5% can dispose their property. In the study area, 33.1% respondents are illiterate and 66.9% respondents are literate.

##### 6.1.1 Domestic Violence against Women

Among 142 respondents 75.9% have knowledge about DVAW or they heard about DVAW. Out of 107 respondent's sources to gain information about DVAW are 37.38% by the electronic media, 38.32%, by NGO/INGOs 7.47, by local leaders, 11.2% by friends and family member, 5.6% by printed media. Out of 142 respondents

75.4% faced violence. From 107 respondents 82.2% respondents violated at home and 17.8% violated at society. Out of 88 respondent 52.3% violated from mother and father in law, 40.9% violated from husband, 4.5% violated from brother and sister in law and 2.3% are violated from others in research area. Out of 88 violated respondents mostly are daily violated which is 56.8% and some respondents are seldom violated which is 42% and weekly violated are 1.1%. About 83% victim respondents have not taken medical treatment after violent incidents.

Half of the respondents keep secret of incident which is 50%. The respondents shearing which relative 54.5%, local mother group 22.7%, family member 15.9% and friends 6.8%. In the research area 77.3% response and did help and 22.7% ignorance for respondents problems. Out of 107 victim respondents response that main cause of domestic violence is not bring dowry (28.4%), not having children (2.3%), not having son (17%), being ugly (4.5%), being untouchable (8.4%), being other cast (3.4) others (30.7%) and being widow (5.7%). Out of 142 respondents view cause of women backwardness are lack of education (28.9%), lack of property right (14.1%), religious and cultural practice (23.9%), lack decision making power (9.9%) patriarchal society (18.3%), economic dependency (4.9%). In respondents view majority of prevent VAW 63.4% give positive and 36.6% give negative response. Out of 36.6% respondents view awareness and education (15.4%), strongly implementation of law (67.3%), women empowerment (9.6%) and punish preparation (7.7%) in the study area.

## **6.2 CONCLUSION**

After preparing this paper it can be find out that domestic violence is a great issue at present context. This research paper is made according to the data collected from the Siddhalek Rural Municipality ward no. 7 of dhading district. Among the houses that has been taken in this research faces a serious problem of physical assault, sexual violence, beating careless during pregnancy, cast discrimination, dowry related violence etc. Other causes of domestic violence in this research area are different religious and cultural practice, male dominated society, lack of education and awareness of their rights guranteed by law.



On the other hand these dalit women do have many opportunities i.e. they do have rights regarding dalits in our fundamental rights in our Constitution of Nepal. Also, these dalit women have reservation rights on different sectors which is also guaranteed by our constitution. These dalit women do have many opportunities in a society at present but to implement such opportunities there are some challenges of it such as, women of dalit community are facing a problem of poverty and also they would not show their real problem to concerned authority. So, it is somehow difficult to solve these problems.

### **6.3 RECOMMENDATION**

Domestic violence is not a problem in itself, it is by product of other various socio-economic problems in the study area. It is closely associated to other behaviors of the people. Domestic violence is a secondary problem for the people produced by other primary fundamental problems. At the end of survey findings following recommendations are suggested to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

- ) Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female. Therefore an effective programme should be developed to involve an equal number of females in decision making level.
- ) Taking alcohol, dowry system and gambling should be controlled through sensitizing people.
- ) Should be launched effective programmes to increase literacy rate and level of education and women empowering programmes that will be helpful to decrease violence incidence in the society.
- ) Design couples training programmes on the issue of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
- ) Launch special programmes to improve women's economic status.
- ) Change the traditional suppressive attitude towards women.
- ) Develop the system of social respect and dignity towards women.

- ) Civil society as well as government should provide such type of environment and laws
- ) Interaction workshops designed to governmental officials including police need to contain issues of DVAW and in order to sensitize time.
- ) Media can help in prevention and elimination of domestic violence by promoting programs about domestic violence.
- ) Formulation right policy which really equal power between men and women.

#### **6.4 ISSUES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH**

This study only collects a small community and a small number of variables. This study is complete but not enough to sort out all the possibilities regarding domestic violence. A large scale of research covering different parts of nation is essential. Hence a wider research containing several variables and including other area are needed, the wider research is more advantageous for better and effective results.

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