

# CHAPTER : ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Gender based violence (GBV) is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world the concerns all sectors of society. Nepal is predominantly rural with 83% of the total population living in rural areas. Women constitute estimated 49.3% of the total population ,while children under years of age account for 42.4% with nearly half of its population living below the property line, Nepal remains one of the least developed countries in the world .Nearly 74% of the total population depends upon agriculture its primary source of income and most of the country's gross domestic product is derived from agriculture.(Census 2012)

Some of the Common forms of violence against women in Nepal identified are: traditional violence (Deukim Jhuma, Badi Chhaupadi); Violence based on misbilif (torture given for allegedly practicing witchcraft); sexual violence (trafficking forced intercourse and sexual harassment); family violence (domestic violence, polygamy, childhood marriage) dowry related violence (mental and physical torture) (SAATHI, 2001).

Generally, the words violence refers to negative implication; literally, violence signifies treating or having in rigorous way. In its sharp, it do not to help, dominate more extremely to kill (Mahara, 2006) violence is directed specifically against women because she is a women or affects women disproportionately violence against women is wide spread worldwide which is varieties in forms. They are sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual prostitution, domestic violence, infanticide and feticide, verbal abuse, gender discrimination, burring, polygamy, child marriage and the like.

Violence against women is perhaps the worst from of human rights violence and it is perhaps the most pervasive. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies .Most of women live in villages and they have to attend traditional birth attendants .In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants because of various reasons. E.g ;illiteracy poverty etc . They are the victim of domestic violence'

Violence against women can't be understood in isolation from the norms, social, structures and gender norms that influence women's Vulnerability to violence. Women's Subordinate social, economic and legal status in different settings often makes it difficult for them to get help once violence occurs. Because of violence against women is rooted in gender inequality Gender based violence "has become an internationally accepted way to refer to physical, sexual, and psychological violence against women.

There is male dominated family structure with the help of social, cultural and legal code. The violence is of ten formalize in social structure for instance in tradition laws- and costume that permit husband to physically punish their wives. In most societies economic and social process operates directly to support a patriarchal male dominated social order and family structure. Hindu religious teacher (priest) teaches to women to be loyal and kind with their husbands to serve because he is God for wife. In Nepal there are many ethnic groups and though Nepal is the National language and Hinduism is the national religion. Each group has its own language ,culture tradition and religion .It is a male dominated society

Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in the household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have been compelled to tolerate insulting by their family member and relatives even some of them are murdered sometimes, if women avoid the sex against her husband's wish she is beaten by husband and assumed of infidelity and the husband is totally careless about his wanted pregnancy serious ill health law nutrient diet traditional birth attendants. Nepalese society a daughter 's decision is made by her father ,a wife by her husband and a mother's by her son , Women identity is connected with male kin e.g :father /husband or son . There's a high value for virginity and purity in Nepal .Society looks down on women with doubt and suspicion who live without her male kin's protection'

We know that husbands are life companions of wives but our evaluation and expectation is just opposite. Unfortunately women are neglected by their Husbands habit of drinking alcohol, their feeling of superiority, are mainly responsible factors of make women as the victims of the society which is the true reflective example of domestic violence against women in Nepal. Sexual Monopoly of husband unbearable duties of household activities of women, pregnancy of each year, polygamy,

deprivation of various needs are also the forms of domestic violence against women in Nepal. Though the nature of violence differs from one to another culture. The results of violence gives similar pain to all women. The main reason behind violence against women is the patriarchal structure of our society.

Nepalese society still lacks the process of demonstration and open discussion about violence. Women's life is endangering from the very starting days of childhood. Deprivation for women starts even before a girl child takes birth in this world such as right to take birth, equal opportunity/share in food, clothing, growth education health care; sport and entertainment are the main issues, further due to lack of Freedom in social economical cultural aspects and non-participatory approach to political issues, women are left for behind to man and are unable to play their party in decision making and policy making level.

On the other side it is shown from different studies that women are being discriminatory laws enacted by the Nation. On the basis of same discriminatory laws, women are subjected more to violence. Similarly, due to lack of access to economical opportunities, women are reliant on their on their male members for their livelihood and thus it aggravates more violence and exploitation.

After going through twelve years of internal conflict, now Nepal is in transitional phase. Women's life was even worst during the time of conflict. Women were subjected to violence such as sexual exploitation, physical and mental abuse, by both revolutionary party (Maoist) and the government side. During the time of conflict, none of the party showed any action against and punishes the culprit. It is a catastrophe for a nation which has already ratified national and international protocols on women's right, is busy making policy for relief rather than acting to ensure women's right in true sense.

Thus it is not worthy fact that when women are tortured or victimized, it effects to their personal freedom, human values and tortured or victimized, if effects to their personal freedom human values and rights; and undermines every minimal essential base as human being. It is when women's rights is dishonored and violated..

Various population based studies in Nepal have indicated domestic violence as a reason for poor health in insecurity, and inadequate social mobilization among women

(Women's Rehabilitation center Nepal, 2009) For the first time in 2011, a domestic violence module was included in the NDHS, recognizing the seriousness of the problem of gender-based violence in Nepal.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problem**

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

Since the Vedic period women have been worshiping their husbands though Durga , Laxmi, Saraswati and seta were goddess and worshipped by both man and .In some parts of our society , Women are belived to be the human from of goddess i.g Kumari in Newar ethnic group. In Nepal, it is belived that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or Free from time of birth until the date of marriage. She is to be under the control of parents especially father's after marriage she becomes property of husband. So he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son. Such situation is established in our culture. Society and family which is a great discrimination for women.

Though recently Nepal has been declared as "Secular state" (4<sup>th</sup> jesh, 2063) But in reality still Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on religion, caste, race and gender which have perpetuated both practices of untouchable and the exploitation of women. The health status of women is not satisfactory. Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low calorie and low nutrient diet . Nutritious and delicious food is served to male family members .So women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases.

Nepal is a country with multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi religious society. The problem of violence against and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereo type of roles and economic dependence, low decision making women perceive such behaviour as normal then violence therefore accepted. The problems of domestic violence is not raise of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (UN, 1995) Nepalese women and girls especially in minorities groups they have compelled to face various forms of violence.

Legal instruments that protect a woman's right to be free from violence and sets forth the responsibilities of individual governments to ensure that these protections are enforced. In September 1995, at the United Nation's Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, elimination of violence against women was one of the primary unifying themes among women from countries all over the world. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action recognizes that violence against women is a violation of human rights and suggests strategies for eliminating this violence (UN, 1995).

Nepal is signatory to almost all international conventions on human rights, women's rights, and children's rights as well as to agreements on international goals regarding education, health, and poverty eradication. Nepal has thus committed itself to making rapid progress towards gender equality. The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), signed by Nepal in 1991, commits Nepal to constitutional and legal equality in all fields, while the Beijing Platform for Action commits it to promoting women's empowerment and formal and informal equality in all fields – economic, social, and political. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and ICPD +10 commit Nepal to ensuring Women's universal access to reproductive health as well as equal access to all other health services (UNFPA,2005).These commitments are somehow transformed in the national policies and plan of action but implementation of the promises have been very weak due mainly to the social value system and inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems for development programs, and, of course, poor enforcement of laws concerning women's rights.

Recognizing the existence of Sexual Violence Within Marriage (SVWM) in Nepal, the Government passed a comprehensive law on gender-based violence in 2009 that made it a criminal offence for a husband to force his wife to have sex. The new law has a provision that includes fines and imprisonment for three to six months depending on the type of violence(The Domestic Violence and Punishment GoN 2065). For the prevention of gender based violence, the Government of Nepal has declared 2010 as the Year to End Gender Based Violence. The 2010 Action Plan against GBV, which is focused on prosecution, protection and prevention, highlights the need for a special commission to investigate cases of violence against women (GoN, 2010). In

practice, however, this law is not strictly enforced. Moreover, a large majority of Nepalese people including – local authorities, local police and other agencies that deal with gender – based violence are still unaware of its existence (Puri et al, 2010)

Domestic violence is a matter of peace and security. Victims of domestic violence are often married women. DVAW often goes unrecognized and unreported in Nepal; domestic violence is still accepted as a private matter within the family. Our society has created an environment, where the society is tolerant of the abuser and is intolerant of the victim. It has tended to make the problem complex. The research questions of the study are :

1. What kind of domestic violence is experienced by women ?
2. What are cause and consequences of domestic violence against women ?
3. What is the attitude of survivors towards domestic violence?

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

The general objective of the study is to analyze the existing situation of domestic violence against women.

The specific objectives are:

1. To find out types of domestic violence against women.
2. To identify cause and consequences of domestic violence against women.
3. To find out attitudes of victims towards Domestic violence.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The significance of the study are given below

1. Provide substantial knowledge about DVAW
2. Helpful to researcher who conduct similar research in the future.
3. Provide insight to concerned institution and individual, interested in the field of people's participation in DVAW

4. Without eliminating violence against women there is no possibility of Healthy family, community and nations.
5. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility or proper beginning up of children who are the future backbone of the national.
6. If there is DVAW, it is impossible for economic growth.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

1. The study was carried out in a small area due to the limited resource, time and budget and unable constraints.
2. The study found only the women of Topgachi VDC of Jhapa district.
3. Married and divorce women of all ages and in case of joining family only daughters in-law living in the study area.
4. Unmarried women and girls will not be included in the study.
5. The result of the study will be generalized for married women only.

## **CHAPTER – TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

No country or community is untouched by violence. Images and accounts of violence pervade the media; it is on our streets, in our homes, schools, work place and institutions. Violence is universal scourge that tears at the fabric of communities and threatens the life, health and happiness of all. Each year, more than 1.6 million people worldwide lose their lives to violence. For every one who dies as a result of violence, many more are injured and suffer from a range of physical, sexual, reproductive and mental health problems. World Health organization (WHO) define violence the intention use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, against a group or community, that either results in or has a high lively-hood of resulting injury or death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation (WHO,2002).

Violence against Women and girls includes not only a violation of women’s human right but also a major public health problem and significance cause of women’s health. From birth to death, in times of peace as well as war, women face discrimination and violence at the hands of the state, the community and the family. Violence against women and girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, force prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry relate violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF, 2001).

#### **2.1 Definitions of Domestic Violence**

There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some human rights activists prefer a broad-based definition that includes “structural violence” such as poverty, and unequal access to health and education. Others have argued for a more limited definition in order not to lose the actual descriptive power of the term

Domestic violence is also referred to as “wife beating “wife battering ” intimate “partner abuse”

Domestic violence is defined as the use of force or threats of force by a husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating a woman into submission. The



violence can take the form of pushing, choking, slapping, kicking, burning, or stabbing (UN, 1995).

The term “domestic violence” includes violence against women and girls by an intimate partner, including a cohabiting partner, and by other family members, whether this violence occurs within or beyond the confines of the home (UNICEF, 2000).

WHO defines the Intimate partner violence as a domestic violence and defines as behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse controlling behaviors.

Domestic violence as a “pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is use by one partner to gain or maintain power an control over another intimate partner.” The definition adds that domestic violence “can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender”, and that it can take many forms, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, economic, and psychological abuse. Any form of intended or perpetrated harm to a child or adult living in his or her natal or marital home constitutes domestic violence. Domestic violence can take place between intimate partners, parents and children, in-laws, or any constitutions of the family. Violence against women and girls exists in all societies, cultures, and socio economic 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. Although patriarchal systems and social norms of privacy limit quantitative evidence, there is sufficient documentation conforming that the impacts of violence on a reproductive health are wide ranging and severe. Violence kills and disables as many women between the ages of 15-44 as cancer. And its toll on women’s health surpasses that of traffic accidents and malaria combine (UNFPA, 2005).

Definitions of each of these aspects of violence were operationalized in the study using a range of behavior- specific questions related to violence.

## **2.2 Gender-Based Violence Against Women**

Violence against women, also known as gender-based violence, is now widely recognized as a serious human rights abuse, and increasingly also as an important public health problem that concerns all sectors of society.

Gender-based violence is any act of commission or omission by individuals or the state, in private or public life, which brings harm, suffering or threat to girls and women, and reflects systematic discrimination – including harmful traditional practices and denial of human rights because of gender (UNICEF, 2001).

Research suggests that men who hold more rigid views about gender norms (such as believing that men need sex more than women do or that men should dominate women, including sexually) are more likely to use violence against women.

Violence in the domestic sphere is usually perpetrated by males who are or who have been, in positions of trust and intimacy and power—husbands, boyfriends, fathers, fathers-in-law, stepfathers, brothers, uncles, sons, or other relatives. Domestic violence is in most cases violence perpetrated by men against women (UNICEF, 2000).

GBV against women is often a cycle of abuse that manifests itself in many forms throughout their lives.

Violence against women is a global epidemic that kills, tortures and injures physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. Around the world at least one in every three has been coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Nepal is not part of this situation. In Nepal in every society violence against women existed in a number of forms from the historic time.

Violence against women can't be understood in isolation from the norms, social structure and gender norms that influence women's vulnerability to violence. Women's subordinate social, economic and legal status in different settings often makes it difficult for them to get help once violence occurs. Because of violence against women is rooted in gender inequality "Gender based violence has become an internationally accepted way to refer to physical, sexual and psychological violence against women.(UNICEF 2001).

### 2.3 Types of Domestic Violence against Women

In this section discuss about different types of domestic violence against women.

**Physical Violence:** Physical violence means a women has been slopped something thrown at her, pushed or pull her hair, hit with a or something else that could hurt, chocked or brunt; threatened with or a weapon used against her.

**Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence means a woman has been physically forced to have sexual intercourse; had sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what her partner might do; or forced to do something sexual she found degrading or humiliating.

**Emotional Violence and Psychological Violence:** It includes being-humiliated or belittled being scared or intimidated purposefully.(Rahat,2006)

**2.4 Domestic Violence: World Scenario** Worldwide, an estimated one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life time. One in three will have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance.(E.M Hussien,M . Ellsberg ,A.Winkvusr(1999)

The facts are stunning roughly 60 million women who should be alive today are missing because of gender discrimination in the United States a women is physically abused by her intimate partner every 9 second, every day another 6,000 girls are genitally mutilated; in India more than 5,000 women are killed each year in the notorious, dowry murder in a the Ruwada nightmare more than 15,000 women were raped in one year.

Women were a part of the men's property they were not allowed to leave the house without permission of the man in the household. Women were placed in the term (house) with narrow windows high up under the roof. Most of the time they were doing work that was traditional for women at the time work that was traditional for women at that time such as cleaning, cooking, knitting, sewing etc.

Women had to be strictly obedient. There were every special instruction for men on how to teach women to obey:

) In order to teach, it is best to use a whip not a fist, it is more painful and she will get lesson better.

- ) Do not beat against her face because you will not be able to show her in public.
- ) Do not beat against her stomach if she is pregnant.
- ) After you beat her, show her that you love her.

Since that time, there has been saying in Russia if he beats you that mean he loves you! this concept is still widely accepted in Russia when people hear about domestic violence.

That period of Russian history has affected the position of women in our society up to the present day .

In South Asia , there are several types of domestic violence. Among them dowry is the foremost reason for women violence. It is found that in India, dowry related accident kills about 2500 brides every year. On the other hand, abortion is a form of violence. About 8,000 fetuses (young babies) are aborted at a Bombay clinic, among which 7,999 are female more than 18% girls than boys die before their fifth birthday. The data shows that 56% of the married women between the ages of 15-50 justify for their husband as they beat them for one reason and other due to social attitudes. It is assumed that 60% of women are in psychiatric problem all over the country. It doesn't mean that they are mad but they are victims of ruthless husband and insults. Up to 45% of married men acknowledge physically abusing their wives according to the survey made in the stat of Utter Pradesh. Moreover, in Delhi 60% of rape victims are under 16 years of age and the incidence of adolescence are increasing day by day (violence against women in South Asia UNICEF ( 2001).

In Bangladesh there are several types of domestic violence. They are mostly economically coerced sexual abuse and trafficking for prostitution which are very prevalent. It is found that about 3,00,000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothels in India and about 45000 women and children are trafficked to Pakistan annually about 6% of maternal deaths are due to homicides and suicides related to rape and illegitimate pregnancy. Similarly 65% of reported cases of violence against women were against adolescence and women in their early twenties (20-29 ages). Studies reveal that 47% of Bangladeshi women have been abused by their partners. It is also seen that acid attacked result in severe burns which can even kill disfigure and

blinds as well as scar emotionally. It is concluded that reported cases of beating dowry and acid attacks related abuse are increasing day by day.

These all are the exploitation against women (violence against women in South Asia UNICEF(2000))

Women violence is not only prevalent in Nepal but in every part of the world women are the victim of different types of violence no matter physical or mental. Although half of the population of the world consists of women but men have always led this world.

It is dominant in all types of family from higher classes to lower classes. But most of the cases do not come out easily because women are always afraid that if their family matters come out then the survival will be harsher. In compare to South Asian Countries European countries have very high rate of reported cases. Which have been wide spread through different media and newspaper. Most of the European may be because mostly are educated and do not want to bear such hassles and as result divorce rate is very high among them.

In South Asian countries like Nepal and India, dowry plays a vital role in setting up the marriage. Should the girl comes with fewer dowries in her husband's home her mother in law will be the first women to torture her mentally or physically, sometimes in such cases, the marriage ends up in separation but in most of the cases she is burnt to death.

So, we can say the women are vulnerable both in their natal home and husband's home.

## **2.5 Legal Framework on Violence against Women**

A convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women 1979 (DVAW). Guarantees women equal right with men in all spheres of life including education, employment, health care the vote nationality and marriage. The committee on the Elimination of discrimination against women was established to review reports which all countries that are signatory to the convention must submit on women's status.

World conference on Human Rights, Vienna, Vienna declaration and programme of action. Affirmed that women's human rights are fundamental part of all human rights. The declaration asserted for the first time that women's human rights must be protected, not only in courts, prisons and other are of public like, but also in the home progress made in implementing the Vienna dedication was reviewed at the March-April 1998.

The 1993 UN declaration on the Elimination of violence against women for the first time provided a definition of violence and included psychological violence in the definition.

### **International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)**

Women's rights are an internal part of all humans rights. Stressed that population and development programs are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women's empowerment was a central theme of the conference. Recommended actions for governments included prohibiting the trafficking of women and children promoting discussion of the need to protect from violence through education and establishing preventive measures and rehabilitation programs for victims of violence. ICPD was the first international forum to acknowledge that of sexual health is an integral part of reproductive right. Men's rights and responsibilities towards their parents were noted. Human sexuality and gender relations are closely interrelated and together affect the ability of men women to achieve and maintain sexual health and manage their sexual lives. Equal relationships between men and women in matters of sexual relationships and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body; require mutual respect and willingness to accept responsibility for the consequences of sexual behavior (LACC, 2008).

### **UN Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing**

The conference platform for action recognized that “All governments, irrespective of their political, economic and cultural systems are responsible for the promotion and protection of women’s human’s rights.” This documents also specially declared that violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern and it an obstacle to the achievement of women's human rights. Section 106 (a) states that countries should

“integrate mental health services into primary health care systems or other appropriate levels develop supportive programs and train primary health workers to recognize and care for girls and women of all ages who have experienced any form of violence especially domestic abuse or other abuse resulting from armed and non armed conflict” (LACC, 2008).

## **2.6 Nepalese Context**

The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 declared that equality is the fundamental right and every citizen has to be treated equally. The constitution assures that no one will be discriminated while getting justices.

Every in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century we can see many incidence of gender discrimination in our society. For example, women have fully right to live the dignifying life in society. In contrast due to the traditional beliefs, patriarchal social structures and systems discriminatory law and social-cultural values; women are uninterruptedly becoming the victim of violence. Social stigma and family prestige turn out to the barriers for women do disclose their problems is not able to come in lime light under reported as people, in general, consider only battering or murder as violence.

Nepalese women do not have right on one's own body. They have no rights on their reproductive health. They have no right to decide when to become pregnant, how many times to become pregnant and whether or not to do abortion. Decision about such critical matter are usually done by men and women have to follow them faithfully. (Bhattachan 2001: 159 PP)

According to the Chanakya's Policy: if a wife is having a child and has a good behavior and still husband marriage second wife he should be punished by making him were fox skin.

Thus, from various spics, we come to know that attitude towards women was positive and they were treated respectfully. As we are stepping towards the modern society, it's alarming that women's right are squeezing day by day. The modern and developed societies are experiencing various forms of violence against women escalating. Women are forced to survive violence due to discriminatory laws and gender disparity Nepalese law and legal system concerning women and family related issues are

heavily influenced by the Hindu patriarchal ideology and system. The Hindu concept and system of patriarchy are prejudicial to the realization of women's full identity and equal rights. Though Nepal is a state of all forms of discrimination against women since 1991, Nepal women feel very few changes in their style.

A study conducted in Kalahari VDC of Morang District found that husband is the main perpetrator of violence in the area the status of awareness level of women's legal rights and social and community based organization in poor most of the respondents keep the incidents; secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women. According to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohol, gambling not able to work and marital problems from the view of respondents. It is shows that stop/control alcohol, providing job opportunity for daughter in law, faithful to each other skillful training for women equal opportunity for daughter in law etc are needed to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against women. The consequences of this violence, against women may be long lasting impact. Due to the forms of violence impact physical and immediately stooped. Violence events cover almost all caste age group, family and all community in the study area (Busnet 2008).

A study conducted is Mahendra Naya Municipality women were included in the survey were well known about domestic violence against women some of them accepted they were victims themselves. The forms of violence were wife beating dragging out from house by husband and others family members. Verbal abuse discrimination in education discrimination in food allocation not allow to decision making of household. Excessive work load and acquisition of illicit relation etc. Majority causes of violence are hidden within house because domination of male and lack of knowledge towards legal right the agreement on reporting any form of physical psychological marriage related and dowry related violence status is seen very week, because social and cultural pressure on women irresponsible community, lack of awareness mechanism and carelessness of concerned administrative authority (Joshi, 2006).

Lack of awareness and sexual health and rights and education is one of several causes that led to sexual violence with in marriage.



**a. Domestic Violence includes**

- ) Alcohol related physical and mental torture
- ) Verbal abuse
- ) Over load of work
- ) Coercion to accept a husbands extra martial relations
- ) Alienation from family affairs
- ) Denial of adequate food
- ) Restriction of visits by relatives or other people,
- ) Avoidance by husband in private life,
- ) Rejection from family,
- ) Sole of daughters for economic benefit

**b. Sexual Violence**

- ) Sexual harassment
- ) Unwanted or Forced pregnancy,
- ) Incestuous sexuality
- ) Rape and Marital rape,
- ) Coercion to use or non-use of contraceptives forced prostitution

**c. Marital Violence**

- ) Child Marriage
- ) Polygamy
- ) Forced abortion
- ) Female infanticide
- ) Marriage within older person
- ) Repeated pregnancies in order t

**d. Cultural Violence**

- ) Keeping in dark and isolated place during menstruation,
- ) Unsociability and isolation during menstruation
- ) Placement in un hygiene places during the post delivery period,
- ) Restriction on the social interaction of widows of strict prescription of their dress

**e. Medical Abuse**

- ) Unsafe abortion and extortion of money
- ) Unethical and secret fertility experimentation
- ) Unnecessary expose of private parts.

**f. Pornography**

- ) Presentation of women and girls as sex objects
- ) Publication of posters and pamphlets exposing the private parts of women
- ) Production of pornographic films
- ) Urination in public places

**g. Dowry related Violence**

- ) Murder
- ) Body Mutilation
- ) Acidic attack
- ) Black mailing of wife
- ) Family threat of second marriage
- ) Intimation etc.

(Chaulagain et al 2004)

**Cause of Violence**

If we analyses the condition of women who are victim of violence then we can find different reasons behind it. It varies according to victims situation and nature. There are different reasons behind women facing violence like.

- ) Poverty
- ) Illiteracy
- ) Men leading societal structure
- ) No access of women in decision making level
- ) Economic, Social and Cultural reasons
- ) No access of women in policy making bodies
- ) Not considering maternity health as right
- ) Less participation in politics
- ) Minimizing social norms and values

- ) Discrimination in citizenship to women
- ) Considering widows as bad sign
- ) Considering widows indulgence in religious rituals as bad sign
- ) Unequal distribution of power
- ) Discriminatory laws including constituent
- ) Considering son as way to heaven
- ) Not considering girls as continuity of family
- ) Lack of wisdom

(Chaulagain et al 2004)

## **2.7 Legal Framework on Domestic Violence in Nepal (LACC, 2008)**

Prior to the 11th amendment of Mulki in the year 2058 B.S. There were 118 women discriminatory provision in 54 laws including articles of constituent of 2047 B.S. The reason behind these discriminatory laws were not only based upon norms and values of social structure, traditions culture and religion but the state itself has formulated women discriminatory laws that caused injustice. Thus in the initiation of different government and nongovernmental organization these established discriminatory laws were amended and new bill on 01/12/2058 B.S. Eventually, the government of Nepal has formed a high level committee to identify the remaining discriminatory laws and present them to the government.

After the 11<sup>th</sup> amendment of MulkuAin in 2058, 53 provision of 25 Act, 58 provisions of 36 manual were identified having women discriminatory provision and were proposed to ministry of women, social welfare and children for amendment similarly, in the year 2063 B.S. these identified 173 women discriminatory provision of citizenship right, were identified. Immediately after the re-establishment of democracy in the year 2063 B.S. there identified 173 women, discriminatory provisions were presented to ministry of women, social welfare and children's for amendment. The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 B.S. has provision that the nation will of discriminate women on the basis of their gender. The same constitution has also ensured women's reproductive right and has provision for legal punishment for any kinds of violent out towards women. Considering the rights against exploitation, there is a clear provision that nobody should be oppressed in the name of custom, tradition or ritual. In the same way, it has also provision that human being should not

be subjected trafficking or obliged to slavery. These provision of interim constitution have provided responsibility to nation for reduction and eradication of any kind of violence against women and have guaranteed the right of citizen. The parliament passed bill on amendment of women discriminatory provision on 06/12/2063 and certification of the act was done on 07/12/2063 by speaking of parliament. Thus it is hoped that after formulation of the law, there will be decrease in gender discrimination and level of injustice to women will be reduced likewise, on 08/10.2063 B.S. Majority of the parliament sanctioned the bill on Nepal's citizenship Act with is already in practice. This new citizenship Ach has provided right to 'mother' to issue citizenship to her children by her own name whereas in previous law only father could issue citizenship.

Nepalese women are compelled to tolerate different kinds of violence because of increasing trend of human trafficking. Considering the changing scenario, nature and system of crime the act on human trafficking (2064) has been sanctioned with much more wider description and has been also put into action.

After the re-establishment of democracy in order to guarantee the rights of women and reduce the rape of violence against women, the interim. Parliament has formulated different laws and made amendments in women discriminatory laws. However their still remains many gender based discrimination.

Though the act of citizenship right has included many positive aspects, there still discriminatory provision that a Nepali women married to a foreigner cannot issue citizenship to her husband. The child born though there couples and get only naturalized citizenship, similarly in the case of bigamy though law has provisions of punishment to both. The husband and the second wife. their marriage can't be denied until the second marriage is recognized by the social public interest the discriminatory provision in Article 3 and 4 of social public interest Act 2033 B.S., to formulate proper law on sexual harassment to eradicate Chhapuadi (out of home) system and witchcraft the supreme court has already issued directive order to concerned government until to formulate effective law.

Despite the fact the different sectors and working to eradicate women discriminatory laws and formulate equitable society, there still exist many women discriminatory laws until and unless these women discriminatory laws are wiped out gender equitable and violence free society cannot be formed.

## **CHAPTER -THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Household Survey**

Household survey had conducted to gathered more information about the status of women and violence .Interview schedule had designed for the interview as the respondents are busy in their work. The interview questionnaire will be filled in the field visiting door to door in the study area

#### **3.2 Case study**

This study includes the case study method as well to show the significance of the study and support the hypothesis of the study . For this reason the researchers gathered all the case histories from the respondents besides the semi structure questionnaire and the personality test .The researcher then analyzed all the case histories and included two most relevant cases for this particular study as case study.

#### **3.3 Selection of the Study Area**

Jhapa district is located at eastern region of Nepal .Present study is carried out in the Topgachi VDC ward no 8 and 9 of the Jhapa district .As a consequences of domestic violence many women are suffering from mental and physical illness. But none of the victim had courage to open this hidden issue and types as well as identify consequences of domestic violence against women and attitudes of victims towards domestic violence

#### **3.4 Sample selection and sample size**

The study tries to explore the extent of domestic violence against women in Nepal with the help to one particular area . The study focuses on the violence against the women . So all the women of residing at Topgachi VDC 8 and 9 of the Jhapa district .however a random sampling procedure was used to carry out the study. The size of the sample consisted of about 30 household. Out of universe 30 respondents are selected for the study .The purposive sampling method is used where married are taken as sample.

#### **3.5 Tools of Data Collection**

The tools of data collection was interview and questionnaire

### **3.5.1 Interview**

Interview is one of the best techniques for data collection in social research to address the associated problems. Among the different interview, semi structured interviewed was used as a technique for data collection for that semi structure questionnaire was developed and asked to the respondent. The interview questionnaire will be filled in the visiting door to door in the study area. In total 875 household present ward no. 8 and 9 of Topgachi VDC. Out of Universe 30 household selected for household survey. At the first I had taken interview with household head for household survey and last I had takes interview for individual questinnarie with married women of that household. If one is more than married women in a household, I had randomly selected only one women in a house hold for individual interview.

### **3.5.2 Questionnaire**

Questionnaire method is one of the most important methods of obtaining information from respondents. In this method, there is direct contact between respondent and research to obtain data like age, sex family type educational status. Major occupation, knowledge of DVAW etc. This method also aims to collect information about qualitative data such as ideas, feelings, views and behaviors of respondents.

### **3.6 Nature and source of Data**

Specially, this study will have done as a partial fulfillment of masters degree requires in sociology. As a social research interview is used as data collection techniques to collect the data during the field works. Primary data was collected from the field survey and secondary data has also been used for the necessary of the researcher .The main source of secondary data is research related journals newspapers books as will as published and unpublished research reports of GOs ,NGOs and INGOs and other related articles .The research study has collect quantitative data from the well structured interview schedule.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

Data Analysis is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. For quantitative data analysis method will be tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. For qualitative analysis, the personal fillings and experiences will be presented in the sentences.

## CHAPTER - FOUR

### SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN

#### A. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

This chapter deals about the social economic and demographics of the respondents as well as families. Thus age, religion occupational status, educational status as well as economic back ground are presented.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics refers to the characteristics of respondents by the age, sex, family types, birth etc.

##### 4.1.1 Age

Age factor of the respondents is major variable that affects in the domestic violence. The table shows different age of respondents who took parts in this study.

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age group**

Age group	No. of respondents	percentage
<20	5	16.6
21-30	8	26.6
31-40	6	20
41-50	3	10
51-60	5	16.6
>60	3	10
total	30	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

The table 1 shows that highest proportion of respondents belongs to 21-30 age groups (26.6%). It is followed by 31-40, age group (20%), < 20 age groups (16.6%) 51-60 age groups (16.6) similarly 41-50, age groups (10%), > 60 age groups also (10%).

##### 4.1.2 Types of family composition

Types of family composition also play crucial role in the domestic violence. If the families are big in number, they have to face many economic problems in the family

that cause domestic violence. In turn, in small family it is seem less than big family. The table 2 shows the ty0ws of family composition of the respondents.

**Table2- Distribution of respondents according to their family types.**

Types of family	Number	Percentage
Nuclear	21	70
Joint	9	30
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Family composition includes the types of family whether the respondents are living in joint and nuclear family. It is found that out of the total respondents 21 respondents i.e 70% were living in nuclear family and the rest 9 respondent's i.e 30% were living in joint family.

#### **4.1.3 Marital status.**

Marital status of the respondents have also examined and analyzed in this study marital status refers to the status of marriage i.e married divorced and widow. Table 3 shows the distribution of respondents by marital status.

**Table3: Distribution of respondents by marital status.**

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Currently Married	23	76.6
Divorced	2	6.6
Widow	5	16.6
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Table3 depicts that majority of the respondents are married (76.6%) widow (16.6%) and divorced (6.6%)

#### **4.1.4 Distribution of respondents by having births.**

The study shows that most of the respondents having birth. This will be more clear from the following table



**Table 4: Distribution of respondents by having births.**

Respondents having births	Number	Percentage
Yes	23	76.6
No	7	23.3
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey 2014

Table 4 shows that out of 30 respondents 76.6% having children whereas 23.3% aren't having any births.

#### **4.1.5 Number of Children**

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Son	Daughter	Total Children	Percentage
<20	2	3	2	5	5.49
21-30	6	9	6	15	16.4
31-40	5	9	10	19	20.8
41-50	3	8	6	14	15.3
51-60	4	9	12	21	23
>60	3	6	11	17	18.6
Total	23	44	47	91	100%

Source: Field Survey 2014

Table 5 shows that the number of children of this study. respondent's belongs to 51-60 age groups (23%), it is followed 31-40 age groups (20.8), 760 age groups (18.6%), 21-30 age group (16.4%), 41-50 age groups (15.3%) < 20 age groups followed by 5.49%.

#### **4.2 Economic characteristics of family respondents**

The economic characteristics of family as well as respondents mainly deal with the income occupational status of respondents and their husbands.

##### **4.2.1 Monthly income of family**

Monthly income of family refers to the total income earned by the family members in one month.

**Table 5: Distribution of family by monthly income.**

Monthly income (in Rs)	Number	Percentage
Less than 2000	16	53.33
2000 - 6000	8	26.6
6000 above	6	20
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Table 5 shows that the highest proportions of the family are having less than Rs 2000 income in a month i.e 53.3% followed by Rs 2000 to 6000 income in a month i.e 26.6%. Monthly income having above 6000 has the least percentage i.e 20%. It has seen the most the family has the very low income and lying on the poverty line.

#### **4.2.2 Occupational status of respondents**

The occupational status of respondents refers to the nature of their work they are usually engaged the table no.6 shows the respondents occupational status more clearly.

**Table 6: Distribution of respondents by occupational status:**

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Own agriculture	14	46.6
Teaching	4	13.3
Services	5	16.6
Student	2	6.6
Business	3	10
other	2	6.6
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Husband's occupation of respondents is also very important factor in domestic violence so it is also observed in this study. The table no.8 shows the occupation of respondent's husband.

**Table 7: Distribution of respondents by husband's occupation:**

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Own agriculture	3	13
Teaching	6	26
Service	7	30.4
Business	4	17.3
Other	3	13.0
Total	23	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table 7 shows that among the 23 respondents husband, majority are engaging in services i.e (30.4%) followed by teaching i.e 26% very few percentage of respondents husband are engaged in agriculture i.e (13%) other service i.e 13% in about 17.3% of respondents husband's are engage in business.

#### **4.2.3 Economic Activities of Respondents**

Economic activities of respondents are very important factors in creating domestic violence. The women who has involved in income generating activities face less violence then the women who has not involved in such activities table no 8 depicts the economic activities of respondents.

**Table 8: Distribution of Respondent's Involvement in Income Generating Activities.**

Involvement in income generating work	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	40
No	18	60
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Above table shows that only 12 respondents 40% are engaged in income generating activities and rest 103 respondents 60%are not engaged in such activities. This table also clearly shows that economic condition of women in topgachi VDC.

### 4.3 Socio-Cultural Characteristics of Family/Respondents

Under the social characteristics, here mainly discussed about the literacy status, level of education and religion.

#### 4.3.1 Literacy Status of Respondents

Literacy status is also very important variable in domestic violence. If a person is well educated there fails less violence then the uneducated. The table shows literacy status of respondents.

**Table 9: Distribution of respondents according to their literacy status.**

Literate	Number	Percentage
Yes	13	43.3
No	17	56.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Table 9 shows that distribution of respondents according to their literacy status. The table shows that out of 30 respondents 43.3% can read and write and 56.6% cannot read and write.

#### 4.3.2 Distribution of respondents by level of education

To some extent, domestic violence depends on the level of education of respondents and their family table 10 analyzed the level of education of respondents.

**Table 10: Distribution of respondents by level of education.**

Level of education	Number	Percentage
No education	17	56.6
Primary	3	10
S.L.C	4	13.3
10+2 or IA	3	10
BA and Above	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Table 10 shows that out 30 respondents 56.6% are illiterate. Among the 43.3% literate respondents 10% attained the primary level of education followed by 13.3% S.L.C Similarly 10% are having I.A and the rest 10% have attained the BA and above.

#### 4.3.3 Level of respondents husbands education

Education status of the husband of respondents is important factors. If the husband of women is well educated he can manage his family well. Table 11 and 12 show the level of education and literacy of respondents husbands.

**Table11: Distribution of Respondents Husbands Literacy status**

Literacy	Number	Percentage
Yes	18	78.2
No	5	21.73
Total	23	100%

Source: Field survey, 2014

**Table12: Distribution of respondents husbands level of education**

Level of education	Number	Percentage
No education	5	21.73
Primary	3	13.04
SLC	7	30.4
+2 or IA	3	13.04
BA and above	5	21.73
Total	23	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table 12 shows that out 23 respondents husband 21.73 illiterate. Among the 13.04% attend the primary level of education followed by 30.4 SLC Similarly 13.04 having I.A and the rest 21.73% have attend the BA and above.

#### 4.3.4 Religion of Family/ Respondents

More or less, religion play important role in domestic violence Hindu religion is more strict than the Buddhism and Christian likewise Muslim is more strict than Hindu. So,

in the study religion that are adopted by the respondents and their families are also analyzed and observed.

**Table 13: Distribution of Family by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Buddhist	3	10%
Hinduism	18	60%
Christian	4	13.3%
Others	5	16.7%
Total	30	100%

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table shows about the religion composition of family. The data indicates that the majority of the families are practicing the Buddhism i.e. 10% followed by Hinduism i.e. 60% Christian 13.3% and 16.7% followed others religion. Because of Nepalese traditional society is Hindu dominated many respondents or topgachi VDC.

### **B Knowledge and Attitudes towards Domestic Violence against Women**

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

**Table14: Distribution of respondents by knowledge about DVAW**

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	28	93.3
No	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Table 14 presents the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 30 respondents highest percentage of respondents 93.3% have heard DVAW i.e. they have knowledge about DVAW. Only 6.7% do not have heard about DVAW i.e. they don't have the knowledge about DVAW.

#### 4.4 Sources of information on DVAW

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

**Table 15 Distribution of Respondents According to Source of Information**

Types of source	Number	percentage
By Radio/television	10	35.7
By friends	8	28.57
By family members	8	28.57
By news paper/books	2	7.1
Total	28	100

Source: Field survey 2011

The table shows that among the 28 respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW majority of the respondents have get the information from the radio and television i.e. 35.7% followed by family members 28.57 similarly 28.57% informed by friend and 7.1% are informed by news paper or books.

#### 4.5 Prevalence on DVAW

**Table 16: Distribution of respondents view on prevalence on DVAW**

Prevalence on DVAW	Number	Percentage
Mental	14	50
Physical	10	35.7
Sexual	4	14.2
Total	28	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 16 shows that out 28 respondents have prevalence on DVAW i.e. 50% have mental, followed by 35.7% have physical and the rest 14.2% have sexual.

#### 4.6 Effects of DVAW

**Table 17: Distribution of Respondents View on the Effect DVAW**

Effect	Number	Percentage
Mental effect	4	14.28
Physical effect	8	28.5
Both	16	57.1
Total	28	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 17 shows that the respondents knowledge about the effect of DVAW it shows that the highest percentage i.e. 57.1 of respondents have viewed on mental as well as physical both effects and 28.5% viewed on Physical effect and 14.28 viewed on metal effect. A respondent showed with me. When she got have marriage after six month of their marriage. There is violence start between them, the husband start to give torture her a lot at that time she want to suicide but she can't because she remembered her parent's love.

#### C Experience and Sharing Behavior of Domestic Violence against Women

This topic mainly explains the experience of different forms of violence, frequencies of violence, act, and the person by whom they have been victimized their reporting or sharing behavior respondents reporting or sharing behavior with different person views of respondents to control DVAW and like.

#### 4.7 Time of occurring DVAW

To know about the status of victims a question was as ked to the women as "how often such type of event occurred? Which is shown below?

**Table 18: Distribution of Violated Respondents by Time of Occurring**

Frequency of violence act	Number	Percentage
Quite often	3	10
Often	7	23.3
Sometimes	20	66.7
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014



Among 30 respondents 66.7% said that sometimes followed by 23.3% said that often and rest of the women 10% said that they have compelled to face such act quite often.

#### 4.8 Experience of Different forms DVAW

Table 19 shows the distribution of women according to the types of domestic violence they are being.

**Table 19: Distribution of Respondents experience on different forms of DVAW**

Forms of DVAW	Yes		No	
	Yes	%	Yes	%
Violence act due to alcoholism	13	43.3	17	56.7
Verbal assault	18	60	12	40
Child marriage	14	46.7	16	53.3
Beating	13	43.3	17	56.7
Unequal pay for equal work	12	40	18	60
Misbehave at pregnancy and delivery	14	46.7	16	53.3
Force to Pregnancy	11	36.7	19	63.3
Humiliation due to caste	6	20	24	80
Dowry related violence	-	-	30	100
Sexual harassment	1	3.3	29	96.7

According to the table, among the types of domestic violence, violence act due to verbal assault is most common i.e. 60% similarly child marriage and misbehave at pregnancy and delivery are another form of DVAW, which spread in the society i.e. 46.7 % and child marriage also same rate likewise 43.3% women have the experienced of alcoholism and baling also 43.3% similarly 36.7% respondents have the experience of force to pregnancy.

Further data shows that other various forms of violence which exists in the study area like 20% humiliation due to caste i.e. 3.3% sexual harassment. It has seen that no one has experienced about the dowry related violence.

**Table20: Distribution of respondents according to the person by whom they have been victimized.**

Relation	Number	Percentage
Husband	16	53.3
Mother in law	3	10
Father in law	1	3.3
Brother in law	1	3.3
Sister in law	3	10
Step wife	1	3.3
Other relatives	4	13.3
Out personal	1	3.3
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2014

Note: Total percent exceeds hundred because of multiple responses.

#### **4.9 View of Respondents to control DVAW**

**Table 21: Distribution of respondents by views to control DVAW**

Views of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percentage
Awareness raising and counseling	10	33.3
Empower women status	5	16.7
Punished perpetrators	13	43.3
Victim support programs	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Field survey 2014

Table no. 21 shows the view of respondents to control prevent DVAW among the 30 respondents 43.3 have the views of punished perpetrators follow by the view of awareness raising and counseling i.e. 33.3% similarly 16.7 percent respondents have view on victim support programme.

## **CHAPTER-FIVE**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This study is conducted in Topgachi VDC ward no 8 and 9 at Jhapa district during Feb. 2014. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of Domestic violence against women of Topgachi VDC of Jhapa district. In this study, simple purposive sampling technique has been adapted to select the sample.

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

#### **5.1 Major findings**

The main objectives of this research are to identify the attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of a society. The major finding about the violence women DCAW on the basis of respondent's socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing/reporting behavior causes of violence and ways to present or control of DVAW.

Some key information is obtained from this field based study about overall scenario of the violence against women. From the field study not only the violence factors of the target group is observed but their educational status occupation, family the status etc. also these factor have related with the violence level of a society. The major findings about the violence against women of study area are given below:

- ) The respondents are generally 14to 70 years age group and data collected from different religion respondents as soon as possible.
- ) Out of 30, most of the respondents i.e. 70% live in nuclear family and 30% in joint family.

- ) Among the respondents 76% married 6.6% divorced and other 16.6% are widow.
- ) Out of 30 respondents 76.6% having birth and 23.33% are not having births.
- ) In the query of income the highest proportions of the family are having less than Rs 2000 income in month i.e. 53.3% other 26.6 percent are followed by Rs 2000 to 6000 income in a month and 20% family have earned above Rs 600 monthly. It has seen that most of the family has the very low income and lying on the poverty line.
- ) About major occupation of respondents the highest proportion of his own agriculture i.e. 46.6 followed by service 16.6% teaching 13.3% business 10% student 6.6 and others 6.6%. It has seen that most of the respondents depend on their own agriculture.
- ) On the test of husbands occupation among the 23 married respondents husband majority are engaging very few percentage of respondents husband are engaged in own agriculture 13% and other also i.e. 13% in about i.e. 17.3% respondents husbands are engage in business.
- ) On the basis of economic activities only 40% respondents are engaged in income generating activities and rest 60% are not engaged in such activities. This data also clearly shows that economic condition of women.
- ) On the test of literacy status which is very important variable in domestic violence out of 30 respondents 43.3% read and write and 56.6% cannot read and write. Similarly among all the respondents 10% attained the primary level of education followed by 13.3% SLC, 10% have IA and the rest 10% have attained the BA and above. On the response of husband status, out of 23 husbands 78.2% are literate and 21.73% are illiterate.
- ) Majority of the respondent's i.e. 93.3% are aware about DVAV among them their source of knowledge is mainly radio or TV i.e. 35.7%.

## **5.2 Psychological Impacts of the domestic Violence**

Lenore Walker (1984) explains how the psychological consequences of abuse further increase feelings of helplessness. When repeatedly degraded and ridiculed by their husbands over a period of time, wives can come to believe the husband's accusations. Women's self-esteem and confidence erode. They may actually come to believe that

they deserve their husband's abuse and that they are incapable of caring for themselves and children.

This study has tried to find out how the domestic violence has affected the mental health and the personality development of the women. The results showed that most of the women facing the domestic violence have less scholastic mental capacity and emotionally less stable. In short they suffer from lower ego strength. The low ego strength lessens their own dignity that causes low self-esteem. In many cases it has been found that the low self esteem has led to the frustrations and even depression in an extreme case. The study found that the women are submissive and sober in mature. They do not dare to break the rules of the house and are not bold socially. In fact they feel shy and restrained. They cannot face the situations. They feel a kind of fear every time the abuser comes near and cannot even think of breaking a single and smallest rule. As they do so there is a much a chance of being battered, as a result they develop s type of personality where they do not care for the practical matter. Rather they are bound to do whatever the husband asks them to do whether they like to do or not.

In the same way the study also found that the women facing any type of domestic violence are always in a worried and troubled condition. They are depressed most of the time and feel guilty every time. According to the women, they judge themselves responsible for the current situation. They reason that they do not have an ability to make their husbands happy: unable to bring enough dowries or solve their husband's money related-problems, unable to give a son and unable to give sexual satisfaction as their partners expect for. The women in the study are found to be conservative and tolerant of every kind of traditional difficulties. They do not have a courage and strength to fight with those difficulties. Thus they always need to keep on tolerating those difficulties no matter how difficult they are. The women are found to be poor in decision making. According the interviewed women, they do not make even a slightest decision. When they need to face the condition of decision making they would either as their in laws, husbands or any other person. In short it found that victims of domestic violence have developed group adherence instead of self-sufficient type of personality. The victims also believe that they should follow self-image.

The semi-structured questionnaire supports that the victim harbors a lot of negative feelings about themselves. Some of these feelings were reported by the respondents as being under stressed most of the time and feeling scared. A number of them felt guilty and blamed them for the incestuous relationship and also suffered sleep disturbances. The majority of them also hated themselves, had frequent mood swings and felt angry. Others also expressed wanting to cry often and not wanting to talk to anybody and being upset very easily. They were plagued by feeling of helplessness and did not respect themselves and even wanted commit suicide.

### **5.3 Social Impacts of Domestic Violence**

Due to the violence that the women have been facing, the respondents felt socially disadvantaged and complex. The majority of them felt that their family members blamed them as well as avoided them. A number of them hated social functions and didn't even feel like talking to others. It is very common in a society like Nepal where the parents think that once their daughters are married all of their responsibilities are also over. They are not ready to support in any way to their daughters instead even if they seek any kind of help they are denied. As such many women feel that it's useless to talk about the situation with anybody. Thus they are compelled to tolerate the situation no matter however miserable it would be. Besides, the women also feel a kind of fear and shame in telling about the incidents in the society. If they tell or even talk about this they are charged that they are unable to keep their husbands happy. The society blames them that they could not fulfill their duties as wives and are taboos for the society.

The semi-structured questionnaire as well as the case studies included in this study shows that the use of alcohol and drug is the main reason of domestic violence. The big sum of money earned by the husband or even by the wife is spent much in alcohol and drugs which leads to the financial calamity in the family. It has been observed that due to the financial crisis, the husband gets more frustrated and beating his wife is one way to at one end lands at the domestic violence at another. The researcher also noticed that religious and social occasions people are encouraged to take alcohol. It further worsens the problem of domestic violence.

Dowry is another big reason for the wives to be battered. Marriage has been a kind of business where the two parties decide "give and take" of materials and it's a bride's side that has to pay a large sum of money along with lots of other luxurious goods to the groom's side. If the groom's side is not satisfied of the materials given then the bride is subject for the violence. So marriage now has been an institute of earning material goods and the social norms is responsible for this. In addition to this, the women are also battered just because the wife is not able to give a male child in the family. It has been found that both dowry and unable to give birth to the male have led to the polygamy.

Domestic violence as a result of Polygamy (SAATHI) says that ill-treatment of the less favoured wife in polygamy was mostly done by the husband and the other wife followed by the in-laws and children from the other wife. As can be seen by from this finding, more than one family member participates in ill-treating the 'less favoured' wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources include withholding access to resources, insulting them, mental torture, physical beating and torture by husband and co-wife. In addition, being made to do all household chores alone, not given enough food and not given clothes, control of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited.

#### **5.4 Conclusions**

Now we are running at the very modern age. Due to advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change into the life of people. But still Nepalese women have compelled to face problems related exploitation as well as victimize of the domestic violence Domestic violence against women is the common issue in Nepalese society. In this situation, this research is devoted to bring the real situation on DVAW in the study area.

Though the interim constitution 2063 is implemented in Nepal after the successful Democratic (Loktantric) movement, up to the time now not making new constitution in some extent, interim constitution provided some of the legal rights to women but in real practice deep rooted conservative religious social values and norms are prohibiting it, Such situation is more prevalent in ethnic and minorities groups.

The study carried out in domestic violence in Topgachi VDC. So, emphasis should be given to such group it is very important and burning issue at the present time.

The prevalence of violence act due to verbal assault, child marriage and misbehave at pregnancy and delivery found in this study area. The context of economy, unequal pay for equal work, lack of income generating work and women's economic dependence is the reason of violence against women. Male dominated system in society use of degrading words to address women and girls; and girls and women should not speak more and in serious matters.

Especially, the reason of domestic violence against women are lack of education majority cases of violence hidden within house because domination of male and lack of knowledge towards legal rights.

Therefore this research should be utilized as resource to highlight the issue and recognizing DVAW.

### **5.5 Recommendation**

Finding of the study reveal that these is some problem and discrimination against women in Topgachi VDC of Jhapa district. According to their age, education marital status, family background etc. keep in mind these findings the following pointes are recommended.

- ) Formulate right policy which really addresses equal power between men and women.
- ) Lunch special program to arise women's economic status. Change the traditional superstition and attitude towards women.
- ) Provide equal opportunity to men and women for decision making in household and property ownership.
- ) Ensure the socio-economic participation of women in all development process.
- ) Conduct various kinds of awareness program which empower to women and couple training program.
- ) Provide equal opportunity to women in political decision making.



## REFERENCES

- Acharya, M (2003). *Changing gender status achievement and challenges in population monograph of Nepal.*
- Basnet, Y. (2008). *Domestic violence against women in Kalahari VDC of Morang District.*
- Bhattachan, K.B. (2001). Socio-Cultural Aspects of Gender Equality/Equity and Democracy in Nepal in Manadhar LK and Bhattachan K.B. (Eds.) *Gender and Democras in Nepal.*
- CBS (2011) Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Ellsberg, EM. Hussier, MR Pera, J. Liljestrand and A winkoist (1994) "wife Abuse Among women of child bearing age in Nicaragua". *American Journal of public Health.*
- FWLD (2000) Discriminatory laws in Nepal and their impact on women.
- FWLD (2006) An update of Discriminatory laws in Nepal and their impact on women.
- G. Chaulagain, MS Nerine Guinee, Kishor (2009) *Gender studies in Kathmandu Nepal.*
- Heise et all (2000) National Institute of Justice centers for Disease control prevention.
- Joshi Ramesh Datta (2006) A case study of Domestic Violence agaionst women in Mahendranagar municipality. An unpublished MA Dissertation Kathmandu.
- Ligal Aid and Consultancy Center (LACC 2008) *Research on Reality in Reports and Cooperation from Law entercement Agencies such as medical professional, Police and Quesijudical Bodies in cased Related to ender Based violence.*
- Linda et al (2000) *Feminism and Education.*
- Marina Pisktakava-Russian Association of cinese center for women.
- Puri. M (2009) *Uninterded pregnancy among young couples in Nepal Determinants and consequences of unitended pregnancy, Germany.*

- Puri. M, Shah I Tamang J (2010). Exploring the nature and reasons associated with sexual violence with marriage. Among young women in Nepal Journal of interpersonal violence 25 (10) : 1879-1892.
- Queen Sofia center for the study of violence (www.global. ucsb. edu/people).
- Rahat. (2006). *Proceeding of the workshop Media coverage in various forms of violence against women*, Kathmandu.
- SAATHI (2001) Study on the psychological impacts of violence against women and girls with special focus on Rep Incest and Polygamy.
- Sharma, S. (2007). *Comparative Analysis of violence against women among Khas. Addivasi/Janjati and Dalit. A study of Selected Wards in Panchkhal VDC of Kabhrepalanchok District.*
- U.N (1995) The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against women, General Assembly Resolution.
- UNEPA. (2005). *The state of World Population*, New York: United Nations.
- UNFPA (2007). Gender equality and empowerment of women in Nepal.
- UNICEF (2000). Domestic Violence against women and Girls Innocenti Research.
- UNICEF. (2001). *A Reference kit on violence Against women in south Asia, regional office for South Asia Kathmandu UNICEF.*
- Wagle, R. (2007). *Domestic Violence Against Women: A case study Among Tamang Community of Gandu VDC Bhaktapur.*
- WHO (2002) violence against women. "A priority Health Issues NDHS (2011) Nepal Demographic Health Survey.
- WHO. (1997). *Violence against women: A priority Health Issues.* WHO: Geneva.