

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The word '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.

The phrase "Domestic violence" has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence alone domestic violence include discrimination, victimization, misconducts, misbehavior, ill-treatment in family etc, which cause different kinds of hindrance in the way of running family that further disturbs to run society as well.

Nepal is a patriarchal value based country where girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspect. In every society of Nepal violence against women and girls is common. Only its degree and form are differ. Nepal is a developing country where the living standard and quality of life of people is very low. Recently Nepal has been declared as a secular state but still Hindu's traditional customs and values are prevailed and deeply rooted in our society. There is a vast paradigm between male and female, land lord and kamaiya, upper caste and lower caste.

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 woman 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. But such equilibrium theories are not propely being practiced in the real world. In our society, there is still a huge paradigm between male and female and such gender discrimination leads the female far from decision making process and the opportunities and benefits available in the society are monopolized by males. Women participation in socio-cultural and political activities depended upon attitudes and behaviors of their husbands, fathers or male relatives.

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 (Khanal, 2007).

Domestic violence against women is not new, contemporary and space based problem. It is a global phenomenon from ancient to now. It is one wide spread and sensitive problem all over the world including Nepal. Women in context of Nepal are marginalized due to patriarchal culture and Hindu norms and values. Nepal is male dominated country. The level of education of women is very low due to male domination. According to 2001 census, only 42.08 percent women are literate where as literacy level of men is 65.05 percent (CBS, 2006). It shows that women participation in education is low which the porotal cause to increase domestic violence is. Similarly social evils like Dhami, Jhakri, Boksi, Deuki, chhaupadi pratha, Dowry, Son preference, women trafficking, child marriage, polyandry etc. are another causes to increase domestic violence in Nepal such farms' of violence suppress women's dignity, status and identity as a result they are backward, exploited and dominated in Nepalese society.

The term 'Domestic violence' is used to describe actions and commissions that occur in varying relationship. The term is used narrowly to cover incidents of physical attack when it 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 (UN, 1993).

There is no single definition of gender violence accepted internationally. The definitions of forms of violence are contested commonly 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 infanticide, and sex selective abortion; sexual exploitation such as forced prostitution, trafficking and involvement in pornography (Subedi, 2010).

In our society, daughter in law are the main target of the domestic violence. Madanpokhara VDC is one of the modern VDC which is situated in palpa district. Brahmin, chhetri, janajatis, dalit are living in this VDC. Women literacy rate is low than man in this area. Maximum women involved in household work. Agriculture is the main occupation of there. Low women status, illiteracy, social norms and values, alcoholism is the main cause of domestic violence of the study area. There women are being the victims of various violence such as verbal abuse, physical assault, alcoholism by male, careless during pregnancy, caste related discrimination, polygamy etc the existing domestic violence against women in this VDC.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Domestic violence is one of the miserable forms of violence in the world. Women are mostly victimized due to domestic violence that they are considered inferior to men all over the world.

Domestic violence against women takes place in all societies whether rich or poor educated or uneducated and rural or urban. The nature or outcome of violence is similar to all the societies that physical and mental torture, pain and suffering are common to all violence is extended in all societies, races, age and caste. It does not say rich or poor, educated or uneducated or mostly psychologically, sexually as well as physically in all class.

The factors as lack of education, poverty, culture, religion, alcoholism, drugs abuse, gambling, lack of public awareness and publicity invite violence against women. In context of Nepal social practice and evils as Deuki Pratha, Badi pratha, chhoupadi pratha and so on compel women to be exploited sexually, physically as well as psychologically. More than 80 percent of Nepalese people follow Hinduism (CBS, 2006).

Violence occurs knowingly and unknowingly. The social organizations and government do not show concentration to removing violence against women. The existing laws to control violence against women are not conducted all over the country as a result the violence is increasing day by day. Thus, the government policy awareness programme, proper education for female, strict laws against violence, punishment for criminals should be well implemented to remove the violence against women. On the other hand our culture, religion, social norms and values have problematized females for rising voice against male domination. Our law is also protected male, so such law should be amended. However, some of the urban women dare to raise their voice against male exploitation but on the other hand, the rural women are still worshipping their husbands as god whether they are beaten or loved.

It can also be shown the problematic aspect of domestic violence against women on the basic of following questions:

- What is the condition of domestic violence against women in different demographic socio-economic status in the study area?
- What are the causes of domestic violence in the study area?
- How can domestic violence against women be eliminated in the study area?

However many social organizations and intellectuals have paid their attention to make domestic violence against women as then research topic in different parts or our country, but no person or social organization has made research in domestic violence in my study area, madanpokhara VDC. So I have selected of modern village development committee of this topic. The condition of women in my study area is nearest of district head quarter of palpa district, socio economic status of normal but the condition of women is very painful so domestic violence against women will be a best research topic of my dissertation to forecast the situation of women in future in this area.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objective of the research was study the situation of domestic violence against women in madan pokhara VDC of palpa on the base to different socio-economic background and the specific objectives as follows:

- To analyze the situation of violence against women.

- To examine the cause of violence against women.
- To examine the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence.

1.4 Significance of the study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reasons. Women are not only dominated by their husband and other male family member, but also dominated by women like mother in law sister in law, step mother and so on.

The study was based on field survey. The report helps students of the similar field to start another project like this. The students of sociology, anthropology, health and population might find the report useful. It was expected that this study may be useful information to students, project planners, policy makers, administrators and implementers. The study is useful for government and other related organizations.

1.5 Limitations of the study

Each study has there own limitation. The research being a student has limited time and economy. So, it has been some limitations, which are as follows:

- The study was limited to Madanpokhara VDC, ward no, 5 and 9 of Palpa district.
- Only married women selected from each household in this study.
- Only marred women (15-65) were selected as respondents in this study.
- There were many types of domestic violence but this study deals only physical and psychological violence.
- Caste, religion, economic status and educational status were not controlled in the study.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study has been organization in six different chapters. It starts with an introduction under which the study outline the general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the deals with the review of literature, third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes research design, source of data (Primary and secondary data). The chapter four deals with the

location and physical features which includes population of palpa district, location and physical features of VDC, area, socio-economic condition of village. The fifth chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations. This research work also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE STUDY

The chapter deals with the review of available literature about domestic violence against women. Many researchers have researched in the field of domestic violence. The term domestic violence women has been published and studies by different organizations and scholars. The study tries to review under the three categories as theoretical review under which religious and historical will be discussed and then next form as empirical review in which Nepalese context will be discussed and in the final part of the review the conceptual framework will be in discussion.

2.1 Theoretical review

2.1.1 Religious and historical basis

Hindu is oldest religion our society and our lifestyle is guided by famous granthas like "Manu Smriti," Purans, Mahabharat, Ramayan. These Granthas say men 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 attitudes from past to now also have been contributing to florist domestic violence against women.

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 respected and honored such as the manusmriti, a holy book of Hindu Literature 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).

Hindu Grantha as veda purana encourage early marriage so the child marriage leads physical and mental torture as a result specially females were deprived from education and further development because of patriarchal formation of Hindu society. Similarly widow marriage was prohibited in manusmirti which causes a widow to pass her whole life as single without male partner.

Prior to political change of 1951 the social political and legal economic and religious factors had made Nepalese women weaker, exploited and victims of domestic and other violence. The situation is improved now but which is not satisfactory. Social evils are affecting the status of women and promoting the violence against women like sati system, polygamy, unequal marriage, child marriage and other violence. Thought sati came to and during the Rana regime polygamy and child marriage are still in vogue.

Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human behaviour. It is violence with in the family unit the every place where and individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser some one your share a relationship or bond with similarly, they further argue, Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including bettering, 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 Budhathoki, (2009).

Every in the 21st century we can see many incidence of gender discrimination in our society. For example, women have full right to live the dignifying life in society. In contrast due to the traditional beliefs patriarchal social structure and system, discriminatory laws and socio-cultural values. Women are uninterruptedly becoming the victim of violence social stigma and family prestige turn out to be the barriers for women to disclose their problems freely. Consequently women's problem is not able to come in time light an underreported as people in general, consider only battering or murder as violence. Violence is in its peak from the beginning of human civilization. If we look closely to the Vedic period, we find that women are enjoying dignifying life. Women and men, son and daughter all were treated equally without discrimination. Right of education, food, ownership in the property and decision of marriage were equal among girl and boy. History is the sole evidence that testifies women have to lose their rights and facilities in the passage of time and spread of Brahmanism (LACC, 2008).

2.1.1 World wide scenario

Domestic violence against women is not only a country based but also it spreads all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing countries 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 beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference." In most regions of the world women receive less formal education than men and at the sometime, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms at them 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's 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 life time. A world Health Organization study of 24,000 women in 10 countries found that the prevalence of physical and sexual violence by a partner varied from 15 percent in urban, Japan to 71 percent in rural Ethiopia with most area being in the 30-60 percent range.

The 1995 Beijing platform for action expanded on this definition, specifying that it includes violations 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 refuge and migrant's community's women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005).

According to the plan of Action "Countries should act to empower women and should take steps to eliminate in qualities between men and women....byeliminating all practices that discriminate against women, assisting women to establish and realize their rights including those that relate to reproductive and sexual health.....eliminating violence against women....eliminating discriminatory practices by employers against women such as those based on proof of contraceptive use or

pregnancy status....(and) making it possible through laws, regulations and other appropriate measure for women to combine the roles of child bearing, breast feeding and child rearing with participation in the work force. (ICPD, 1994)

Convention elimination of all forms of 1979 (CEDAW) "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 institution, forced sterilized, trafficking in women and forced prostitution and violence perpetrated 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.

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

Forms of violence against women vary according to specific social, economic, cultural and political contexts. However, there is no religious country and culture 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 the 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 states with specific domestic violence laws and a growing number of countries had instituted national plans of action to end violence

against women. Among them countries that have enacted specific legislation in Asia, India, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Srilanka and Taiwan (FWLD, 2009).

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations 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 place in the home, on the streets in schools the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflicts 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).

2.1.3 Situation of domestic violence against women in the context of South Asia.

There is male dominated 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.

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

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

South Asian Regional office in Collaboration with the ministry of Women's government of Srilanka, organize 12-14 September, 2002 in Kalutara to create understanding of measure required to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all countries of South Asia. The constitution also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGOs, So that later on work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGOs have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government (Kalutara, 2002).

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form 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 to provide for his family or the inability of a women to urn the household efficiently 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 of violence, they are,

- a. Physical violence
- b. Sexual violence
- c. Psychological violence
- d. Traditional violence

a. Physical violence

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

b. Sexual violence

Sexual violence could be marital 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 behaviour 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, Jhakri, Boksi, Deuki, Jari, chhaupadi pratha, Dowry, Child marriage, female genital mutilation and other traditional related practices (Adhikari, 2004).

2.1.5 Gender based violence over the life cycle

At the age of children what ever 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 and culture. So gender discrimination should be abolished from 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, battering during pregnancy (emotional and physical effects on the women, effect on birth out come): 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 "sager daddies" to afford school fees); sexual harassment forced prostitution; trafficking in women.
Reproductive	Abuse of women by intimate male partners; marital rape; dowry abuse and murders; 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).
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Source: Heise, L. 1994, violence against women: The hidden health burden.

2.1.6 Legal reform and policy initiatives (At international and nation level)

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 violations of women's rights whether by private persons, groups or organizations (UNFPA, 2000).

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development recognized that empowering women and improving their status are important ends in 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 child are an 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).

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 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 world 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 it expressed concern about harmful traditional customs and practices that force girls to become prostitutes (UNFPA. 2000).

The constitution stipulated that non-discrimination and equality are fundamental rights. The National country code in its 11th 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).

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 Domestic violence against women in context of Nepal.

Nepal is developing country. There are many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women population is more than 50 percent (CBS, 2006). They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participation and decision making right, women are victimized from 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.

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).

Many of our mothers, sister- in laws, elders and younger sister still feel pried in preserving the old traditions and beliefs. But many of these traditional conservation beliefs and practices hinder women's development. For example, menstruation is neither a curse nor a sin but it is unfortunately still considered so many part of our country (Koirala, 2001, cited by Khanal, 2007).

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: 122).

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 Percent 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 Mahara, 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 husbands, so he deserved rights to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under the control of her son so; father, husband

and some were authorized to make any decision of her life, whether she likes or not (Adhikari, 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 co 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 percent 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 and labor 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's 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 or dispose of property obtained by partition is limited and she loses her rights if she is not sexually faithful to her husband. In theory, partition allows women to obtain the resources to support 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 show around 5000 Badi sex workers in Nepal (UNICEF, 1993). It reported that 35 to 40

percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001).

2.2.2 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 women. It further stated that physical mental or other kinds of violence upon women 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, culture, inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological,

sexual abuse, economical and traditional. The violence occurs in the unequal social setting and flourished because of the economic and cultural factors. After the review of literature following conceptual framework is conceived.

Source: Mahara, 2006.

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

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses a set of methods, which were employed to accomplish the research objectives. It contains selection of the study area, sample design, sampling procedure, source of data, data collection procedure, questionnaire, construction tools and instruments, data analysis and interpretation procedure.

3.1 Selection of the study area

The study area is ward no. 5 and 9 of Madanpokhara V.D.C. of palpa district. Madanpokhara V.D.C. lies in Southern part of palpa district. There is Tansen municipality in northern part of Madanpokhara V.D.C., Masyam V.D.C. in south, Telgha V.D.C in west and pokharaathok V.D.C. in East of Madanpokhara V.D.C. Total household count of Madanpokhara V.D.C. 1344 with total population of 8313 (Manasewa, Palpa, 2065). In selected area's ward no 5 and 9 total household count is 185 with the total population of 737.

Madanpokhara VDC is my homeland where very often white colour of males are job holders so that, I have researched the domestic violence against women and their condition in that place. The sample size was taken from lottery method of simple random sampling. Out of 185 household size 125 household has been selected as sample size.

3.2 Research design

This study is based on the basis of descriptive and analytical research design because the study is focused on about how the respondents aware the violence against women. What has their inherent attitude and real experience on various forms of violence besides this, this research has been designed to prove out the reduction activities and overall impacts of such acts.

3.3 Nature of data

The study is based on primary data. The secondary data is used as complementary which are obtained from journal, article, books, previous studies, survey reports and other published and unpublished materials.

3.4 Sample design

To carry out the study, about 125 households and from one household one married women are interviewed, sample is taken from lottery methods of sample random sampling. Total households size of the study area is 185 .Out of 185 households size 125 households has been selected as sample size. To follow this method 185 slips of paper has been prepared and than 125 slips of paper has been taken out as sample size.

3.5 Questionnaire design

Mainly questionnaire is designed to obtain two types of information

- I. Household information
- II. Personal information

On the basis of the objectives of the study. In personal information device there are other sub groups such as

- a. Personal identification of the respondents.
- b. Knowledge, awareness, attitude towards VAW.
- c. Own experience of domestic violence.

3.6 Data collection procedure

Data was collected by using structural questionnaire and the questionnaire was designed in such a way that two types of information could be obtained from household and individual schedules. The individual schedule consists of only the part of respondent's i.e. married women aged 15-65 years.

3.7 Data analysis

The questionnaires were pre-coded and open ended. After the collection of the questionnaire were manually checked and carefully edited. Then the necessary tables were generated using the statistical tools such as, frequency tables and cross tables with absolute numbers and percentage, which were the analytical tools used to analyze the collected information.

CHAPTER - FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Demographic and socio-economic background of study population

This section deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics of total population in 125 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 on important role in determining the population distribution of the study area. The recorded total population was 550. Among them 48.54 percent are male and 51.46 percent are female. The sex ratio of the study area is 94.3.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of household study population by age and sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	5.6	3.5	4.5	150
5-9	5.2	5.3	5.3	93.9
10-14	10.5	9.5	10.0	103.7
15-19	9.4	14.8	12.2	59.5
20-24	8.2	6.4	7.3	122.2
25-29	7.9	13.1	10.5	77.8
30-34	9.7	3.5	6.5	260
35-39	9.7	12.0	10.9	76.5
40-44	7.1	10.2	8.7	65.5
45-49	8.2	5.3	6.7	146.7
50-54	3.4	4.9	4.2	64.3
55-59	4.5	4.6	4.5	92.3
60-64	4.1	2.1	3.1	183.3
65+	6.4	4.6	5.5	130.8
Total	267	283	550	94.3

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The population of study household has been classified into five years age group. From 125 households a total of 550 persons was enumerated consisting 267 males (48.54%) and 283 females (51.46%). The sex ration is found to be 94.3 which shoes that male population is relatively lower than female population. The age group 10-14 years consists of the highest percent population of male (10.5%) and highest percent of female population consists in 15-

19 years age group i.e., (14.8%). The age group 30-34 years shows that male and female population differences are larger than in other age groups, (4.1).

4.1.2 Occupational status of study population

Agriculture is main occupation in the study area. In this area vast majority of people are engaged in agriculture. Although some people were engaged in services, business students and others. 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: Percentage distribution of study population by occupational status

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	21.4	50.0	36.3
Service	31.5	8.9	19.8
Business	11.3	6.6	8.9
Student	30.7	28.7	29.6
Others	5.0	5.8	5.4
Total	238	258	496

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table no 4.2 shows that majority of male 31.5 percent are involves in services and majority of female are involves in agriculture, 30.7 percent male are students and 28.7 percent female are students and minority of male 5.0 percent and Female 5.8 percent are involves in other occupation.

4.1.3 Literacy and educational status of the study population

Education is an important element for development. Illiterate people don't know any thing about the world except their occupation. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status. The poor education can be the cause of domestic violence. In the study areas, this data only covers the people above age 6 years.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of population by literacy and education status (above 6 years)

Literacy status	Male	Female	Total
Literate	81.3	74%	77.5
Illiterate	18.7	26%	22.5
Total	252	273	525
Level of education			
Primary	23.9	38.6	31.2
Secondary	24.9	32.2	28.5
Intermediate /+2	19.0	14.9	17.0
Bachelor	18.0	7.9	13.0
Master and above	14.1	6.4	10.3
Total	205	202	407

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table no 4.3 shows that 81.3 percent male and 74 percent female are literate or 18.7 percent male and 26 percent are female are illiterate. As total 77.5 percent people were read and write. 22.5 percent people can't read and write.

Table shows that highest percent of male education level is secondary level which is 24.9 percent and highest percent of female education level is primary level which is 38.6 percent and the lowest percent of level of education is master and above which is 14.1 and 6.4 respectively.

4.1.4 Marital status of study population

Violence, in society, especially to women was done 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 Vic timed women from domestic violence. It is because, that the married are only victimized from the husband and other member of family but the widows are doubly victimized. They are being victimized in family and society as well.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of study population by marital status

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Unmarried	35.3	31.8	33.5
Currently married	53.8	49.6	51.6
Widow/Widower	3.4	10.9	7.3
Separated	7.6	7.4	7.5
Divorced	-	4	2
Total	238	258	496

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4.4 shows that highest number of study population is currently married which was 51.6 percent and lowest number of study population was divorced which is 2 percent. According to marital status among male and female, 53.8 percent male were currently married and 49.6 percent female were currently married. Unmarried male (35.3%) and female (31.8%). Widower 3.4 percent and widow 10.9 percent and separated male 7.6 percent and female 7.4 percent in the study area.

4.2 Demographic and socio-economic background of respondents

This section deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics 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

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence. It has been taken 125 respondents sample in this research. The research shows violence higher in younger and older age.

Table 4.5: Distribution of respondents by age

Age group	Number	Percent
15-19	3	2.4
20-24	6	4.8
25-29	20	16.0
30-34	9	7.2
35-39	27	21.6
40-44	26	20.8
45-49	11	8.8
50-54	11	8.8
55-59	10	8.0
60-64	2	1.6
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that the majority of the women are in age 35-39 age group which constitutes about 21.6 percent and the minority of the women are in age group 60-64 which constitutes about 1.6 percent 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. There fore, cast and ethnic variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness.

Table 4.6 : Percentage distribution of respondents by caste ethnicity.

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
Brahmin	100	80.0
Magar	10	8.0
Dalit	7	5.6
Gharti	3	2.4
Chhettri	5	4.0
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 1011

4.2.3 Educational 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: Percentage distribution of respondents by level of education.

Level of education	Number	Percent
Illiterate	31	24.8
Primary	39	31.2
Secondary	31	24.8
SLC and above	24	19.2
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that, the highest proportion of women are primary 31.2 percent, 24.8 percent women are illiterate and 19.2 percent women are SLC and above. Similarly 24.8 percent women are secondary level of education gain.

4.2.4 Property ownership

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

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of respondents by property ownership

Property ownership	Number	Percent
Yes	48	38.4
No	77	61.6
Total	125	100.00
Kinds of property		
Land	28	58.3
House	18	37.5
Bank balance	35	72.9
Ornaments	35	72.9
Livestock	6	12.5
Others	27	56.3
total	48	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Total percent may be exceed 100 due to multiple response. Table 4.8 shows that 38.4 percent respondents have property ownership but 61.6 percent respondents have not any property ownership.

There were many kinds of property. The highest number of property ownership was bank balance (72.9%) and ornaments (72.9%) then land (58.3%) others (56.3%) and livestock (12.5%).

4.2.5 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 4.9: Percentage distribution of respondents by marital status.

Marital Status	Number	Percent
Married and living together	99	79.2
Married but not living together	13	10.4
Widow	11	8.8
Divorced/separated	2	1.6
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From the table 4.8 clears that among 125 respondents 79.2 percent are married and living together, 10.4 percent married but not living together, 8.8 percent widow and 1.6 percent divorced/separated.

4.2.6 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 can not get the one son heaven's door is closed so why husband or other member of household give more torture to birth son.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of respondents by done abortion.

Done abortion	Number	Percent
yes	52	41.6
No	73	58.4
Total	125	100.00
Cause of abortion		
To more children	29	55.8
To bear son	13	25.0
Force of husband	10	19.2
Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table no 5.1 shows that 41.6 percent women did abortion and 58.4 percent didn't abortion.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents by cause of abortion.

cause of abortion	Number	Percent
To more children	29	55.8
To bear son	13	25.0
Forced of husband	10	19.2
Total	52	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table shows that the majority of cause of abortion is to more children (55.8) and minority of cause of abortion is forced of husband (19.2). To bear son, this is 25.0 percent.

CHAPTER FIVE

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, types of violence and solution of domestic violence against married women.

5.1 Knowledge on domestic violence against women

The research is categorized the domestic violence, on the basis of knowledge, experience, causes and preventing way of violence.

5.1.1 Heard about DVAW

The most 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 also to women" Have you even heard VAW?" Most of them responses yes. The knowledge about the domestic violence can be understood.

These are many sources to gain information about the DVAW for example friends, media, local mother's groups, NGOs/Gos etc. According to the table respondents have knowledge about the DVAW from different means of communication.

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by heard about DVAW and source of information

Heard about DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	114	91.2
No	11	8.8
Total	125	100.00
Source of information		
Friends	40	35.1
Media	63	55.3
NGOs/GOs	8	7.0
Family member	3	2.6
Total	114	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table 5.1 shows that 91.2 percent heard about domestic violence against women but only 8.8 percent never heard about domestic violence against women.

Table shows that majority of sources of information is media (55.3%) and minority of family member (2.6%) friends, NGOs/HOs 35.1 percent and 7.0 percent respectively. In the research area is modern VDC of palpa district so, access of media. So why maximum married women awareness that violence against women by media.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by hearing about DVAW by Background characteristics.

	Heard about domestic violence against women					
	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age Group						
15-19	29	100	-	-	29	100
30-49	68	93.2	5	6.8	73	100
50+	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100
Education						
Illiterate	24	77.4	7	22.6	31	100
Primary	36	92.3	3	7.7	39	100
Secondary	31	100	-	-	31	100
S.L.C and +	23	95.8	1	4.2	24	100
Caste/Ethnicity						
Brahmine/Chhetri	94	89.5	11	10.5	105	100
Janajatis	13	100	-	-	13	100
Dalits	7	100	-	-	7	100
Occupation						
Agriculture	76	88.4	10	11.6	86	100
Non-Agriculture	38	97.4	1	2.6	39	100
Total	114	91.2	11	8.8	125	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5.2 shows that on the basis of age group, 15-29 age group heard about VAW 100 percent, 30-49 age group 68 percent and 50 and above only 17 percent heard about domestic violence against women. Higher the age group lower the heard about domestic violence against women.

On the basis of education level, illiterate respondents heard only 77.4 percent primary level 92.3 percent Secondary 100 percent and SLC and above 95.8 percent heard about DVAW.

On the basis of caste/ethnicity, Janajatis and Dalit respondents heard about DVAW 100 percent and Brahmine/chhettri heard only 89.5 percent.

The table 5.3 presents on the basis of education who heard about different kinds of violence against women majority of SLC and above level Respondents known of VAW. Physical assault, (100%) sexual exploitation (100) verbal abuse (100) Dowry related (95.7%) torture due to birth of daughter (95.7%) Alcoholism (100%) known about types of VAW. Majority known about SLC and above. Secondary level respondents known about kinds of violence physical assault (96.8%), Sexual exploitation (96.8%) verbal abuse (96.8%). dowry related (96.8%) child marriage (90.3%) Torture due to birth of daughter (96.8%), Alcoholism (100%). Primary and illiterate respondents nearly 85% known about different kinds of violence.

On the basis of caste, Janajatis and Dalits know about highest than Brahmin/Chhetri. Majority of respondents known that torture due to birth of daughter (100%) was violence against women and minority of respondent's response that child marriage and sexual exploitation was VAW. Majority of Brahmin/Chhetri known about kinds of violence against women.

On the basis of occupation, Non agriculture sector's Respondents 100 percent known about different kinds of VAW. In this way, Agriculture sector's respondents majority of them known about kinds of violence against women.

The research area by the background characteristics majority of respondents known about kinds of VAW which is 91.2 percent.

5.2 Experience about domestic violence against women.

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

5.2.1 Experience about domestic violence against women

In the study area Respondents have faced domestic violence against women. 69.3 percent respondents have faced violence and only 30.7 percent respondent have not faced violence.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of respondent faced violence by the background characteristics.

	Have you ever faced DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
15-29	18	62.1	11	37.9	29	100
30-49	50	73.5	18	26.9	68	100
50+	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	100
Education						
Illiterate	16	66.7	8	33.3	24	100
Primary	25	69.4	11	30.6	36	100
Secondary	24	77.4	7	22.6	31	100
SLC and above	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100
Caste/ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri	68	72.3	26	27.7	94	100
Janajati	6	46.2	7	53.8	13	100
Dalit	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100
Occupation						
Agriculture	52	68.4	24	31.6	76	100
Non agriculture	27	71.1	11	28.9	38	100
Total	79	69.3	35	30.7	114	100

Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table shows that majority of respondents are have faced DVAW. On the basis of age group (30-49). 73.5 percent faced violence. Secondary level of respondents faced highest which is 77.4 percent SLC and above educated respondents faced lowest (60.9%) violence against women. On the basis of caste Brahmin/chhettri more violated then other, which is 72.3 percent violated Brahmin/Chhettri more violated then other, which 72.3 percent violated Brahmin/chhettri and janajatis (46.1 percent) and Dalits (71.4%) violated of non agriculture sector (71.1%). Agriculture sector's Respondents (68.4%) violated by VAW. The table shows that 69.3 percent respondents faced violence and only 30.7 percent respondents not faced any violence against women.

5.2.2 Violated person of women.

Most of the respondents are violated from her husband and mother in law as well as father in law.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents by the Person to whom they have to violate

Violated person	Number	Percent
Husband	73	92.4
Father in law	44	55.7
Mother in law	63	79.7
Brother in law	4	5.1
Sister in law	8	10.1
Step wife (sauta)	4	5.1
Total	79	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple response.

The table no 5.10 shows that the highest person of violated is husband (92.4%) and the lowest person of violated is Brother in laws and step wife (5.1). Father in law 5.7 percent mother in law 79.7 percent and sister in law 10.1 violated of married women.

5.2.3 Frequency of faced violence.

In the study area, among 79 violated respondents faced many type of violence in different frequency which is shown that table.

Table 5.6: Distribution of frequency face violence by respondent.

Frequency	Number	Percent
Daily	35	44.3
Seldom	43	54.4
Monthly	1	1.3
Total	79	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table no 5.6 shows that majority of the respondent (54.4%) face violent behavior, 44.3 percent respondents face violent behavior daily and 1.3 percent respondents face violent behavior monthly.

5.2.4 Need of medical treatment after violent.

To those respondents who have had ever experience of violence against the were asked whether they need to go for treatment or not. Highest percentage of the respondents does not need medical treatment after violent.

Table 5.7: Distribution of the respondents who need medical treatment after violent.

Response	Number	Percent
yes	5	6.3
No	74	93.7
Total	79	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Majority of the violent respondents do not need medical treatment after violence 93.7 percent victim respondents reported that they do not need treatment after violence while 6.3 percent reported they need medical treatment after violence.

5.2.5 Known about VAW which exist in her neighborhood.

Domestic violence against women is one of the emotional factor of violence. So women do not want to share each other. But the research area majority of married women report that here exists of many kinds of violence.

Table 5.8: Percentage distribution of respondent known about VAW which is exit in their neighborhood.

Types of violence	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Verbal abuse/assault	111	97.4	3	2.6	114	100
Beating	107	93.9	7	6.1	114	100
Sexual abuse	53	46.5	61	53.3	114	100
Polygamy	95	83.3	19	16.7	114	100
Cast related Discrimination	88	77.2	26	22.8	114	100
Careless during Pregnancy	80	77.2	34	29.8	114	100
Dowry related	90	78.9	24	21.1	114	100
Alcoholism	94	82.5	20	17.5	114	100
Torture due to birth of daughter	88	77.2	26	22.8	114	100
Child marriage	60	52.6	54	47.4	114	100

Note: Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple response.

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table shows that the research area the majority of violence by verbal abuse/assault (97.4) exit. The minority of by child marriage (52.6). The married women known about there are different forms of violence exit like beating 93.9 percent, sexual abuse 46.5 percent polygamy, 83.3 percent cast related discrimination 77.2, care less during pregnancy 70.2 percent, Dowry related 78.9 percent, Alcoholism 82.5 percent, Torture due to birth of daughter 77.2 percent and child marriage 52.6 percent exit in research area.

5.2.6 Experience about types of Domestic Violence against women.

In the study area, respondents have faced many types of domestic violence with their family members. Among the total respondents 79 respondents have faced various types of violence and only 35 respondents have not faced any type of violence in their household.

Table 5.9: Percentage of respondents by violence often has to face by background characteristics.

Age group	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Total	
Age	VA	B	SA	P	CR	CD	DR	A	TD	CM	Number	percent
15-19	77.8	44.4	11.1	5.6	16.7	77.8	50	38.9	16.7	16.7	18	100
30-49	84	58	20	32	60	46	54	44	22	14	50	100
50+	90	54.5	91	27.3	-	63.6	54.5	54.5	36.4	27.3	11	100
Education												
Illiterate	93.8	50	-	25	-	56.3	56.3	31.3	31.3	18.8	16	100
Primary	76	60	12	32	16	60	64	68	28	32	25	100
Secondary	83.3	62.5	4.2	25	4.2	58.3	50	45.8	12.5	8.3	24	100
S.L.C and +	85.7	35.7	-	14.3	7.1	42.9	35.7	14.3	21.4	-	14	100
Caste/Ethnicity												
Brahmin/Chhetri	80.9	51.5	4.4	26.5	5.9	51.5	51.5	41.2	22.1	14.7	68	100
Janajatis	100	66.7	-	16.7	-	10	83.3	66.7	16.7	50	6	100
Dalits	100	80	20	20	40	60	40	60	40	-	5	100
Occupation												
Agriculture	80.8	57.7	5.8	25	9.6	59.6	53.8	46.2	21.2	17.3	52	100
Non-Agriculture	88.9	48.1	3.7	25.9	3.7	48.1	51.9	40.7	25.9	14.8	27	100
Total	83.5	54.4	4.1	25.3	7.6	55.7	53.2	44.3	22.8	16.5	79	100

Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple response.

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Note: VA- Verbal Abuse
B- Beating
SA- Sexual Abuse
P- Polygamy
CR- Caste Related Violence

CD- Careless During Pregnancy
DR-Dowry Related
A- Alcoholism
TD- Torture due to Birth of Daughter
CM- Child Marriage

The table no. 5.9 shows that in the study area respondents have faced multiple violence. On the basis of age group faced verbal abuse which is (15-29) 77.8 percent, (30-49) 58.0 percent and (50 +above) 90.9 percent respectively. The minority of respondents faced sexual abuse which is (15-29) 11.1 percent, (30-49) 2.0 percent and (50 and above) 9.1 percent respectively.

On the basis of level of education majority of respondents faced verbal assault, illiterate (93.8%), Primary (76%), Secondary (83.3%) SLC and above (85.7%) and minority of respondents faced sexual abuse which is illiterate and SLC and above respondents never faced sexual abuse and primary (120%) and secondary 4.2% faced sexual abuse.

On the basis of caste/ethnicity indicates that the majority of respondents faced verbal abuse Bramine/chhettre (80.9%), Janajaties (100%) and Dalits (100%). The minority of respondents faced sexual abuse . Janajaties never faced sexual abuse, Bramine chhetri faced 4.4% and Dalits (20%) faced sexual abuse.

On the basis of occupation, agriculture sector's respondents faced many kinds of violence which is verbal abuse (80.8%), Beating (57.7%), Sexual abuse (5.8%) polygamy (25%) caste related violence (9.6%) careless during pregnancy (59.6% dowry related (53.9% alcoholism (46.2%) torture due to birth of daughter (21.2%) and child marriage (17.3%). And non agriculture sector's respondents is faced verbal abuse (88.9%), Beating (48.1%), sexual abuse (3.7%), polygamy (25.9%) caste related violence (3.7%) careless during pregnancy (48.1) dowry related (51.9%) Alcoholism (40.7%) torture due to birth of daughter (25.9%) and child marriage (14.8%).

5.2.7 Incidence keeps secret or share

In the research area, there are different kinds of violence exist. Only 44.3 percent respondents share with other but 55.7 percent respondent do not share and kept secret.

Table 5.10: Percentage of respondent by incidence keeps secret or share with other by background characteristics.

	incidence keep secrete or share each other				Total	
	Share		Don't share			
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Nuumber	Percent
15-29	9	50.00	9	50.0	18	100
30-49	23	46.00	27	54.0	50	100
50+	3	27.3	8	72.7	11	100
Education						
Illiterate	8	50.0	8	50.0	16	100
Primary	9	36.0	16	64.0	25	100
Secondary	11	45.8	13	54.2	24	100
SLC and above	7	50.0	7	50.0	14	100
Caste/ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri	31	45.6	37	54.4	68	100
Janajatis	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100
Dalits	1	20.0	4	80.0	5	100
Occupation						
Agriculture	21	40.4	31	59.6	52	100
Non-agriculture	14	51.9	13	48.1	27	100
Total	35	44.3	44	55.7	79	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Total percent may exceed 100 due to multiple response.

Table shows that out of 125 respondent only 79 respondents faced violence and only 35 respondents share but 44 respondents does not share above table shows that socio-economic factors impact of their experience share with each other.

On the basis of age group 15-29 (50%) share 30-49 age group (46%) and 50 and above age group only 27.3 percent share their incident each others. So higher the age group lower the share of their incidence of their dominated of prestige.

On the basis of education level, illiterate 50 percent sharing their violation. Primary (36%) secondary (45.8%) and SLC and above 50 percent with their violated experience each other.

On the basis of caste/ethnicity, majority of respondents of janajatis (50%) sharing, Brahmin/chhetri 45.6 percent and lowest share of Dalits which is only 20 percent sharing each other.

On the basis of occupation, Non agriculture sector's respondents share with other which is 51.9 percent but agriculture sectors respondents share only 40.4 percent.

5.2.8 Cause of domestic violence against 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 cause of domestic violence. Various causes were DVAW in study area maximum respondent's reports that alcohol abuse is the main cause of the DVAW.

Table 5.11: Percentage of respondents by cause of domestic violence.

Causes of DVAW	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Poverty	92	80.70	22	19.3	114	100
Lack of awareness	103	90.4	11	9.6	114	100
Unemployment	67	58.8	47	41.2	114	100
Alcoholism	97	85.1	17	14.9	114	100
Lack of implementation of law	77	67.5	37	32.5	114	100
Low economic status	73	64.1	41	35.9	114	100
Others	42	36.9	72	63.1	114	100

Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple response.

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table shows that, respondents view on the main cause of domestic violence is lack of awareness and alcoholism (85.1%). Poverty is another cause of violence which is 80.7 percent. Similarly law economic status of female is 64.0 percent, unemployment 58.8 percent, lack of implementation of law 67.5 percent and 36.8 percent other cause of domestic violence against women.

5.3 Solution of the domestic violence against women

Just knowing about the cause of violence, knowledge about violence is not sufficient to eliminate the violence against women. Thus, the research work provides the solution of the domestic violence against women to prevent the violence.

Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of respondent by can VAW totally be prevented by background characteristics.

	Can VAW totally be prevented				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
15-29	12	41.4	17	58.6	29	100
30-49	34	50.0	34	50.0	68	100
50+	5	29.4	12	70.6	17	100
Education						
Illiterate	11	45.8	13	54.2	24	100
Primary	15	41.7	21	58.3	36	100
Secondary	13	41.9	18	58.1	31	100
SLC and above	12	52.2	11	47.8	23	100
Caste/ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri	44	46.8	50	58.2	93	100
Janajatis	4	30.8	9	69.2	13	100
Dalits	3	42.9	4	57.1	7	100
Occupation						
Agriculture	31	40.8	45	59.2	76	100
Non-agriculture	20	52.6	18	47.4	38	100
Total		44.7	63	55.3	114	100

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple response.

The table no 5.12 shows that, majority of respondent response that violence against women can not totally be prevented. On the basis of age group 15-29 response that only 41.4 percent can prevented, 30-49 response that 50 present prevented 50 above age group respondent response only 29.4 percent can be prevented.

On the basis of education level, illiterate respondent response that 45.8 percent can not be prevented. The majority of respondent's response that domestic violence against women can not be totally prevented. Primary (41.7%), Secondary (41.96%), SLC and above 52.5 percent response that can be totally prevented.

On the basis of caste, the majority of respondents response that can not be totally prevented, Brahmine/chhetri responses that only 46.8 percent can be totally prevented, Janajatis (30.8%) and Dalits (42.9%) response that can be totally prevented of DVAW.

On the basis of occupation, Non agriculture sector's respondent's response that 52.6 percent VAW can be totally prevented but Agriculture sector respondent's response

that only 40.8 percent can be prevented totally. As whole only 44.7 percent respondents says that VAW can be totally prevented but 55.3 percent respondent say that can not be totally prevented. So, the table shows that, VAW can't be totally prevented.

5.3.1 Perception on preventive measures of DVAW.

Automatically violence can be seen in society knowingly and unknowingly, because of lack of consciousness, education, low women's status, not proper implementation of related laws. It can easily occur with the society. Therefore, violence can be reducing with the help of better management of these factors.

Table 5.13: Distribution of respondents by their opinion preventive ways of DVAW.

Preventive ways	Number	Percent
Awareness	86	75.4
Improve women's status	19	16.7
Strongly implementation of law	2	1.8
Punished perpetrators	7	6.1
Total	114	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The table no 5.2.1 shows that the majority of respondent says that should be done awareness (75.4%). 16.7 percent responses that improve women status and punished perpetrators (6.1%), only 1.8 percent says that strongly implementation of law. So why the main way of prevention is awareness of men and women equally.

5.3.2 Perception of education can reduce domestic violence against women

In general, educated people more awareness of DVAW. Higher the education level, lower the case of DVAW. So the research asked them last question "Do you think that education can help reducing DVAW?" Majority of respondents response that Yes. Education is the third eye of the human being. Maximum opinion of respondents of education is important reduce domestic violence against women.

Table 5.14: Distribution of respondent by their think education can help reducing DVAW.

	Education can help reducing				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
15-29	2.	69.0	9	31.0	29	100.0
30-49	43	63.2	25	36.8	68	100.0
50+	8	47.1	9	52.9	17	100.0
Education						
Illiterate	14	58.3	10	41.7	24	100.0
Primary	22	61.1	14	38.9	36	100.0
Secondary	18	58.1	13	41.9	31	100.0
SLC and above	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100.0
Caste/ethnicity						
Brahmin/Chhetri	60	63.8	34	36.2	94	100.0
Janajatis	7	53.8	6	46.2	13	100.0
Dalits	4	57.1	3	42.9	7	100.0
Occupation						
Agriculture	45	59.2	31	40.8	76	100.0
Non-agriculture	26	68.4	12	31.6	38	100.0
Total	71	62.3	43	37.7	114	100.0

Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple response.

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The table no. 5.14 shows that, the majority of respondent's response that education can help reducing domestic violence against women. On the basis of age group 15-29 (69.9%) says can helping reducing VAW, 30-49 (63.2) and 50 and about only (63.2%) response that education can help reducing DVAW.

On the basis of education level, illiterate (58.3) response that education can reduce VAW similarly primary (61.1%), secondary (58.1%) and SLC and above (73.9%) response to education can help reducing DVAW.

On the basis of caste/ethnicity, majority of respondents response to can reducing VAW by education, which is response that, Brahmine/chhettri (63.8%), janajatis (53.8%)(and dalits (57.1%) respondents responses to education can help reducing DVAW.

At last on the basis of occupation majority of non agriculture sector respondents have positive response which is 68.4 percent and agriculture 39.2 percent respondent's

response that education can help to reducing domestic violence against women. So, why higher the educated people lower the violence against women.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objectives of this chapter are to summarize the major summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study area about "Domestic Violence Against Women in Madanpokhara VDC ward no 5 and 9". This study is based on primary data. The study is selected from lottery method of simple random sampling of Madanpokhara VDC ward no 5 and 9 at Palpa district.

6.1 Summary of findings

The study has been carried out to examine the domestic violence against women among married women of Madanpokhara VDC ward no 5 and 9 at Palpa district. The information has been taken by asking only married women residing in a ward. The study is based on data from field survey, which provide the information on various types of domestic violence against women has been facing each day in their life.

6.1.1 Backgrounds characteristics

-) In this study among the different caste of married women 125 respondent of 125 household have been taken.
-) In the study area, total population is 737.
-) Brahmin, chhettri, magar, dalit, gharti are found in study area.
-) Majority of respondents (74.4%) are arrange marriage and (25.6%) are love marriage.
-) Majority of respondents marry willing (73.6%) and (26.4%) not willing.
-) Among the respondents 41.6 percent done abortion.
-) In this study area 44 percent respondent's husband use any method of family planning.
-) Majority of the respondents (72.8%) are involves in agriculture, 12.0 percent service, 8.0% Business, 2.4% students and 4.8% involves in other occupation.
-) In the study area only 38.4 percent respondents have property ownership but 75 percent can dispose their.

) In the study area 74.4 percent respondents are literate and 25.6 percent respondents are illiterate.

6.1.2 Domestic violence against women

) Among 125 respondents 91.2 percent have knowledge about DVAW or they heard about DVAW.

) Out of 114 respondent's sources to gain information about DVAW are 55.3 percent by the media, 35.1 percent by friends, 7.0 percent by NGOs/GO and 2.6 percent by family members.

) Out of 114 respondents 69.3% are faced violated.

) Among them 92.4% violated from husband, 79.7% from mother in law, 55.7% father in law, 10.1% sister in law and 5.1% step wife/brother in law violated of married women.

) Majority of victim women (83.5%) verbal abuse, (77.2%) torture due to birth of daughter, (54.4%) beating, (53.2%) dowry related violence, (25.3%) polygamy, (55.7%) careless during pregnancy, (44.3%) alcoholism, (16.5%) child marriage, (7.6%) caste related violence and (5.1%) sexual abuse faced of violence in research area.

) Out of 79 respondents, 44.3% faced violence daily, (54.4%) seldom and (1.3%) monthly.

) About 93.7% victim respondents have not taken medical treatment after violent incident.

) Most of the respondents keep secret of incident which is 55.7 percent.

) The respondents sharing which friends 48.6 percent, relatives 40 percent and only 11.4 percent sharing with family members.

) The research area 54.3 percent response and did help but 44.7 percent ignorance for respondent's problems.

) Out of 114 respondents response that main cause of domestic violence is poverty (80.7%), lack of awareness (90.4%) unemployment (58.8%) alcoholism (85.1%), lack of implementation (67.5%), low economic status (64.0%) and other specify (36.8%).

-) The respondents' response that 55.3 percent violence against women totally be prevented.
-) The respondents majority of prevent VAW is focus on awareness (75.4%) improve women status (16.7%), strongly implementation of law (18%) and punished perpetrators (6.1%).
-) The respondent's only 62.3 percent response that education can help reducing domestic violence against women.

6.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. Nepal is not so far from this problem. Domestic violence is also prevalence in Nepal. The research design was explorative and it aims to study the domestic violence against women in Madanpokhara VDC ward no 4 and 5 of Palpa district. The researcher has taken 125 respondents for purpose. The caste/ethnicity composition was heterogeneous in the study area. Most of the respondents were Hindu and some of Buddhist. Highest proportion of respondents was age group 15-29 years and the lowest in age group 50 years and above.

Husband, mother in law, father in law is the main perpetrator of domestic violence in the study area. Most of the victims face verbal abuse, careless during pregnancy, beating and dowry related violence. According to the respondents main cause of domestic violence weare poverty, lack of awareness, alcoholism , low economic status of women, lack of implementation, unemployment etc.

Majority of the respondents to keep their domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige but some of the respondents asked their relatives and friends. Most of the respondents heard about different types of violence. Highest proportion of respondent has not faced DVAW. The status of literacy is not so bad but the status of awareness level of women in spite of their education is too poor. Among the respondents 61 percent have any kinds of property. Only few of women satisfy with their education, due to lack of education women are deprived of their rights. Violence covers in almost all casted, age groups, families and all communities in the study area. Although there is not high discrimination between son and daughter but daughter in law is treated differently than daughter. Wives are under the husband's governance and they worship their husband.

6.3 Recommendation

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

-) Domestic Violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female. Therefore effective programme should be developed to involve and equal number of female in decision making level.
-) Taking alcohol group and gambling should be controlled through sensitizing people.
-) Should be lunched effective programmed to increasing literacy rate and level of education that will be helpful to decrease violence incidence in the society.
-) Design couples training programme on the issue of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
-) Lunch special programmed to arise women's economic status.
-) Change the traditional suppression attitude towards women.
-) Developed the system of social respect system 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 Issue 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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Questionnaires
Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

Questionnaires for the research of Master of Arts dissertation survey on 'Domestic Violence against Women in Madanpokhara VDC, Palpa District.

Number of household:

Age:

Name of respondent:

Caste:

Ward no:

Section 1: Household information

S N	Name of person (HH head first)	Relation with head of HH	Sex Male Female	Age 104	Marita l status 105	Age of marriage 106	Only for 6 years & above		Occupat ion 109
							Literacy status 107	Level of education 108	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Code no.

Relationship	Sex	Occupation	Literacy status
Husband/Wife	1. Male	1. Agriculture	1.Literate
Son/Daughter	2. Female	2. Service	2. Illiterate
Son/Daughter in low	3. Business	3.Intermediate +2	
Grand son/Daughter	4. Student	4.Bachlor	
Father/Mother in low	5. Others	5. Master and above	

Marital Status

1. Unmarried
2. Married
3. Widow/Widower
4. Separated
5. Divorce

Section 2: Individual Questionnaire

S.N	Question	Coding
110	Are you married?	Yes.....1 No..... 2
111	Kinds of marriage	Arrange marriage1 Love marriage 2 Court marriage 3
112	How old were you when you got marriage?	Year
113	Do you willing to marry?	Yes 1 No 2

114	How many children do you have?						
115	Have you done abortion?	yes 1 No 2						
116	If yes, cause of abortion	To more children 1 To bear son 2 Force of husband 3 Other specify 4						
117	Do you use any family planning method?	Yes1 No 2						
118	Which is used to you?						
119	Did you husband ever use any method?	Yes 1 No..... 2						
120	Why do you prefer to use rather than by you husband?						
121	Do you use contraception willing?							
Section 3: Occupation and income related questionnaires								
122	What is your occupation?						
123	Any property on your name (pewa, daijo and others)	Yes 1 No 2						
124	If yes, what kinds of property do you have?	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Land	1	2
	Yes	No						
Land	1	2						

		House 1 2 Bank balance 1 2 Ornament 1 2 Livestock 1 2 Others 1 2												
125	Can you dispose your property?	yes..... 1 No..... 2												
126	What is your literacy status?	Literate..... 1 Illiterate..... 2												
127	Do you satisfy with your study?	Yes 1 No..... 2												
128	If no, why did not get the opportunity of study?	Low economic status 1 Traditional belief 2 Due to early marriage 3 Other specify 4												
Section 4: Knowledge and awareness related questionnaires.														
129	Have you ever heard VAW?	Yes 1 No 2												
130	If yes, what kinds of violence do have heard?	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: right;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Physical assault</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual exploitation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Verbal abuse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Physical assault	1	2	Sexual exploitation	1	2	Verbal abuse	1	2
	Yes	No												
Physical assault	1	2												
Sexual exploitation	1	2												
Verbal abuse	1	2												

		Dowry related.....1 2																																				
		Torture due to birth of daughter...1 2																																				
		Alcoholism..... 1 2																																				
131	What is the main source you heard about violence?	Friends 1 Media..... 2 NGOs, GOs 3 Family members 4 Other specify 5																																				
132	What do you mean by domestic violence against women?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Verbal abuse/assult</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beating</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual abuse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polygamy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cast related</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discrimination.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Careless during pregnancy...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dowry related</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alcoholism</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Torture due to birth of daughter</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child marriage</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Verbal abuse/assult	1	2	Beating	1	2	Sexual abuse	1	2	Polygamy	1	2	Cast related			Discrimination.....	1	2	Careless during pregnancy...	1	2	Dowry related	1	2	Alcoholism	1	2	Torture due to birth of daughter	1	2	Child marriage	1	2
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Torture due to birth of daughter	1	2																																				
Child marriage	1	2																																				
133	What forms of VAW do you know which exist in your neighborhood?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Verbal abuse/assult</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beating</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual abuse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Verbal abuse/assult	1	2	Beating	1	2	Sexual abuse	1	2																								
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		Polygamy 1 2 Cast related Discrimination 1 2 Careless during pregnancy... 1 2 Dowry related 1 2 Alcoholism 1 2 Torture due to birth of daughter 1 2 Child marriage 1 2																		
Section 5: Experience related questionnaires of DUAW.																				
134	Have you ever faced DVAW?	Yes 1 No 2																		
135	If yes, who has violated of you mostly?	Husband 1 Father -in law 2 Mother -in law 3 Brother -in low 4 Sister -in law..... 5 Step wife (sauta) 6 Other specify..... 7																		
136	What types of violence you often have to face?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Verbal abuse/assult</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Beating</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sexual abuse</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polygamy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cast related</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Verbal abuse/assult	1	2	Beating	1	2	Sexual abuse	1	2	Polygamy	1	2	Cast related		
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Polygamy	1	2																		
Cast related																				

		Discrimination 1 2 Careless during pregnancy... 1 2 Dowry related 1 2 Alcoholism 1 2 Torture due to birth of daughter 1 2 Child marriage 1 2
137	How often do you face violence in your home?	Daily 1 Seldom 2 Weekly 3 Monthly 4
138	Have you ever taken medical treatment after violent incident?	Yes 1 No 2
139	Do you keep such incidence secret or share with other?	Share 1 Do not share2
140	If share, with whom or where?	relatives..... 1 Family member..... 2 Friends..... 3 Civil society 4 Local mother's group..... 5
141	What they react?	Response and did help 1 Ignorance 2

Section 6: Reason of DVAW																										
142	In your opinion, what is the main cause of domestic violence?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Poverty</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lack of awareness.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployment</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alcoholism</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lack of implementation law</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low economic status....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other specify.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Poverty	1	2	Lack of awareness.....	1	2	Unemployment	1	2	Alcoholism	1	2	Lack of implementation law	1	2	Low economic status....	1	2	Other specify.....	1	2
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Section 7: Solution to eliminate DVAW																										
143	Can violence against women totally be prevented?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Yes	1	No	2																				
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No	2																									
144	If no, what should be done to prevent VAW?	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Awareness</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improve women Status</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly implementation of law.....</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Punished perpetrators</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Awareness		Improve women Status	2	Strongly implementation of law.....		Punished perpetrators																	
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146	What could be the possible ideas to tackle the violence against women?																								