

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN: A STUDY  
OF THARU COMMUNITY IN GANGAPARASPUR VDC OF DANG  
DISTRICT**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of  
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# CHAPTER – ONE

## INTRODUCETION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In every society of Nepal, violence against girls and women is common. Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspects. Each of the Nepalese girls and women is being violated at least once in their lifetime. Violence is common in all ages, castes, religious groups and social classes. Only its degree and forms may differ by society, ages and religious values.

Girls and women are treated as second-class citizens. They are neglected in every aspects of their life too. Girls and women are neglected before their birth i.e. sex selective abortion. Most of the Nepalese parents prefer son to daughter. If any women gives birth to a daughter, both mother and daughter get less care than she would have got in case she had a son. Likewise, female child is given less priority to go to school than male child, at least in the rural areas of the country. If the parents let both go school than also usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school.

Girls and women are violated in many more forms i.e. child marriage, girls trafficking, sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage, marital rape, forced conception, domestic violence, dowry related violence etc. These all forms of violence minimize their human rights and reproductive rights.

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

human rights and fundamental freedoms and sometimes, their lives. Co-modification of women in the media and their economic marginalization in the global economy are traditional negative forces, along with politics that sometimes build male solidarity around the issue of controlling women.

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

In the context of Nepal, violence occurred in every part of the country across all caste, class, ethnicity, regions as well as religions. Nepal has traditional cultural norms, values, and systems. So that various forms of traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage, dowry deaths, murder, killing, battering, beating, false accusation, gender discrimination, honour killing as well as reproductive rights violation are not new events for Nepal. Nepalese women are confined to only household chores, they are deprived of education, freedom, economic opportunity, as well as they are absent in decision making from household to the national level and policy formulation level of the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents do not support women, therefore women are victimized from different forms of violence in our country.

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

Violence against girls and women is obstacle in the achievement of equal rights in household, society and country. Unequal division of right and resources creates debate and disturbs peace. Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries, the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure, and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (A life Free of Violence UNIFEM, 1998).

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls (VAW). If domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes differential 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 his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a woman to run the household efficiently) by both men and women is a common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

Violence against women and girls is emerging as a worldwide pandemic. Violence against women and girls hovers an ugly word: impunity. All too often men are able to get way with extreme violence against their wives, daughters and female neighbours. Violence in the family is supposedly a private affaire, beyond the domain of the law. A girl child is regarded as worthless, much less than a boy in our society. Female Foeticide,

child neglect and abuse, beating in the pregnancy period, incest and murder, dowry death, stove burning, honour killing, giving mental torture, sexual harassment trafficking of women, gender discrimination, polygamy, child marriage. Spousal battering, marital rape, traditional practices harmful to women like accusing as witches, forced prostitution etc. are common event faced by women in their daily life situation. Child and infant mortality, street children and child labour, uneducated children, sexual exploitation of children, HIV/AIDS, the list of problems where violence in the family, against women and girl, is likely factor is long. Violence also directly related to how children are nurtured, how they develop and what is the critical period in infancy and early childhood is considered as important (Ruth Finney Hayward, Breaking the Earthenware Jar).

Domestic violence is also closely linked to women's reproductive health. Due to the son preference women are compelled to reproduce child again and again and fall in health hazards. Gender based violence is preponderantly inflicted by men on women and girls. It both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims.

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

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

Domestic violence is the serious problem, which is against the human rights and women's rights. It is the violation of women's human right, life, liberty and their fundamental freedom, development of full capacities and empowerment. Development as well as developed countries both are experiencing about the problems of domestic violence.

Mostly these problems can be found in developing world where is several kinds of obstacles and scarcities such as lack of education, poverty, traditional superstition etc. This problem is recognized by the international community as a violation of human rights, rooted in women's subordinate status. Thousands of women bear domestic violence, sexual and psychological forms of abuse as well as harmful practices such as female genital mutilation / cutting that destroys the dignity and self esteem of the women. Now, globally women are affecting through spousal battering, sexual abuse, dowry related violence, rape, including marital rape, female genital mutilation, non spousal violence, sexual violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work in school and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

In the context of Nepal violence occurred every parts of the country across all caste, class, ethnicity, regions as well as religions. Nepal's have traditional cultural norms, values, system. So that various forms of traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage, preference, Deuki, Dhami, Jhankri, Boksi etc. because of these factor women suffering from ancient to until now in our country. In Nepal women suffering from physical, sexual, psychological, dowry deaths, murder, killing, battering, beating, false acquisition, gender discrimination, honour killing as well as reproductive right violation not new event for Nepal. Nepalese women are confined only household chores, they are deprived from education, freedom, economic opportunity, as well as they are absence in decision making from household to the national level and policy formulation level of the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents are not support to the women, therefore women are victimize from different forms of violence in our country.

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On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis, depression etc. On the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack, etc. in the study area.

Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment. So , that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing, gambling etc.

Domestic violence also related to sexual abuse, sexual violence may involve physical and psychological intimidation, unwanted sexual advances or acts, date and marital rape and blackmail. It may also play on a women's financial in security through threats of job dismissal or exploitation such as the offer of food or shelter in return for sex. Denial of contraceptive protection is also considered a form of sexual violence. Although abused women often live in terror, many are trapped by fear of community disapproval or reprisal.

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is cause by patriarchal values systems, unequal power relation and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. There fore women are rendered powerless, asset less, excluded and perceived as worthless. Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal civic, economic and individual identity rights. According to SAATHI, (1998) 34% of males and females get married before the age of 15 years. Most women's job is tedious household

work and agricultural work. According to census 2001 only 8.9 % women are engaged in non-agricultural work. They do not earn cash money, their work is considered to be household work. Most women have to depend economically on their husband. This is also one of the major causes of domestic violence. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading cause of domestic violence.

In conclusion violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment or their human rights and fundamental freedoms by women. The longstanding failure to protect and promote those rights and promote those rights and freedoms in cases of violence against women is a matter of concern to all states and should be addressed various kind of consequences may occurred due to the violence against women such as: Un wanted pregnancy, un safe abortion and maternal mortality, miscarriage and still birth, delayed antenatal care, premature labour and child birth, foetal injury and low birth weight.

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

The main objective of the study is to assess domestic violence against married women: A Study of Tharu Community in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District. The specific objectives are the is given below:

1. To know the knowledge and perception of violence against married Tharu women
2. To know the remedy and way of prevention of violence against married Tharu women
3. To know the situation of legal provision and reporting behavior of violence cases against married Tharu women.

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

VAWG directly jeopardizes the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, infant and maternal



health and mortality and combating HIV/AIDS. It can also affect educational attainment. It imposes obstacles to the full participation of women in social, economic and political life.

Nepalese context, thousands of married women suffering from various forms of domestic violence at home due to lack of education, information and awareness. Patriarchal norms and value system enhance the rise of domestic violence. In our country, traditional types of violence like Dhimi, Jhankri, Boksi, Deuki, Jhuma, Dadini practices etc. are still existing everywhere. Due to poverty, uneducated, low level of awareness, many women in every part of the country facing distinct forms of violence such as battering, wife beating, burning, acid attack, marital and psychological threatening, dowry killing, homeless conditions, property less, marital rape, reproductive rights violation etc.

There is an immediate need of research underlying such serious crime to be reduced/eliminated for the protection of human rights of women and empowering them to bring the mainstream of development. There is no possibility of a healthy family, community and nation without reducing violence against women. If there is a dispute and quarrel between couples at home every day, that will ultimately affect children's psychological condition which has lasting harmful effects on their whole life.

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

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

Limitations are the drawback/pitfalls of the study. These are the conditions under which a study can not be done anymore. In other words, limitations are problems that have to be faced by the researcher during his field research or study. There are certain drawbacks that occur during the study period.

This study only limited based on the primary data sources. In the research period cost and time were the main constraint. The study area only limited to Tharu Community in Gangaparapur VDC of Dang District. Twelve representatives were take part from each words covering different caste and ethnicity. This study only focus married women and domestic violence against them. Out of the total population of the entire VDC only 54 respondents 15-49 years age groups were included in this study. The findings of the study does not represent for the other part of the country.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is divided in to six chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, the second chapter deals with the review of literature, third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling techniques, tools and methods of data collection. The fourth chapter deals with the socio-economic and demographic structure of the study area. Chapter five entails domestic violence against women and it also describes types, causes, suggestions and solutions of domestic violence and chapter six summarizes the problems and makes recommendations. This research work also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

## **CHAPTER-TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE STUDY**

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

#### **2.1 Theoretical Literature Review**

Violence Against Women and Girl can thus be defined as violation of a women's personhood, mental or physical integrity, or freedom of movement. It is the result of unequal power relation is patriarchy. The social structure that is constructed, reinforced and perpetuated by socio-political institutions put in place by men and which thereby ensure that men by virtue of their gender have power and control over women and children. Violence against women thus refers to all forms of violence, including traditional forms of violence in the Nepali context, inflicted as women an account of their gender (SAATHI, 1997).

Women and girls are born into a system that endorses inequity and discrimination. They receive an unfair share of opportunities, attention and resources from the moment of their conception.

Female infanticide, dowry deaths, acid attacks, trafficking for prostitution, honours killing, wife beating and rape are some of he harsh realities that women and girls face in every parts of the world today.

#### **2.1 Definition of Domestic Violence**

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

Domestic violence includes: physical, sexual, psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employed by one person in a relationship to control another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can create health. Social and economic costs for the individual, the family and the society. The violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicules, threat of abandonment, confinement to home, the withholding of money or other family support, an abusive relationship or have an abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection. Violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

Violence means any act of commission or omission by individual or public life, which brings, harm, suffering or threat to girls and women and reflects systematic discrimination including harmful traditional practices and denial of human rights because of gender (Ruth Finney Hayward, *Breaking the Earthenware Jar*).

Around the World at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life time (WHO, 1998).

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

UNFPA, 2001, state that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abuse at sometime.

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

Underlying the power relation is patriarchy –the social structure that is constructed, reinforced and perpetuated by socio-political institution put in place by men and which

thereby ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To overcome the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is yet to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 1997).

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

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

According to UNICEF, 2001, Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture and maim physically, psychologically, sexually and economically.

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

The form violence against women "means any act or gender based violence that result in or is likely to result in physical , sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women , including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (Un Declaration, Article 1 , 1993).

Article 2 of the UN Declaration clarifies that the definition of violence against women should encompass, but not be limited to, acts of physical, sexual and psychological violence in the family and the community. These acts include:

- Spousal battering
- Sexual abuse of female children,

- Dowry related violence,
- Rape including marital rape
- Traditional practices harmful to women such as accusing a witches,
- Non-spousal violence
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in school
- Trafficking in women
- Forced prostitution and
- Violence perpetrated or condoned by the state such as rape in war (Population Reports, 1999).

Violence not only harms women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their common their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women (SAATHI, 200werment of women (SAATHI , 2001).

While research into intimate partner abuse is in its early stages, there is growing agreement about its nature and the various factors that cause it. Often referred to as "Wife beating" "battering" or "domestic violence" intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behaviour and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a verity of forms including physical assault such as hits, slaps, kicks and beating, psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviours such as isolating a woman from family and friends monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources (Population Reports, 1999).

Most cultures of the world are patriarchal in nature. In the socialization process while women are taught to be non-aggressive, violence, boldness and to be in control. Eastern cultures especially, put high value on the feminine virtues of women, thus reinforcing myths of women's helplessness. All these socio-cultural values hold true in the context of Nepal. Women are socialized to put very low value on their status and worth. A woman's identity is always dependent on that of a man's-her roles are primarily identified in terms of whose daughter (her father's), whose wife (her husband's), and whose mother (her

son's) in the society. Thus, women are seen as having to be under the 'protection;' of a male member of her immediate family or kinsmen. A woman not only on being 'protected' and on virginity and purity conditions women from retaliating against violence or tolerating it quietly.

Definition of VAW and G drafted by the Inter American Convention on Women and Violence (1991) states that; "VAW includes any act, omission or conduct by means of which physical, sexual or mental suffering is inflicted directly or indirectly through deceit, seduction or threat, harassment, coercion or any other means on any woman with the purpose or effect of intimidating, punishing or humiliating her or of maintaining her in sex stereotyped roles or of denying her of human dignity, sexual self determination, physical, mental and moral integrity or of undermining the security of her person, her self respect or her personality or of diminishing her physical or mental capacities."

Following forms of violence also appeared inside or outside the households.

- ) Domestic violence
- ) Sexual slavery, prostitution and international trafficking of women.
- ) Incest
- ) Reproductive rights violation
- ) Rape
- ) Sexual harassment
- ) Sex discrimination
- ) Medical abuse
- ) Abuse of women with physical and mental disabilities
- ) Culture bound practices harmful to women
- ) Ritual abuse within religious cults
- ) Marital rape
- ) Pornography and abuse of women in media
- ) Abuse of women in refugee or relocation camps custodial abuse
- ) Female foeticide

- ) Dowry related violence and murder.  
(Source: SAATHI, 1997)

### 2.1.2 Types of Violence

- A. **Physical violence:** when someone hurts another person's body: (Women's health exchange: 1998).
- B. **Psychological Violence or Emotional Violence:** This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapon. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate, prolonged silence after arguments, with drawl of affection, siding with relatives, sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to bear children, or facing her to have an abortion. (SAATHI: 1997).
- C. **Sexual abuse:** When someone makes another person do sexual things against her will, this is sexual abuse (Women's health exchange: 1998).
- D. **Traditional abuse:** It includes *Deuki* and *Badi* Custom, *Tari*, Bonded Labour, Child marriage, accused of witch craft, forced labour, polygamy, dowry related violence and unsociability (SAATHI: 1997)

### 2.1.3 Situation of Violence in the Context of World

Around the world, violence against women occurs in different forms and degree (SAATHI, 2001). Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, tortures and maims physically, psychologically, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001).

It is a pervasive and under-recognized human rights violation violence against women and girls cut across social and economic situations and is deeply embedded in cultures around the world so much so that Millions women consider it a way of life. (Johnson, 1997)

Around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime. (WHO, 1998)



Estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime (UNFPA, 2001)

Sexual violence against girls and women has been seen throughout the world. Out of every five women, in the world is physically or sexually abused by a man, at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001).

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet least recognized human rights abuse in the world. It also is a profound health problem, sapping women's energy, compromising their physical health and eroding their self-esteem. Despite its high costs, almost every society in the world has social institution that legitimize, obscure, en, especially within the family (CHANGE, 1999:3). Much sexual coercion takes place against children or adolescents in both industrial and developing countries. Between one-third and two-thirds of known sexual assault victims are age 15 or younger. (CHANGE, 1999: 9)

In all Societies there are cultural institution beliefs and practice, that undermine women's autonomy and contribute to gender –based violence. Certain marriage practices, for example, can disadvantage women and girls especially where customs such as dowry and bride wealth have been corrupted by western 'consumer' culture. (CHANGE, 1999: 10)

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well being as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and at the same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (ICPD 1994).

Since in all societies discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earliest stage of life, greater equality for the girl child is a necessary first step in ensuring that women realize their full potential and become equal partners in development. In a number of countries, the practice of prenatal sex selection, higher rates of mortality among very young girls, and lower rates of school enrolment or girls as compares to determine fetus. Investments mode in the girl child's health, nutrition and education from infancy through adolescence are critical. (ICPD1994)

#### **2.1.4 Situation of Violence in the Context of South Asia**

The South Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, culture practice places daughter in laws lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the harvest workload, but get least food (UNICEF, 1996).

South Asia is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in south Asia have lower social status and less value than boys who are preferred and invested upon (UNICEF, 2001).

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

Often many forms of violence against women and girls are not even recognized as violence, but ignored, condoned or justified by involving religions, culture or traditional beliefs and practices. Legal and even judicial institutions fail to provide adequate safeguards for women and girls against violence. State institents have frequently reflected biases that indicate strong influence of prevalent social attitudes (Human Development in south Asia 2000).

#### **2.1.5 Situation of Violence in the Context of Nepal**

In Nepal, gender specific violence against women occurs across all strata of society. Whether they are in the more overt forms of violence such as sexual violence that include rape, marital rape, custodial, rape, gang rape, incest, public stripping, harassment through language, gesture and/ or touch (eve-teasing), trafficking and forced position or the more covert forms through verbal and psychological been validated as being very high. Existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of the total respondents (sample size: 1250) and beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girls (82 %) in Nepal, followed by rape (30 %) and forced prostitution (28 %) (SAATHI, 1997)

While Nepali society (as well as most of the south Asian) upholds the ‘Chastity’ and ‘virginity’ of a girl the ultimate prestige and ‘dignity’ of a family. On the other hand, the socialization process encourages girls and women to become victims as in instates in them the values of suffer is silence’ ‘tolerance’ and ‘non-relation’ values of being ‘shy’ and ‘shameful; about voicing victimization, especially sexual exposition, further silences a victim into submission (SAATHI, 2001)

Likewise, in general Nepali society is a practical, with pervasive and ingrained gender discrimination within the context of strong male dominance in all aspect of life. Through there are difference in terms of ethnic and religions groups, women in general lag far behind men in access to resources, basic services like educed with boys, suggest that “son preference” is curtailing the access of girl children to food, education and heath care. This is often compounded by the increasing use of technology

Many of our mothers, sister-in-laws, elders and younger sister still feel pride 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 is unfortunately still considered so in many parts of our country (Koirala, 2001:35). “*Chhaupadi*” system is widely practiced in the hilly district of far western Nepal. The system is rather more pervasive and extreme in Achham- the district with is one of the highest gender gaps in literacy, i.e. female 85 and male 414 percent in Nepal. “*Chhaupadi*” is the word locally used for women’s menstrual period. During this period, girls and women are not allowed to stay in their houses. They have to stay out in a tiny hut called a “*Chhaupadi Goth*”. Usually, these huts are built of mud and stone with no windows, these huts can hardly accommodate two persons. During this period, women are not allowed to take nutrition food and have to live on dry bread and hot peppers. Women have to prepare their food for themselves and stay in these unhealthy huts for a period of seven days. On the 7<sup>th</sup> day, they take bath and wash their clothes and return to their houses. (Shrestha, 2001:27).

Women in Nepal as elsewhere are responsible for three types of work; reproduction, management of the household and employment. However, reproduction is not treated as

work and management of the household is not considered as a productive work. Moreover, women in Nepal work for longer than men, have much lower opportunity for gainfully employment and possess extremely limited property right (NESAC, 1998)

In Nepalese society, a strong preference for sons exists. In other words, discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus 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 provisions (MOPE, 2004: 122).

In Nepal, women's participation in decision-making remains quite low despite launching of administrative reforms act and 1998 by the HMG. (MOPE, 2002: 128).

According to article published dated 2004, March-11 by Tejasuee Rajbhandari in well known Daily Newspaper, Kathmandu Post belonging to city post, eve teasing as such is never looked upon as a big problem in most of the countries. However, most girls get a daily dose of eve teasing on their way to school, college or their office. She added that any woman without male escort is proving to be the target of eve teasing. Most macho men think that eve teasing is natural and no concern need to be raised as such. In other words it is not considered a big deal. So when in life straits, nothing can be done except complaining or suffering in silence, which further encourages men to continue the lewd acts. Eve teasing as such is a universal problem that has no remedy. Ignoring is the best possible strategy. But to what extent this issue and that act are ignored in Nepal.

Nepali proverbs that propagate gender discrimination, in other words violence against girls and women are focused on the following proverbs:

- Celebrate the birth of a son by sacrificing a goat and the birth of daughter by sacrificing a pumpkin.
- Let it be late, but let it be a son
- The birth of son pomes the way to heaven.
- When a daughter is born her fate is doomed.
- Son in arm; daughter on the farm.

- Better nourish a servant than a daughter or an unsaturated he-goat.
- A daughter is another's property.

English translation done by Rajendra (CARE Nepal 2001: 34)

According to article published dates 2004, March-8<sup>th</sup> by Damakant Jayashi in well known daily newspaper Kathmandu post about discriminatory laws of Nepal are as follows:

- The constitution, conceived as late as 1990, denies the women to pass her nationality to her children. Besides, if her husband is a foreigners, then neither he nor the children born out this wedlock can get Nepalese citizenship/ whereas a man can pass his nationality to his foreign wife and the their children. He added that this is not only a several and blatant violation of a Nepalese women's right to choose her husband, other complication like transfer of property, among others, will also arise. Is this not a clear instance of following a man to marry whomever he likes but the same is denied to women.
- When it comes to making a passport, women below the age of 35 must produce the written consent of her guardian. No such bar on man.

## **2.2 Empirical Literature Review**

SAATHI, according to two national level workshop reports conducted in 1997, the common forms of violence against women in the rural and urban regions which is related to domestic or other forms of violence of Nepal are as follows:

- ) Domestic violence
- ) Physical torture and battering causing serious injury and even death in the household also.
- ) Mental torture, verbal abuse and false acquisitions.
- ) Rape (inside and outside the home)
- ) Traditional forms of violence (polygamy, child marriage, unmatched marriage, Jari related marriage system).

- ) Flesh trade and trafficking
- ) Violence caused by society (social norms) and state e.g. caste discrimination.
- ) Torture for dowry
- ) Pregnant before reaching legal age(lack of knowledge about reproductive right)
- ) Enforced abortion and female foeticide.
- ) Discriminatory laws
- ) Threatening through telephones and letters.

Incest-exploitation is also another form of violence against women. Incestuous relationship is mostly between women and her brother, brother-in-law, father or even with both paternal and maternal uncles, with even grandmothers most of these types of relationship have developed from early childhood period. Due to these kinds of relationships, it will create fear of social dishonour, fear of perpetrators, deeply prolonged silence and secrecy.

Because of the incestuous relationships victims suffer from psychological as well as social impact in their lifetime. Due to incestuous sexual violence victims can feel a lot of guilt of having participated willingly or forcibly in a sexual relationship with a blood or close relative. The victim or even the willing partner may have a lot of very negative feelings about themselves. Victim may suffer stress and most of the time feel terrified as well as sleep disturbances. Most of the victims or even the will also suffer from frequent mood swings and feel angry.

If the case comes out in the society, incest victims feel socially discriminated and have difficulties to adjust in the society once again. Nobody wanting to accompany them in public places, labeling them as deviants.

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

The main causes for the victimization of women:

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

Domestic Violence in this family structure can take different forms such as:

- ) Violence between a couple: Due to incapability, sex role conflicts, personality clashes, family disputes, disparity in educational or socio-economic status, child marriage, unmatched marriage bigamy etc.
- ) Child abuse: A child can be abused in the family by parents and other members for reasons such as undue expectations, lack of parenting knowledge, differential treatment based on sex, child labour, incest etc.
- ) Abuse of elders: Elders may be abused by children when they are regarded as a burden, desire to wrest control over the property, old age and economic dependency on children, physical abuse under intoxication, abandoning old parents.
- ) Violence within the family may take place due to external factors. Dowry , property dispute between siblings, marriage against family consent, mental illness etc . (SAATHI, Annual Report 2000/2001).

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes: There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some definitions argue for a broad delineation that includes any act or omission that causes harm to women or keeps them in subordinated position. This would include what is sometimes referred to as 'structural violence': for

example, poverty, unequal access to health services and education. Indirect methods to abuse deprive and kill girl and women include discrimination in caring practices at home and denial of rights to health care, education and employment, which leaves girls and women more dependent on abusive and murderous men in the patriarchal family structures.

Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive at least recognized human right violation in the world. It also is a profound health problem, sapping, women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self-esteem. Two of the most common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partners and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse- also known as domestic violence, wife beating, and battering is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse cases by forced sex as well. The majority of women who are abused by their partners are abused many times (Adhikari, 2004).

According to Beijing platform of action (1995) violence against women is any act of gender based violence that result or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm of suffering to women in threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private people (UN Declaration, Article 1, 1993). WHO stated that around the world at least one woman in every three has beaten, coerced in to sex, or otherwise abused in her life time. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family. Increasingly, gender based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and violation of human rights (Population Report, 1999).

According to UNICEF 2001, Violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills, tortures and maims physically, psychologically, women's subordinate status in the society. Many cultures have beliefs, norms and social institution that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.



UNICEF (2000) mentions six kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asian region, mainly:

- i. Sexual incest and rape by family members and others.
- ii. Recruitment by family members in to prostitution.
- iii. Neglect by family members, even to the point of death.
- iv. Foeticide and infanticide.
- v. Dowry demands.
- vi. Wife abuse.

Wife beating is the most common form of violence with in household (SAATHI, 1997). In terms of dowry demands thousands of women have to listen to their mother-in-law's and relative's insulting words or suffering from verbally abusing and even some of them are murdered. Beating, acid throwing, honour killing and burning may also cause by dowry.

According to SAATHI (2001) the impact of unemployment and poverty lead the life of conflict where women are likely to be assaulted with various domestic violence like, battering, physical violence, mental violence, and others. Traditional attitudes by which women are regarded as subordinate to men or as having stereotyped roles perpetuate wide spread practices involving violence or coercion such as family violence and abuse, forced marriage , dowry deaths, acid attacks and female circumcisions. Such prejudices may justify g ender-based violence as form of protection or control of women. The effect of such violence, as the physical and mental integrity of women is to deprive them of the equal enjoyment, exercise and knowledge of human rights and fundamental freedoms. While this comment address mainly actual of threatened violence the underlying consequences of these forms of gender-based violence help to maintain women in subordinate roles and contribute to their low level of political participation and to their lower level of education, skills and work and opportunities.

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. The woman population is more than 50

percent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their male counterpart. There are various forms of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, dowry practices, battering of women, foeticide because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, jari, Deuki, Badini practices etc. Blind path faith superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value, which makes women status, has not raised above.

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

Deuki is another form of violence. The deuki hold the venerated ritual status on the one hand, while being forced to sell their bodies for their survival, on the other hand (onta, 1992). They are also expected to support their parents. Deuki women have 5 – 15 clients per month and their annual income usually ranges between Rs. 200-2500 (MLSW, 1983). The Deuki system is very similar to the Devadasi system in India. According to Onta (1992) about 17000 Deuki is live in the far west of Nepal.

In Nepal, Gender specific violence against women across all strata of society, SAATHI (1997) reports that violence against women and girls (VAW and G) in Nepal's cuts across women and girls of class, caste, age and ethnicity with 95% of respondents arresting to first hand knowledge of VAW and G incidents. Violence against women includes not only physical violence but also sexual. Psychological and emotional abuse. Sexual violence that includes rape, marital rape, custodial rape, gang-rape, incest, public stripping, harassment through language, gesture and or touch (eve-teasing), trafficking and forced prostitution or the more covert forms through verbal and psychological torture, the prevalence of violence has already been validated as being very high.

Various consequences will occur after violence incident. Consequences includes: Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and maternal mortality, miscarriage and still birth,

delayed antenatal care, premature labour and child birth, foetal injury and low birth weight. Abuse women also face higher of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Exposure increases directly with rape and indirectly through fear of negotiating condom use. The fact that violent men teonsidered a significant factor in the continuing rise of HIV among young women. Brutal rape, such as reported in situation of armed conflict, can result in fistula, perforated sexual organs and other related injuries. The physical consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting induce great pain, excessive bleeding, shock, painful sexual intercourse, risk of HIV or other infections from the use of unsanitary tools, chronic pelvic inflammation and even death psychological effects include anxiety and depression.

## **CHAPTER – THREE**

### **RESEARCH METODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Selection of the Study Area**

The study area (Tharu Community in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District ) is situated in the western part of Dang valley. In Gangaparaspur VDC, there are 19 settlements. More area of the whole VDC has been covered by the settlement of Tharus who are more than other people dwelling in the VDC. They are indigenous people of this area. No other scholars have researched on the Domestic Violence Against Married Women: A Study of Tharu Community of the study area. The researcher is an inhabitant of this VDC that is why it made easier for data collection so it was selected this VDC as a study area. The study was conducted 9 wards in this VDC and only 12 representatives were selected from each ward. These research area were chosen purposively and viability of the respondents.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

As the concerned aspect of the problem under the research is descriptive type of nature. It is described in present condition of Domestic Violence against Married Women: A Study of Tharu Community in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District and also described in rituals, festivals and others cultures of study area.

##### **Sample Design**

12 representatives from each wards (1-9 wards) were chosen for the sample respectively. 54 respondents have purposively selected for the sample. The study population consists of currently married women, Divorced, widow and separated of aged 15 – 49 years

In this study researcher has given focus to the widow women because there is more probability of suffering from violence in our society.

## **Sample Procedure**

Sampling procedure is the backbone to obtain the expected information to the study. In this research study, at first researcher consult/visits especial individual to interact / discuss for overall study purpose about study population. Those especial persons who are associated with social-political leaders, community level leaders, local teachers (male/female), mothers groups, local youth club, health workers, social workers and related with NGOs etc. were involved to inform/help about the availability of respondents in the study area. Researcher had given highly preference to widow women information from the key informants in this research. The total household in all wards were not taken for the study purpose. The study sample contains of 54 respondents were selected purposively.

## **Nature and Sources of Data**

Primarily this study is based on primary data collection using purposive sampling and availability of the respondents. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, articles, books, previous studies, survey reports and other reports.

## **Questionnaire Construction , Tools and Instruments**

The questionnaire was structured, pre-coded and opened. The questionnaire was also pre-tested and then required modifications were made before field work. The whole sets of questionnaire in to four sections. In first section contains information on personal identification, of the respondents, the second section contains, knowledge, attitude towards VAW. Third section contains violence related question and fourth section related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organizations and solution of domestic violence. Various material have been used to know the problems of present situation such as books, magazines, research paper, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, reports , survey reports, different books which is related to domestic violence against women and girls.

### **Data Collection Procedure**

For the first time the researcher explained the purpose of visits to the concerned people who have information about the availability of respondents like female health worker, female teacher, community political leaders, people of local clubs etc. who were supported to the researcher for the availability of focused groups respondents. Then after when the researcher meet the respondents and he explained the details about the purpose of the research then selected the respondents purposively. The qualitative and quantitative data were collected through the structured questionnaires.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure**

Gathered data and information is presented in various tables and groups. The data and descriptive information is analyzed according to the percentages and frequency.

### **Some Ethical Issues in Field Survey**

The researcher needs to keep in mind the ethical consideration while provoking answers from the respondents. Researcher has to constantly remember throughout the process of data collection that it is their personal life; which is being encroached upon while eliciting response in that area, majority of the respondents live in small family, due to this reason the husband is the main perpetrator of violence. There is very difficult to find out the domestic violence in that VDC. They did not want to have more partners outside of marriage adds to the risks. Sexual coercion is now c set a limit as to how far and not beyond should be on impinging upon. Further on, it is also important that a researcher be with the victims until the end of data collection.

Thus, the researcher needed to work within these limitations. It was quite difficult to convince the respondents. Therefore convincing them about the problems of Women, separately from the basic necessities in their lives was a challenge.

## CHAPTER – FOUR

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Chapter Four deals with Socio-economic and Demographic characteristics of respondents. Age, caste, ethnicity, religion, marital status, educational attainments are the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

#### 4.1 Socio –Demographic Structure

##### 4.1.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factor for the study of violence against women. The researchers take one hundred eight respondents for sample. Interview shows that life time experience of violence may be higher of intermediate ages women compared to younger and older one, which is shown in table one:

**Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure**

Age group	Number	Percentage
15-19	5	9.3
20-24	7	13.0
25-29	12	22.1
30-34	10	18.5
35-39	16	14.8
40-44	15	14.0
45-49	9	8.3
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to the table 1, the highest proportion of respondents 22.1% are in 25-29 age groups, followed by 30 – 34 age groups, 35-39 age group orderly 18.5% and 14.5 percentage. The lowest proportion are in 45 -49 age groups 8.3% and 15 -19 age group 9.3 percent.

### 4.1.2 Marital Status

Normally most of the women facing violence after marriage. Marital violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated patriarchal society. In most of the cases daughters-in-law are dominated from each of the family members and violation of her all human rights.

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 2, clears that majority of the respondents 34(62.0%) are married women, followed by widow women 12(23.4%) which are highly preference by the researcher, similarly 5 respondents (9.1%) are divorced and 6 respondents 3(5.5%) are separated women. Table, further shows that the percentages of the widows are high. In this case, researcher highly preference to widows are high. In this case, researcher highly preference to widow women because mostly widow women faced several forms of violence in our society.

### 4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

It is estimated that there are diversity interims of caste and ethnicity in research area. There are Brahmin, Chhetri, Tharu, Damai, Kami, Sanyasi, Dalits and others racial groups in the study area.



**Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure**

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	9	17.6
Chhetri	15	28.7
Tharu	24	42.7
Sanyasi	3	5.6
Others*	3	5.6
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010 Others include Kami, Damai

Table 3, reveals that among 108 respondents Tharu have highest percentages (42.5%). Similarly Cheetri and Brahmin followed by orderly 28.7 and 17.6% and in this way Sanyasi , and Damai/Kami have lowest percentage which is only 5.6% of these caste.

#### **4.1.4 Religions of the Respondents**

Violence differs from various religions and its values, cultural norms, belief system. Mostly Hindu culture give much priority to men supremacy and female inferior. Hindu philosophy guided by traditional faith which encourage early marriage, early pregnancy as well as son preference etc. are some source of violence incidence. Similarly Muslim community highly restricted to female, Genital mutilation/cutting and not using contraceptives are some forms of violence incidence.

**Table 4: Distribution of Respondents by Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	28	51.9
Buddhist	16	29.6
Christianity	6	11.1
Others	4	7.4
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From table 4 , it is shows that 28 respondents (51.9%) are Hindu , 16 respondents (29.6%) are Buddhist, 6 respondents (11.1%) are Christianity and similarly only 4 respondents (7.4%) are others religions which ispulations are Hindu category of the study area.

#### **4.1.5 Types of Family**

Forming family is universal. It is compulsorily established in our society. Family is either joint or nuclear in its types . in this study joint family including husband and wife, their children, mother-in-law, grand father and sister-in-law. Nuclear family including husband, wife and their children only. From table 5, it is clear that most of the respondents are living in nuclear family with compared to joint family.

**Table 5: Distribution of Respondents by Type of Family**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 5, Shows that, 32 respondents (59.3%) are living in nuclear family and only 22 respondents (40.7%) are living in joint family. From the above table it shows that there is increasing tendency towards nuclear family with compared to joint family system.

#### **4.1.6 Child Bearing Status**

Child bearing condition also the most essential factor for determining the family dispute. Most of the women facing domestic violence because of childlessness as well as not able to given a male child in her life time. So infertility is the major sources of domestic violence in our society. If the reproductive incapability between male and female, in the household there will be starts family conflict/ dispute. Mostly women bear greater risk due to male dominated patriarchal Hindu society.

**Table 6: Distribution of Respondents by Child Bearing Status**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From table 6, it is clear that out of 108 entire respondents 87% women have given birth to child, only 13% women have not given birth to child. In this context, it is estimated that majority of the women facing domestic violence if they are unable to give live birth with compared to women having at least a baby .

#### **4.1.7 Age at Marriage**

Age at marriage is another factor for determining the domestic violence against women. Early marriage is mostly dangerous to women's health. If early child bearing in the household there will be highly chance of decreasing maternal and child health condition. This is the other types of violence which is known by violence of health and reproductive as well as reproductive rights violence.

**Table 7: Distribution of Respondents by Age at Marriage**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 7 , clearly indicate that 36 respondents (66.7%) women have age at marriage between 15 – 20 years. 13 respondents (24%) women have age at marriage after 20 year of age and also table shows that 9.3% women have age at marriage below 15 years of age. Table also indicated that majority of the respondents get married in the age group 15

– 20 years age. It is clear that, women gradually become informative and educated that will certainly lead to reduce domestic violence against women.

#### **4.1.8 Education Attainment of the Respondents**

Education is one of the prime factor of empowering women with the knowledge skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in women are literate only including able to read and write.

**Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level**

Education level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	13	23.2
Literate	25	46.3
Primary & Secondary	12	22.2
S.L.C. and above	4	8.3
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 8 , estimated that the highest proportion of women 46.3% can read and write and 13 respondents (23.2%) are illiterate. Similarly % women having primary and secondary education and then only 8.3% women having SLC and above education. Table also indicated that women having no education facing greater risk of VAW comparing to the women having primary/secondary SLC or above education.

#### **4.1.9 Occupation of the Couples**

Primarily occupation is directly related to the people's educational status. Mainly occupation is divided into two types such as: white colour job and blue colour job, white colour job is related to the professional knowledge and skills whereas blue colour job is related to the physical labour. There fore, those persons having professional job , there is less chance of occurring VAW with comparing persons having blue colour job.

**Table 9: Distribution of Respondents by Occupation of the Husband and Wife**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From table 9, it is clear that majority of male partner engaged in agricultural work (38.9%), 27.8% persons are involved in services. Table, further indicate that persons who are involved in agriculture there will be more possibility of family dispute with comparing to the persons involving in the field of business and services.

In this way table also show that 36.1 percent women engaged in agricultural field.25.0% respondents replies that their daily duty is household chores. Only 12% respondents are participating in the service sector. Study further shows that women participating in services sectors are highly informative and aware than comparing women who are engaging in agriculture as well as household chores.

## CHAPTER – FIVE

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

#### 5.1 Number of respondents who have knowledge or know Towards VAW

Most of the respondents don't know about various forms of VAW. Simply they are facing violence in their daily life but they are unknown to the violent act.

**Table 10: Distribution of Respondents who Heard or Know about VAW**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 10, shows that around 63.9% respondent having knowing or heard DVAW. Similarly 19 percent respondents (36.1%) having not knowing or never heard about DVAW in their life time.

#### 5.2 Respondents having Knowledge of VAW

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

**Table 11: Distribution of Respondents who Know the Violent Action**

Action VAW	Number	Percentage
Verbal assault	6	17.4
Physical attack	9	27.5
Girls trafficking	2	4.3
Sexual Harassment	3	8.8
Dowry related violence	6	17.4
Unequal salary for same work	2	4.3
Accuse as witch	2	4.3
Marital rape	2	4.3
Denial of decision making right in household	3	10.2
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 11, explain that, 9 respondents (27.5%) says that physical attack is violence , 6 respondents (17.4%) says that verbal assault is violence . Similarly only 2 respondents (4.3%) says that marital rape is violence.

### **5.3 Knowledge of Differences between Male and Female Rights**

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

**Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Differentiation between Males and Females Right**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 12, clearly stated that 22 respondents (39.8%) says differences in right to education in our society . 13 respondents (24.1%) says thght to legal and civil rights. Similarly 10 respondents (18.5%) says that differences in right to health and reproduction.

#### **5.4 Respondents who Ever Dispute with any of Family Members Except Husband**

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

**Table 13: Distribution of Respondents who ever Dispute with any Family Members than Husband**

Dispute with family member than husband	Number	Percentage
Yes	40	73.9
No	14	26.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 13, shows that 73.9% respondents have dispute with any of the family members except to their husband and 26.1% respondents have not dispute with any family members except their husband.

#### **5.5 Respondents who Ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Household**

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

**Table 14: Distribution of Respondents who ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Households**



Dispute with different family member	Number	Percentage
Father-in law	40	73.9
Mother-in-law	14	26.1
Sister-in-law	54	100
Brother-in-law	40	73.9
Nephew	14	26.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to life time experience of respondents, among 54 women, 40 married women facing violence with their family members of the household. Table 15, shows that out of 40 violated respondents 49.4% have dispute with mother-in-law, 24.1% have dispute with sister-in-law, 12.7% have dispute with father –in-law, 9.0% have dispute with brother-in-law and lowest percentages of respondents ( 5.2%) dispute with Nephew.

### 5.6 Types of Dispute/quarrelling

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

**Table 15: Distribution of Respondents by Types of Dispute/Quarrelling Faced by Respondents**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the table number 15, it is clear that 46.8% violent respondents often have to face verbal/assault,24.1% often have to face alloc false acquisition. Similarly 10.1% respondents have faced acquisition of elicited relationships. Finally 7.6% married women facing beating activities in their household.

### **5.7 Violent act shown by Respondent's Family Members often than Husband**

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

**Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by Frequency of Violent Act Shown by Family Member**

Violent act	Number	Percentage
Daily	40	73.9
Weekly	14	26.1
Monthly	54	100
Sometimes	40	73.9
Other	14	26.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 16 shows that, highest number of respondents (27.8%) facing violence act sometimes from their family members (16.5%), respondents have to face violence in daily life situation. Similarly (26.6%) respondents face violent behaviour in monthly period.

### **5.8 Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violent**

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

**Table 17: Distribution of Respondents who Need Medical Treatment Violent Act from Family Member**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to table 17, out of 40 respondents who under victimized of domestic violence 35 (87.3%) respondents did not need medical treatment after violent act. While (5) 12.7 percent respondents need medical treatment after violent act.

### **5.9 Respondents Forced for Child bearing by Family Members**

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

**Table 18: Distribution of Respondents who Faced Forced for child Bearing by Family Member**

Forced child bearing	Number	Percentage
Yes	40	73.9
No.	14	26.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 18 reveals that 15, respondents (26.9%) suffering from forced for child bearing by family members and similarly 40 respondents (73.1%) excluded from forced for child bearing.

### **5.10 Respondents having Knowledge about Different among Carious Aspects**

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

**Table 19: Distribution of Respondents by the Knowledge of Different Factors by Family Member**

Different aspects	Number	Percentage
Education	40	73.9
Work division	14	26.1
Food allocation	54	100
Household Decision making	40	73.9
Total	14	26.1

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 19, reveals that 12 respondents (23.1%) having experiencing educational differences between males and females in the household, 34 respondents (31.5%) facing work division differences between males differences of food allocation between males and females in the household and 20 respondents (36.1%) state that the major differential factor in the household is household decision making.

### **5.11 Dispute with Husband**

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

#### **5.11.1 Number of Respondents according to dispute with husband**

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

**Table 20: Distribution of Respondents by Dispute with Husband**

Dispute to Husband	Number	Percentage
Yes	40	9.3
No	14	13.0
25-29	54	22.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 20, show that,73.1 % respondents have dispute with husband while 26.9% women have no dispute with husband.

### **5.11.2 Causes of Violent behaviour**

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

**Table 21: Distribution of Respondents According to the Causes of Violent Bhabour**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 21, mention the majority of the respondents (39.3%) shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by (25.3%) shows violent after taking different kinds of drugs and similarly 7 respondents (17.7%) facing violent action due to misunderstanding between couples, due to children as well as due to household work.

### 5.11.3 Violent Behaviour of Respondent's Husband

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

**Table 22: Distribution of Respondents According to the Husband's Violent Behaviour**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 22, state that majority of the respondent's husband (50.74) show their violent behaviour verbally or scolding, (17.7%) husband show their violent behaviour by beating their wives and similarly (31.6%) respondents says that their husband shows violent behaviour of other way.

### 5.11.4 .Frequency of Violence

Regular occurring violence is not good within the household. It affects the all members of affects the creative work of the family members. Study base data shows that majority of the women facing violence monthly.

**Table 23: Distribution of Respondents According to the Frequency of Violent Act Shown by Husband**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 23, shows that majority of the respondents (49.4%) faced violent behaviour monthly, (17.7 %) respondents face sometimes, similarly (21.5%) respondents face weekly and (11.4%) respondents face violent behaviour daily.

#### **5.11.5 Respondents Facing Impact from the Violent behaviour**

After the violence incidence it can creates mental and physical effects of the victims. Mental effects includes: mental tension, inferiority Similarly physical effects includes: disability, physical injury, organs fracture etc. both forms of impacts are largely harmful for victim women.

**Table 24: Distribution of Respondents by the Impact of Violent Act Shown by Husband**

Impact	Number	Percentage
Mental disturbance	4	28.6
Small injuries	10	71.4
Fracture	14	100
Disability	4	28.6
Others	10	71.4
Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 24, shows that (57.1%) respondents bear mental disturbance because of physical violence shown by their husband, similarly (28.6%) respondents experiencing small injuries and (14.3%) respondents faced by other types of impact.

#### **5.11.6 Respondents beaten in Pregnancy Period**

Some respondents have been facing physical beating from their husband in the pregnancy period because of various reasons.

**Table 25: Distribution of Respondents Beaten by their Husband During Pregnancy**

Beaten in pregnancy	Number	Percentage
Yes	4	28.6
No	10	71.4
Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 25, shows that (71.4%) respondents are not beaten during the pregnancy period and (28.6%) respondents are beaten during the pregnancy period.

### **5.11.7 Miscarriage because of Excessive Physical Violence**

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

**Table 26: Distribution of Respondents who were Miscarriage because of Husband's Beaten During Pregnancy**

Respondents who ever had miscarriage	Number	Percentage
Miscarriage	1	25
Non-miscarriage	3	75
Total	4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 26, shows that, (25%) respondents had miscarriage due to excessive physical torture, (75%) respondents did not have miscarriage.

### **5.11.8 Reasons of Violent behaviour of husband**

Poverty is the mother of all evils. Income status affects the living standard of the people. If the people have low level of income status they can not able to meet their basic



requirements. Then family dispute starts with in the household. Due to lower living, family environment become jeopardize for every respect of life. Survey shows that the main reasons of violence are lack of education, economic factor, individual habit, marital status etc.

**Table 27: Distribution of Respondents According to the Reasons of Violent Behaviour of the Husband**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to table 27, the highest percentages f respondents (36.1%) mention economic factor is the main reason, 12 respondent (21.3 %) state that lack of education is the another reason of violence, 8 respondents (15.7%) says that individual habits is also the reason, similarly 8 respondents (15.7%) express that marital status also play the main role to increase the violent behaviour.

### **5.12 Incidence of Violence by Background Characteristic**

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

### 5.12.1 Caste/Ethnicity and Violence

Different caste / ethnicity have diverse cultural norms, value system that plays the variation in violence among the racial groups. On the basis of field survey in Gangaparaspur VDC all wards are not equal in every matters.

**Table 28: Caste/ethnicity and Violence against women**

Caste/ethnicity group	Violent frequency		Non-violated		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Brahmin	6	17.1	3	18.2	9
Chhetri	10	28.6	6	29.0	16
Gurung	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
Tharu	15	42.9	8	42.2	23
Magar	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
Total	35	100	19	100	54

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From table 28, it is clear that out of 16 chhetri caste respondents (28.6%) are violated and (29%) are not violated. Out of 15 Tharu caste groups (42.9%) are violated and (42.2%) are non violated. Out of 6 Brahmin caste (17.1%) are violated and (18.2%) are non-violated. Similarly, out of 5 Magar caste (5.7%) are violated and (5.3%) are non-violated.

### 5.12.2 Occupation of Husband and Violence

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

**Table 29: Distribution of Respondents According to Husband's Occupation and Violence**

Occupation (Husband's)	Violated	Percentage	Non-violated	Percentage	Total
Agriculture	15	4	28.6	4	28.6
Business	7	10	71.4	10	71.4
Service	9	14	100	14	100
Household chores	3	7.0	2	8.1	5
Others	1	5.6	1	5.4	2
Total	36	100	19	100	54

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 29, shows that majority of the husband's occupation is agriculture showing (42.3%) respondents are violated and (32.4%) are non-violated. Similarly those persons who are involving business field showing (19.7%) respondents are violated and (21.7%) respondents are not violated, persons hviour and (32.4) respondents are not violated. Some respondent's husband are involved in other activities such as household chores. Animal husbandry etc. are showing also cruel violent behaviour.

### **5.12.3 Victim women Seeking help with different people after Violence Incidence**

Many victims women keep the case close due to family prestige/honour and family reputation as well as fear of threatened. Some victim women seeking helps with relatives, friends to discusses mutually about the problems and root causes of its to solve the problems

**Table 30: Distribution of Victims Women Seeking Help with Different People after Violent Incidence**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 30, shows that 29.6% victim women keep their incident secret for the sake of prestige, 23.2% victim ask their relativ% victim women ask support the social worker and 8.3% respondents ask help to the police personnel.

#### **5.12.4 Importance of Reporting Physical Violence**

Physical violence is related to beating, physical attack, physical injury, disability, killing, murder etc. Due to these types of violence the life of the victims become misery and painful. According to the study majority of the respondents to support the reporting of physical violence is important.

**Table 31: Distribution of Respondents with Different Opinions of reporting Physical Violence**

Respondents with different opinion of reporting physical violence	Number	Percentage
Very important	14	26.9
Important	22	40.7
Not important	12	21.3
No idea	6	11.1
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 31, shows that among 108 respondents, majority of the respondents 40.7% said reporting physical violence is important, 26.39% respondents said that reporting physical violence is very important, similarly 21.3 % respondents said that reporting physical violence is not important and 11.1% respondents said that we have no idea to reporting it.

#### 5.12.5 Reasons of not Reporting of Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is related to the mentality of the people. Due to this types of violence victims may have develop psyick angry etc . One the basis of study majority of the respondents not reporting psychological violence due to family disgrace.

**Table 32: Distribution of Respondents According to the Reasons of not reporting Psychological Violence**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to table 32 most of the respondents 18(34.3%) said that this violence is not important to report because of family disgrace, 9 respondents (16.7%) said that it is not important to reporting to the authorities because of lack of proof, 12 respondents (21.3 %) said that, it is not important to reporting because of difficult to case analysis. Similarly 9 respondents (17.5%) stated that it is not important due to negligence by concerned sectors and 10.2 % respondents said that they have no idea about to reporting it.

### **5.12.6 Types of Support is needed for the victim of violence according to the opinions of respondents**

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

**Table 33: Distribution of Respondents According to the Need Based Support for the Victims of Violence**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 33, shows that, majority of respondents 33.3% said to providing economic opportunity, 21.3% said to give skilful training for victim, 16.7% percent said providing legal counseling, 15.7% said given to family counseling, similarly 8.3% said that providing shelter and the least percentages of respondents 4.6% said that they have no idea about it.

### **5.13 Knowledge of Legal provisions, social organizations and stop controlling measures of domestic violence**

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

### 5.13.1 Knowledge of Social and Community level organizations of NGOs

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

**Table 34: Distribution of Respondents According to the Knowledge of Social and Community Based Organizations/NGOs**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 34, reveals that, majority of the women do not have knowledge about social and community level organizations or NGOs 62% organization or NGOs.

### 5.13.2 Knowledge of Safe Rehabilitation House

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

**Table 35: Distribution of Respondents According who Know the Provisions of Safe Rehabilitation House which are Considered as safe Houses**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the table 35, it is clear that, majority of respondents 62% have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house while only 12% respondents have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house.

Similarly, out of 54 respondents 14% said that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house, 12.0% respondents said that SAATHI Sanstha is going to running the safe house, and 74% respondents said that they have no idea about the safe rehabilitation house.

### 5.13.3 Knowledge of Legal Provisions

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

**Table 36: Distribution of Respondents According to the Knowledge of legal Provisions**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

According to table 36, most of he respondents 60.2% said that they have not knowledge of legal provision towards violence against w**Types of Legal Provisions**

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

**Table 37: Distribution of Respondents According to the Types of Legal Provision**

Types of legal provisions	Number	Percentage
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Legally divorced	13	24.5
Dividing property	17	31.4
Providing citizenship rights	9	16.6
No idea	15	27.5
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 37 shows that, out of 54 respondents 24.5% said that victim women should legally divorced from their husband, 31.4% respondents said that dividing property between husband and wife, similarly 16.6% respondents said that victim women should have citizenship rights and 27.5% respondents said that they have no idea about the legal provisions towards violence against women.

#### **5.13.4 Role of Media to Reduce Domestic Violence against Women**

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

**Table 38: Distribution of Respondents Having Knowledge about Role of Media**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 38, clears that, majority of the respondents 64.8% having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 35.2% respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women.

#### **5.13.5 Responsible Reasons for the Violence Against Women**

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

**Table 39: Distribution of Respondents According to the Responsible Reasons**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 39, clears that out of 54 respondents 26.8% said that economy is the main reasons to responsible violence against women, 25% violence against women, 15.7% women express that women's lower status is most responsible factor for violence against women, 13.0% respondents to state that religions/ tradition and culture is more responsible to violence against women, similarly 7.4.0% respondents said that politics is the greater reason for responsible violence against women.

#### **5.13.6 Preventive measures of Domestic Violence against married women**

Automatically violence can be seen in the society knowingly and unknowingly. Because of lack of consciousness, education, low women's status, not proper implementation of related laws, economic dependency of the women, it can easily occurs with in the society. Therefore violence can be reduce with the help of better management of these factors.

**Table 40: Distribution of Respondents with Preventive Measures According to their Opinion**

Preventive measures	Number	Percentage
Awareness and education	13	23.1
Improve women's status	16	30.6
Punish perpetrators	5	9.3
Economic independent of women	13	24.1
Others	4	7.4
No idea	3	5.6
Total	54	100

Source: Field Survey, 2010

Table 40, clears that most of the respondents 30.6% state that improve women's status is prime factor for prevention of VAW, 24.1% respondents said that women should have economic independent to prevent it , 23.1% respondents said that education and awareness is the major preventive way of domestic violence against women, similarly least percentages of respondents 5.6 % said that they have no idea about to prevent it.

**5.13.7 Possible solutions/ eliminating factors to stop domestic violence against women**

There is variation among respondents aboding to the field survey majority of the respondents give emphasis on providing job opportunity, education and faithful to wife and husband which can be showing by following table.

**Table 41: Distribution of Respondents According to Solution to Prevent Domestic Violence**

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

Source: Field Survey, 2010

From the table 41, it is clear that 20.5% respondents said that providing job opportunity to stop domestic violence, around 14.0% respondents said that providing education to stop it, 13.0 % respondents state that skilful training for women, 12.8% respondents said that control alcohol to stop domestic violence, similarly, 10.2% respondents said that, creating rallies and campaigns is best solutions to stop domestic violence, 8.3% respondents said that to respect wife is essential to reduce it, 7.4% said that believe to each other to stop domestic violence, around 4 percent respondents said that equal work division in the household is the best solutions to stop domestic violence against women.

## **CHAPTER – SIX**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Summary**

Nepal is a patriarchal society and its religious, cultural norms, values, system which are directly against the women and their empowerment. The position of the women is very inferior in our society. Women were denied from the various types of human rights and participation of all forms of decision making else were from long run. Women are suffering from discriminatory behaviour from before birth to the old age in Nepalese society. Women are exploited from the discriminatory laws by the state.

On the basis of study area women's status is not high. Variation of domestic violence on the basis of education, economic, employment status of the couples. Majority of the women are suffering domestic violence from family members (mother-in-law, sister-in-law) and husband. Economy, education, status of the women etc. are the main reasons of domestic violence. According to the respondents' views, gambling, alcoholing, drug addicting, marital problems, due to family needs are the fundamental causes of domestic violence. Most of the victim women deprived from violence related awareness, supported needs and legal, social and community based organizations.

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

54 respondents have taken sample for study aged 15-59 years including married, widow, divorced and separated women. Study shows that out of 54 respondents 73.1% women were victim of domestic violence. In the study area, Tharu, Chhetri, Brahmin, Gurung, Magar, Dalits, Thakuri caste and ethnic groups were found. Religious base shows that 50% respondents were Hindu, followed Buddhist 27.8%, Christianity 11.1%, 3% Islam and 8% others. Around 59.3% respondents were living in nuclear family while 40.7%

respondents were living in joint family. Educational status of the respondents indicates are involved in agricultural work, 25% were engaged in household chores and only 12% of the respondents were involved in service sectors.

Study indicates that approx. 64% respondents heard or know VAW and on the other way 36.1% respondents did not heard VAW. Around 40% women were said that right to education is main differential aspects between males and females, similarly 24.1% respondents were said that right to property ownership is main differential factor between couples. 66.7% respondents were said that they felt unequal behaviour being a female. The total number of respondents are 108 among them more than 73% women violated from other family members. The data shows that out of 79 dispute respondents 49.4% facing violence from mother-in-law, 24.1% from sister-in-law, 12.7% from father-in-law, similarly 9% from brother –in-law and 5.2% from nephew. Out of 79 violated women around 47% face verbal assault, 24.1% face allocation of excessive workload, 11.4% face false acquisition, similarly, 10.1% face acquisition of elicits relationships with others and 7.6 % face beating.

On the basis of frequency of violence, the total number of violated respondents are 79, among them 27.8% have faced violence sometimes, 26.6% faced violence monthly, 21.5% faced violence weekly and 16.5% faced violence daily. 87.3% have no need of medical treatment after violent act. Around 27% respondents were said that, they were facing forced child bearing. Similarly, out of total numbers, 36.1% face unequal behaviour in household decision making, 31.5% face unequal work division 23.1%, face unequal in education and 9.3% face not equal in food allocation within the household.

The total number of respondents are 54, among them 54 (73.1%) respondents dispute from husband. Respondents stated that 39.3% show violent behaviour after alcoholing, 25.3% show after drugs addicting. Similarly 17.7% show after gambling and 17.7% show due others family life problems. Study shows that 50.7% faced verbally abusing and 50% respondents face violence monthly. Due to the physical violence 57.1% face mental disturbances and 28.6% were beaten during pregnancy period. Various reasons found behind violence incident, among the 36.1% said that economic factor is the main reason

and 21.3% and that education is the main reasons of domestic violence. Data reveals that 30% keep the incident secret, around 28% respondents told their friends, 23.2% ask with relatives. Majority of the respondents around 41% stated reporting physical violence is important, 27% said that it is very important to report and 21.3% said that it is not important.

Out of total number, 33.3% said that providing economic opportunity is supporting factor and similarly, 21.3% said that providing skilful training for victim women. More than separate half of the property of husband. According to the opinion of the respondents 30.6% said that improving women's status is one of the major preventive measures of VAW. Respondents stated that alcoholing, unemployment, drugs addicting, gambling, marital misunderstanding, false acquisitions are causes of domestic violence. Finally respondents mention that providing skilful training, providing economic opportunity , educating, family counseling is help to support the victims of domestic violence.

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

## **6.2 Conclusion**

Violence against women is the main obstacles for the women empowerment. Violence against women is the violation of women's all forms of human rights. It makes the women, less confident, inferior and it also damage the women's self esteem, create social humiliate etc. this study deals only with the domestic violence in Gangaparaspur VDC in Dang district. This study was selected purposively and availability of respondent. The researcher had taken 108 respondents from the entire VDC and 12 representatives were

chosen from each works. The study area was found diversity in caste, ethnic groups, religions, culture and socio-economic background. Gangapraspur VDC closely joined with Dang district. Physical and infrastructure development was good in this VDC. In this VDC people get transportation facilities, education, health facilities, electricity, pure drinking water, modernization, economic opportunities etc. There are various caste ethnic groups were found such as Brahmin, Cheetri, Thakuri, Tharu, Gurung. In this VDC most of the respondents are Hindus 50 percent, followed by Buddhist 27.8% percent, Christianity 11.1%, Islam 3.7 percent, and 8 percentages are related to other religions. The large proportion 22.1 percent of women interviewed are at the age group 25-29 years, followed by 30-40 years age groups 18.5 percent.

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

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



Finally it is suggested that local youth club, CBos , and NGOs will give their attention to prevent/eliminate domestic violence against women. Finally awareness and empowerment, skilful training for women, opportunity to work for women. Stronger political commitment and community groups to be activate to impose adequate punishment to abuser and protect women from victimization.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

Domestic violence is not problem in itself, it is by product from others various socio-economic problems in the study area. It is closely associated to others behaviours and daily life problems of the people. Domestic violence is secondary problem for the people product by others primary others primary fundamental problems. At the end of survey finding following recommendations are suggested to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

1. Informal education/ training classes and awareness programmes / rallies, campaigns should be conducted to make people aware about domestic violence and its prevention to reduce.
2. Couples needs should have training program on the issues of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
3. Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life.
4. Taking alcohol using drugs and gambling should be controlled through sensitizing people.
5. Local pressure group, mother's group. Trade union, forest consumer group, local youth group, NGOs lady, Adolescent girls, local health workers, female teacher mobilized to prevent or eliminate domestic violence.
6. There is a need of supporting institution to help the victim of domestic violence.
7. Media and communication can play important role to eliminate domestic violence, so mass media should make effective.
8. Orientation and training programmes, counseling services for targeted people's groups should be conducted by government and other concerned NGOs.

9. Efforts should made to empower women and improve their status within the family and community.
10. New laws are being drafted to end discrimination against women.

#### **6.4 Further Research Issue**

This study is only based on domestic violence against married women in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang district. In this study, researcher were taken only 12 representatives from each wards of the VDC. This study does not covers the entire women's population and their related issues. In this case a separate study could be done on domestic violence against women in all wards of the VDC of this district. In this topics not including all age groups women, only married women were included.

This study only related to domestic violence (including physical psychological) against only 15-49 age group women within household, traditional violence, dowry related violence, discriminatory practices and other types of violence ignored which is important for study.

This study only descriptive base, an analytical study is for better to reach the logical end.

A baseline survey to estimate the exact size of victim of domestic against married women is needed.

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