

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.1 Background of the Study

This thesis deals with domestic violence against women is a form of violence against women committed by persons in intimate relationship of trust within the household. It is not only a manifestation of discrimination within a society.

Domestic Violence is a pattern of coercive behavior that is used by a person against family or household members in a relationship. However in a patriarchal society, the greatest violence is directed towards girls and women. This includes not only physical violence but also the mental and emotional violence that arises because of discriminatory attitudes which affects the women throughout their lives. This abuse of patriarchal power by the family up to the government itself is can done because of the fact that most of the victims are women.

Violence Against Women refers a violation of women's right. Violence against women means any act of gender based violence that result in or is likely in physical sexual or psychological harm or sufferings to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. Violence against women is one of the major problems in the world which is a variety in the form. They are sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, forced prostitution, domestic violence, gender discrimination, polygamy, child marriage and the like.

In the process of development the whole world has passed many stages from simple to complex. Population is an inevitable to any country which is composed of male female. The women have occupied half part of world. To create the modern world, women have done a great contribution. But this reality is a shadow due to patriarchy culture. As a result of this the women are being discriminated devaluated and violated in various activities both domestic and public level.

The problem of violence against women is not new. There are several incidences which do not come in the light. Although many efforts have been paid to women. Their problems especially in violence related issues are more in rise.

Violence against women is still a universally tolerated and often unpunished crime. Today the home and family are not safe place for protection of girls and women's human right.

“Domestic violence” means any form of physical, mental, sexual, and economic abuse perpetrated by any person to the other person with whom he has a domestic relationship. The definition also covers acts of reprimand or emotional abuse. “Domestic relationship” means a relationship between two person who live or have, at any point of time, lived together in a shared household and are related by consanguinity, marriage, adoption, or are family members living together as a joint family; or a dependent or domestic help living in the same family. (Domestic Violence Act, 2008)

The term ‘domestic violence’ is used to describe action and commissions that occur in varying relationship. The cover violence such as pushing, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, chocking, burning, clubbing, stabbing, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire. The result of such physical violence can range from burning to killing what may often start as apparently minor attacks can escalate both intensity and frequency. (UN 1993)

According to UNICEF (2001), violence against women and girl is a global epidemic that kills torture and aims physically, psychologically. sexually , and economically forms of it's includes physical , sexual , psychological , and economic abuse it often is known as ‘gender based violence’ because it evolve in part form women's subordinate status on the society. In any cultures have belief norms and social intuition that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

Nepal is underdeveloped country. It has patriarchal cultural norms and values. We have many types of culture, norms and social superstition like Dhama, Jhakari, Jari, Chhaupadi partha, Dowry, Son preference, women trafficking, child marriage, Polygamy, and depress by the Hierarchal system. They are treated as second class citizen. Most of women are victimizing from social discrimination, gender hierarchical structure and culturally dominated to women. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less access to resources and less opportunity in education. (Ganesh Bimali, 2007)

Domestic violence against women is wide phenomenon; it is clearly and obviously seen in context of Nepal. It is serious matter of research and inquiry. Women have as equal potentiality and possible capacity as men to participate in development process in Nepal but patriarchal society of the country has worked as hindrance. Nepal is also suffering from this problem. Most of the Nepalese women are under the mainstream of development. Most of the women are victimized from various kinds of violence in our society, which are physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological dowry death killing, gender discrimination honor killing as well as reproductive right.

### **1.2 Statement of problem**

Domestic violence is one of the most serious forms of violence. Every year a number of people especially women suffer because of domestic violence. It takes place in all societies and affects everyone.

Domestic violence can have serious impact on the victim. Individual who have victims of domestic violence can suffer many long term effects of abuse. Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different form and is distinct to each other. Around the world three has been beaten coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime.

Domestic violence is a universal problem and violence against women is a great problem. It is prevalent in all nationalities, races, social classes, castes, religions groups, sexes, and ages, which affects the life of women and also the society as a whole.

The World Health Organization (WHO), estimate that at least one in five women has experience violence in their lives. Other estimates the statistic to be done in three women.

Women have experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health, productive field as the like. Many women beaten during the pregnancy which is the main cause to miscarriage still birth, abortion and fetal death.

In Nepal women are sub oriented groups, they compiled to face various violence. Women and girls are not free from the time of birth up-to-death. They are always under the control of male member of their family.

Most of the Girls and Women are forced religiously, culturally and traditionally into prostitution practice such as Deuki, Badi, women by Trafficking, wife beating, chhoupadi, child marriage system in Nepal, and many societies, people are dominated by the majority and upper cast and ethnicity. Now, violence is challenging for women empowerment. So violence can be reducing through providing economic opportunity education, self empowerment training for women etc.

So, it is necessary to study of Domestic Violence Against Women to promote and maintain the women's status. In the study area there hasn't done any research about Domestic Violence Against Women. Due to all these felts and the study area is also not far from these problems of violence it made curious to know about the situation and extent of violence in study area. The researcher has thus selected the topic on Domestic Violence Against Women.

### **1.3 Objective of Study**

The general objective of the research is to study the situation of domestic violence in Padampokhari VDC of Makawanpur on the base to different socio-economic and demographic variable. The specific objectives are following:

1. To access socio-economic status of women.
2. To examine knowledge of domestic violence.
3. To identify women experience on domestic violence.

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

Violence against women has been burning issue in the context of Nepalese society. Many women have been frequently suffering from many kinds of violence related to different causes.

This study aims to bring to light the present extend of domestic violence in the study area. This study will be useful in knowing the frequency and aspect of domestic

violence. Domestic violence is not a small matter. It is great problem of the society. Thus this study will serve as a guide to all those who wish to learn about domestic violence and who are interested to study on this field like researchers development workers, policy maker, planners, students etc.

### **1.5 Limitations of study**

Each and every research has their own limitations because all research can not cover all aspect of people. The limitations of any research determine the purpose of study, time and cost. Following are the limitation of the study:

- ) The study is limited to Padampokhari VDC, ward no.9 and 1.
- ) In this study, only 10 years and above women have been selected as respondents.
- ) In this study one female in one house has been selected as respondents.
- ) Cast, religious economic status and educational status were not controlled in the study.
- ) The finding cannot be generalized for other parts of Nepal where the situation of violence may be different.
- ) Information depends on the answers given by the respondents.
- ) This study only deals domestic violence within household.

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

This study has been organized in seven different chapters. It starts with introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of previous literature. The third chapter outlines research methodology. The fourth chapter comprises demographic and socio-economic profile of the respondents. The fifth chapter consists analysis of knowledge and attitude towards domestic violence against violence against women's. The sixth

chapter deals with the experience of domestic violence against women. The last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendation.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter deals with the review of available literature about violence against women and girls. There are lots of researches which have been published by different organizations and scholars in this field. The study tries to review that literature that is fair and recent one. In this review the focus is organized in the way that definition of domestic violence will be made as the basis first and then World's scenario, South Asia's context and Nepal's context will be discussed. In Nepalese context various sectors of gender aspect will be categorically.

#### **2.1 Definition of domestic violence against women:**

For individuals all over the world, home is a safe haven, yet it is at home that many people, all over the world, are subjected to heinous crimes of terror and violence and even death at the hands of family members who are suppose to love and protect them. They are victimized physically, sexually and psychologically. However, when the abuse is inside the home, it is condoned by a large part of the society, State and law enforcement machinery.

Though domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs inside the home, the home, in context with Nepal, like in almost all the South Asian countries ought domestic violence is a form of violence that occurs inside domestic violence is one of the many forms of gender based violence. Gender based violence is present in every country, though there are variations to the patterns of violence. It cuts across boundaries of countries, class, caste, age, education, income, ethnicity and culture. Even though most countries have criminalized violence against women, domestic violence against women is still prevalent and sanctioned under the disguise of cultural Practices or thought the misinterpretation of religious texts.

#### **2.2 Worldwide scenario:**

Gender based violence is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. Worldwide it is estimated that one in five women will e a victims of rape or attempted rape in her life-time, one in three will have been beaten. Coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance more often them not the

perpetrators go unpunished. Each year hundreds of women and children are trafficked and enslaved millions more are subjected to harmful practices (UNFPA, 2005).

According to the Secretary-General's In-Depth study on all forms of Violence Against Women, by the year 2006, 89 States had some form of legislative prohibition on domestic violence, including 60 States with specific domestic violence laws, and a growing number of countries had instituted national plans of action to end violence against women. Among them countries that have enacted specific legislation in Asia, are India, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Korea, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, Thailand, Cambodia, Sri Lanka and Taiwan.(FWLD,2009)

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

### **2.3 South Asia:**

One out of every five women in World is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life. There are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family member into prostitution. Neglect by family member, and feticide on dowry demand, wife abuse. Around the world at- least one woman in every three has beaten, coerced into sex otherwise abused in her lifetime. (UNICEF, 2000).

Violence against women and girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF,2001).

South Asian Regional office in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Government of Srilanka, organized 12-14 September 2002 in Kalutara to create understanding of measure required to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all countries of South Asia. The consultation also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGOs, so that later could share their experience on their own work in the area of



promotion of women's rights and NGOs have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government (Kalutara, 2002).

#### **2.4 Nepal:**

Domestic violence against women in Nepal is not a myth, but a reality. It exists and exists everywhere in Nepalese society. There is no women who has not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation, and violence that shadow her sex. Thus it looks strange that a companion in a man's life from womb to tomb, in the role of mother, sister, lover, wife and daughter is the worst suffer. It is a generally accepted psychological aspect that being out of the home is always potential threats to women hence due defensive or protective measure is taken by everyone. (Bhatt, Deepa 2009)

The interim constitution of Nepal 2063 declares that equality is the fundamental right and every citizen has to be treated equally. The constitution assures that no one will be discriminated while getting justice (LACC, 2008)

The current interim constitution of Nepal has amended many discriminatory laws against women to project and violence upon women is not tolerable and if anyone disregards this and found to be involved in such conduct is punished as per law. Despite such explicit provision in the constitution of Nepal existing laws and bi laws , as well as commitment from the political parties, civil societies and different organizations, women are unfortunately discriminated an the basis of gender persistently (LACC, 2008)

Nepal is also suffering from this problem. Most of Nepalese women are under the mainstream of development. Majority of population about 51 percent (CBS, 2001) is women but they are behind in social justice.

One-third (35 percent) of women in Nepal experience GBV at home, although most violence is unreported and unrecorded in informal or formal institutions. Psychological violence was found to be high, followed by physical, economic and sexual violence. The main reasons for perpetuating violence against women are the low educational status of women, bringing fewer dowries at the time of marriage, no control over resources by women and low educational status of the perpetrators.

Promulgating a law to criminalize GBV perpetrators and the formulation and implementation of educational and training programs to reduce GBV are immediate needs of the country. (Paudel, Giridhar Sharma, 2007)

In Nepalese society, a strong preference for son exists. In other words, discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. NG has taken both legal and social initiatives to address the existing discriminatory practices however the progress in this regard is slow mainly because of (a) traditional patriarchal attitudes (b) poverty (c) weak enforcement of legal provision. (MoPE, 2004).

In Nepal, women are subjected to discriminate in the forms to deep-rooted social, cultural, since the early infancy in every society of Nepal. According to HDR (2004), some common forms of violence exist in Nepal as follows:

- ) Traditional violence (Deuki, Jhuma, Badi, Chhoupadi)
- ) Violence based on superstition (such as torture for alleged with craft)
- ) Sexual violence (trafficking, and sexual harassment)
- ) Family violence (domestic polygamy, child marriage)
- ) Dowry related violence (both mental and physical)

## **2.5 Domestic Violence: A Gender Based Violence**

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

Gender based violence is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. It violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedom. Failure to protect and to promote women’s rights and freedom are a matter of great concern to all nations, and should be addressed effectively.

In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and

culture. Violence against women has been an effective tool in the hands of men through which they can exploit women and establish their supremacy.

Gender based violence is still a pervasive and prevalent problem, affecting the life cycle and all aspects of a woman's life from the home to the workplace and to the street. "The discovery of gender based violence and its establishment as an important component of the women's agenda took different paths in different parts of the world. In general it emerged as in the context of activism and research on issues related to the social status of women and their right to participation.

Furthermore the convergence of issues pertaining to development and human rights and the momentum of the feminist movement fueled the call for priority action to combat gender violence. Strategies included among others, the need to establish interventionist support systems, structural changes including legal reform, legal literacy and public education programs.

## **2.6 Domestic Violence: A Universal Phenomenon**

Likewise other forms of crime, domestic violence is not a problem of Nepal only, it is spread beyond the South Asian regions and is prevalent in all the part of the world. Also it is not a very new phenomenon; it was as old as the origin of the family, though its nature was changed according to place and period of time. As in the market, similarly in family the resourceful person dominate to the resource less ones, which ultimately results into the violation of the rights of the weaker one and therefore a violence.

However, due to the lack of reporting of these kinds of matters in the public and also it being considered from the very beginning as something that is "private" and "non-interferable matter" was not defined as crime and therefore was not address by the procedures of the law. Now a days with the increasing trend of reporting against the violence that occurs within the domain of domestic sphere it is clearly reflected that like other acts of crime, domestic violence is a universal phenomenon prevailing everywhere from the past till to date, may it be a developed countries or the developing one.

## **2.7 Types of Domestic Violence against Women**

In simple words, domestic violence against women can be defined as any kinds of gender based violence that occurs within the domain of house. As mentioned below, it may be of categorized into five types:- (UNICEF 2001)

**1. Physical Abuse:** Abuse committed with an objective of giving physical pain is known as physical abuse. This includes slapping, beating, burning, choking, kicking, threats with a weapon, murder, traditional harmful practices like female genital mutilation and widowhood abuse.

**2 Sexual Abuse:** Those abuse which occurs due to women's incompetency (may be due to unwillingness or any other reasons) in fulfilling the sexual desires of men. This includes coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, forced prostitution, or any unwanted sexual act.

**3 Psychological Abuse:** Psychological abuse includes all intimidating and threatening behavior, persecution, abandonment or threats of abandonment, confinement, surveillance, verbal abuse and mental torture.

**4 Emotional Abuse:** Emotional abuse includes causing fear, shame, public embarrassment, continued threats and taunts, isolation and humiliation.

**5 Economic abuse:** Economic abuse includes acts such as denial of funds, exploitation, controlling access to healthcare, food, basic necessities and denial of rightful income.

## **2.8 Forms of Domestic Violence against Women:**

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. If domestic violence is seen broadly as any act of violence within the house – it includes differential treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughters-in-law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The various forms of domestic violence against women can be categorized as below:

- **Son preference leading to female foeticide**

Son preference is playing a major role in the low valuation and neglect of female children. Sons are the source of family income and have to provide for parents in their old age. They are also the interpreters and the performers of rituals, especially on the death of the parents.

Therefore the birth of the son is welcomed with celebration as an asset to the family, whereas girls are seen as liability. Consequently, the sex bias or son preference places the female child in the disadvantageous position not from the birth but from the fetus itself. Abortion, even though was illegal in Nepal and has been legalized few months back only, there are many parents who have conducted abortion in the private clinics only because it is the female fetus. In this manner the female fetuses are killed brutally.

- **Battering of mother during pregnancy**

Pregnancy is generally perceived as a very normal situation as of a sick person and mostly no proper care was provided to women during the pregnancy period, which directly affect their health in the old age.

Son preference also plays a crucial role for violence against women during the period of pregnancy. The continuous pressure from the family and the society to be a mother of a male child keeps reminds a woman of a torture if she will give birth to a girl child.

- **Child marriage**

In Nepal, marriage continues to be universally regarded as essential for a girl, irrespective of class, caste, religion and ethnicity. Control of her sexuality and its safe transference into the hands of the husband is of primary importance for the parents.

Child marriage robs a girl of her childhood, time necessary to develop physically, emotionally and psychologically. In fact, early marriages inflict great emotional stress as the young woman is removed from her parent's home to that of her husband and in-laws. Her husband, who will be invariably by many years her senior, will have little in common with a young teenager. It is with this strange man she has to develop an

intimate emotional and physical relationship. Health complication that results from early marriages includes the risk of operative delivery, low weight and malnutrition resulting from frequent pregnancies.

- **Dowry related abuses and deaths**

Dowry demand and dowry related crimes i.e. abuses and even deaths, are increasing day by day in our society, especially in the terai region of the country. Our social stigmas have taught women to bear up with every humiliation, beating molestation and even be burnt but not speak out because the honor of the family will be put in jeopardy. And thus the women become very vulnerable to violence within the four walls of their homes.

- **Wife beating**

Wife beating or in more extremes cases wife battering is the most common form of abuse worldwide irrespective of class, caste, religion and community. The odd slap or blow was regarded as routine husband like behavior, it was only if the beatings were very severe did women perceive of themselves as being abused. Wife sexual infidelities, her neglect to household duties and her disobedience of her husband's dictates are all considered legitimate cause for wife beating.

- **Marital rape**

Rape by anyone is a heinous form of violence against women, however rape within the relationship of marriage; by one's own husband, is one of the most traumatic violence against women.

Husband is the one from whom, also due to social, traditional and cultural values, a wife expects love, care, affection and the most security, however marital rape does exist in many marital relationship.

- **Control on the reproductive roles of women**

Women do not have right on their own body and reproduction. She has to be mother especially of a boy child. Woman is targeted for various types of family planning measures including abortions without her wishes.

## **2.9 Violence within household:**

Home is the place where every person bound with kinship system. Kinship system is the relationship between persons in household by blood or marriage. Kinship is important because it has developed with traditional norms, values morality and other unit.

Today home and family are not safe place for protection of girls and women right. It is violence within the family unit, the vary place where an individual is supposed to be most secure. Within kinship system many women are violated. In a whole life, first priority is always given to men in the family and society as well. In Nepalese society a daughter's decision is made by her father, a wife's by her husband and a mother's by her son. Women's identity is connected with her male kin e.g. father, husband and son.

Sex selective abortion, control the activities of daughter, child marriage rape, marital rape, dowry related abuse polygamy, abuse of widow are some kinds of violence within household.

## **2.10 Cycle of violence**

**Prenatal:** Sex-selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, lack of access to care during pregnancy.

**Infancy:** Killing a female baby, discriminatory access to food, care and medical facilities, psychological abuse.

**Childhood:** Discriminatory access to food, care, medical facilities, education and other activities, child marriage, child labor, rape.

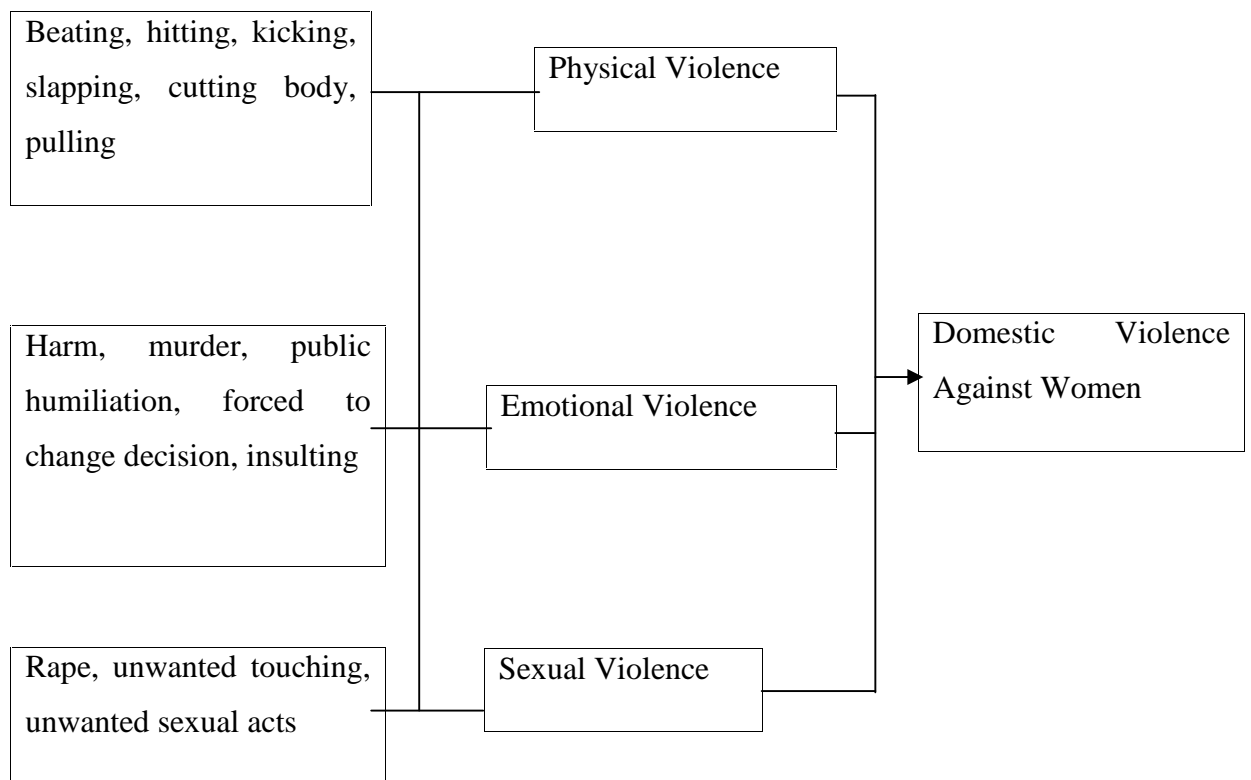
**Adolescence:** Early marriage, discriminatory access to food, care, medical care, education and other activities, rape, sexual harassment, care of her every activities by male member of her family, psychologically abuse.

**Early age:** Marital rape, dowry related abuse, discrimination in

opportunities, physical and sexual abuse, rape, polygamy,  
sexual harassment.

**Old age:** Abuse of widow, accusation of witchcraft, rape, discriminatory  
access to food and medical care physical and psychological  
abuse.

## 2.11 Conceptual Framework



The above conceptual framework mainly shows the types of violence under the domestic violence against women i.e. physical violence, emotional violence and sexual violence. In other words the conceptual framework shows the forms of domestic violence which are mostly prevailing in our society.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

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

This study is conducted in the Padampokhari VDC in Makawanpur district. The district covers an area of 2,426 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 392,604 (Census 2001). It is located in mid part of the country.

Padmapokhari is a Village Development Committee in Makwanpur District in the Narayani Zone of Southern Nepal. It is surrounded by Handikhila from East, Hetauda municipalities and Churiyamai from West, Basamadi from North and Bara district from South in its boundary. Residents of this district are Tamang, Bahun, Chettri, Newar, Magar Dalit, Chapang, Rai, Gurung, Thakuri, Muslim, and others according to the VDC profile of CBS in 2001 census. Similarly the languages are Tamang, Nepali, Newar, and Magar, which are spoken in this VDC.

#### **3.2 Method of data collection**

Data will be collected from the field survey in the Padampokhari VDC ward no.1 and 9 of the Makawanpur district. Total no. of households is 2833 and total no. of population is 15904 in Padampokhari VDC according to VDC profile of CBS 2001. So in the study area the total households is 314 in one ward. I used purposive sampling so 50/50 sample households in both wards were taken as the sample. I selected one respondent from one household at the age of 10 years and above.

#### **3.3 Data collection**

There was the structured questionnaire to collect the data from the study area and researcher involved in the data collection process. There were two types of the questionnaire:-

##### **Household questionnaire**

Household questionnaire contains the information about the socio-economic and the demographic characteristics.

##### **Individual questionnaire**

Individual questionnaire concerned with target women to find the information according to objective.

### **3.4 Sample Procedure**

The sample procedure of this research is purposive sampling. All of respondents were selected at Padampokhari VDC especially located in ward no 1 and 9.

### **3.5 Sources of data**

To fulfill the objective of this study, we need to have the primary data through the questionnaire; somewhere secondary data are also used as required.

### **3.6 Data Collection Procedure**

At first researcher introduce herself and then explains the purpose of the visit to the respondents and also selected the respondents. The quantitative data were collected through the structure questionnaire.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

All the raw data have been coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis was made using percentage frequency, simple calculation and cross tabulation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter describes social, economic, and demographic characteristic of the respondents. Respondents age, religion, occupation status as well as economic background and educational status.

#### 4.1 Age Composition

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents According to Age composition**

Age group of Respondent	Number	Percent
10-14	7	7
15-19	9	9
20-24	10	10
25-29	8	8
30-34	12	12
35-39	11	11
40-44	7	7
45-49	10	10
50+	26	26
Total	100	100

**Source: Field Survey, 2009**

Table 4.1 shows that out of total proportion of respondents 26 percent women are from the age group 50+ which is the highest proportion of respondents. Likewise, 12 percent women are from the age group 30-34, 11 percent women are from the age group 35-39, 10 percent women are from the age group 20-24, 9 percent women are from the age group 15-19, 8 percent women are from the age group 25-29, 7 percent women are from the age group 40-44 and 10-14, which is the lowest proportion of the respondents.

## 4.2 Religion

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents According to Religion**

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	33	33
Buddhism	52	52
Christian	15	15
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.2 shows most of the respondents are followers of Buddhism, which is 52 percent out of total. 33 percent are followers of Hindu and 15 percent respondents are followers of Christian.

## 4.3 Educational Status

Education is the key point of personality development for all aspect. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status. Out of the 100 respondents 73 can read and write whereas 27 cannot read and write. Among them the respondents 73 percent are literate and 27percent are illiterate.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents According to Educational Status**

Literacy status	Number	Percentage
Literate	73	73
Illiterate	27	27
Total	100	100
Level of Education		
Informal	9	12.33
Primary	26	35.62
Secondary	17	23.29
S.L.C.	12	16.44
Intermediate and above	9	12.33
Total	73	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.3 shows that out of the total 73 literate respondents the highest level is found in primary level, which is 26(35.62 percent) respondents. 17(23.29percent) respondents attained in secondary level, 12(16.44) respondents attained in S.L.C. level, 9(12.33 percent) respondents attained in intermediate and above level, and 9(12.33 percent) respondents attained in informal level.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by their husband’s literacy**

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy stats of their husbands. Out of the total 83 respondents 62(74.70 percent) respondent’s husband are literate and 21(25.30 percent) respondent’s husband are illiterate.

Literacy status	Number	Percentage
Literate	62	74.70
Illiterate	21	25.30
Total	83	100
Level of Education		
Informal	0	0
Primary	27	43.55
Secondary	15	24.19
S.L.C.	11	17.74
Intermediate and above	9	14.52
Total	62	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Among the 62 literate persons, primary level of education is the highest 43.55 percent, secondary level of education is 24.19 percent, S.L.C. level of education is 17.74 percent, intermediate and above level is 14.52 percent

**Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents by their Father’s literacy**

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status of their father. Out of the total 10 respondents 80 percent respondent’s father are literate and 20 percent respondent’s father are illiterate.

Literacy status	Number	Percentage
Literate	8	80.00
Illiterate	2	20.00
Total	10	100
Level of Education		
Informal	0	0
Primary	3	37.5
Secondary	2	25.0
S.L.C.	2	25.0
Intermediate and above	1	12.5
Total	8	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Among the 8 literate persons, primary level of education is the highest 37.5 percent, secondary level of education is 25.0percent, S.L.C. level of education is 25.0 percent, intermediate and above level is 12.5 percent

#### 4.4 Occupation

**Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents by their Occupational Status**

Occupational Status	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	64	64
Service	16	16
Wage Labor	9	9
Business	7	7
Other	4	4
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The highest proportions of respondents are engaged in agriculture and the lowest proportions are in other sector. Out of total 100 respondents 64 percent respondents are engaged in agriculture, 16

percent in service, 9 percent in wage labor, 7 percent in percent, 4percent in other occupation.

#### 4.5 Property Holding

**Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents by Ownership of Property**

Property holding	Number	Percentage
Have own property	27	27
Haven't own property	73	73
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of respondents by ownership of property. Nepal is patriarchal society and women are backward in every aspect. In the study areas few women have their own property, only 27 percent out of total respondents have own property and 73 percent haven't own property.

#### 4.6 Marital status

**Table 4.8: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status**

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	10	10
Married	83	83
Widow	7	7
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows most of the respondent are married. Out of total 100 respondent 83 percent are married, 10 percent are unmarried and 7percent are widow.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter provides analysis on respondent's knowledge about violence against women, means of information, knowledge and attitude about legal provision, different forms of violence, reasonable factor for domestic violence against women, factor for reduce domestic violence, aspect of support needed for the victim.

#### 5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW)

**Table 5.1 Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW**

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	82	82
No	18	18
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that out of total 100 respondents 82 percent respondents have knowledge about DVAW or in other word they heard about domestic violence against women and 18 percent respondents haven't any knowledge about DVAW or they haven't ever heard about domestic violence against women.



## 5.2 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women (DVAW) by Age Group

**Table 5.2 Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by age group**

Age Group of Respondent	Knowledge About DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
10-14	5	71.43	2	28.57	7	100
15-19	8	88.89	1	11.11	9	100
20-24	8	80.00	2	20.00	10	100
25-29	7	87.50	1	12.50	8	100
30-34	10	83.33	2	16.67	12	100
35-39	10	90.91	1	9.09	11	100
40-44	6	85.71	1	14.29	7	100
45-49	8	80.00	2	20.00	10	100
50+	20	76.92	6	23.08	26	100
Total	82	82.00	18	18.00	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that the distribution of respondent's knowledge on domestic violence against women by age group. In age group 35-39 (90.91 percent) the highest proportion of respondents have knowledge on DVAW and the age groups 10-14 (71.43 percent) the lowest proportion of respondents have knowledge on DVAW. In age group 15-19; 88.89 percent, in 20-24; 80 percent, in 25-29; 87.50 percent, in 30-34; 83.33 percent, in 40-44; 85.71 percent, in 45-49; 80 percent and in 50+; 76.92 percent women have knowledge on DVAW.

### 5.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Religion

**Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by Religion**

Religion	Knowledge About DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Hindu	29	87.88	4	12.12	33	100
Buddhism	41	78.85	11	21.15	52	100
Christian	12	80	3	20	15	100
Total	82	82	18	18	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 5.3 describes the knowledge on DVAW by religion. The table shows that the followers of Hindu (87.88 percent) have the highest proportion of knowledge on DVAW and Buddhism (78.85 percent) has the lowest proportion of knowledge. The followers of Christian (80 percent) have knowledge on DVAW.

### 5.4 Knowledge on DVAW by Literacy Status

**Table 5.4 Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by Literacy Status.**

literacy Status	Knowledge About DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
literate	66	90.41	7	9.59	73	100
Illiterate	16	59.26	11	40.74	27	100
Total	82	82	18	18	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by literacy status. Out of total respondents 82 percent have knowledge and 18 percent don't have knowledge about DVAW. Among 82 respondents 66 (90.41 percent) literate respondents have knowledge and 16 (59.26 percent) do not have knowledge about DVAW

## 5.5 Knowledge on DVAW by Occupation

**Table 5.5 Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by Occupation**

Occupation	Knowledge About DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	49	76.56	15	23.44	64	100
Service	16	100	0	0	16	100
Wage Labor	7	77.78	2	22.22	9	100
Business	7	100	0	0	7	100
Other	3	75	1	25	4	100
Total	82	82	18	18	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by Occupation. Among occupation who engage in service and business 100 percent respondents have knowledge about DVAW, who engaged in agriculture, wage labor, and other field 81.25 percent, 77.78 percent and 75 percent respectively have knowledge about DVAW.

## 5.6. Knowledge on DVAW by Marital Status

**Table 5.6: Distribution of Respondents According to knowledge of DVAW by Marital status**

Marital Status	Knowledge About DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Unmarried	3	30.00	7	70.00	10	100
Married	73	87.95	10	12.05	83	100
Widow	6	85.72	1	14.29	7	100
Total	82	82	18	18	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 5.6 shows that the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by marital status. 30 percent unmarried have knowledge about DVAW, 87.95 percent married have knowledge about DVAW and 85.72 percent widow have knowledge about DVAW.

### 5.7 Source of Information

**Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Sources of Information about DVAW**

Sources	Number	Percent
By friends	21	25.6
By radio/T.V.	38	46.34
By newspaper	13	15.85
By Family member	6	7.33
By other	4	4.88
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

By different sources respondents have information about DVAW. The above table shows that the distribution of respondents according to sources of information about DVAW. By radio/T.V. (46.34 percent) mostly respondents have information about violence. By friends 25.60 percent, by newspaper 15.85 percent, by family member 7.33 percent and by other 4.88 percent respondents have information about violence.

### 5.8 Attitude on Different Forms of DVAW

Table 5.8 shows around 56 percent women or respondents think a violence as sexual attacks, 12.20 percent women think violence acts due to alcoholism, 10.98 percent women think physical attack, 6.1 percent women think teasing, 4.88 percent women think unequal payment for equal works, 2.44 percent women think harassment due to dowry, polygamy and discrimination on education, 1.22 percent women think child marriage and allegation of witchcraft.

**Table 5.8: Distribution of Respondents According to Attitude on Different Forms of Violence**

Violence	Number	Percent
Physical attack	9	10.98
Sexual attacks	46	56.1
Harassment due to dowry	2	2.44
Teasing	5	6.1
Unequal payment for equal works	4	4.88
Polygamy	2	2.44
Child marriage	1	1.22
Violence acts due to alcoholism	10	12.2
Discrimination on education	2	2.44
Allegation of witchcraft	1	1.22
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

### 5.9 Knowledge about Legal Provision

**Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondents According to Knowledge about Legal Provision**

Legal provision	Number	Percent
Yes	18	18
No	82	82
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

From the table 5.9, we find that majority of the respondents 82 percent replied that there is not any difference between male and female in our nation legislative system and 18 percent replied that there is difference between male and female.

### 5.10 Different aspect of legislative system

**Table 5.10: Distribution of respondents according different aspect of legislative system with their attitude**

Attitude	Number	Percent
Right to education	1	5.56
Right to property ownership	8	44.44
Legal and civil right	2	11.11
Right to health and reproduction	1	5.56
Right to occupation	6	33.33
Total	18	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

From the above table out of the total 18 women who say there is difference between male and female in our nation legislative system, 44.44 percent respondents feel discrimination in terms of right to property ownership, 33.33 percent feel in right to occupation, 11.11 percent feel in legal and civil right, 5.56 percent feel in right to education and right to health and reproduction.

### 5.11. Reasonable factor for DVAW

**Table 5.11: Distribution of respondents according their attitude towards reasonable factor for DVAW**

Reasonable factor	Number	Percent
Lack of education	16	19.51
Lack of awareness	13	15.85
Failure of legislative system	18	21.95
Economic dependency	28	34.15
Patriarchal society	7	8.54
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 5.11 shows that the distribution of respondents according their attitude towards reasonable factor for DVAW. Majority of respondents 34.15 percent think economic dependency is responsible factor for DVAW, 21.95 percent think failure of legislative system, 19.51 percent think lack of education, 15.85 percent think lack of awareness, and 8.54 percent think patriarchal society.

### **5.12 Factor for Reduce DVAW**

**Table 5.12: Distribution of respondents according their opinion towards factor for reduce DVAW**

Factor	Number	Percent
Radio/T.V.	19	23.17
Newspaper	9	10.98
Focus group discussion programs	26	31.7
Educational institution	19	23.17
Other	9	10.98
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 5.12 shows that the distributions of respondents according their opinion towards factor for reduce domestic violence. Majority of respondents 31.70 percent think focus group discussion programs is effected for reduce domestic violence. 23.17 percent think educational institution is effected, 10.98 percent think newspaper and other specific are effected for reduce domestic violence.

### 5.13 Aspect of Support Needed for the Victim

**Table 5.13: Distribution of respondents according their opinion towards aspect of support needed for the victim**

support needed for the victim	Number	Percent
Family support	14	17.07
Victim support program	19	23.17
To fulfill basic needs	11	13.42
To give skill training	12	14.63
Launch the awareness program	12	14.63
Strictly follow the rule	6	7.32
Unknown about it	5	6.1
Other	3	3.66
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that the distributions of respondents according their opinion towards aspect of support needed for the victim. Majority of the respondents 23.17 percent think victim support program is effected for victim, 17.07 percent think family support, 14.63 percent think to give skill training and launch the awareness program, 13.42 percent think to fulfill basic needs, 7.32 percent think Strictly follow the rule, 6.10 percent think unknown about it and 3.66 percent think other specific program is needed for the victim.

### 5.14 Responsible person for the DVAW

**Table 5.14: Distribution of respondents according their opinion towards responsible person for the DVAW**

Responsible person	Number	Percent
Male	39	47.56
Female	27	32.93
Both	16	19.51
Total	82	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009



The above table shows that the distributions of respondents according their opinion towards responsible person for the DVAW .Majority of the respondents 47.56 percent think male are responsible person for the DVAW, 32.93 percent think female and 19.51 percent think both them are responsible .

## CHAPTER SIX

### EXPERIENCE OF DVAW

#### 6.1 Experience of DVAW

**Table 6.1: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW**

Fell of DVAW	Number	Percent
Yes	38	38
No	62	62
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.1 shows that the distributions of respondents by experiencing of DVAW. Out of total 100 respondents 38 are experiencing of DVAW and 62 respondents do not have experiencing of DVAW.

#### 6.2 Experience of DVAW by Whom

**Table 6.2: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW by whom**

By whom	Number	Percent
Father	2	5.26
Mother	1	2.63
Brother	1	2.63
Father-in-law	0	0
Mother-in-law	7	18.43
Husband	25	65.79
Other	2	5.26
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows that the maximum respondents have experienced DVAW by their husband. Out of 38 respondents 65.79 percent have been facing violence by husband, 18.43 percent by mother-in-law, 5.26 percent by father and other and 2.63 percent by mother and brother.

### 6.3 Experience of DVAW as they felt in their Life

**Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW as they felt in their Life**

Violence	Number	Percent
Forced to marry	2	5.26
Control Your activities	9	23.68
Forced to pregnancy	5	13.16
Humiliation due to alcoholism	19	50
Other	3	7.89
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.3 shows that the distributions of respondents according experiencing of violence as they felt in their life. Out of total 100 respondents 38 are experiencing of DVAW. Among them 50 percent experiencing humiliation due to alcoholism, 23.68 percent experiencing control their activities, 13.16 percent experiencing forced to pregnancy, 7.89 percent experiencing other and 5.26 percent experiencing forced to marry.

### 6.4 Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status

**Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW by Literacy Status**

literacy Status	Experienced of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
literate	21	28.77	52	71.23	73	100
Illiterate	17	62.96	10	37.04	27	100
Total	38	38	62	62	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.4 presents that comparatively the illiterate people are higher prevalence of violence than literate people. Out of 38 respondents who experiencing of DVAW 28.77 percent are literate and 62.96 percent are illiterate who have experience of DVAW.

### 6.5 Experience of DVAW by Occupation

**Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW by Occupational Status**

Occupation	Experienced of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Agriculture	28	43.75	36	56.25	64	100
Service	3	18.75	13	81.25	16	100
Wage Labor	4	44.44	5	55.56	9	100
Business	2	28.57	5	71.43	7	100
Other	1	25	3	75	4	100
Total	38	38	62	62	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.5 presents that who engaged in agriculture and wage labors have experienced the highest level of domestic violence which is 43.75 and 44.44 percent respectively. Likewise who engaged in business 28.57 percent, other field 25 percent and service 18.75 have experienced of domestic violence, which is the lowest level of domestic violence

## 6.6 Experience of DVAW by Marital Status

**Table 6.6: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW by Occupational Status**

Marital Status	Experienced of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Unmarried	2	20	8	80	10	100
Married	34	40.96	49	59.03	83	100
Widow	2	28.57	5	71.43	7	100
Total	38	38	62	62	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.6 presents that the married women have the highest level of experience about domestic violence. Out of the 38 respondents, 40.96 have experience who are married, 28.5 percent have experience who are widow and 20 percent have experience who are unmarried.

## 6.7 Experience of DVAW by Age Group

**Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents by Experience of DVAW by Age Group**

Age group	Experienced of DVAW				Total	
	Yes		No		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
10-14	1	14.29	6	85.71	7	100
15-19	1	11.11	8	88.89	9	100
20-24	3	30	7	70	10	100
25-29	2	25	6	75	8	100
30-34	5	41.67	7	58.33	12	100
35-39	7	63.64	4	36.66	11	100
40-44	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	100
45-49	6	60	4	40	10	100
50+	9	34.62	17	65.38	26	100
Total	38	38	62	62	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 6.7 shows that the distribution of respondents experiencing of DVAW by age group. Out of the 38 respondents, 63.64 percent have experienced, who are in age group 35-39 which is the highest proportion of experience. Likewise 60 percent in age group 45-49, 57.14 percent in 40-44, 41.67 in 30-34, 34.62 percent in 50+, 30 percent in 20-24, 25 percent in 25-29, 14.49 in 15-19. 15-19 age group is the lowest proportion of experience of DVAW.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND FINDING**

#### **7.1 Summary**

Domestic violence is a form of violence against women committed by persons in intimate relationship or a relationship of trust within the household. It is not only a manifestation of discrimination but also perpetuates discrimination within society. The term "domestic violence" refers to any violence by one partner over the other in family relationship.

The research is conducted with general objective to study the situation of domestic violence in Padampokhari VDC according to different demographic and socio-economic background. The respondents have been taking sample for study; they all are over 10 years age group. Out of the total respondents, 52 percent are followers of Buddhism and 33 percent and 15 percent are Hindu and Christian respectively.

Among 100 respondents, 73 percent are literate and other are (27 %) illiterate. Majority groups (64 %) are involved in their own agricultural work, service in second position and in other field 4 percent respondents are involved. Out of the total women 83 percent respondents are married, 10 percent are unmarried and 7 percent are widow.

Among the 100 respondents, 82 percent have knowledge about DVAW and 18 percent haven't knowledge about it. 35-39 age groups of women have highly knowledge (90.91 %) about DVAW.

Literate women (90.41%) have knowledge about DVAW than illiterate (59.26%). Followers of Hindu religion, women have more knowledge (87.88) than other religion. (Christian 80 % and Buddhism 78.85%).

Among the respondents who involved in service and business, they have 100 percent knowledge about DVAW and who involved in Agriculture and other field they have least knowledge about it.

According to marital status, among the married 87.95 percent have knowledge about DVAW. It is followed by 85.72 percent widow and 30 percent unmarried have knowledge about DVAW.

Majority of the respondents have got information about gender based violence from the radio/ T.V. (46.34%) and least knowledge got from friends (25.60%). Most of women present their attitude towards violence act is sexual attacks(56.10 %) and second position of attitude about violence act due to alcoholism.

Among the 100 respondents, 18 percent have felt different between male and female in our national legislation system and among them 44.44 percent women think there are differences in right to property ownership and 33.33 percent think in right to occupation.

According to the respondents, 34.15 percent think economic dependency is the main reasonable factor for DVAW and failure of legislation system and education is also the main reasonable factor for violence.

Among the 82 respondents who have knowledge about DVAW, 31.70 percent think focus group discussion program is affected for reduce DV and 23.17 percent believe radio and educational institution also affected for reduce DV.

To support needed for the victim most of respondents (23.17%) indicated victim support program and 17.07 percent indicate family support. Launch the awareness program and to give skill training is also very effected for prevent women form such act.

Out of the 100 respondents, 38 percent have their own experienced about DVAW. Among them maximum (65.79%) respondents experienced of violence by their husband.



By literacy status, among the literate 28.77 percent literate respondents have experienced of DVAW and in other hand among the illiterate respondents have experienced if DVAW.

According to Occupational, who involved in wage labor have highest level of experience of DVAW (44.44%) and lowest (18.75%) respondents have experienced on service. Married women have experience about DVAW (40.96%) and unmarried have less experienced about DVAW (20%). The respondents who are in 35-39 age group is highly experienced of violence and 10-24 is less experienced age group (11.11%).

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Even at the beginning of the twenty first century, women of Nepal are suffering from various forms of violence, which directly impede their enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. They been are still treated as second citizen of the nation. DVAW is common problem in the Nepalese society. In this context this study is denoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community.

This study finds out that married women and illiterate women have faced and have few knowledge about DVAW. The respondents who engaged in agriculture and wage they are violated than who engaged service and business. Out of total respondents, maximum number don't have any feeling of DVAW, 38 percent respondents have experienced of DVAW.

Women specific violence has the function of keeping women where they are i.e. within the house in powerless position. Consequently, women become instruments through which the social system reproduces itself and through which systemic inequality is maintained. This is achieved through women's resource less ness and economic and emotional dependence. Women are considered men's property, their sexuality, fertility and labour are systematically controlled. Violence against women and the consequent submission and subordination of women are further strengthened and maintained over time by the socialization process.

### **7.3 Recommendations**

Violence against women is a major public health problem and a violation of human rights. Lack of access to education and opportunity, and low social status in communities are linked to violence against women. Violence by an intimate partner is one of the most common forms of violence against women. A wide range of physical, mental, sexual and reproductive, and maternal health problems can result from violence against women. Many women do not seek help or report violence when it occurs.

The problem of domestic violence against women is burning issue in Nepal. This study also finds that many women have been facing the DVAW.

Ending domestic violence requires a social, political, and economic environment to ensure that all people affected by domestic abuse and violence are supported and batterers are held accountable. In order to promote the social status of women in the existing society, social problems should be minutely studied. Women development must be considered to be the fundamental factor of the society to uproot the social up healings and hierarchies. Social awareness must be conducted as the essential improving sector for the betterment of present status of the women. Everyone must be part of the solution.

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## Field survey questionnaire for thesis research

### Personal identification of the respondent.

1. Name .....
2. Age (complete year).....
3. Caste/ethnicity.....
4. Religion

5	Can you read and write?	Yes..... No.....
7.	If yes, which is your educational level? (complete level)	.....
8.	What is the major source of occupation in your family?	Agriculture..... Service..... Wage labor..... Business..... Other (specific.....)
9.	Do you involve in any occupation?	Yes..... No.....
10.	Have you got any ownership of property?	Yes No
11.	What is your marital status?	Unmarried Married Widow Separated/divorced
12.	If unmarried, is your father literate?	Yes No
13	If yes, what is his educational qualification?	.....
14.	What is his source of income?	Agriculture..... Service..... Wage labor..... Business.....

		Other (specific.....)
15	If married, is your husband literate?	Yes No
16	If yes, what is his educational qualification?	.....
17	What is his source of income?	Agriculture..... Service..... Wage labor..... Business..... Other (specific.....)

**Knowledge/attitude towards Domestic Violence Against Women(DVAW)**

18	Have you ever heard or know about violence against girl and women?	Yes No
19.	If yes, from where did you heard about DVAW	By friends By radio/TV By news paper By family member By other (specific.....)
20.	Which is the main action do you think as DVAW?	Physical attack Sexual attacks Harassment due to dowry Teasing Unequal payment for equal work Polygamy Child marriage Violence act due to alcoholism or other mental torture Discrimination on education Allegation of witchcraft

21.	Do you think, is there any difference between male and female in our nation legislative system?	Yes No																		
22.	Is there any difference between males and females rights in following aspects?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>•Right to education</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>•Right to property ownership</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>•Legal and civil right</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>•Right to health and reproduction</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>•Right to occupation</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	•Right to education	.....	.....	•Right to property ownership	.....	.....	•Legal and civil right	.....	.....	•Right to health and reproduction	.....	.....	•Right to occupation	.....	.....
	Yes	No																		
•Right to education	.....	.....																		
•Right to property ownership	.....	.....																		
•Legal and civil right	.....	.....																		
•Right to health and reproduction	.....	.....																		
•Right to occupation	.....	.....																		
23.	Is it violence to restrict women from any of these rights?	Yes No																		
24.	Which is the main responsible factor for DVAW?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Lack of education</li> <li>•Lack of awareness</li> <li>•Failure of legislative system</li> <li>•Economic dependency</li> <li>•Patriarchal society</li> </ul>																		
25.	What is effect on the victim due to the violence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mental effect</li> <li>•Physical effect</li> <li>•Both</li> <li>•Non of above</li> </ul>																		
26.	In your opinion, what would help to reduce domestic violence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Radio/T.V</li> <li>•Newspaper</li> <li>•Focus group discussion programs</li> <li>•Educational institution</li> <li>•Other (specific.....)</li> </ul>																		
27	Who do you think is more responsible for the violence against women?	Male Female																		

28	Can violence against women be prevented?	Yes No
29	Can violence against women be stopped?	Yes No
30	In your opinion, which support is needed for the victims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Family mediation</li> <li>•Victim support program</li> <li>•To fulfill basic needs</li> <li>•To give skill training</li> <li>•Launch the awareness program</li> <li>•Strictly follow the rule</li> <li>•Unknown about it</li> <li>•Other (specific.....)</li> </ul>
31	In your opinion, what would be the possible solution to prevent DVAW?	..... .....

**Cause of Domestic Violence Against Women(DVAW)**

32	Which reason do you think responsible for the violence against women?	Education Employment Religion/tradition Women's status Don't know Other (specific.....)
33.	Are you facing any kind of violence against you?	Yes No Don't know
34.	If yes, by whom are you facing such kinds of violence?	Father Mother Brother Father-in-law



		Mother-in-law Husband Other (specific.....)
35.	Which of the following action do you felt in your life as violence?	Forced to marry Control your activities Force to pregnancy Humiliation due to alcoholism Other (specific.....)
36.	How often such type of violence takes place?	Daily Weekly Monthly Other (specific....)
37.	How does show violence?	Beating Scolding
38.	If beating, what type of means use?	Hands and legs Other (specific.....)
39.	Have you felt any objection to meeting your relative or other friends?	Yes No
40	Do you keep secret or share such events?	Keep secrete Share
41.	If keep secrete, Why?	Ignorance Fear Relation will break down Cause of family prestige No benefit of reporting Other specific.....
42.	If share, with whom?	Share with relative Share with family member Report to police station

		Other specific.....
43.	What they react when you share them?	Positively behave and help Ignorance
44.	If you saw any act of DVAW then what did you do?	Convince them Report to police Ignorance Report to others
45.	Do you have any suggestion towards this study?	..... .....