

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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

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

On the other hand 'Domestic violence against women' refers any act of gender-based violence that occurs within family which is directed at women. Some of the forms of domestic violence against women as child marriage, rape incest, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment as animal, mistreatment at family members, verbal abuse, sexual abuse, torture, beating, burning, kicking, spitting etc. harm women physically, sexually as well as psychologically. The slogan of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of women is deprived of domestic violence. Women are kept away from their agency and empowerment due to domestic violence against them. The question may arises that why violence occurs domestically? The answer is rooted on our culture, religion, psychology and political system that these all treated women as inferior being to men. Women have to be dependent to their husband as a result they are violated. Similarly, ignorance of their rights before law, lack of confidence in themselves, social pressure, fear of husband and other family members also encourage domestic violence against women.

Domestic violence against women is not new, contemporary and space based problem. It is a global phenomena from ancient to now. It is one widespread and sensitive problem all over the world including Nepal.

Women in context of Nepal are marginalized due to patriarchal culture and Hindu norms and values. Nepal is male dominated country. The level of education of women is very low due to male domination. According to 2001 census, only 42.08 percent women are literate where as literacy level of men is 65.05 percent. It shows that women participation in education is low which is the pivotal cause to increase domestic violence. Similarly social superstitions, cultures and social evils like Dhami, Jhakri, Boksi, Deuki, Jari, Chhaupadi Pratha, Dowry, son preference, Women trafficking, child marriage, polyandry etc. are another causes to increase domestic violence in Nepal. Such forms of violence suppress women's dignity, status and identity as a result they are backward, exploited and dominated in Nepalese society.

Some of the social organizations and renowned researchers have approached their eyes toward domestic violence against women to define the nature of domestic violence, classification of domestic violence, definition of domestic violence, causes and outcome of domestic violence. Many social organizations as national and international, governmental and non-governmental pay their attention toward domestic violence against women.

According to UNICEF (2000), there exist six kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asian mainly.

- (i) Sexual, incest and rape by family member and others.
- (ii) Recruitment by family member into prostitution.
- (iii) Neglect by family member, even to the point of death.
- (iv) Feticide and infanticide.
- (v) Dowry demands.
- (vi) Wife abuse

The term 'Domestic Violence' is used to describe actions and commissions that occur in varying relationships. The term is used narrowly to cover incidents of physical attack when it may take of form of physical and sexual violations such as pushing, pinching, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, choking, burning, clubbing, stabbling, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire, the result of such physical violence can range from bursting to killing what may often start out as apparently minor attacks can escalate both in intensity and frequency (UN, 1993).

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls. Domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes different treatment of girls, wife, beating and abuse, torture of daughter in law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The failure of perform prescribed duties (male frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women is a common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

In conclusion, domestic violence against women appears as worldwide problem in all the societies of the world. It is burning issue of study that it indicates how women are exploited, suppressed and violated, however, they have equal potentially and capacity as men have. The potentiality and capacity of women is suppressed by male domination and male superiority. They are tortured sexually, physically and psychologically which harm them to develop their further career. Only few number of women have got opportunity to engage in income generating activities as a result most of the women in our society have no any agency. They always engage in tedious job and they do not get opportunities of education, property, job, nutritious food etc. similarly, the role of NGOs and INGOs, which are playing their role to eliminate the domestic violence against women is not sufficient so, this is the broad area of study to know the pathetic and miserable condition of women to identify why they are violated and how it can be eradicated.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

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

The factors as lack of education, poverty, culture, religion, alcoholism, drugs abuse, gambling, lack of public awareness and publicity invite violence against women. In context of Nepal social practice and evils as Deuki Pratha, Badi Pratha, Chhaupadi Pratha and so on compel women to be exploited sexually, physically as well as psychologically. More than 80% of Nepalese people follow Hinduism. Women are treated inferior in Hindu society. Due to the feeling of inferiority they are obliged to tolerate violence exploitation and discrimination. Similarly, they are obliged to adopt prostitution due to lack of education and public awareness.

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

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

- ◆ What is the condition of domestic violence against women in different demographic and socio-economic status ?
- ◆ How is the level of knowledge and awareness that women have regarding legal provision ?
- ◆ What are the causes of domestic violence in the study area ?
- ◆ How can domestic violence against women be eliminated ?

However, many social organizations and intellectuals have paid their attention to make domestic violence against women as their research topic in different parts of our country, but no person or social organization has made research in domestic violence

in the study area, Uurlabari VDC ward no. 6 of Morang district. So, I have selected different communities, ethnicities, races or castes of women for the research because the condition of women in the study area is very painful so domestic violence against women have been best research topic of my thesis to forecast the situation of women of selected study area.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of domestic violence against women are as follows:

1. To find out the extend of domestic violence on the basis of different demographic and socio-economic status.
2. To examine the knowledge and awareness of women on legal provision of domestic violence.
3. To identify the causes and elimination of domestic violence.

1.4 Significant of the Study

Nepalese society is male dominated society, where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reasons. Women are not only dominated by their husband and other male family member, but also dominated by women like mother in law, sister in law, step mother and so on. Without development of women, it is impossible to develop the nation.

There are many research in different issues in Uurlabari VDC. But in domestic violence against women there is no study. Therefore, this study is new one.

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

1.5 Limitation of the Study

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

1. The study is limited to Urlabari VDC, Ward No. 6 of Morang district.
2. Only married women have been selected as respondent in this study. So, finding may not generalized to national level.
3. There are many types of violence but this study deals only with domestic violence against women.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been organization in six different chapters. It starts with introduction under which the study outlines the general background of the study, statement of problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of literature which includes theoretical review, empirical review and conceptual framework. The third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes selection of the study area, research design, nature and source of data, sample design, questionnaire design, data collection procedure, data analysis. The chapter four deals with population of Urlabari VDC ward no. 6 in Morang district, socio-economic condition of the village- includes population factor, educational situation in the VDC, religion, economic condition of village. The fifth chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations. This research works also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

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

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Religious and Historical Basis

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society and our lifestyle is guided by famous granthas like "Manu Smriti, Purana, Mahabharat, Ramayan,. These Granthas say men are supreme of the society. From the beginning of human history, women have been discriminated and treated as second class citizen. Similarly, our social norms and values, cultural and attitudes from past to now also have been contributing to flourish domestic violence against women.

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

Hindu Grantha as Veda Purana encourages early marriage. So, the child marriage leads physical and mental torture as a result specially females are deprived from education and further development because of patriarchal formation of Hindu society. Similarly, widow marriage was prohibited in Manusmriti, which causes a widow to pass her whole life as single without male partner.

Deuba and Rana (1999) argue, Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human behavior. It is violence with in the family unit, the every place where an individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser by some one your share a relationship or bond with. Similarly, they further argue, Physical Sexual and Psychological violence occurring in the family including bettering, sexual, abuse of female children in the household, dowry, related violence, marital rape, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation . (Budhathoki, 2009).

2.1.2 World Wide Scenario

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

According to ICPD (1994), in all part of the world women are facing threats to their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and at the sometime, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (Bidari, 2004).

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

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

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

2.1.3 Situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in the Context of South Asia

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

UNICEF (1996) has introduced the South Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the haviest workload, but get lest food.

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 manifestation of gender based violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

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

2.1.4 Forms of Violence

According to WHO (1998), there are four types of violence. They are:

- (i) Physical violence

- (ii) Sexual violence
- (iii) Psychological violence
- (iv) Traditional violence

(Bidari, 2004).

(i) Physical Violence

Beating, assault, rape, forced prostitution, untouchability, abortion, and sexual abuse, forced to level home not given food to eat and miscarriage (Adhikari, 2004).

(ii) Sexual violence

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

(iii) Psychological violence

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

(iv) Traditional violence

Polygamy, Deuki and Badini practices, accusation of witchcraft child marriage dowry related violence bonded labour and Jari related practices (Adhikari, 2004).

2.1.5 Gender Based Violence Over the Life Cycle

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

culture. So, gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to be victimized from prenatal phase to old age which is shown by following.

Gender Based Violence throughout the Life Cycle

Prenatal: Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy.

Infancy:- Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution and trafficking in women.

Adolescence:- Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sexual abuse in the work place, rape, sexual harassment, forced sex.

Reproductive:- Abuse of women by intimate partner, marital rape, dowry abuse and murder, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the work place, sexual harassment, rape, abuse of women with disabilities.

Old Age:- Abuse of widows, elder abuse (affects women more than men)

(UNICEF, 2000)

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Domestic Violence Against Women in Context of Nepal

Nepal is developing country. There are many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women population is more than 50 percent. They have poor literacy rate, social status, economic participation and decision making right. Women are victimized from trafficking, rape, sexual harassment, beating of women, priority of son, mental torture, polygamy, jari, badi, deuki and other superstitions. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and values which indicate women status has not raised.

Thapa, Bina notes, In general Nepalese 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 different in terms of ethnic and religious group, women in general lag far behind men in access to resources, basic services like education and health, information and knowledge, opportunities for employment and

in political representation. Nation-wide only a quarter of women are literate (Population Magazine, (2007) Vol. V, page 150).

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).

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, 2007).

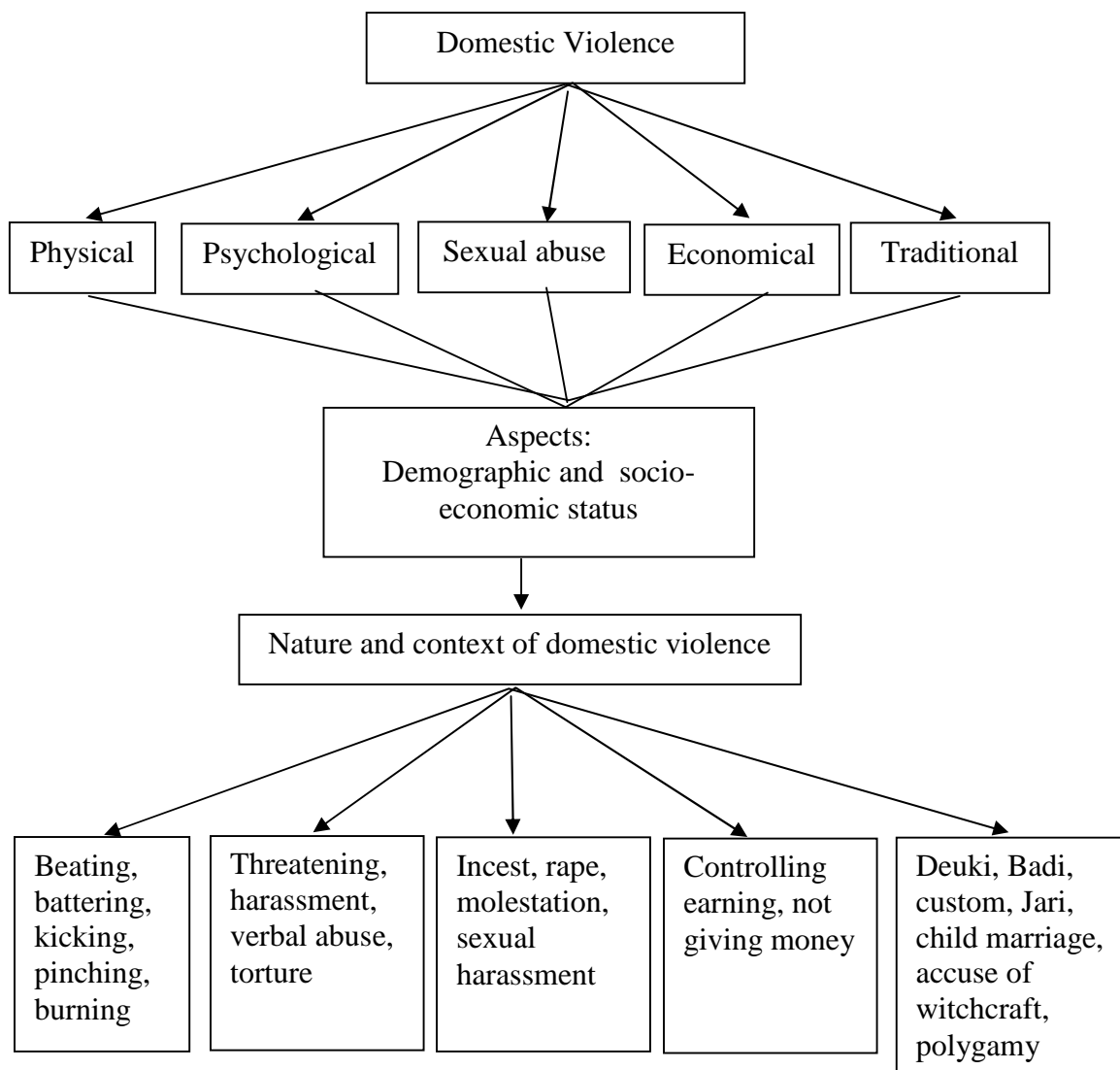
Koirala (2001), many of our mothers, sister-in-laws, elders, and younger sister still feel pried in preserving the old traditions and beliefs. But many of these traditional conservation beliefs and practices hinder women's development. For example, menstruation is neither a curse nor a sin but it is unfortunately still considered so many part of our country (Population Magazine, (2007) Vol. V, pae. 150).

In Nepalese society a strong preference for sons exists. In other words discrimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus, they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. HMG has taken both legal and social initiates to address the existing discriminatory practices, however the progress in this regard is slow mainly because of (a) Traditional patriarchal attitude (b) Poverty (c) Weak enforcement of legal provision (MoPE, 2004: 122).

In Nepal, it was belief that women or girl not subjected to be independent or free from the time to birth to until the date of marriage, she is to be under the control of parents, especially father, often marriage, and she becomes property of husbands. So, he dese4rved rights to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under the control of her son. So, father, husband and some were authorized to make any decision of her life, whether she likes or not (Adhikari, 2004) SAATHI (2001) stated that treatment of the wife in polygamy was mostly done by the husband (71%) and the other wife (77%) followed by the in laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%). As can be seen from the finding, more than one family member participates in ill treating the less favored wife. The misbehavior cited by them from these sources includes with holding access to resources (35%) insulting them (39%) mental torture, physical beating and torture by husband (64%) and co-wife (29%). In addition, being made to do all household chores alone, not given enough food and not given clothes control of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited violence against women and girls includes physical sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender based" violence because it involves in part from women's subordinate status in society, violence against women is the most pervasive, yet, least recognized in the world. It is also a profound health problem, sapping women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self esteem (Adhikari and Mabuhang, 2004).

2.3 Conceptual Framework

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



Above framework entails that domestic violence against women has different five forms: i.e., physical, psychological, sexual abuse, economical and traditional. Various demographic and socio-economic status vary the nature of violence against women. In context of Nepal, the unequal distribution of power, unequal sharing of economy, unequal opportunity in education and traditional patriarchal norms and values have fertilized for the growth of domestic violence. Similarly, educational status and social construction also causes physical torture to the women of Nepal. Psychologically. Women think themselves inferior to male in Nepal which supports for the growth of violence. As a result, women are sexually violated.

Thus, women are violated in various forms because of the social traditional and economic status. Women have been being controlled from the long history that they are entrapped within the boundary of house. Various traditional beliefs, norms and values of society compelled women to the violated in the society. Beauty, threatening, sexual exploitation to women is taken as simple matter in society.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The selected area for this study is Urlabari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district. It is situated in the Eastern Development Region of Nepal. There is Madhumalla VDC in northern part of Urlabari VDC, Itahara VDC in South, Damak Nagarpalika in East and Pathari VDC in West of Urlabari VDC. Total household count of Urlabari VDC is 5395 with total population of 25742. Selected area's ward No. 6 total household count is 782 with the total population of 3663. Total male population is 1796 and total female population is 1867. The study has been conducted at different communities, castes and ethnicities of Urlabari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district to find the status of condition of the women. The researcher finds the condition of women in study area is not better in comparison of male. Many women are being violated in various forms. Thus, the researcher thinks to expose the nature and forms of violence of the study area to reform the condition of women.

3.2 Research Design

The design of this research study is basically non experimental. It is based on field study method. The data is collected on the basis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristic, knowledge of DVAW, cause of DVAW and elimination of DVAW.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

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

3.4 Sample Design

The study was selected from ward no. 6 of Urlabari VDC using probability sampling method especially systematic random sampling method. The total household of study

area is 782 and the sample size is 125. Using the formula of systematic random sampling method ($K = \frac{N}{n}$), the sample size was determined. Total household size of the study area is 782 ($N = 782$). The study estimated to take sample of 125 ($n = 125$) households. To use systematic random sampling, the household is visited in a random order. The interval size, k , is equal to $N/n = 782/125 = 6.25 = 6$. According to interval size, k ., the random integer 1 to 6 is selected from lottery method. The random integer is 4. The selection of the sample start with 4th unit in the list and taken every k^{th} .

3.5 Questionnaires Design

Mainly questionnaire is designed to obtain two types of information (I) household information (II) personal information. In personal information device there are other sub groups such as,

- a. Personal identification of the respondents
- b. Knowledge awareness and legal provision of domestic violence against women .
- c. Own experience of domestic violence.

3.6 Data collection procedure

Data was collected by using structural questionnaire, and the questionnaire was designed individual schedule. The individual schedule consists of only part of respondents i.e.. married women.

3.7 Data Analysis

The questionnaire were opened and closed ended. After the collection of the questionnaire, the filled questionnaire were manually checked and carefully edited. And then, computer software SPSS program was used for data entry. Then the necessary tables were generated using the statistically tools such as frequency tables, cross tables and multiple tables with absolute numbers and percentage, which the analytical tools used to analyze the collected information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents. Age structure, marital status, caste, ethnicity of respondents, types of family, child-bearing status, age at marriage, occupation of the wife and husband are the main concern clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Age structure

Age structure is one of important factors for the study of violence against women. The interviewed take one hundred twenty five household in one hundred thirty five married women. The research shows violence may be higher in younger and older age, which is shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 : Distribution of Respondents by Age group

Age group	Number	Percentage
<25	11	8.1
25-34	49	36.3
35-44	33	24.4
45+	42	31.1
Total	135	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.1 majority of the respondent (36.3 Percent) from age group 25-34 years followed by 31.1 percent from age group 45+, 24.4 percent from age group 35-44 and 8.1 percent from age group below 25 years.

4.2 Caste / Ethnicity

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

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by caste / Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	58	43.0
Chhetri	41	30.0
Janajati	20	14.0
Dalit	16	11.8
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.2 shows the highest proportion of respondents are from Brahmin which occupies 43.0 percent, Chhetri 30.4 percent, similarly Janajati and Dalit 14.8 and 11.8 percent respectively.

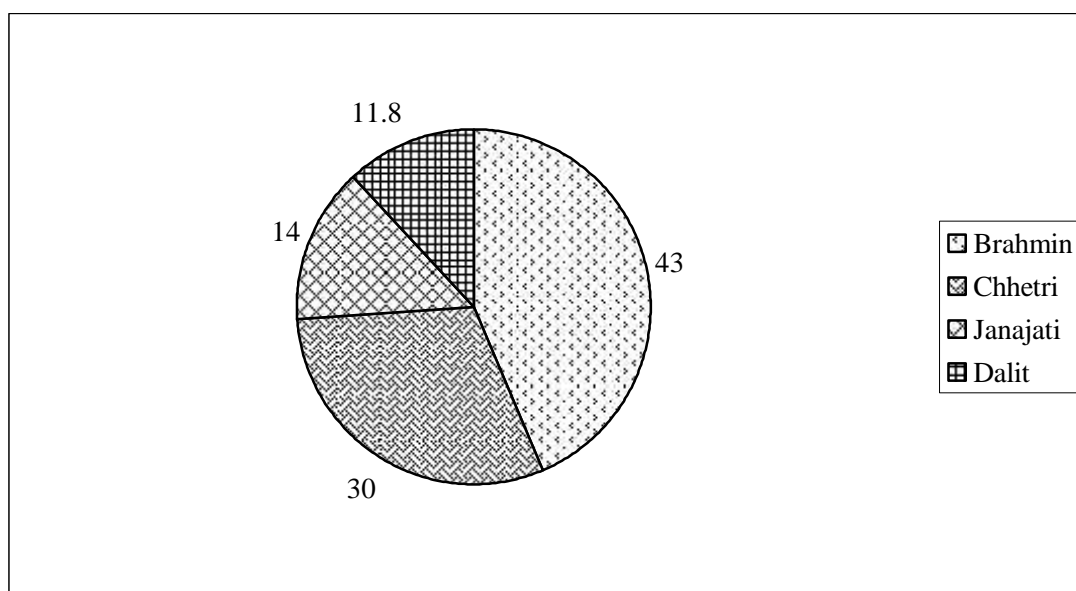


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by caste / Ethnicity

4.3 Religion

Most of the population are follows of Hindu religion in Nepal. Apart from Hinduism there are other religious people too, according to 2001 census has listed other four number in the country, they are Buddha, Islam, Kirat, Christian and others. But in the study area any three religious group are found.

Table 4.3 : Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	129	95.6
Buddha	5	3.7
Christian	1	0.7
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.3 shows that 95.6 percent respondents are Hindu, 3.7 percent are Buddhist and 0.7 percent Christian.

4.4 Marital Status

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

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents According to Marital Status

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Married	115	85.2
Widow	12	8.9
Divorced / Separated	8	5.9
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.4 shows that 85.2 percent married women, 8.9 percent widows and 5.9 percent Divorcee / Separated women.

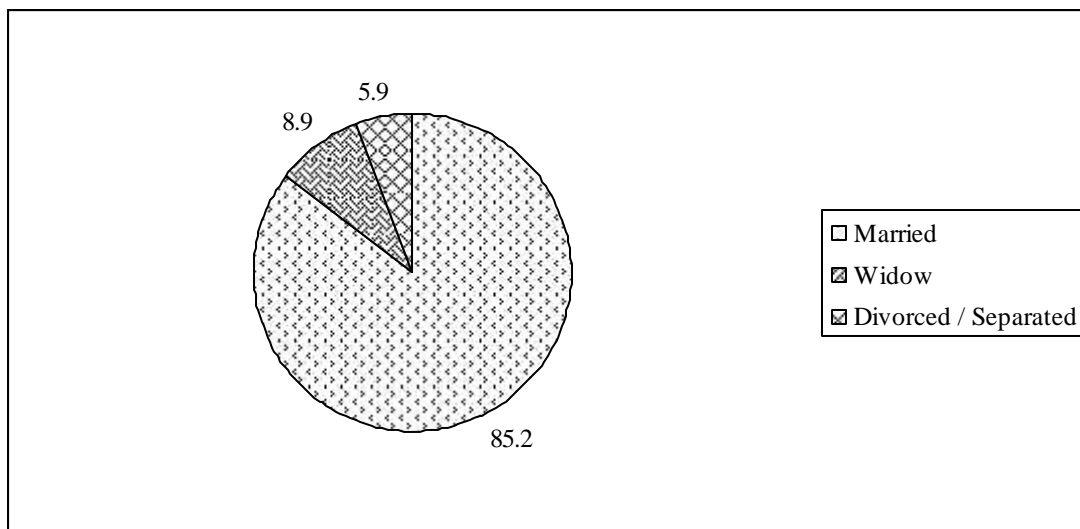


Figure 4.2: Distribution of Respondents According to Marital Status

4.5 Child Bearing Status

One of the reason for domestic violence against women is either childlessness or given birth only daughter. Owing this fact, question was asked to ever-married women weather she had given birth to child or not. The answer was given as below.

Table 4.5: Distribution of the Respondents According to Child Bearing Status

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	115	85.2
No	20	14.8
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.5 shows that, out of 135 respondents 85.2 percent women have given birth to child, 14.8 percent respondents have not given birth to child.

4.6 Types of Family

Every person lives either joint family or Nuclear family. In the study area majority of person live in nuclear family. It might be new settlement area. There are two types of family, which is shown it table 4.6.

Table 4.6 : Distribution of Respondents According to the Types of Family

Types of family	Number	Percentage
Nuclear family	87	64.4
Joint family	48	35.6
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.6 majority of respondents (64.4 percent) are nuclear family followed by 35.6 percent is joint family.

4.7 Monthly Income of Family

Nepal is developing country due to lack of employment and income generating opportunities. Although in the study area it was found that monthly income of the household was not so low.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Family According to Monthly Income

Income status	Number	Percentage
Less than 5 thousand	27	20.0
5-10 thousand	44	32.6
More than 10 thousand	64	47.4
Total	135	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.7 shows that 20.0 percent households income is less than 5 thousand, 32.6 percent households is 5-10 house and 47.4 percent household income is more than 10 thousand.

4.8 Property in Respondent's Name

Women are deprived from owning the property. it creates the lack of confidence in women. They are forced to depend upon the male family member either to the father, husband or father in law.

Table 4.8 : Distribution of Respondents According to Property

Property in Respondent's	Number	Percentage
Yes	18	13.3
No	117	86.7

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.8 shows, the majority of women (86.7 percent) are deprived of owning their own property only 13.3 percent of women are fortunate to have property in their own name.

4.9 Educational Status of Respondents

Educational is one of the most important means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self - confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. From the field survey it has been found that the most of the respondents are literate.

Table 4.9 : Distribution of Educational Level by Respondents

Educational Status	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	28	20.7
Under S.L.C	78	57.8
S.L.C passed	20	14.8
Intermediate and above	9	6.7
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.9 shows that out of the total 135 respondents 20.7 percent are illiterate, 57.8 percent respondents are in Under SLC level, 14.8 percent are in SLC passed and 6.7 percent intermediate and above.

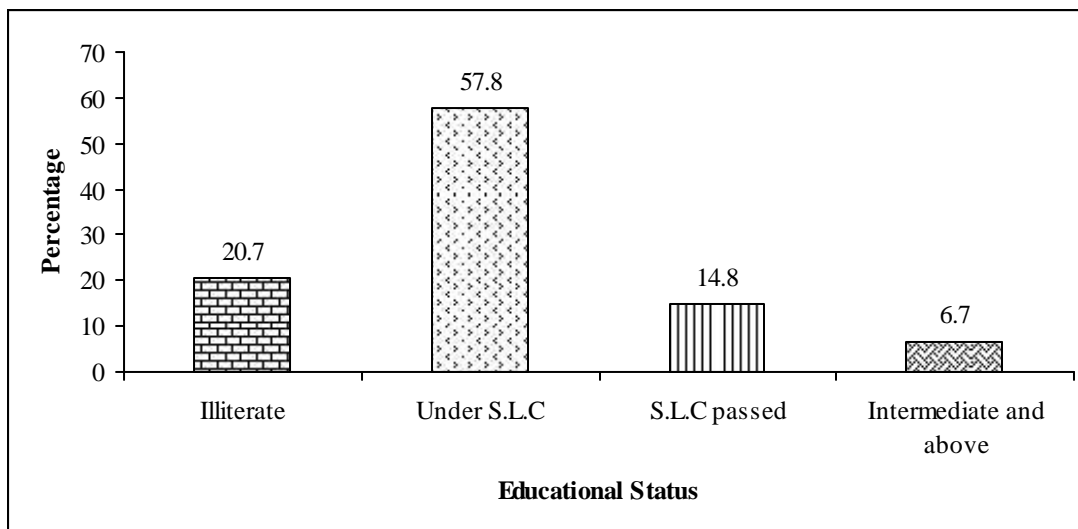


Figure 4.3 : Distribution of Educational Level by Respondents

4.10 Respondents Satisfy with Their Literacy Status

Education is very important factor in promoting society and public awareness. Even in the elimination of domestic violence and empowerment of women education plays vital role. In the study area, women are found, provided less education according to their desire.

Table 4.10 : Distribution of Respondents Satisfy with Their Literacy Status

Satisfy with their literacy status	Number	Percentage
Yes	47	43.9
No	60	56.1
Total	107	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.10 shows that women are not satisfied with their literacy status, Among 107 respondents, majority of women (56.1 percent) are not satisfied with their illiteracy status where as 43.9 Percent of women feel satisfied with their literacy status.

4.11 Reason of Respondents to Unable the Opportunity to Study

There may be various causes responsible in keeping women unsatisfied with their education or literacy status. Only few women get chance to be literate and among them most of their further study can not be completed because of so many reasons. In the study area, respondent responses different types of obstacle in their further study.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Respondents According to Unable the Opportunity to Study

Responses	Number	Percentage
Economic reason	39	65.0
Due to early marriage	23	38.3
Traditional belief	21	35.0
More land	3	5.0
Others	1	1.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 4.11 shows that majority of women (65.0 percent) are unable to complete their study due to economic reason, 38.3 percent are of their early marriage 35.0 percent are of the tradition belief, 5.0 percent are of more land and 1.7 percent are of others reason. Here the lower economic status seems dominated in women literacy.

4.12 Occupational status of Respondents

Nepal is a agriculture country. There is main occupation is agriculture. In the study area, major occupation of family 54.8 percent, 20.0 percent services and 20.7 percent business and 4.4 percent are others.

The recent occupation of respondents is the one of the main factor of research process of domestic violence against women.

Table 4.12 : Distribution of Respondents According to Occupation

Recent occupation of respondents	Number	Percentage
House wife	68	50.4
Business	29	21.5
Services	21	15.6
Agriculture	15	11.1
Foreign employment	2	1.5
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table 4.12 shows that majority of respondents (50.4 percent) are involved in house wife. Similarly, 21.5 percent business, 15.6 percent services, 11.1 Agriculture and 1.5 percent foreign employment respondents.

The recent occupation of husband is the another factor of research of domestic violence against women. In the study area of Morang district ward no. 6, 34.1 percent services, 31.9 percent agriculture, 21.5 percent business, 12.6 percent foreign employment respectively.

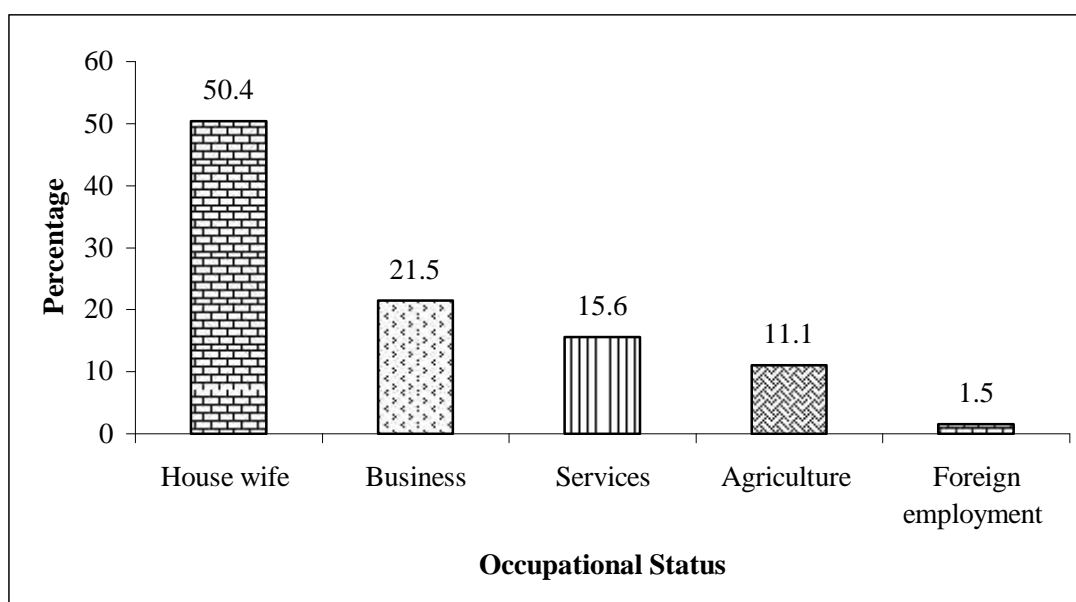


Figure 4.4 : Distribution of Respondents According to Occupation

CHAPTER FIVE

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

5.1 Knowledge about DVAW

To identify the knowledge about DVAW from the study area, one question asks to respondent, "Do you know what DVAW is ?" Most of them responses yes.

Table 5.1 : Distribution of Respondents Knowledge about DVAW

Knowledge about DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	133	98.5
No	2	1.5
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.1 shows that 98.5 percent respondents are knowledge about domestic violence and only 1.5 percent respondents say they don't have knowledge about domestic violence.

5.2 Source of Information about DVAW

There are many source to gain information about the DVAW for example friends, newspapers, family members, medias, GOs/NGOs etc. According to the table respondents have knowledge about the DVAW from different means of communication.

Table 5.2 : Distribution of Respondents have Heard Source of Information about DVAW

Source of Information	Number	Percentage
Friends	69	51.9
Medias	90	67.7
Family members	21	15.8
GOs/NGOs	6	4.5
Total	133	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.2 shows that, majority of respondents (67.5 percent) have heard media's and 51.9 percent respondents have heard their friends followed by 15.8 percent have heard by family members, 4.5 percent have heard by GOs/NGOs.

5.3 Experience of DVAW

In this area respondents have experienced many types of domestic violence with different family members 125 respondents have experienced have not experienced any types of violence in their household.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Respondents often have to Experience of DVAW

Experience of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Verbal abuse	123	98.4
Careless during pregnancy and delivery	80	64.0
Dowry related violence	44	35.2
Sexual abuse	38	30.4
Polygamy	20	16.0
Caste related discrimination	12	9.6
Mental and physical torture during menstruation	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.3 shows that out of 125 victimized respondents, 98.4 percent respondents have to experience variable abuse, 64.0 percent respondents have to experience careless during pregnancy and delivery, 52.8 percent respondents have to experience beating, 35.2 percent respondents have to experience dowry related violence, 30.4 percent respondents have to experience sexual abuse, 16.0 percent respondents have to experience polygamy, 9.6 percent respondents have to experience caste related discrimination and 4.0 percent respondents have to experience mental and physical torture during menstruation.

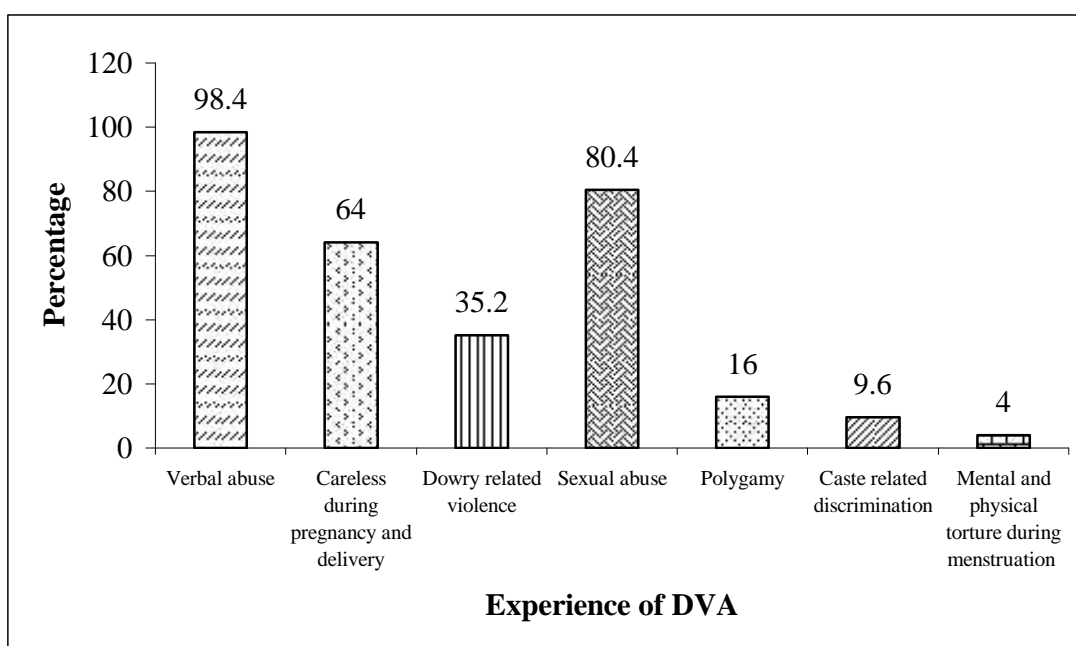


Figure 5.1: Distribution of Respondents often have to Experience of DVAW

5.4 Frequency of Violence

In the study area, among 125 violated respondent faced many types of violence which are clearly shown in table no. 5.4.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Violent act Shown by Respondents with Their Family Member

Violent behaviour	Number	Percent
Always	39	31.2
Mostly	11	8.8
Sometimes	75	60.8
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no 5.4 shows that majority of respondents (60.0 percent) face violent behaviour sometimes 31.2 percent respondents face violent behaviour always and 8.8 percent respondents face violent behaviour mostly.

5.5 Respondents have Faced DV in Place

Majority of victim respondents have faced violence behaviour in different place in study area.

Table 5.5 Distribution of respondents have faced DV in place

Place	Number	Percentage
Within house	107	85.6
Both	18	14.4
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.5 shows that majority of (85.6 percent) victim respondents have faced violence with in house and 14.4 percent victim respondents have faced violence behaviour in both sides the house.

5.6 Awareness program Regarding DV

In the study area, majority of respondent don't know any awareness program regarding domestic violence in their village.

Table 5.6 : Distribution of Respondents by Awareness Program Regarding DV in Their Village.

Responses	Number	percentage
Yes	38	28.1
No	97	71.9
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no 5.6 shows that 71.9 percent respondents have not knowledge about any awareness program regarding domestic violence in their village and 28.1 percent respondents have only knowledge of awareness program regarding domestic violence.

5.7 Respondents Participated in Awareness Program

In the study area, majority of respondents have not participated of any awareness program regarding domestic violence in their village.

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents According to Participated of Awareness

Participate	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	15.8
No	32	84.2
Total	38	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.7 shows that 84.2 percent have not participated any awareness program regarding domestic violence and 15.8 percent respondents have only participated of awareness program regarding domestic violence in their village.

5.8 Respondents Got Any Important Social Role to Play in Their Society

Women are generally biased. By birth society creates different role are to women and other to boy. Because of the genderly biased society women are not provided chance any significant role in society than male. The women are marginalized.

Table 5.8 : Distribution of Respondents Got any Important Social Role to Play in Their Society

Role	Number	Percentage
Yes	15	11.1
No	120	88.9
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The able no. 5.8 shows that the women are marginalized. Among 135 respondents majority of women (88.9 percent) replied that they are deprived from the chance to play any important social role. Only the 11.1 percent of respondents say they are provided the significant social role by the society. But the number is not satisfactory to show the women empowerment in society.

5.9 Women Trafficking Problem in Their Village

Women trafficking in Nepal is a burning issues. Most of women are victimized because of lack of awareness, poverty, unemployment, etc. In the study area most of the respondents agreed in women trafficking.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Respondent's Knowledge by Women Trafficking

Knowledge of women trafficking	Number	Percentage
Yes	71	52.6
No	64	47.4
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.9 shows that among 135 respondents, 52.6 percent agreed in the victimization of women trafficking whereas 47.4 percent disagree about victimization by trafficking.

5.10 Knowledge of Legal Provision to Protection of DV

Knowledge is defined variously as expertise and skill argued by a person through experience or education.

Legal provision are considered as interrelated fragments of a text with structural relations as meta- provision in case they are used to enact repeal or amend the substantial provision. Most of the respondents have not knowledge about legal provision for the protection of victim women of domestic violence.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of Legal Provision to Protection of Victim of DV

Knowledge	Number	Percentage
Yes	38	28.1
No	97	71.9
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.10 shows that 71.9 percent respondents have not knowledge about legal provision from protection of domestic violence and only 28.1 percent

respondents have knowledge about legal provision from protection of domestic violence.

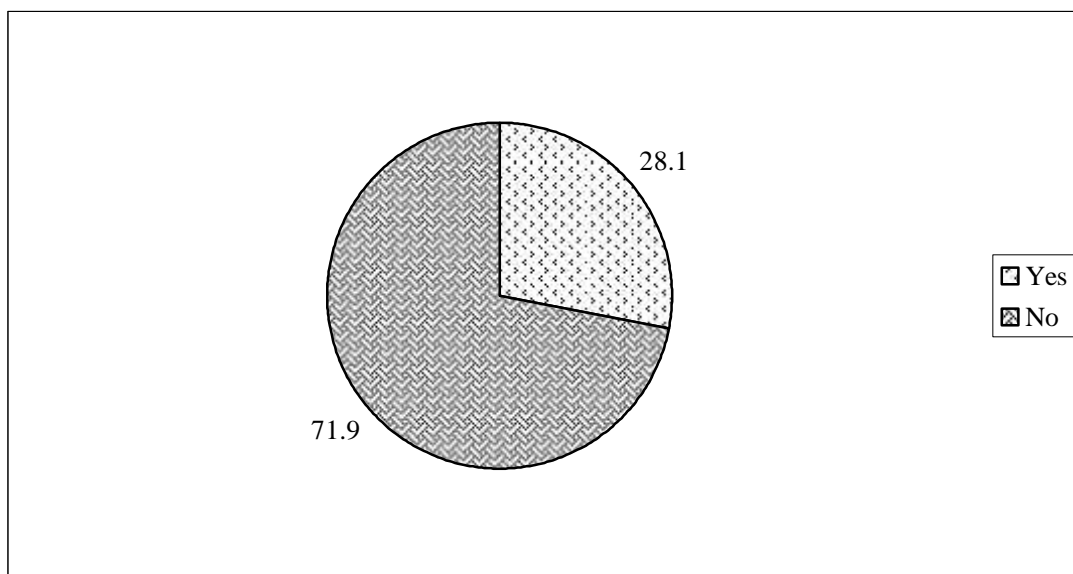


Figure 5.2: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge of Legal Provision to Protection of Victim of DV

5.11 Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women

The causes of domestic violence in Nepal are complex and deeply rooted. It goes beyond the personal characteristics of men and women. Violence is deeply rooted in the subordinate role accorded to women in private and public life in Nepal. Child marriage, dowry system, preference for sons, caste system alcoholism lack of awareness etc also can be the cause of domestic violence.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Domestic Violence

Causes of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Poverty	42	40.0
Lack of awareness	25	23.0
Unemployment	10	9.5
Lack of implement of law	5	4.8
Use of alcohol	3	2.9
All of them	49	46.7
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses

The table no. 5.11 shows that, respondents views on the main cause of domestic violence is poverty which is 40.0 percent lack of awareness is another cause of violence which is 23.8 percent unemployment, 9.5 percent lack of implementation of law, 4.9 use of alcohol and all of them 46.7 percent is the cause of domestic violence against women.

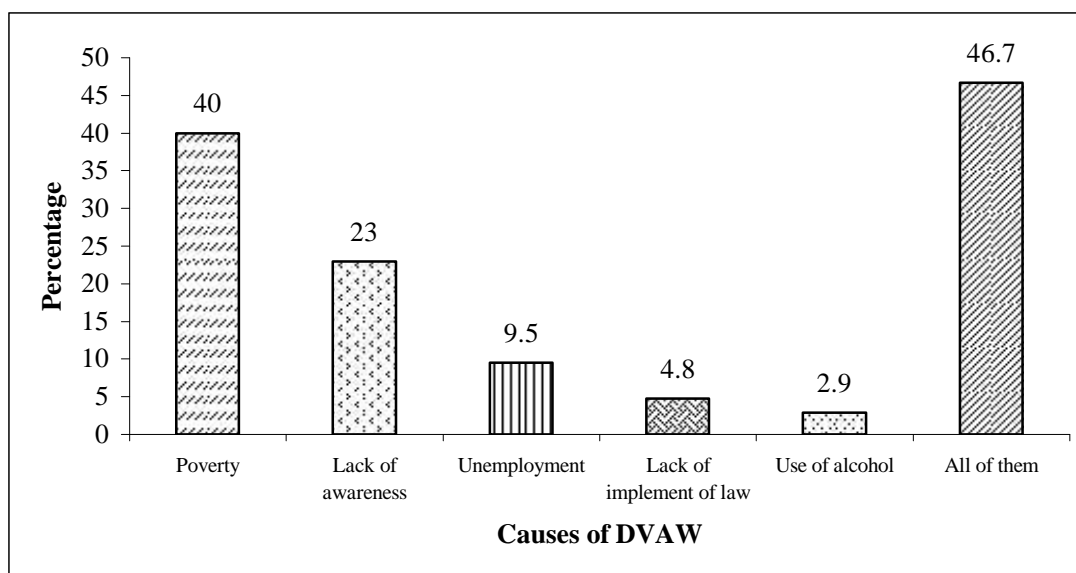


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Domestic Violence

5.12 Perception of Responsible to DVAW

Majority of the respondents view that male are more respondent to domestic violence but both and female are also responsible to DVAW.

Table 5.12 : Distribution of Respondents who More Responsible for the DV

Responsible for DVAW	Number	Percentage
Male	65	48.1
Female	8	5.9
Both	62	45.9
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.12 shows that 48.1 percent respondents say that male is more responsible for the domestic violence against women, 5.9 percent respondents say

female is more responsible for DVAW and 45.9 percent respondents say both (male and female) are responsible for the DVAW.

5.13 Violence behaviour Show Their Family Member

Domestic violence is found there in the study area. The violence are female is mostly done by the family member rather than the outside.

Table 5.13 : Distribution of Violence Behaviour Show their Family Member

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	124	91.9
No	11	8.1
Total	135	100.1

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.13 shows that among 135 respondents, 91.9 percent respondents replies that family member are engaged in violent behaviour against women whereas 8.1 percent of respondents disagree with the proposition.

5.14 Persons with Violented

Most of the respondents are violated from their husband, mother in law father in-law etc. which is shown on table.

Table 5.14 : Distribution of Respondents by the Person to Whom They have to Violent with

Relation	Number	Percentage
Husband	77	62.1
Mother in law	38	30.6
Father in law	27	21.8
Others	7	5.6
Total	124	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.14 shows that main person to make the women victim of domestic violence is their husband which is 62.1 percent similarly mother in law 30.6 percent father in law 21.8 percent and 5.6 percent is other members of family.

5.15 Beaten by Their Husband

In the study area majority of the victim women are facing violent act from their husband.

Table 5.15 : Distribution of the Respondents Ever Beaten by Their Husband

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	60	44.4
No	75	55.6
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.15 shows that 44.4 percent respondents are beaten by their husband and 55.6 percent respondents are not beaten by their husband.

5.16 Beaten by Their Husband and Used to Weapons/Means

In the study area, respondents husband beaten his wife and used many types of materials.

Table 16 : Distribution of Respondents Beaten by Their Husband and Used to Weapon Means

Types of weapons/means	Number	Percentage
Hands and legs	49	81.7
Household kitchen utensils	21	35.0
Wood sticks	15	25.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.16 shows that 81.7 percent respondents husband used hand legs to beat their wife similarly, household kitchen utensils 35.0 percent, wood sticks 25.0 percent is used to weapons/means.

5.17 Need to Treatment After Violence

To those respondents who had ever experience of violence against them were asked weather they needed to go for treatment or not. Highest percent respondents does not need medical treatment after violent act.

Table 5.17: Distribution of the Respondents Who Need Medical Treatment After Violent Act from Family Member and Husband

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	22	17.6
No	103	82.4
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no 5.17 shows that 82.4 percent victim respondents report that they don't use treatment after violence incident and 17.6 percent respondent report that they need medical treatment after violent incident.

5.18 Support by Family

Family support is very important thing to promote personality. The lack of family support can result the degradation of personality. In the study, the women are found not supported by the senior family member. Instead of family support women are highly victimized of domestic violence.

Table 5.18 Distribution of Support by Their Family

Supports	Number	Percentage
Children	66	52.8
No responses	30	24.0
Husband	26	20.8
Father in law	9	7.2
Mother in law	2	1.6
Others	5	4.0
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no.5.18 shows that among 125 respondent, majority of women (52.8 percent) get support from their children in case of domestic violence only 20.8 percent of women got support from husband. Rare number of women (1.6%) get support from mother in-law. The data shows that women are not getting support from women.

5.19 Affected Person with Violence between Respondents and her Husband

Women have faced violence from their family member. In the study area respondents say domestic violence affects both the whole family and neighbours.

Table 5.19: Distribution of Respondents Who is More Affected by the Violated Behaviour

Affected person	Number	Percentage
Yourself	111	82.0
Your children	13	10.4
Your neighbor	1	0.8
Total	125	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.19 shows that 82.0 percent respondents affected own self, 10.4 percent to their children, 0.8 percent to their neighbor are affect by the violented behaviour between respondents and their husband.

5.20 The Social Evil Mostly Dominated to Cause DV

Women have to face different kinds of domestic violence. There are so many cause that cause violence against women. In the study area the respondent replies some cause replies some causes responsible for the violence against women.

Table 5.20: Distribution of the Social Evil Mostly Dominated to Cause DV

Social evils	Number	Percentage
Male dominant society	95	70.4
Don't know	59	43.7
Lack of education	26	19.3
Lack of awareness about women rights	7	5.2
Women depending	6	4.4
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Note: Percentage total exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

The table no. 5.20 shows that majority of women (70.4 percent) are found victimized by male eliminated society. Some of them (43.7 percent) are unaware about the cause of the violence against women similarly, 19.3 percent are of lack, of education, 5.2 percent are of lack of awareness about women right and 4.4 percent are of women dependency, are found as the reason of violence against women.

5.21 Affected Due to Social Evils

In Nepalese society a strong preference for son exists. Girls face discrimination by born. Thus, they are deprived in the field of education, health and others sectors so they face many types of violence in their family. In the study area respondents opinion all ages group of women are affected due to social evils.

Table 5.21 : Distribution of Respondents Opinion Who Affected Due to Social Evils

Affected person	Number	Percentage
Girls	19	14.1
Adult women	60	44.4
Widow	20	14.8
Old women	16	11.9
Don't know	20	14.8
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.21 shows that majority of respondents replies (44.4 percent) adult women affected by social evils. Similarly, 14.1 percent Girls, 14.8 percent widow, 11.9 percent old omen and 14.8 percent don't know are affected by social evils.

5.22 Opinions on Reporting Violence

Different opinion of respondents expressed on reporting violence. In the study area respondents are agree with reporting the violence.

Table 5.22 : Distribution of Respondents Opinions Towards Reporting Violence

Reporting place	Number	Percentage
Ward committee	123	91.1
VDC	2	1.5
Police station	8	5.9
Don't know	2	1.5
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.22 show that 91.1 percent respondents report to ward committee, 5.9 percent respondent report to police station, 1.5 percent respondents don't know and 1.5 percent respondents report to VDC.

5.23 Perception on Prevention of DVAW

There is violence in society against women due to lack of awareness, education, low women status, lack of implementation of law in studies all of the respondents (100%) says 'No' in a question of eliminating DV against women. Their views prevention the violence has been taken.

Table 5.23 : Distribution of the Respondents Opinion of Preventive Measure of DVAW

Preventive measure	Number	Percentage
Awareness	117	86.7
Improve women status	14	10.4
Punished perpetrators	4	3.0
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.23 shows that 86.7 percent respondents report to awareness, 10.4 percent respondents report to improve women status and 3.0 percent respondents report to punished perpetration's.

5.24 Knowledge of Social Organization

In the study area, respondents have not knowledge about social organization which are working for domestic violence against women in their village.

Table 5.24: Distribution of Respondents Who have Working about DVAW Knowledge of Social Organization

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	52	38.5
No	83	61.5
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.24 shows that 61.5 percent have not knowledge about social organization working in their village and 38.5 percent have only knowledge regarding social organization working in their village.

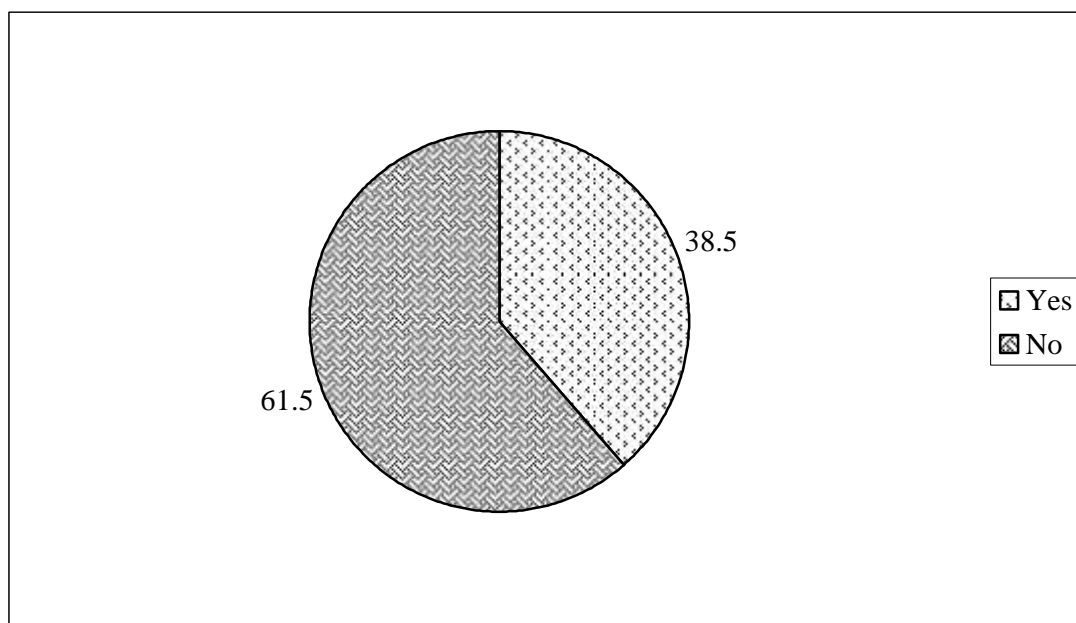


Figure 5.4: Distribution of Respondents Who have Working about DVAW Knowledge of Social Organization

5.25 Role of social organization again DVAW.

To develop society as a whole, it is necessary to implement equality between male and female. It is the responsibility of a state to secure the right of equality between men and women. But beside, the role of state, it is the duty of all kind of person and the social organization to make the public aware about the equality between man and women. It is only possible when the supremacy of are gender/sex is eliminated over other. This is also fruit full to decrease the number of domestic violence in a society.

Table 5.25: Distribution of Role of Social Organization against DVAW

Responses	Number	Percentage
Yes	7	5.8
No	128	94.8
Total	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.25 shows that, in the study area, majority of respondents (94.8 percent) are unaware about the social organization working against domestic violence. Only the 5.2 percent of respondent are aware about the work of social organization in the village. The data clearly of social organization in the village. The data clearly show the social organization lacks the public relation in the study area.

5.26 Experienced of Domestic Violence by Background Characteristics

According to the table no. 5.3 out of 135 respondent, 98.4 percent variable abuse, 64.0 percent careless during pregnancy and delivery, 52.8 percent beating, 35.2 percent dowry related violence, 30.4 percent sexual abuse, 16.0 percent polygamy, 9.6 percent caste related discrimination, 4.0 percent mental and physical torture during menstruation and 7.0 percent haven't experienced .

Table 5.26: Distribution of Respondent by Experience of Domestic Violence

Background characters	Verbal abuse	Careless during pregnancy and delivery	Beating	Dowry related violate	Sexual abuse
Age					
< 25	100.0	54.5	54.5	45.5	27.3
25-34	81.6	44.9	40.8	22.4	12.2
35-44	93.9	60.6	51.5	36.4	45.5
45+	97.6	76.2	54.8	38.1	33.3
Caste/Ethnicity					
Chhetri	97.6	65.9	56.1	41.5	41.5
Brahmin	87.9	60.3	50.0	27.6	24.1
Janajaties	95.0	45.0	50.0	30.0	30.0
Dalit	81.3	56.3	33.8	31.3	16.3
Martial Status					
Currently married	91.3	58.3	50.4	32.2	28.7
Divorced/separated/widow	90.0	65.0	40.0	35.0	25.0
Types of marriage					
Arrange marriage	89.7	55.2	42.5	27.6	25.3
Love marriage	93.8	66.7	60.4	41.7	33.3
Number of children					
No child	90.0	15.0	40.0	30.0	30.0
Single	91.7	52.8	44.4	19.4	8.3
2-3	87.9	63.8	48.3	41.4	31.0
> 3	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	52.4
Level of education					
Illiterate	85.7	57.1	50.0	25.0	35.7
Under SLC	96.2	57.7	60.3	41.0	34.6
SLC passed	90.0	70.0	15.0	20.0	-
Intermediate and above	66.7	55.6	22.2	11.1	11.1
Occupation					
Agriculture	91.6	62.7	53.0	38.6	33.7
Non agriculture	90.4	53.8	42.3	23.1	19.2
Total	91.1	59.3	48.9	32.6	28.1

contd.

Background characters	Polygamy	Caste related discrimination	Mental and physical torture during menstruration	No experience	Total number
Age					
< 25	18.2	9.1	-	-	11
25-34	6.1	10.2	4.1	16.3	49
35-44	21.2	6.1	-	3.0	33
45+	19.0	9.5	7.1	2.4	42
Caste/Ethnicity					
Chhetri	17.1	12.2	7.3	2.4	41
Brahmin	17.2	5.2	3.4	8.6	58
Janajatis	5.0	15.0	-	5.2	20
Dalit	12.5	6.3	-	-	16
Martial Status					
Currently married	9.6	10.4	3.5	7.0	115
Divorced/separated/widow	45.0	-	5.0	10.0	20
Types of marriage					
Arrange marriage	12.6	11.5	2.3	9.2	87
Love marriage	18.8	4.2	6.3	4.2	48
Number of children					
No child	10.0	5.0	-	10.0	20
Single	11.1	11.1	2.8	8.3	36
2-3	17.2	10.3	5.2	8.6	58
> 3	19.0	4.8	4.8	-	21
Level of education					
Illiterate	14.3	3.6	3.6	10.7	28
Under SLC	17.9	9.6	3.6	3.8	78
SLC passed	10.0	15.0	-	5.0	20
Intermediate and above	-	11.1	-	33.3	9
Occupation					
Agriculture	12.0	9.6	4.8	6.0	83
Non agriculture	19.2	7.7	1.9	9.6	52
Total	14.8	8.9	3.7	7.4	135

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.26 shows that out of 135 respondent age group less than 25 years, respondents who have experienced domestic violence highest percent (100 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (9.1 percent) is caste related discrimination. 25-34

years age group respondents who have experienced domestic violence higher percent (81.6 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (4.1 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation in this age group 16.3 percent respondents have not experience DV. 35-44 years age group respondents who have experienced domestic violence highest percent (93.9 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (6.1 percent) is caste related discrimination and in this age group 3.0 percent respondents who haven't experienced domestic violence. And 45 years above respondent who have experienced domestic violence highest percent (97.6 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (9.5 percent) is caste related discrimination in this age group 2.4 percent respondent who haven't experienced domestic violence.

On the basis of caste / Ethnicity, in Chhetri respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (97.6 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (7.3 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation 2.4 percent respondents who haven't experience DV. In Brahmin respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (87.9 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (3.4 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. 8.6 percent respondents who have not experienced DV. In Janajaties respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (95.0 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (5.0 percent) is polygamy, 5.0 percent respondents who haven't experienced DV. In Dalit respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (81.3 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (6.3 percent) is caste related discrimination.

On the basis of marital status, in currently married respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (91.3 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (3.5 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. 7.0 percent respondent who have not experienced D.V. In Divorced /Separated/Widow respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (90.0 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (5.0 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. 10.0 percent respondents who haven't experienced DV.

On the basis of types of marriage, in arrange marriage respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (89.7 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (2.3 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. 9.2

percent respondents who haven't experienced DV, in love marriage respondents who have experienced highest percent of domestic violence (93.8 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (6.3 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation 4.2 percent respondent who have not of experienced DV.

Examine by number of children indicates that, women who have no children highest percent women have experienced verbal abuse which is 90.0 percent and lowest percent caste related discrimination which is 5.0 percent, 10 percent women who have not experienced of domestic violence. women who have one children, highest percent have experienced verbal abuse which is 91.7 percent and lowest percent mental and physical torture which is 2.8 percent and 8.3 percent women have not experienced D.V. women who have 2-3 children, highest percent have experienced verbal abuse which is 87.9 percent and lowest percent mental and physical torture during menstruation which is 5.2 percent and 8.6 percent women have not experienced D.V. women who have 3 and above children, highest percent have experienced verbal abuse which is 100.0 percent and lowest percent both (caste related discrimination and mental and physical torture during masturbation) which is 4.8 percent.

On the basis of level of education, in illiterate level, respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (85.7 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (3.6 percent) are both (Caste related discrimination and mental and physical torture during menstruation, and 10.7 percent respondents who have not experienced DV. Level of under SLC, respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (96.2 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (5.1 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. And 3.8 percent respondents have not experienced DV. Level of SLC passed, respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (90. percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (10.0 percent) is polygamy. And 5.0 percent respondents haven't experienced DV. Level of intermediate and above respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (66.7 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (11.1 percent) are dowry related violence, sexual abuse and caste related discrimination.

On the basis of occupation status, in agriculture, respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (91.6 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (4.8 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. And 6.0 percent respondents have

not experienced DV. In non agriculture, respondents who have experienced highest percent of DV (90.4 percent) is verbal abuse and lowest percent (1.9 percent) is mental and physical torture during menstruation. And 9.6 percent respondent have not experienced DV.

5.27 Knowledge on Legal Provision for Protection of DVAW

The table no. 5.10 shows that among 135 respondents 28.1 percent have knowledge of legal provision for protection of victim women of DVAW and 71.9 percent respondents have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of victim women of DVAW.

Table 5.27 : Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge About the Legal Provision for Protection of Victim Women of DV

	Yes	No	Number	Percentage
Age				
< 25	45.5	54.5	11	100.0
25-34	44.9	55.1	49	100.0
35-44	15.2	84.8	33	100.0
45+	14.3	85.7	42	100.0
Caste/Ethnicity				
Chhetri	24.4	75.6	41	100.0
Brahmin	27.6	72.4	58	100.0
Janajaties	40.0	60.0	20	100.0
Dalit	25.0	75.0	16	100.0
Martial Status				
Currently married	30.4	69.6	115	100.0
Divorced/separated/widow	15.0	85.0	20	100.0
Types of marriage				
Arrange marriage	25.3	74.7	87	100.0
Love marriage	33.3	66.7	48	100.0
Number of children				
No child	40.0	60.0	20	100.0
Single	36.1	63.6	36	100.0
2-3	25.9	74.1	58	100.0
> 3	9.5	90.5	21	100.0
Level of education				
Illiterate	21.4	78.6	28	100.0
Under SLC	15.4	84.6	78	100.0
SLC passed	65.0	35.0	20	100.0
Intermediate and above	77.8	22.2	9	100.0
Occupation				
Agriculture	18.1	81.9	83	100.0
Non agriculture	44.2	55.8	52	100.0
Total	28.1	71.9	135	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.27 shows that out of 135 respondents age group 45.5 percent less than 25 years, 44.9 percent 25-34 years age group, 15.2 percent 35-44 years age group, 14.3 percent 45 years and above age group have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. While 54.5 percent less than 25 years, 55.1 percent 25-34 years age group, 84.8 percent 35-44 years age group, 85.7 percent 45 years and above age group have not knowledge about provision for protection of DVAW.

As per caste / Ethnicity , 24.4 percent Chhetri, 27.6 percent Dalit have knowledge about provision for protection of DVAW. While the rest in each caste / Ethnicity have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

On the basis of marital status, 304 percent currently married, 15.0 percent Divorced/Separated / Widow have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. But 69.6 percent currently married and 85.0 percent divorced / separated / Widow have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

On the basis of types of marriage, 25.3 percent arrange marriage and 33.3 percent level marriage have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. But 74.7 percent arrange marriage and 66.7 percent love marriage have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

On the basis of number of children, 40.0 percent women have no children, 36.1 percent have one children, 25.9 percent have 2-3 children and 9.5 percent have and above children have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. But 60.0 percent women have no children, 63.9 percent have one children, 74.1 percent have 2-3 children and 90.3 percent 3 and above children have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

On the basis of occupational status 18.1 percent among agriculture and 44.2 percent non-agriculture have knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW. While 81.9 percent among agriculture and 55.8 percent non-agriculture have not knowledge about legal provision for protection of DVAW.

5.28 Perception of Causes of DVAW

According to the table no. 5.11 among 105 respondent, 40.0 percent follows poverty, 23.8 percent follows lack of awareness, 9.5 percent follows unemployment, 4.8 percent follows lack of implementation of law, 2.9 percent follows use of alcohol and 46.7 percent follows all of them are causes of DVAW.

Table 5.28: Distribution of respondents by knowledge of causes of DV by background characteristics.

Course of DVAW	Poverty %	Lack of awareness %	Unempl oyment %	Lack of implantations of law %	Use of alcohol %	Don't know %	Number
Age							
< 25	63.6	54.5	63.6	45.5	45.5	9.1	11
25-34	63.3	51.0	46.9	44.9	40.8	28.6	49
35-44	69.7	66.7	45.5	48.5	42.4	18.2	33
45+	71.4	50.0	33.3	26.2	31.0	21.4	42
Caste/Ethnicity							
Chhetri	70.7	56.1	41.5	43.9	41.5	24.4	41
Brahmin	69.0	56.9	41.4	39.7	86.2	20.7	58
Janajaties	65.0	70.0	70.0	45.0	50.0	5.0	20
Dalit	56.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	43.8	16
Martial Status							
Currently married	67.0	58.3	48.7	44.3	42.6	20.9	115
Divorced/separated/widow	70.0	35.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	20
Types of marriage							
Arrange marriage	65.5	55.2	41.4	35.6	35.6	23.3	87
Love marriage	70.8	54.2	47.9	47.9	48.8	20.8	48
Number of children							
No child	65.0	55.0	55.0	45.0	45.0	20.0	20
Single	44.4	38.9	38.9	36.1	30.6	38.9	36
2-3	77.6	67.2	50.0	46.6	43.1	15.5	58
> 3	81.0	47.6	23.8	23.8	33.3	14.3	21
Level of education							
Illiterate	64.3	46.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28
Under SLC	70.5	59.0	50.0	43.6	42.3	19.2	78
SLC passed	65.0	55.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	25.0	20
Intermediate and above	55.6	44.4	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	9
Occupation							
Agriculture	67.3	55.5	38.6	36.2	33.7	19.3	83
Non agriculture	67.3	53.8	51.9	46.2	46.2	26.9	52
Total	67.4	54.8	43.7	40.0	38.5	22.2	135

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

The table no. 5.28 shows that examine by age group indicates that out of 135 respondents age among less than 25 years 63.6 percent poverty, 54.5 percent lack of awareness, 63.6 percent unemployment, 45.5 percent lack of implementation of law, 45.5 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW 9.1 percent respondents do not know abuse of DVAW. Similarly age group between 25-34 years 63.3 percent poverty, 51.0 percent lack of awareness, 45.9 percent unemployment, 44.9 percent lack of implementation of law, 40.8 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW and 28.6 percent respondents don't know DVAW. Age group between 35-44 years 69.7 percent poverty, 66.7 percent lack of awareness, 45.5 percent unemployment, 48.4 percent lack of implementation of law, 42.4 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW and 18.2 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW . And 45 years and above age group 71.4 percent poverty, 50.0 percent lack of awareness, 33.3 percent unemployment, 26.2 percent lack of implementation of law, 81.0 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW and 21.4 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

On the basis of caste / Ethnicity in Chhetri, 70.4 percent poverty, 50.1 percent lack of awareness, 41.5 percent unemployment, 43.9 percent lack of implementation of law, 41.5 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW and 24.4 percent respondent don't know cause of DVAW. In Brahmin 69.0 percent poverty 56.9 percent lack of awareness, 42.4 percent unemployment, 39.7 use of alcohol are cause of DVAW and 20.7 percent respondents don't know knowledge of cause of DVAW. In janajatis 65.0 percent poverty, 70.0 percent lack of awareness, 70.0 unemployment, 45.0 percent lack of implementation of law, 50.0 percent use of alcohol are cause of DVAW 5.0 percent respondents, 25.0 percent lack of awareness, 25.0 percent unemployment, 25.0 percent lack of implantation of law, 25.0 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 43.0 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

On the basis of marital status in currently married 67.0 percent poverty, 58.3 percent lack of awareness, 48.7 percent unemployment, 44.3 percent lack of implementation, 44.3 percent lack of implementation of law, 42.6 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 20.9 percent respondent don't know cause of DVAW. In divorced / Seperated / widow 70.0 percent poverty, 35.0 percent lack of awareness, 15.0 percent unemployment, 15.0 percent lack of implementation of law, 15.0 percent lack of

implementation of law, 150 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 30.0 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

On the basis of types of marriage, in arrange marriage 65.5 percent poverty, 55.2 percent lack of awareness, 41.4 percent unemployment, 35.6 percent lack of implementation of law, 35.6 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 23.0 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. In love marriage 70.8 percent poverty 54.2 percent lack of awareness, 47.9 percent unemployment, 47.9 percent lack of implementation of law, 43.8 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 208 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

On the basis of level of education in illiterate 64.3 percent poverty, 46.4 percent lack of awareness, 28.6 percent unemployment, 28.6 percent lack of implementation of law, 28.6 percent use of law are causes of DVAW, 28.6 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. In under SLC 70.5 percent poverty, 59.0 percent lack of awareness lack of implementation, 42.3 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW 19.2 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. In SLC passed 65.0 percent poverty 55.0 percent lack of awareness, 50.0 percent unemployment, 50.0 percent lack of implementation of law, 45.0 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 25.0 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. In intermediate and above 55.6 percent poverty, 44.4 percent lack of awareness, 22.2 percent unemployment, 22.2 percent lack of implementation, 22.2 percent use of alcohol, 22.2 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

Examine by number of children indicated that out of 135 respondents, 20 of them have no children where 20.0 percent have no knowledge, 65.0 percent poverty, 55.0 percent lack of awareness, 55.0 percent unemployment, 45.0 percent lack of implementation, 45.0 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW. 36 of them have one children where 44.4 percent poverty, 38.9 percent lack of awareness, 38.9 percent unemployment, 36.1 percent lack of implementation of law, 30.6 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 39.8 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. 58 of them have 2-3 children where 15.5 percent have no knowledge, 77.6 percent poverty, 67.2 percent lack of awareness, 50.0 percent unemployment, 46.6 percent lack of implementation of law, 43.1 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 21 of them have 3 and above children where 14.3 percent have no knowledge, 81.0

percent poverty, 47.6 percent lack of awareness, 23.8 percent unemployment, 23.8 percent lack of implementation of law and 33.3 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW.

On the basis of occupational status, in agriculture 67.5 percent poverty, 55.4 percent lack of awareness, 38.6 percent unemployment, 36.1 percent lack of implementation, 33.7 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 19.3 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW. In non-agriculture 67.3 percent poverty, 53.8 percent lack of awareness, 51.9 percent unemployment, 46.2 percent lack of implementation of law, 42.2 percent use of alcohol are causes of DVAW, 26.9 percent respondents don't know cause of DVAW.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main objective of this chapter is to summarize the major summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study area about "Domestic Violence against Women in Uurlabari VDC, Ward No. 6 of Morang". This study is based on primary data, the study area is selected from probability sampling method especially systematic random sampling of Morang district.

6.1 Summary

The domestic violence against women is very burning problem of our society. There is still bianarise exist in our society. These hierarchy are very offensive in oppressing women.

The women are being treated as second sex. They are being dominated by the male through the social discourses. The discourses are playing the role of supreme law. On the basis of that very social laws women are facing different kind of domestic violence.

The domestic violence is a violence held in family or in society. The research is all about the violence against women have tried to find out the causes of domestic violence, the awareness about it in them, there responses towards such violence etc. The research is based on primary data has also taken secondary data as complementary. The study area is Uurlabari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district.

The study is conducted from field survey based on the topic "Domestic Violence against Women" in Uurlabari VDC of Morang district. The research has taken 135 respondents from that VDC. While choosing the respondent the research has tries to become as much as inclusive.

Among 135 respondents, 125 respondents responses 'yes' in a question of facing domestic violence.

) According to the age structure, among the total respondents (135), most of the respondents (36.3 percent) falls under the age group of 25-34 and the lowest percent (8.1) falls below 25.

-) The most of the respondents (43.0%) are from Brahmin and lowest percent (11.8) of respondents are from Dalit.
-) Among 135 respondents 95.6 percent of respondents belongs to the Hindu religion and the lowest percent (0.7) of respondents' belongs to the Christian religion.
-) Most of the respondents (85.2%) are married and only 5.9 percent of respondents are either divorced or separated.
-) Among 135 respondents 85.2 percent respondents have children and 14.8 percent respondents have not children.
-) Out of 135 respondents 64.4 percent of respondents are in nuclear family and 35.6 percent of respondents are in joint family.
-) Among 135 respondents 20.7 percent of respondents are illiterate and 79.8 percent of respondents are literate, where in the majority of respondents (57.8 percent) among literate are under SLC.
-) Agriculture is found as a major occupation in the study area, whereas the majority of respondents (50.4%) are housewife, the lowest percent (1.5) respondents are engaged in foreign employment, similarly some respondents (15.6 percent) are in services.

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-) Among 135 respondents 98.5 percent of respondent responses 'yes' in a question about the knowledge about DVAW' and only 1.5 percent of respondents have said 'No'.
-) The major sources about the knowledge of DVAW is found Medias (67.7%). The minor source is found GOs/NGOs (4.5%).
-) Among 135 respondents majority of respondents have faced domestic violence only few number of respondents have not faced domestic violence. Among the respondents who have faced domestic violence 98.4 percent of respondents

have experienced of verbal abuse and 4.0 percent have experienced of mental and physical torture during menstruation.

-) Among the respondents who have faced domestic violence, 60.8 percent of respondents have faced DV sometimes and 8.8 percent have faced mostly.
-) 85.6 percent of respondents face DV within house and 14.4 percent of respondents face DV within house, as well as outside.
-) Among 135 respondents 28.1 percent of respondents have known about the awareness program conducted in their village whereas 71.9 percent are unknown about it.
-) 15.8 percent of respondents have participated in the DV awareness program and 84.2 percent of respondents have not participated in the program.
-) 11.1 percent of respondents have got chance to play an important social role whereas most of the respondents (88.9 percent) are out such chance.
-) 52.6 percent of respondents have knowledge about women trafficking and 47.4 percent of respondents have not knowledge about that.
-) 28.1 percent of respondents have knowledge about the legal provision for protection of domestic violence and 71.9 percent of respondents are unaware about it.
-) The major cause of DV is found poverty 40.0 percent of respondents have faced domestic violence because of poverty and 2.9 percent of respondents have faced DV because of use of alcohol.
-) Male (48.1 percent) are more responsible for DV, and female (5.9 percent) are responsible for DV.
-) 92.6 percent of respondents have faced violent behaviour from their family member, 7.4 percent have not faced DV from family member.
-) Most of the respondents (75.0 percent) have not shared their problem to other, and 25.0 percent of respondents have shared it to other.

-) Most of the respondents (62.1%) have faced DV from their husband and 5.6 percent of respondents have faced DV from other family member.
-) 44.4 percent of respondents have been beaten by their husband and 55.6 percent have not been beaten by their husband.
-) Among the victimized respondents, 52.8 percent of respondents get support from children in DV, and 1.6 percent get support from mother in law in DV.
-) In domestic violence, 82.0 percent of respondents have said get affect themselves and 0.8 percent of respondents said their neighbour get affected.
-) Most of the respondents (70.4 percent) agree that male domination society is the cause of DV and 4.4 percent view women dependency as the cause DV.
-) 91.1 percent of respondents report violence in ward committee, 5.9 in police station, 1.5 in VDC and 1.5 percent even don't know where to report.
-) 86.7 percent of respondents have said to emphasize on Awareness in preventing violence against women, 10.4 percent in improving women status, and 3.0 in punished perpetrators.

6.2 Conclusion

This research is aimed to find out the causes of domestic violence, result of domestic violence and situation of women in society.

Among the total population 135 respondents have taken as sample in Urlabari VDC Ward No. 6 of Morang district. In different question regarding domestic violence, they have responses different idea. From their responses the following conclusion has made:

-) Women dependency or lack of their income resources is found responsible for domestic violence.
-) Most of the women remain busy in household work.
-) Most of the respondents are aware about DVAV.

-) Medias are found accessible in awaring them about DV.
-) Among the different form of domestic violence, verbal abuse is found as highly dominated form of in violating women.
-) Women are found highly victimized of DV within house.
-) Most of the respondents are unaware about the awareness program conducted in their society.
-) Women are not provided opportunity to play any significant social role.
-) Respondents are found unaware about the legal provision about DV.
-) Male are found responsible in causing domestic violence.
-) In most cases children are found supporting the women in domestic violence.
-) Adult women are found mostly affected due to social evil.
-) Role of social organization in study area is found ineffective. So that the respondents are not hopefully towards the role social organizations.
-) The literacy rate in study area is satisfactory but it is not complete hence they are not able to complete their education most of them under SLC.

On the basis of above all mentioned points women in society are not in satisfactory position. The dominated patriarchy social norm, and structure, the education and awareness level and the economic condition are responsible in domestic violence against women.

6.3 Recommendations

Through the research conducted in Morang District of Urlabari VDC Ward No. 6, on the topic 'Domestic Violence against Women'. The following points are recommended to the government and the organization working in the sector of women empowerment to promote the women situation and eliminate domestic violence.

-) As the patriarchy structure is highly responsible for DV to eliminate DV from society, women empowerment programme should be conducted.

-) To women empowerment, different programme in promoting literacy should be encouraged through prize system, through scholarship and through free education, education for women program.
-) To eliminate women dependency and make them economically strong, different kinds of skill development training should be provided to them.
-) As the medias are found effective in awaring people, it can be used further in more effective way through promoting different kind of program.
-) The social organization are found not effective therefore the social organization should make strengthen effective and should flow towards public touch.
-) The women are found unaware of provision of law so state should make them aware about the women right vis-a-vis human rights through different programs either through medias or through other social programs.
-) The family members are found mostly engaged for DV. So not only women but all the people should be made aware about domestic violence and more especially the husband should be awared about the equal position and role of both husband and wife to generate a successful family.
-) Women should be provided chance to involve in different social roles.
-) Domestic violence can be eliminated through the awareness. It will be beneficial, if the domestic violence against women is included in the school curriculum to aware coming generation about it.

6.4 Issues for Further Research

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

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APPENDIX - I

Questionnaires

Tribhuvan University

Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS)

Questionnaires for the research of master of arts dissertation survey on 'Domestic Violence against Women' in Uurlabari VDC, Ward No. 6, Morang District.

- (1) Name:.....
- (2) Current age in completed year
- (3) Caste/ethnicity.....
- (4) Religion.....
- (5) Marital Status:
(a) Married (b) Divorced / separated (c) Widow
- (6) How old were you when you got married ?
.....
- (7) Types of marriage :
(a) Arrange marriage (b) Love marriage (c) Court marriage
- (8) Do you have given birth to child ?
(a) Yes (b) No
- (9) How many children do you have ?
.....
- (10) Type of family:
(a) Joint family (b) Nuclear family
- (11) Major occupation of family:
(a) Agriculture (b) Service (c) Business (d) Other specify.....

- (12) Monthly income of family:
(a) Less than 5 thousand (b) 5 to 10 thousand (c) More than 10 thousand
- (13) Any property in your name:
(a) Yes (b) No
- (14) If yes, what types of property do you have ?
(a) Land (b) House (c) Bank balance
(d) Ornament (e) Other specify.....
- (15) What is the source of property you have got ?
(a) Husband's earning (b) Your own earning
(c) Dowry (d) Other specify.....
- (16) Completed education of respondent:
.....
- (17) Do you satisfy with your literacy status or study ?
(a) Yes (b) No
- (18) If no, why did not you get the opportunity to study ?
(a) Economic reason (b) Due to early marriage
(c) Traditional belief (d) More land
(e) Other specify.....
- (19) Completed education of husband of respondent:
.....
- (20) Recent occupation of respondent:
.....
- (21) Recent occupation of husband of respondent:
.....
- (22) Do you know what domestic violence is ?
(a) Yes (b) No

- (23) If yes, from where did you know about it ?
 (a) Friends (b) Media (c) NGOs/INGOs (d) Family members
 (e) Other specify.....
- (24) Do you have faced any forms of violence ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (25) If yes, what types of domestic violence have you faced up to now ?
- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| (a) Verbal abuse | 1 | 2 |
| (b) Beating | 1 | 2 |
| (c) Sexual abuse | 1 | 2 |
| (d) Dowry related violence | 1 | 2 |
| (e) Polygamy | 1 | 2 |
| (f) Caste related discrimination | 1 | 2 |
| (g) Careless during pregnancy and delivery | 1 | 2 |
| (h) Mental and physical torture during menstruation | 1 | 2 |
- (26) When did you face such types of domestic violence ?
 (a) Always (b) Mostly (c) Sometimes (d) Never
- (27) Place, where did you face ?
 (a) Within house (b) Outsides the house (c) Both
- (28) Do you know any awareness programme regarding domestic violence conducted in your village ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (29) If yes, have you ever participated ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (30) Have you ever got any important social role to play in your society ?
 (a) Yes (b) No

- (31) If yes, what is your position ?
 (a) Primary position (b) Secondary position
- (32) How is the formation of your society ?
 (a) Patriarchal (b) Matriarchal
- (33) Is there any conceptual change regarding the violence against women in your society ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (34) What factors made it possible for conceptual change regarding the violence against women in your society ?
 (a) Adult literacy class (b) Awareness programme
 (c) Skill oriented training (d) Other specify.....
- (35) Are there any women or girls who are victimized by trafficking ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (36) If yes, what is the main cause of being trafficking ?

- (37) How is the perspective of your society if trafficking women or girls return back ?

- (38) Any level of organization conducted awareness programme in your locality ?
 (a) Local (b) NGOs (c) INGOs (d) Other specify.....

- (39) Is it legally to do violence against women ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (40) If no, what should be done to prevalent violence against women according to your opinion ?

- (41) Do you know about legal provision for protection of domestic violence ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (42) If yes, is that sufficient ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (43) Do you know any cause of domestic violence ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (44) In your opinion, what are the causes of domestic violence ?
 (a) Poverty (b) Lack of awareness
 (c) Unemployment (d) Lack of implementation of law
 (e) Use of alcohol (f) All of them
- (45) What do you think who is more responsible for the violence against women ?
 (a) Male (b) Female (c) Both
- (46) Does any member of family ever show violent behaviour against you ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (47) If yes, have you ever say violent behaviour of his/her to others ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (48) Who has violated you mostly ?
 (a) Father in law (b) Mother-in-law (c) Husband
 (d) Sister in law (e) Bother in law (f) Other specify.....

- (49) Have you ever been beaten by your husband ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (50) What types of weapons/ means are used if he beats ?
 (a) Hands and legs (b) Wood sticks
 (c) Households kitchen utensils (d) Other specify.....
- (51) Have you ever taken medical treatment after violent incident ?
 (a) Yes (b) No
- (52) Who support you when you are violated in your family ?
 (a) Children (b) Husband (c) Father-in-law (d) Mother-in-law
 (e) Other specify.....
- (53) Who is more affected by the violent behaviour between you and your husband ?
 (a) Your children (b) Yourself (c) Your husband (d) Your neighbour
- (54) In your opinion, what is main cause to be violated you ?
 (a) Alcoholism of your husband (b) Lack of education
 (c) Less amount of dowry (d) Poor economic status
- (55) What social evils mostly prevails in your community which cause violence against women ?

- (56) Who is mostly affected due to social evils in your community ?
 (a) Girls (b) Adult women (c) Widow (d) Old women
- (57) Where do you report if you are violated ?
 (a) Ward committee (b) V.D.C. (c) Police station (d) Others specific.....
- (58) Can violence against women totally be prevented ?
 (a) Yes (b) No

- (59) If no, what should be done to prevalent violence against women ?
- (a) Awareness (b) Improve women's status
(c) Punished perpetrators (d) Other specify.....
- (60) Do you know the name of social organization working against domestic violence ?
- (a) Yes (b) No
- (61) Is there any social organization working against domestic violence in your village ?
- (a) Yes (b) No