

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Generally, the word violence refers to negative connotations. Literally, violence signifies treating or having in rigorous way. In its sharp meaning, it denotes to hate, dominate more extremely to kill (Mahara, 2006:1). Violence is directed specifically against women because she is a woman or affects women disproportionately. Violence against women is wide spread world wide which is varieties in forms. They are sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual prostitutions, domestic violence, infanticide and feticide, verbal abuse, gender discrimination, burring, polygamy, child marriage and the like.

Violence against women is perhaps the worst form of human rights violation and it is perhaps the most pervasive. It knows no boundaries of geography, culture or wealth so long as it continuous, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development and peace (Kofi Annan, Former Secretary, UN).

The 1995 Beijing platform of Action expanded definition on violence against women as 'Violation of the rights of women in situation of conflicts, including systematic rape sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and male infanticide'. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to elderly and the displaced, indigenous refugee and emigrants communities, women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005).

Violence against women is global epidemic that kill, tortures and maims physically, psychologically, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001). Around the world at least one in every three has been coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Nepal is not apart from this situation. In

Nepal, in every society, violence against women existed in a number of forms from the historic time.

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

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. Most of the Nepalese women are under the mainstream of development. Majority of population about 51 per cent (CBS 2001) is women but they are behind in social justice. Nepal has patriarchal cultural norms and values. Cultural, economic and religious factor reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the violence nor the failure to complain about it one unusual. Women are depressed by the hierarchal system. They are treated as second class citizen. Women are deprived in decision making in household, less access to resources and less opportunity in education (Nabaraj, 2006: 1).

There is male dominated family structure with the help of social, cultural and legal code. The violence is often formalize in social structures for instance in tradition laws and custom that permit husband to physically punish their wives. In most societies economic and social process operates directly and indirectly to support a patriarchal male dominated social order and family structure. Our religious teacher teaches to women to be loyal and kind with their husbands to serve because he is God for wife.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in the household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have been compelled to tolerate insulting by their family member and relatives even some of them are murdered. Sometime, if women avoid the sex against her husbands wish she is

beated by husband and accused of infidelity and the husband is totally careless about his wanted pregnancy, serious ill health, low nutrient diet, traditional birth attendants.

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

Though the nature of violence differs from one to another culture, the result of violence gives similar pain to all women. The main reason behind violence against women is the patriarchal structure of our society.

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

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

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

Thus it is noteworthy fact that when women are tortured or victimized, it effects to their personal freedom, human values and rights; and undermines every minimal essential base as human being. It is when women's right is dishonored and violated.

Magar is one of the ethnic groups of 59 ethnic groups in Nepal. In 2001 census, 102 caste/ ethnic groups were identified where Magar population is in third position. The total population of Magar is 1622421 (7.14) (CBS, 2001). Though Magars have a significant position in the population chart, this caste has been marginalized in social, economic and political context. Magars are also at the lowest rung on the human developed index ladder and nearly half of the Magar population subsists below the poverty line.

Most of the Magar communities reside in rural areas of the hill region Nepal. Magars are found living throughout Nepal but their ancestral place is the periphery of Kaligandaki River. At present Magars recognized highly as the dominant group in the populations of the districts of Palpa(50.9%), Rolpa (43.8%), Myagdi(41.8%), Pyuthan(30.6%), Baglung (27.7%), Tanahun (26.8%), Rukum (23.1%), Syanja (21.2) and Surkhet (20.6%), significant numbers of Magars are also found in the districts of Nawalparasi, Salyan, Udayapur, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Sindhuli, Dolpa, Parbat, Mustang, Dand, Dhankuta, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Gorkha, Rupandehi and Jajarkot. They mainly depend upon agriculture, army and foreign employment (CBS, 2003).

They have low economic status and low educational enrollment. In Magar community, we are seeing that the deep rooted cultural and religious factors. So this community is also not far from the above all mentioned problems of violence.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

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

In Nepal, it is believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or free from time of birth until the date of marriage. She is to be under the control of parents especially father's, after marriage she becomes property of husband. So he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son. Such situation is established in our culture, society and family which is the great discrimination for women.

Though, recently Nepal has been declared as "secular state" (4th Jestha , 2063) but in reality still Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on religion, caste, race and gender which have perpetuated both practices of untouchables and the exploitation of women.

Nepal is a country with multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious society. The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janjati and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereo type of roles and economic dependence, low decision making, women perceive such behavior as normal, then violence therefore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (UN, 2004). Nepalese women and girls especially in minorities groups, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. There are no rights in parental property, in term which creates economic dependency of women,

marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerments of women. They are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. They do not have health and rights. This situation is being a great challenging issue for the campaign of bringing women into the mainstream of development.

Due to all these felts, it made curious to know about the situation and extent of violence in Magar community of Bongadovan VDC in Baglung District where all the residents of people are Magar. This study is conducted in a geographically remote area screened from the mainstream socio-economic and political movements of Nepal. Till today, nobody has done any research studies in this village. So it is suitable to choose the topic Domestic violence against women and conducted research.

1.3 Research Questions

The condition of women in Nepalese society especially in Janjati and Dalit in the miserable condition and violence in these groups is still prevailing more. Thus, violence against women in ethnic Janjati groups is seemed to more practicing and not much more studied. In such situation Domestic violence again women in Magar community is seemed to be appropriate/ suitable for research and investigation. Therefore, such research questions are arising in order to guide this research.

-) How the level of socio-economic status influencing the domestic violence against Magar women?
-) What are the major responsible factors behind domestic violence against Magar women?
-) What is the level of knowledge and awareness about domestic violence against Magar women?
-) Why there is more prevalence of domestic violence against women in minority groups?
-) Why women and girls are not reporting the incidence of domestic violence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to identify overall scenario of the violence against women in Magar community. However, this study has aimed to bring out the following specific objectives.

-) To access the awareness of domestic violence against women among Magar community of Bongadovan VDC.
-) To access the socio-economic impact on domestic violence among Magar women.
-) To access the knowledge about legal provision for DVAW among Magar women.
-) To study the situation of behavior on reporting the incidence of domestic violence among Magar women.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Domestic violence against women has been burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more miserable in ethnic or minorities groups. Because of thousands of women have been frequently sufferings from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture related to different reasons. The study area had no any research related to this topic.

Women should live free from the fear of violence. There is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation without delightful marital relationship, if there is charming environment in the family the economical and educational condition also be strength. In family disputes the quarrel between husband and wife, the children's mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in danger. So that domestic violence should eliminate from family, community and nation.

This study will be beneficial for the researcher, academicians, scholars, development workers NGOs /INGOs, female activists, students and etc who are

interested to study or implement program to eliminate domestic violence in rural areas.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Each and every research has their own limitation that determines the purpose of study, time and cost. This study has limited with ward no. 2, 7 and 8 among the Magar community of Bongadovan VDC of Baglung district because of limited time, human resources and budget. This study will mainly focus on knowledge, awareness, status and reasons about some aspect of violence against women among Magar community, age group 10 years above of married women. Therefore, the finding of this study can not be generalized for the country as a whole.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Defining Domestic Violence Against Women

Violence against women/Gender-based violence is recognized today as a major issue on the international human rights agenda.

The United Nations Declaration on violence against women provides a basis for Article 1 of the Declaration, violence against women is to be understood as, " Any act gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering women, including threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public private life".

Similarly, Article 2 of the Declaration presents what the international community recognizes as generic forms of violence against women. The definition encompasses (but is not limited to): physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family and in the community, including battering, sexual abuse of female children, dowry- related violence; violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment, and intimidation at work and educational institutions; forced pregnancy, forced abortion and forced prostitution; and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state. Girls and women face systematic discrimination, compared to boys and men, from entrenched power relations that perpetuate the almost universal subordination of females. This leaves them highly vulnerable to physical, sexual or psychological harms by the men in their families and communities.

World Bank survey shows that where there is satisfactory report and data of women, in same country 20% women are tolerating violence in their own family. Gender based violence is "any act of commission or omission by individuals or the state in private or public life, which brings harm suffering or threat to girls and women and reflects systematic discrimination- including

harmful traditional practices and denial of human rights because of gender" (LACC,2008).

In male dominated society, women are violated, ill treated because in most of the cases men believe that what they say should happen and hence fight takes place. Women are bearing this because they believed that if women have to live in a family, she has to give importance to her husband. They bear all this for the sake of their children, family prestige and the society. Sometimes the violence become so common in the family that they accept it as a normal social problem, it's a family problem, this happens in all families, if every body revolts, family will not survive (Rahat, 2006).

Likewise 1993 World Bank report shows that 15-44 age group women's are more victims of domestic violence then in comparison of breast cancer, delivery period, victim of war, accident. Millennium 2000 year was decided to celebrate as women's years.

This definition clearly states the social dimensions and root causes of violence against women and girls. Without this understanding of the issue, there can be no focused on responsive policy and programming efforts to deal with that violence.

2.2 Types of Domestic Violence Against Women

Physical violence: Physical violence means a women has been: slapped , or had something thrown at her; pushed, shoved, or had her hair pulled; hit with a fist or something else that could hurt; choked or burnt; threatened with or had a weapon used against her.

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

Emotional violence and psychological violence: It includes being humiliated or belittled; being scared or intimidated purposefully.

2.3 Domestic violence: World Scenario

"A woman who live in the shadow of daily violence... ... is not truly free" UN secretary- General Kofi Annan, in larger freedom.

a. Sexual violence

World wide, an estimated one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. One in three will have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance (E, L Heise, M Ellsberg, M Gottemoeller, 995).

* Up to 70% of female murder victims are killed by their male partners (A, WHO, 2002).

) in United states, a women is raped every 90 seconds (US Department of justice, 2000)

) 248000 sexual assaults were reported in 2001, down by half since 1993 (US justice department: National crime victimization survey 2001)

) about 44% of rape victims are under age 18; about 15% are age under 12 (US justice Department: National crime victimization survey , 2001)

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

b. Women and war

80% of refugees are women and children (UNCHR 2001)

Millions of women and children are caught in 34 communal, ethnic, political and / or international armed conflicts around the world (all active instances of societal armed conflicts as of 1 January 2003, cps-center for systematic peace)

) Girls under 18 participate, either voluntarily or by force in government armies, paramilitaries and militias or armed opposition groups in over 30 countries in the world (E, McKay, Susan and Dyan Mazarana).

) In 85% of the conflict zones, trafficking of women and girls was reported (C, Save the children, 2003).

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

c. Harmful practices

More than 135 millions girls and women have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM) and additional 2 million girls and women are at risk each year (6000 everyday). (A UN special Rapporteur on violence against women, 2002)

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

d. Trafficking of women and girls

) 700000 people are trafficked each year for sexual exploitation (UN secretary general, 25 Novemer 2003)

) Each year 2 millions girls aged between 5 and 15 are introduce into the commercial sex market (A, UNIFEM 2002).

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

e. AIDS/ HIV

) 51% of all people living with HIV/Aids today (over 20 million) are women (A, UNIFEM, 2003)

) 55% of the 16000 new infections occurring daily are women (UNIFEM, [http: www.aids.undp . kg / unifem.htm](http://www.aids.undp . kg / unifem.htm))

) Over 60% of HIV positive youth between the ages of 15- 24 are women. (UNFPA, <http://www.unfpa.org /adolescents/ facts.htm>)

) Aids now among women aged 20 -24 in several cities in Europe , sub-Saharan African and North America.(A, ANAIDS, 2001)

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

f. Women and health

) 49.7% of the world population is women (United Nations population division).

- J At least 60 million girls who would otherwise be expected to be alive are "missing" from various populations as a result of sex selective abortions or inadequate care as they are seen less important than boys (E.Jones eager, 2003; UN study on the status of women , 2000; UNFPA, The state of world population, 2003).
- J 99% of unsafe abortions take place in developing countries (UNFPA).
- J 13% of maternal mortality (70000 deaths) is due to unsafe abortions (A, WHO, 1998).

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

g. Violence with impunity – discriminatory, absent or flawed laws

- J in 2003 at least 54 countries had discriminatory laws against women (based on A, UN special Rapporteur on violence against women, 2002)
- J 79 countries have no (or unknown) legislation against domestic violence. In some of these countries provisions may exist, but information was not readily available (unknown). (A, UNIFEM, 2003)
- J 127 countries have no laws addressing sexual harassment. (A,UNIFEM, 2003)
- J only 9 countries have specific legislation outlawing FGM.(A< UNIFEM, 2003)

(Amnesty International Media Briefing)

2.4 Milestone in Addressing Violence against Women

A Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,1979(CEDAW): Guarantees women equal rights with men in all spheres of life, including education, employment, health care the vote, nationality, and marriage. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was established to review reports which all countries that are signatory to the convention must submit on women's status.

World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993: Vienna Declaration and programme of Action: Affirmed that women's human rights are a fundamental part of all human rights. The Declaration asserted for the first time that

women's human rights must be protected, not only in courts, prisons, and other areas of public life, but also in the home. Progress made in implementing the Vienna Declaration was reviewed at the March-April 1998.

The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women for the first time provided a definition of violence, and included psychological violence in the definition.

International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994: Affirmed that women's rights are an integral part of all human rights. Stressed that "Population and development programs are most effective when steps have simultaneously been taken to improve the status of women" Women's empowerment was a central theme of the conference. Recommended actions for governments included prohibiting the trafficking of women and children, promoting discussion of the need to protect from violence through education, and establishing preventive measures and rehabilitation programs for victims of violence. ICPD was the first international forum to acknowledge that enjoyment of sexual health is an integral part of reproductive rights. Men's rights and responsibilities toward their parents were noted, "Human sexuality and gender relations are closely interrelated and together affect the ability of men women to achieve and maintain sexual health and manage their sexual lives. Equal relationships between men and women in matters of sexual relationships and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body; require mutual respect and willingness to accept responsibility for the consequences of sexual behavior"(LACC, 2008).

UN Fourth World conference on Women, Beijing, 1995: The Conference Platform for Action recognized that "all governments, irrespective of their political, economic, and cultural systems, are responsible for the promotion and protection of women's human rights". This document also specifically declared that violence against women is one of the 12 critical areas of concern and is an obstacle to the achievement of women's human rights. Section 106(q) states that countries should "integrate mental health services into primary health-care systems or other appropriate levels, develop supportive programs and train

primary health workers to recognize and care for girls and women of all ages who have experienced any form of violence, especially domestic abuse, or other abuse resulting from armed and non-armed conflict” (LACC, 2008)

2.5 Nepalese Context

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

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

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

Hindu Brahmanism spread in Nepal during the 5th century. In the ancient period, women were the victims of sati system (in which the widow would immolate herself on her husband's funeral pure/ burn in fire), Buddha system (keeping wife and daughters as slaves in Magar community). Bhimsen Thapa, the first priminister of Nepal, stopped the Budha system and Chandra shamsher eradicated sati and slavery system legally.

According to Chanakya's policy , if a wife is having a child and has a good behavior and still husband marries second wife he should be punished in the society by making him wear fox skin.

Thus, from various epics, we came to know that attitude towards women was positive and they were treated respectfully. As we are stepping towards the modern society, it's alarming that women's rights are squeezing day by day. The modern and developed societies are experiencing various forms of violence against women escalating. Women are forced to survive violence due to discriminatory laws and gender disparity.

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

Sexual violence within marriage: Common Report

Katmandu post, June 11, 2008

About half of the young married women (19 out of 39) and about fifth of men (seven out of 36) reported that they have suffered from forced sexual relations, said the research entitled 'Sexual violence within marriage (SVM) carried out by center for research on Environment and population (CREHPA). The report released here Tuesday said that 19.4 percent males and 2.6 percent women have forced their spouses to have sex.

Similarly, four women reported they were beaten so as to coerce them to have sex. Twenty one reported that they have experienced unwanted touch by their husbands. Women shared several health consequences due to such violence. Ten out of fifteen women thought that they are experiencing health problems such as backache, body ache, and lower abdomen pain and bleeding due to forced sex.

Many women reported that they had experienced psychological trauma after they were forced into having sex with their spouses. "A few even reported attempting to commit suicide after sexual violence" said Dr Mahesh puri, associate director of CREHPA, while sharing the report.

According to the report when women declined to have sex with their husbands , it often led to severe forms of physical and psychological abuse such as severe beating , kicking, punching , pulling hair, and thrown down the stairs. Likewise, some women also reported that they are falsely accused of infidelity, were threatened with abandonment, were ignored, abused verbally and emotionally blackmailed.

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

a. Domestic violence includes:

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

b. Sexual violence:

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

c. Marital violence:

- * child marriage,
- * polygamy,
- * forced abortion,
- * female infanticide,

- * marriage within older person,
 - * forced marriage,
 - * repeated pregnancies in order to produce son
- d. Cultural violence:**
- * keeping in a dark and isolated place during menstruation,
 - * unsociability and isolation during menstruation,
 - * placement in unhygienic places during the post delivery period,
 - * restriction on the social interaction of widows of strict prescription of their dress
- e. Medical abuse:**
- * unsafe abortion and extortion of money,
 - * unethical and secret fertility experimentation,
 - * unnecessary exposure of private parts
- f. Pornography:**
- * Presentation of women and girls as sex objects,
 - * Publication of posters and pamphlets exposing the private parts of women,
 - * Production of pornographic films,
 - * Urination in public places
- g. Dowry related violence:**
- * Murder,
 - * Body mutilation,
 - * Acidic attack,
 - * Black mailing of wife,
 - * Family threat of second marriage,
 - * Intimation etc.

(Chaulagain, et al., 2004)

Causes of violence

If we analyse the condition of women who are victims of violence then we can find different reasons behind it. It varies according to victims' situation and nature. There are different reasons behind women facing violence. Like:

- poverty
- illiteracy
- men leading societal structure
- no access of women in decision making level
- economic, social and cultural reasons
- no access of women in policy making bodies
- not considering maternity health as right
- less participation in politics
- minimizing social norms and values
- discrimination in citizenship to women
- considering widows as bad sign
- considering widows indulgence in religious rituals as bad sign
- Unequal distribution of power
- discriminatory laws including constituent
- considering son as way to heaven
- not considering girls as continuity of family
- lack of wisdom

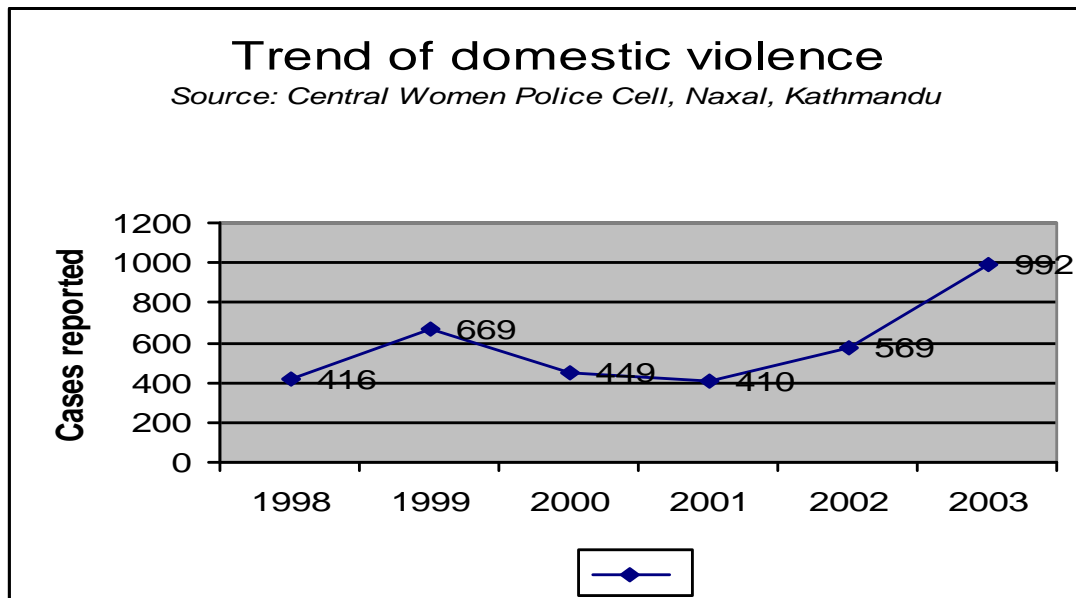
Table 2.1: Distribution of the number of women by their reported type of violence in Kathmandu female police cell, Naxal, 2007

Year	Rape	Traffic -king	Forced abortion	Polygamy	Child marriage	Attemp- ted rape	Domestic violence
1998	141	110	81	96	1	18	416
1999	186	120	89	96	5	11	669
2000	122	92	55	75	1	35	449
2001	130	40	14	51	-	19	410
2002	157	55	15	69	2	18	569
2003	155	56	8	44	3	18	992

Source: Central women police cell, Naxal, Kathmandu,2007

The forms and types of violence among women are also found to have changed across time periods. Looking the reported cases in Central women police cell, Naxal, Kathmandu, categorized as rape, trafficking, forced abortion, polygamy,

child marriage, attempted rape and domestic violence have all severe and grave concerns. Out of these , the trend of domestic violence⁴ reported are alarmingly high, increased by more than two folds compared to the initial 416 cases reported in the year 1998 with 992 cases reported in the year 2003.



2.6 Legal Provisions on Gender Based Violence in Nepal (LACC, 2008)

Prior to the 11th amendment of ‘Muluki Ain’ in the year 2058 B.S., there were 118 women discriminatory provisions in 54 laws including articles of constituent of 2047 B.S. The reasons behind these discriminatory laws were not only based upon norms and values of social structure, tradition, culture and religion, but the state itself has formulated women discriminatory laws that caused injustice. Thus, in the initiation of different governmental and non governmental organizations, these established discriminatory laws were amended and new bill on 11th amendment of Muluki Ain was passed by the parliament on 01/12/2058 B.S. Eventually, the government of Nepal has formed a high level committee to identify the remaining discriminatory laws and present them to the government.

After the 11th amendment of Muluki Ain in 2058, 53 provisions of 25 Act, 58 provisions of 36 Manual were identified having women discriminatory

provisions and were proposed to 'Ministry of women, social welfare and children' for amendment. Similarly, in the year 2063 B.S, these identified 173 women discriminatory provision from 83 laws including discriminatory articles on different laws and discriminatory legal provision of citizenship right, were identified. Immediately after the re- establishment of democracy in the year 2063 B.S, these identified 173 women discriminatory provisions were presented to 'Ministry of women, social welfare and children' for amendment. The interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 B.S. has provision that the nation will not discriminate women on the basis of their gender. The same constitution has also ensured women's reproductive right and has provision for legal punishment for any kind of violent act towards women. Considering the rights against exploitation, there is a clear provision that nobody should be oppressed in the name of custom, tradition or ritual. In the same way, it has also provision that human being should not be subjected to trafficking or obliged to slavery. These provisions of Interim constitution have provided responsibility to Nation for reduction and eradication of any kind of violence against women and have guaranteed the rights of citizen. The parliament passed bill on amendment of women discriminatory provisions on 06/12/2063 and certification of the Act was done on 07/12/2063 by speaking of Parliament. Thus, it is hoped that after formulation of the Law, there will be decrease in gender discrimination and level of injustice to women will be reduced. Likewise, on 08/10/2063 B.S., majority of the parliament sanctioned the bill on Nepal's citizenship Act which is already in practice. This new citizenship Act has provided right to 'mother' to issue citizenship to her children by her own name where as in previous Law only 'father' could issue citizenship.

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

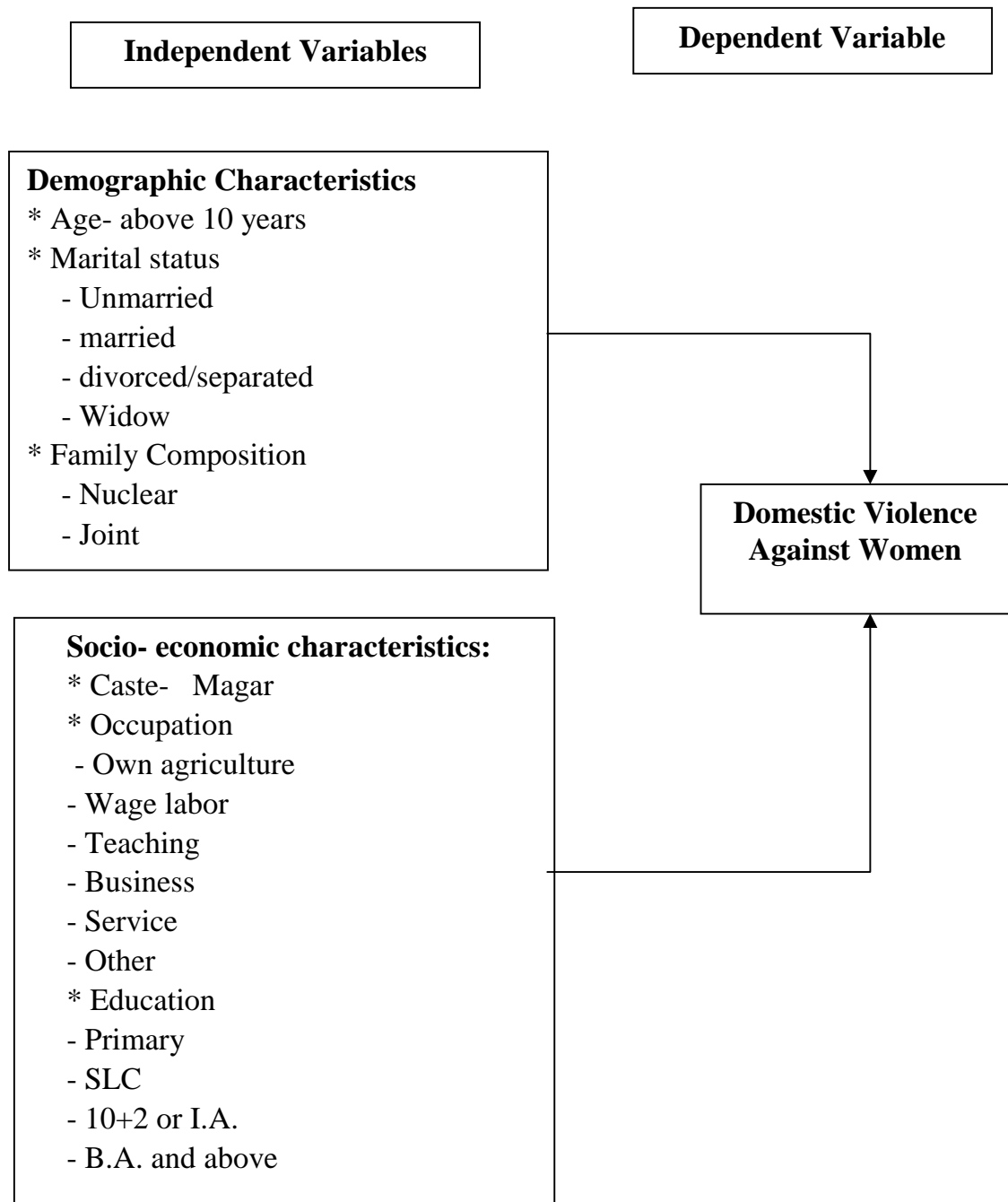
After the re-establishment of democracy, in order to guarantee the rights of women and reduce the rate of violence against women, the Interim parliament has formulated different Laws and made amendments in women discriminatory laws. However, there still remains many gender based discrimination.

Though the Act of citizenship right has included many positive aspects, there still discriminatory provision that a Nepali women married to a foreigner can not issue citizenship to her husband. The child born though these couples can get only naturalized citizenship. Similarly, in the case of bigamy, though Law has provision of punishment to both the husband and the second wife, their marriage can't be denied. Until the second marriage is recognized by the society, violence will be continued to the life of women. Similarly, in the cases of social public interest (the discriminatory provision in Article 3 and 4 of social public interest Act 2033 B.S., to formulate proper law on sexual harassment, to eradicate Chhaupadi (out of home) system and witchcraft), the supreme Court has already issued directive order to concerned governmental unit to formulate effective Law.

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

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Domestic violence against women occurred due to result of inequality of social facility and political, cultural practices. Mainly the forms of violence are physical, emotional, sexual, economical and traditional. After the view of literature following framework is formed.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

This is a study of the marginalized Magar community living in Bongadovan VDC, ward number 2, 7 and 8 of Baglung district. Baglung lies in the Dhaulagiri zone of the western development region. About 318,594 people reside in this district where Magars comprise a significant 28.77 per cent. The total population of Bongadovan is 6065 (District Profile Baglung, 2058 B.S.).

3.2 Data Source

To fulfill objectives of this study mainly primary data is used. Somewhere secondary data have been used as per requirement. Primary data has been collected from field survey.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

In this study among the Magar community 150 households are chosen. The sampling procedure is the purposive sampling. There has been selection of those who are interested to give the interview.

3.4 Type of Research

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study has been focused on the respondents awareness about the violence against women. What has their attitude and real experience on various forms of violence and their view to control the domestic violence against women. Besides this, the study has been designed to probe out the overall impact of such acts.

3.5 Data Collection Procedures

In this research, the following tools and techniques have been used for data collection;

Questionnaire survey

- household questionnaire
- individual questionnaire

At first researcher explained the purpose of the visit to the respondents. After that explained the details about the purpose of research and selected the respondents. The quantitative data were collected through pre coded questionnaire.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. All the raw data have been coded first and then entered into computer and analysis was made using percentage frequency, simple calculation.

For quantitative data analysis method, data have been tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. For qualitative analysis, the personal feelings and experiences have been presented in the sentences. From the gathered information the result has been drawn and the recommendation made.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents as well as families. Thus, age, religion, occupational status, educational status as well as economic background are presented.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

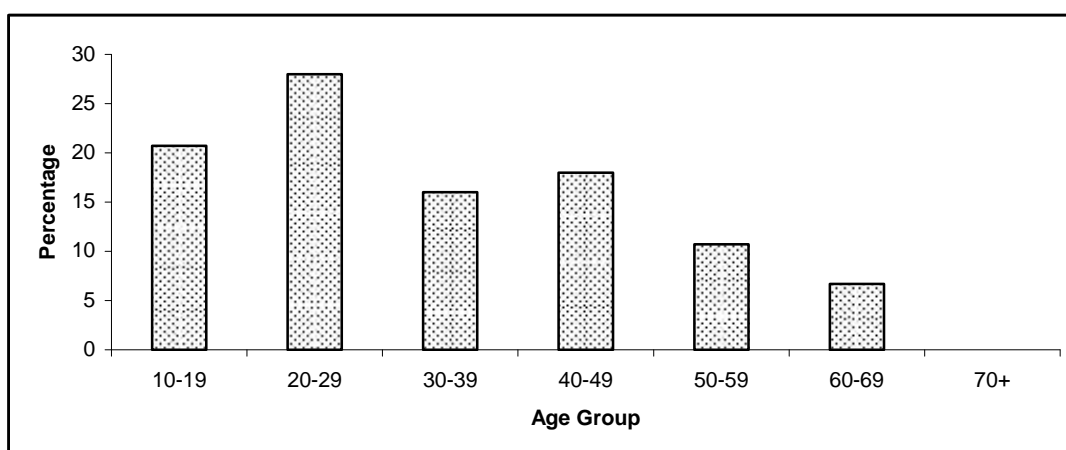
The table no. 4.1 shows that highest proportion (28%) of respondents belongs to 20-29 age group which is followed by 10-19 age group with around 21 percent. 40-49 age group comprises 18 percent, 30-39 age group 16 percent, 50-59 age group about 11 percent and 60-69 age group about 7 percent. There is no respondent in 70+ age group.

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of respondents by ten years age group.

Age group	No. of respondents	Percentage
10-19	31	20.7
20-29	42	28
30-39	24	16
40-49	27	18
50-59	16	10.7
60-69	10	6.7
70+	0	0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 1 : Distribution of Respondents by Age Group



4.1.2 Types of family Composition

Family composition includes the types of family, whether the respondents are living in joint and nuclear family. It is found that out of the total 150 respondents, 107 respondents i.e. 71.3 percent were living in nuclear family and the rest 43 respondents i.e. 28.7 percent were living in joint family.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Family Types

Types of family	Number	Percentage
Nuclear	107	71.3
Joint	43	28.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.1.3 Distribution of respondents by Marital Status

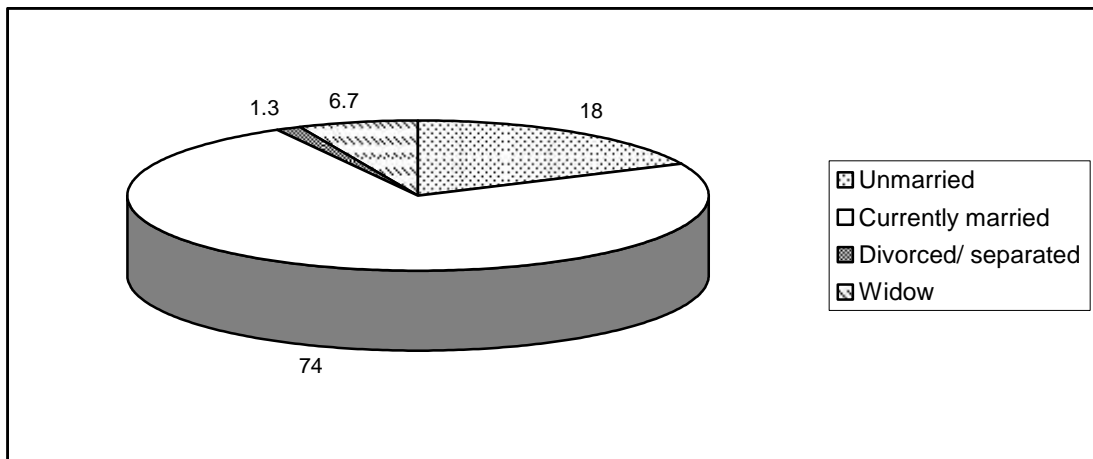
Marital status refers to the status of marriage i.e. unmarried, currently married, divorced and widow. Table 4.3 depicts that majority of the respondents are currently married (74%), followed by unmarried (18%), widow (6.7%) and divorced (1.3%).

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	27	18
Currently married	111	74
Divorced/ separated	2	1.3
Widow	10	6.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 2 : Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status



4.1.4 Distribution of Respondents by Having Births

Table 4.4 shows that out of 150 respondents 68.6 percent having births whereas 31.3 percent are not having births.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Having Births

Respondents having births	Number	Percentage
Yes	103	68.6
No	47	31.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.2 Economic Characteristics of family / respondents

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

4.2.1 Monthly income of family

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

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Family by Monthly Income

Monthly income (in Rs)	Number	Percentage
Less than 2000	83	55.3
2000 to 5000	41	27.3
6000 to 10000	26	17.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.5 shows that the highest proportion of the family are having less than Rs. 2000 income in a month i.e. 55.3 percent followed by Rs. 2000 to 5000 income in a month i.e. 27.3 percent. Monthly income having RS. 6000 to 10000 have the least percentage i.e. 17.3. It has seen that most of the family have the very low income and lying on the poverty line.

4.2.2 Occupational Status of Respondents

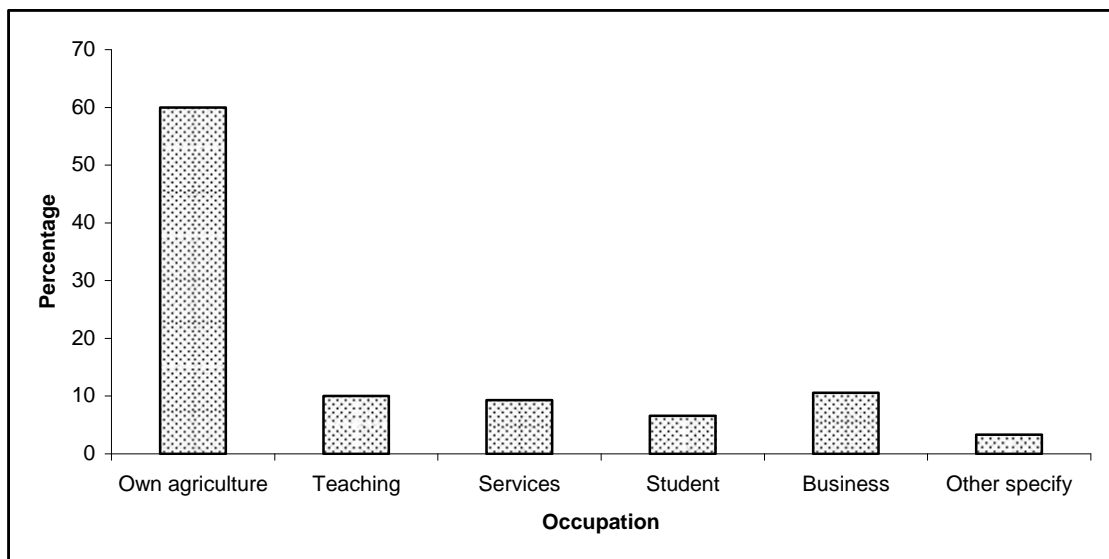
The occupational status of respondents refers to the nature of their work they are usually engaged. This table presents the distribution of respondents by major occupation groups. The table shows that the highest proportion of respondent's occupation is own agriculture i.e. 60 percent followed by business 10.6 percent, teaching 10 percent, services 9.3 percent, student 6.6 percent and others 3.3 percent.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Occupational Status

SN.	Occupation	Number	Percentage
1	Own agriculture	90	60
2	Teaching	15	10
3	Services	14	9.3
4	Student	10	6.6
5	Business	16	10.6
6	Other specify	5	3.3
Total		150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure 3 : Distribution of Respondent of by Occupational Status



4.2.3 Occupational Status of Respondent's Husband

Out of 150 respondents only 111 are currently married. table 4.7 shows that among the 111 respondent's husband, majority are engaging in service, i.e. 54.9 percent followed by own agriculture i.e. 26 percent, teaching around 10 percent and business 9 percent.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of Respondents by Husband's Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Own agriculture	29	26.1
Teaching	11	9.9
Service	61	54.9
Business	10	9
Total	111	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.2.4 Involvement of Respondents in Income Generating Work

Table 4.8 shows that majority i.e. 92 percent respondents are not involving in income generating work and only 8 percent respondents are involving in income generating work.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Involvement in Income Generating Work.

Involvement in income generating work	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	8
No	138	92
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.3 Social Characteristics of Family / Respondents

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

4.3.1 Literacy Status of family

Education is the key factor for overall family development. It is empowering women in the society. Table 4.9 shows that the distribution of family according to literacy status. This table shows that out of 150 families, 97 families are literate whereas 53 are illiterate.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Family by Literacy Status

Literate	Number of family	Percentage
Yes	97	64.7
No	53	35.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.3.2 Literacy status of Respondents

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of respondents according to their literacy status. Out of 150 respondents 40.7 percent can read and write and 59.3 percent can not read and write.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Literacy Status

Literate	Number	Percentage
Yes	61	40.7
No	89	59.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

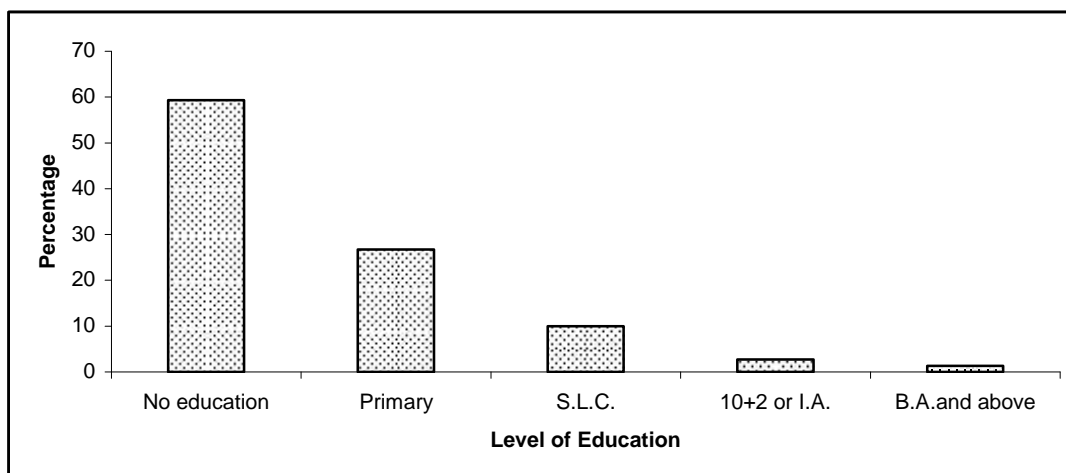
Table 4.11 shows that out of 150 respondents 59.3 percent are illiterate. Among the 40.7 percent literate respondents, 26.7 percent attained the primary level of education followed by 10 percent SLC. Similarly, 2.7 percent are having IA and the rest 1.3 percent have attained the BA and above.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Level of education	Number	Percentage
No education	89	59.3
Primary	40	26.7
S.L.C.	15	10
10+2 or I.A.	4	2.7
B.A.and above	2	1.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure 4 : Distribution of respondents by Level of Education



4.3.4 Level of Education of the Respondent's Husband

The table 4.12 shows that majority (58.4%) respondent's husband have attained primary level of education. Similarly, 26.9 percent have attained SLC, 12.4 percent have attained IA and only 2.2 percent have attained BA and above level of education.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Husbands Level of Education

Level of education	Number	Percentage
Primary	52	58.4
SLC.	24	26.9
10+2 or IA	11	12.4
BA and above	2	2.2
Total	89	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.3.5 Religion of Family

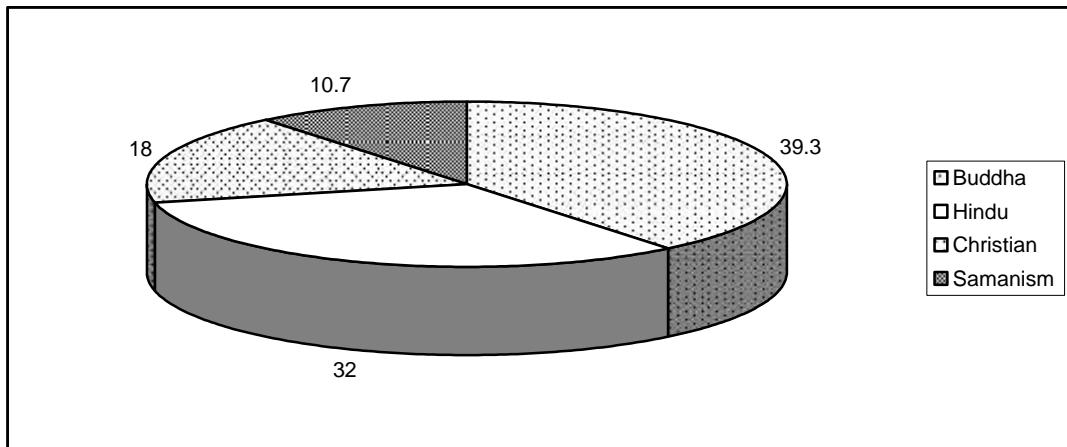
The table 4.13 shows about the religion composition of family. The data indicates that the majority of the families are practicing the Buddhism i.e. 39.3 percent followed by Hinduism i.e. 32 percent, Christian 18 percent and 10.7 percent follow Samanism religion.

Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Family by Religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Buddha	59	39.3
Hindu	48	32
Christian	27	18
Samanism	16	10.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Family by Religion



CHAPTER FIVE
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN

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

5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women

Table 5.1 presents the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 150 respondents highest percentage of respondents (92%) have heard about DVAW i.e. they have knowledge about DVAW. Only 8 percent do not have heard about DVAW i.e. they don't have the knowledge about DVAW.

Table 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge about DVAW

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	138	92
No	12	8
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.2 Sources of Information on DVAW

Respondents who have knowledge about DVAW were asked about the sources of information. The table shows that among the 138 respondents who have the knowledge on DVAW, majority of the respondents have get the information from the radio and television i.e,65.9 percent, followed by family members 13 percent. Similarly, 10.9 percent informed by newspaper and 10 percent are informed by friends.

Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Sources of Information on DVAW.

Types of Source	Number	Percentage
By radio / television	91	65.9
By friends	14	10.1
By family members	18	13
By news paper/books	15	10.9
Total	138	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.3 Knowledge on Different forms of DVAW

At the time of field survey a question was asked to the respondents "Which of the following act you think as DVAW" and perception was measured , which is shown in Table 5.3.

Table. 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Knowledge on Different Forms of Violence

Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women	Yes		No	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Verbal assault	102	73.9	36	26
Physical attack	130	94.3	8	5.8
Sexual harassment	40	28.9	98	71
Dowry related violence	51	36.9	87	63
Child marriage	101	73	37	26.8
Force to pregnancy	20	14.5	118	85.5
Humiliation due to caste	15	10.8	123	89
Misbehave at pregnancy and delivery	38	27.5	100	72.5
Unequal pay for equal work	80	57.9	58	42
Violence act due to alcohol	138	100.0	-	-

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 5.3 shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence. 100 percent of the respondents take that violence act due to alcoholism is the very worst form. Out of the total 138 respondents 130 stated that physical attack as of DVAW.

The table further shows that verbal assault is taken by 73.9 percent as violence. Similarly 73 percent takes child marriage, 57.9 percent viewed unequal pay for equal work is also one of the forms of violence. Likewise 36.9 percent respondents viewed dowry related violence and only 10.8 percent viewed that humiliation due to caste as a form of violence.

5.4 Responsible Factor for DVAW

According to table 100 percent respondents perceive alcoholism or drug abuse as a major responsible factor for DVAW followed by lack of awareness or education i.e. 93.5 percent. Similarly, 72.5 percent viewed that failure of legislative system is also the major responsible factor for DVAW. Only 40.6 percent respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor for DVAW.

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their View About the Responsible Factor for DVAW

Responsible factor for DVAW	Yes		No	
	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of awareness/ education	129	93.5	9	6.5
Alcoholism / drug use	138	100.0	-	-
Failure of legislative system	100	72.5	38	27.5
Economic dependency	56	40.6	82	59.4

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.5 Knowledge About Legal Provision to Control DVAW

To control the any forms of DVAW, women's awareness about legal provision can play a vital role. Legal provision means ways to legal treatment if any women to be violated.

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents About the Legal Provision to Control DVAW

Knowledge of legal provision	Number	Percentage
Yes	81	58.7
No	57	41.3
Total	138	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure 6 : Distribution of Respondents About the Legal Provision to Control DVAW

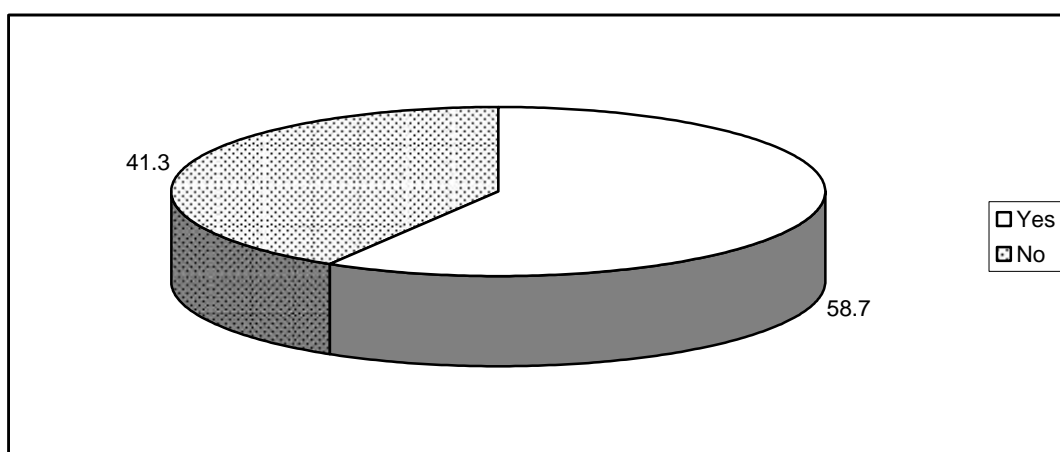


Table 5.5 shows that the number of respondents who know the legal provision. Out of total respondents 58.7 percent respondents are aware about the any legal provision whereas 41 percent are not aware about the legal provision.

5.6 Prevalence of DVAW at friends / Neighbour

Table 5.6 shows that out of 138 respondents i.e. 94.2 percent have seen or heard the prevalence of DVAW in their friends or neighbour.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents View on Prevalence About DVAW at the Friends or Neighbour

Prevalance	Number	Percentage
Yes	130	94.2
No	8	5.8
Total	138	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.7 Effects of DVAW

Table 5.7 shows that the respondents knowledge about the effect of DVAW. It shows that the highest percentage i.e. 58.7 of respondents have viewed on mental as well as physical , both effect and 35.5 percent viewed the physical effect whereas 5.8 percent viewed on mental effect only.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents' Views on the Effects of DVAW

Effect	Number	Percentage
Mental effect	8	5.8
Physical effect	49	35.5
Both	81	58.7
Total	138	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

CHAPTER SIX
EXPERIENCE AND SHARING BEHAVIOR OF DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN.

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

6.1 Experience of Violence

The study shows that cent percent respondents are the victims of any forms of DVAW.

6.2 Experience of Different Forms of DVAW

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of women according to the types of domestic violence they are bearing.

Table 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Respondents Experience on Different forms of DVAW

Forms of DVAW	Yes		No	
	Yes	%	Yes	%
Violence act due to alcoholism	128	85.3	22	14.7
Verbal assault	80	53.3	70	46.7
Child marriage	63	42	87	58
Beating	52	34.7	98	65.3
Unequal pay for equal work	61	40.7	89	59.3
Misbehave at pregnancy and delivery	39	26	111	74
Force to pregnancy	13	8.7	137	91.3
Humiliation due to caste	12	8	138	92
Dowry related violence	-	-	150	100.0
Sexual harassment	2	1.3	148	98.7

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.1 shows that among the types of domestic violence, violence act due to alcoholism is most common i.e. 85.3 percent. The main reason is that in Magar community there is more alcohol prevalence rate. Similarly, verbal assault is

another form of DVAW, which spread in the society 53.3 percent. Child marriage is another form of DVAW which exists 42 percent in the study area.

Likewise 40.7 percent women have the experience of unequal pay for equal work followed by wife beating i.e. 34.7 percent. Similarly, 26 percent respondents have the experience of misbehave at pregnancy and delivery.

Further data shows that other various forms of violence which exists in the study area like force to pregnancy i.e. 8.7 percent, humiliation due to caste i.e. 8 percent, sexual harassment i.e. 1.3 percent. It has seen that no one has experience about the dowry related violence.

6.3 Time of Occurring DVAW

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

Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Violated Respondents by Time of Occurring

Frequency of violence act	Number	Percentage
Quite often	4	2.7
Often	11	7.3
Sometimes	135	90
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Among the 150 respondents, 90 percent said that sometimes followed by 7.3 percent said that often and rest of the women 2.7 said that they have compelled to face such act quite often.

6.4 Perpetratory by Relation of DVAW

Table 6.3 shows that majority (52.7%) of women victimized by their husband followed by mother in law (20.7%). Similarly, 14 percent women are victimized by sister in law followed by other relatives i.e. 12.7 percent. Likewise 4.7 percent women are victimized by out personal followed by

brother in law i.e. 2.7 percent. Only 2 percent women are victimized by step wife.

Table 6.3 : Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to the Person by Whom they have been Victimized

Relation	Number	Percentage
Husband	79	52.7
Mother in law	31	20.7
Father in law	4	2.7
Brother in law	5	3.3
Sister in law	21	14
Step wife	3	2
Other relatives	19	12.7
Out personal	7	4.7

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Figure 7 : Distribution of Respondents According to the Person by Whom they have been Victimized



6.5 Distribution of Respondents Life Disturbance Due to DVAW

Table 6.4 shows that the distribution of respondent's life disturbance due to DVAW. Data shows that 72.7 percent life is disturbed due to domestic violence.

Table 6.4: Percentage Disturbance of Respondents Life Due to DVAW

Disturbance of life	Number	Percentage
Yes	109	72.7
No	41	27.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.6 Objection of Meeting the Relatives

Table 6.5 shows that 1.3 percent have an objection from their house for meeting relatives.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Objection for Meeting the Relatives from their House

Objection for meeting relatives	Number	Percentage
Yes	2	1.3
No	148	98.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.7 Access of Basic Services

Table 6.6 shows that 86.7 percent respondents have the access to food followed by 86 percent to clothes. Similarly 65.3 percent have the access of treatment of health and 43.3 percent respondents have the access to education facilities.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Access of Basic Service.

Basic needs	Number	Percentage
Food allocation	130	86.7
Clothes	129	86
Education	65	43.3
Health treatment	98	65.3

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.8 Reporting or Sharing Behavior of DVAW

To know the sharing behavior of respondents a question on Do you keep such act secret or share? Was asked.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by their Sharing or Reporting Behavior

Sharing behavior	Number	Percentage
Keep secret	71	47.3
Share/ report	79	52.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 6.7 shows that majority of the respondents (52.7%) replied that they share or report others whereas 47.3 percent keep secret of such violence act.

6.9 Sharing with Different Person

Table 6.8 shows that large number of respondents (69.6%) share with friends followed by 16.5 percent share with family member. Similarly, 6.3 percent respondents share with relatives, 5 percent share police office and only 2.5 percent share with civil society.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their Reporting or Sharing Behavior with Different Person

Place / person	Number	Percentage
Family member	13	16.5
Relatives	5	6.3
Friends	55	69.6
Police office	4	5
Civil society	2	2.5
Total	79	100.0

Note: The total percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.10 Their Reaction

Table 6.9 shows that majority (91.1%) women responded and did help to victimize person by whom they share or report and 8.9 percent are ignored.

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to Response Toward their Problem by Whom they Share / Report.

React	Number	Percentage
Respond and did help	72	91.1
Ignorance	7	8.9
Total	79	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.11 Reason of Keeping Secret

Table 6.10 shows that majority of the respondents (53.5%) keep secret due to fear from husband followed by 28.2 percent due to family fear. Similarly, 9.9 percent keep secret due to not getting solution and 8.5 percent keep secret due to fear from society.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by the Reason of Keeping Secret of DVAW those Who Kept Secret

Reason of keeping secret	Number	Percentage
Family prestige	20	28.2
Fear from husband	38	53.5
Fear from society	6	8.5
By not getting solution	7	9.9
Total	71	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.12 Respondents Response Towards DVAW

Table 6.11 shows that the responses towards DVAW if they find. Majority of respondents i.e. 72.7 percent convince the perpetrators for not doing such act again followed by 19.3 percent ignored and 8 percent respondents report to other if they found the prevalence of DVAW.

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Respondents According to their React about DVAW if they See in Society.

Respondent's response	Number	Percentage
Ignorance	29	19.3
Convince for not such act again	109	72.7
Report to other	12	8
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

6.13 Views of 'Respondents to Control DVAW

Table 6.12 shows that the view of respondents to control DVAW. Among the 138 respondents who have knowledge about DVAW, 60 percent have the view of punished perpetrators followed by the view of empower women's status i.e. 18.8 percent. Similarly, 16.7 percent respondents have views an awareness raising and counseling and 3.6 percent respondents have the views on victim support programme. .

Table 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by views to Control DVAW

Views of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percentage
Awareness raising and counseling	23	16.7
Empower women's status	26	18.8
Punished perpetrators	84	60.9
Victim support programs	5	3.6
Total	138	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study is conducted in Bongadovan VDC ward no. 2,7 and 8 situated at Baglung district during June to July of 2008. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in Magar community of Bongadovan VDC of Baglung. Purposive random sampling was adopted to select sample.

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

7.1 Summary

The main objective of this research is to identify the attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondents socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing / reporting behavior, causes of violence and ways to prevent or control of DVAW.

Out of 150 respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to the 20-29 age group i.e. 28 percent and lowest from the age group 60-69 i.e. 6.7 percent. Similarly, most of the respondents 71.3 percent were living in nuclear family. Among the respondents, more respondents are currently married i.e. 60 percent are found involved in own agriculture occupation. Only 40.7 percent respondents are literate. Another noticeable fact is that majority of respondents are the followers of Buddha i.e. 39.3 percent.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 92 percent are aware about the DVAW. Among them, their sources of knowledge is mainly Radio or Television i.e. 65 percent. It is found that cent percent of the respondents take alcoholism as a form of domestic violence. Similarly, physical attack and verbal assault takes as forms of DVAW i.e. 94 percent and 73 percent respectively.

Data shows that 58.7 percent respondents have knowledge about any legal provision. Respondent's knowledge about the responsible factor for DVAW shows that cent percent shows the alcoholism followed by lack of awareness or education i.e. 93.5 percent. Most of the respondents i.e. 58.7 percent have the knowledge about the effect of violence i.e. mental as well as physical effects.

Higher percentage (85.3%) of women have experienced the violence act due to alcoholism, it was followed by the verbal assault and child marriage. But no one have an experience about dowry related violence. Among them 52.7 percent are victimized by their husband followed by mother in law i.e. 20.7 percent. Among the victimized respondents 72.7 percent life is disturbed due to DVAW. It has seen that 52.7 percent respondents share or report their violence act to others. But 47.3 percent respondents kept DVAW secret due to family prestige, fear from husband etc. It has been seen that majority of respondents i.e. 60.9 percent view for control DVAW is to punish perpetrators.

7.2 Conclusions

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

Though, recently the interim constitution 2063 is implemented in Nepal after the successful Loktantric movement, up to the time now not making new constitution. In some extent, interim constitution provided some of the legal rights to women but in real practice, deep rooted conservative religious, social

values and norms are prohibiting it. Such situation is more prevalent in ethnic and minorities groups.

The study carried out in Magar community shows that the prevalence of DVAW is much. So emphasis should be given to such group. It is very important and burning issue at the present time.

The prevalence of violence act due to alcoholism and verbal assault found in study area more which is considered as major barrier to their career and other development. The context of economy, unequal pay for equal work, lack of income generating work and women's economic dependence is the reason of violence against women. In society, child marriage is still practiced. Male domination system in society, use of degrading words to address women and girls and girls and women should not speak more and in serious matters.

Especially, the reasons of domestic violence against women is lack of education. Majority cases of violence hidden within house because domination of male and lack of knowledge towards legal rights.

Therefore, this research should be utilized as resource to highlight the issue and recognizing Domestic Violence Against Women of any women and especially in ethnic minority women i.e. Magar women.

7.3 Recommendations

Findings of the study reveal that there is some problem and discriminations against women in Bongadovan VDC of Baglung District. According to their age, education, marital status, family background etc. keep in mind these findings, the following points are recommended.

- Formulate right policy which really address equal power between men and women.
- Lunch special program to arise women's economic status.
- Change the traditional superstition and attitude towards women.
- Provide equal opportunity to men and women for decision making in household and property ownership.

- Ensure the socio-economic participation of women in all development process.
- Conduct various kinds of awareness program which empower to women and couple training program.
- Provide equal opportunity to women in political decision making.

Area for further research

After analysis the data obtained from the field survey and making conclusion, the following area for further research will help for researcher women activist and GOs and NGOs in study area.

- Socio economic comparison between minorities and higher caste group people.
- Comparative study about socio-economic status and violence.
- Role of husband for improving the status of women.
- Impact of social norms and values on women responsible for domestic violence.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey on Domestic Violence Against Women Among Magar Community of Bongadovan VDC, Baglung.

Section 1: Household characteristics

1. Name of the household head

2. How many family members are there in your family?

3. With what types of family are you living?

- a. Nuclear 1
- b. Joint 2

4. What is your major occupation?

- a. Own agriculture 1
- b. Wage labor 2
- c. Teaching 3
- d. Business 4
- e. Service 5
- f. Other specific 6

5. How much income does your family have? (monthly)

- a. below RS 2000 1
- b. Rs. 2000-5000 2
- c. Rs. 6000-10000 3

S.N	06	07	08	09		10	11
	Name of the family members	Relation to HH. head	Age	Leterate		Marital status	Occupation
				Yes	No		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		
				1	2		

Code no. 10)

- a) Unmarried 1
- b) Currently married 2
- c) Divorce/separated 3
- d) Widow 4

Section - II : Individual characteristics

12. Name of the respondent

13. Age (completed year)

14. Religion

- a. Hindu 1
- b. Buddh 2
- c. Christian 3
- d. Samanism 4
- e. Others 5

15. At what age you get marriage?

16. Do you have given live births?

- a) Yes 1
- b) No 2

17 If yes, how many children do you have?

- a. Son () 1
- b. daughter () 2

18. Can you read and write?

- a) Yes 1
- b) No 2

19. If yes, which level have you completed?

- a. Primary 1
- b. SLC 2
- c. I.A. 3
- d. BA and above 4

20. What is your occupation?

1 2 3 4 (Code)

21. Do you involve in any income generating work?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

22. If yes, how much income do you have per month?

23. What type of income generating work is it?

24. Did you get any opportunity to receive training or income generating activity?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

25. Are you interested to have such trainings?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

25. Have you got your ownership of any land property?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

26. If yes, how many land you have?

- a. less than 1 Ropani 2
- b. more than 1 Ropani 3

27. Is Your husband literate?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

28. IF yes, what is his education qualification?

Code like as 1 2 3 4

29. What is your husband's occupation?

Code like 1 2 3 4 5

Section- III: Knowledge, Attitude towards Domestic violence Against women

30. What is Domestic Violence Against Women in your opinion?

- a. Physical 1
- b. Mental 2
- c. Sexual 3
- d. Emotional 4

- e. All of the above 5
- f. Don't know 6

31. Have you ever heard DVAW?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

32. From whom do you heard about DVAW?

- a. By friends 1
- b. By radio/ TV 2
- c. By newspaper / book 3
- d. By NGos/GOs 4
- e. By family member 5

33. Which of the following you think as VAW?

	Yes	No
a. verbal assault	1	2
b. Sexual attack	1	2
c. Sexual harassment	1	2
d. Dowry related violence	1	2
e. Polygamy	1	2
f. Child marriage	1	2
g. Force to pregnancy	1	2
h. Humiliation due to caste	1	2
i. Misbehave at the time of pregnancy and delivery		
j. Unequal pay for equal work	1	2
k. Unequal right on property	1	2
l. Violence act due to alcoholism	1	2
m. All of them	1	2

34. Have you ever seen any events about DVAW in friends or neighbor?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

35. If yes, was that sufficient to control DVAW?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

36. Did you try to help them out?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

37. Do following factors responsible for DVAW?

- | | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| a. Alcoholism/ drug abuse | 1 | 2 |
| b. Lack of education and less awareness of women | | |
| c. Economic dependency | 1 | 2 |
| d. Failure of legislative system | 1 | 2 |

38. What are the main causes of physical violence in your opinion?

39. What are the main causes of sexual harassment in your opinion?

40. What are the main causes of emotional violence in your opinion?

42. How can you overcome from violence against women?

43. Do you know any legal provision for DVAW?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

44. What is the effect due to violence?

- a. Mental 1
- b. Physical 2
- c. Both 3

45. Is there any organization / NGOs which are community based working in awareness raising activities on DVAW?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

46. If yes, name the community organizations, Gos & NGOs.

47. Are you a member of any community organization?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

48. If yes, in which position do you participate?

- a. Member 1
- b. executive 2

Section – IV: Experience of Domestic Violence Against Women

49. Have you ever felt Domestic violence against women?

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

50. Which of the following action do you have felt?

- | | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| a. Verbal assault | 1 | 2 |
| b. Physical attract (beating) | 1 | 2 |
| c. Sexual harassment | 1 | 2 |
| d. Dowry related violence | 1 | 2 |
| e. Child marriage | 1 | 2 |
| f. Polygamy | 1 | 2 |
| g. Humiliation due to caste | 1 | 2 |
| h. Misbehave at the period of delivery/pregnancy | | |
| Torture due to birth of daughter | 1 | 2 |
| j. Deprivation from the access to basic needs (food, health care, cloths etc) | 1 | 2 |

51. How often such type of event occurs?

- a. Quite often 1
- b. Often 2
- c. Some times 3

52. By whom you have been victimized?

	Yes	No
a. By husband	1	2
b. By mother in law	1	2
c. By father in law	1	2
d. By brother in law	1	2
e. By sister in law	1	2
f. By Step wife	1	2
g. By Other relatives	1	2
h. Out personal	1	2

53. What is the reason of being victimized by them?

54. Does such type of event disturb your life?

a. Yes	1
b. No	2

55. Have you ever felt over load to work?

a. Yes	1
b. No	2

56. Have you ever felt to objection to meeting your relatives or other from family?

a. Yes	1
b. No	2

57. Have you ever felt denial of adequate access to the following basic needs?

	Yes	No
a. Food allocation	1	2
b. Cloths	1	2
c. Education	1	2
d. Health treatment	1	2

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---|---|
| e. | Entertainment | 1 | 2 |
|----|---------------|---|---|
58. What are the reasons of being deprived for getting education?
- | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|----|
| | | Yes | No |
| a. | Got married | 1 | 2 |
| b. | Poverty | 1 | 2 |
| c. | Not access | 1 | 2 |
| d. | Overload of work | 1 | 2 |
59. Is there any discrimination done between the birth of baby girl and baby boy?
- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| a. | Yes | 1 |
| b. | No | 2 |
60. Do you provide equal opportunity in basic needs to your son and daughter in your family?
- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| a. | Yes | 1 |
| b. | No | 2 |
61. How do you suggest to eradicate violence against women?
-
62. Do You keep secret or share with other and report elsewhere about DVAW?
- | | | |
|----|-------------|---|
| a. | Keep secret | 1 |
| b. | Shared | 2 |
63. If share with whom or where?
- | | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| a. | Family member | 1 |
| b. | Relatives | 2 |
| c. | Police officer | 3 |
| d. | Friends | 4 |
| e. | NGOs/NGOs | 5 |

- f. Civic society 6
- g. Other specify 7

64. How did they react?

- a. Response and did help 1
- b. Ignored 2

65. If you keep secret, why?

66. Are you a victim of internal conflict (revolutionary party and Government)

- a. Yes 1
- b. No 2

67. If yes, in which aspect?

	Yes	No
a. Sexual exploitation	1	2
b. Physical abuse	1	2
c. Mental abuse	1	2
d. Emotional	1	2

68. IF you saw any act of DVAW in your family or neighbour then what do you react?

- a. Ignorance 1
- b. To convince them for not such act again 2
- c. Report to others 3

69. In your view what should be done to prevent violence against women?

- a. Awareness rising and counseling 1
- b. Victim support program 2
- c. Empower women's status 3
- d. Punished propagators 4

e. Others

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