

Chapter one

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Domestic violence is known as the threatening behavior or actual harm inflicted upon a person by a member of her or his own household. It is commonly thought of as being inflicted by men upon their female partners (hence the term “wife battering”). However, the more neglected problem of violence by women towards their male partners and violence within same sex relationship are gradually receiving more attention (*Jane, 2006*).

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet under recognized human rights violation in the world. It is also profound health problem that saps women’s energy compromise their physical and mental health and erodes their self-esteem. In addition to causing injury, violence increases women’s long-term risk of a number of the other health problem including chronic pain, physical disability, drugs and alcohol abuse and depression, women with a history of physical or sexual abuse are also at increasing risk for unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and miscarriages. Despite the high costs of violence, almost every society in the world legitimizes, observe and deny abuse. The same acts that would be punished if directed at an employer, a neighbor or an acquaintance often go unchallenged when men direct them at women, especially within the family.

Generally the word violence refers to the negative connotations. Literally violence signifies treating or having in vigorous way. In its sharp meaning, dominate more, extremely to kill. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, mis-conduction, ill- treatment in the level of family and more generally, in the level of society (*Wagle, 2007*).

The term violence against women refers to any types of harmful behavior directed towards women and girls. Violence is a traumatic experience for any men or women, but gender based violence is preponderantly inflicted by men on women and comprises the health, dignity security and autonomy of its victim (*UNFPA, 2003*).

Domestic violence against women refers to the harmful behavior directed toward women and girls. It refers to variety of the forms of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment and abuse in various sectors. Such violence is

deeply embedded and rotted in a cultural and psychological, political and sociological base on our society. Women are caught in vicious circle of economic dependence. Fear of their children's level as well as their own separated pregnancies, ignorance of their right and social pressure, fear of harming husband's carrier and apprehension about the attitude of the police also prevent women from reporting crimes of domestic violence.

Domestic violence is behavior-emotional, psychological, physical, or sexual abuse that one person in an intimate relationship uses in order to control the other. It takes different forms and includes behaviors such as threats, name-calling isolation, with holding of money, actual or threatened physical harm and sexual assault. Most domestic violence is committed against women by their male partners. It also occurs in lesbian and gay relationships and it is common in teenager dating relationship. In a small number of cases, men are abused by female partners but because 90 to 95 percent of all adult domestic violence assaults are perpetrated by men against their female partners. In any case every victim of domestic violence, whether female or male, gay or heterosexual, has the right to legal relief.

Today, violence against women is still universally tolerated and often unpublished crime, however, this is generally down paid by the public as well as by policy makers. Violence that is tolerated in times of peace often intimacies during times of armed conflict, political instability and even during peace process. The breakdown of law and orders and displacement of people are often manifested in increased violence against women, particularly in those vulnerable situations, such as young women refugees, displaced and internally displaced women, women with disabilities and women migrant workers (*UN, 2007*).

Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspect. They are still treated as second class citizen. We have seen all these realities in religion, culture and society and political systems. Out of the total population, 51% are the women in the country, who are also depressed by the hierarchical system which generate caste and untouchables system in the society. In every society of Nepal, domestic violence against women and girls is common. Only its degree and form may differ (*WLD, 2007*).

In terms of the rural community, women are back-warded in every aspect in which lies economically exploited, educationally deprived and socially untouchables. Having been deprived of all sources and means, women's condition is more painful. Women are discriminated against due to male dominated social structure and they are limited to traditional roles and

they are exploited by triple burden in society. The male is considered as breadwinner and final decision maker in every household in the society.

The various forms of violence directed towards women from a family to state level include not only the physical violence but all the effects which must be faced by women are due to the discrimination behaviors. The definition of Violence Against Women according to United Nations declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women is:

“Any act of gender based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”.

The various kinds of abuses directed towards women are categorized into the different forms of violence: Physical violence, Psychological /Emotional violence, Economic violence, Sexual violence.

According to Maiti Nepal domestic violence rate is gradually increasing. In 1993, one domestic violence event was recorded but in 2008 there are 605 domestic violent events were recorded. It shows that the violence rate is increasing day by day.

This present study has applied Domestic violence against women in Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur district. Both victim and non victim women were the respondents of this study. Domestic violence is serious matter of research and inquiry we can explicitly observed the incidence in which women's ways of progress and prosperity are blocked. We know that husbands are life companions of wives but our evaluation and expectation is just opposite. Unfortunately, women are even neglected by their husbands. Husbands habit of alcohol, their feeling of superiority are main 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.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive background and feudal environment which is caused by patriarchal value system, unequal power relation and socio- religious cultural norms and traditions. Therefore, women are rendered as powerless asset. Likewise, women are largely denied from educational, legal and civic economic and individual rights and from their own identity.

Wife beating is the most common name of violence with in households. In the name of dowry, many women have to listen to their mother in-laws and relative's insulting words and even some of them are murdered. Beating and burning can also result from the issues of dowry (SAATHI, 1997).

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. After marriage she becomes property of her husband. So he deserved right to decided about her life. After death of husband, she has to be under control of her son or children. Such a situation is established in our society, which is the great discrimination for women. Women are even not considered as full human being and said that she is subject to be suppressed as like animals and drums to make work in the way men think or want (drum, animals and women are subject to hammer). Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and psychological violence against their rights, women are frequently victimized by physical violence such as physical hurt, rape, insufficient food allocation and so forth. In totality all such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country. Violence against women is not random, accidental or a private matter but structural. It is both manifestations of the power imbalance between men and women and a social mechanism, which force women in to continuing subordination. Patriarchy or male domination is the underlying social structure in most cultures around the world. That's why violence against women is universal and consisted across racial ethnic and cultural boundaries.

The underlying cause of violence against women lies in discrimination which denies women equality with men in all areas of life. Violence is both rooted in discrimination and serves to reinforce discrimination, preventing women from exercising their rights and freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

The UN declaration on the Elimination of violence against women states that violence against women is a "Manifestation between men and women which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men" and that "Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men".

The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janjati and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereotype of roles and economic dependence, low decision making women

6perceive such behavior as normal then violence, there fore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (*HDR, 2004*).

In the Nepalese context, women and girls especially in minorities group, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. Now they get the property right but it is not practice in society so it creates economic dependency of women, marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerments of women. In the name of so called cultural, religious and traditional values and norms, they are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. They do not have control over their own sexuality reproductive health and rights. So they are victimized by sexual physical and psychological violence. This situation is being a great challenging issue for the campaign of bringing women into the main stream of development.

In this situation to show the status of women and girls among ethnic groups and domestic violence against women, this study has been chosen.

Research Questions:

The status of women in Nepalese society especially in Dailt and janjati is still in the miserable condition. Violence against women these groups is still prevailing more. Thus violence against women in ethnic, janajati groups is seemed to be more practicing and not much more studied. In such a situation, violence against women in Magar communities is seemed to be appropriate/suitable for research. Questions arising in order to guide this research are:

1. What is the level of knowledge and awareness about the domestic violence against Magar women?
2. What are the major responsible factors behinds the domestic violence against women?
3. What are the major consequences of domestic violence?

The present study is based on these research questions which are related to the violence against women in Magar communities.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of the study are to identify overall scenario of the domestic violence against women in Magar communities. This study has aimed to bring out the following specific objectives:

1. To access the awareness and forms of Domestic Violence among Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs.
2. To access major factor/causes and consequences of Domestic Violence.

1.4 Signification of the Study

Every study has its own significance. Similarly, there are many reasons why this subject “Domestic Violence Against Women” is of interest as a topic of academic research. Domestic violence against women has been burning issues in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more miserable in ethnic and minorities groups. Thousands of women have been frequently suffering from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture relating of different reasons. There have been limited studies in this issue. Without elimination of domestic violence against women there is no possibility for achieving gender equity, healthy family in the community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper bringing up of children who are the future backbone of the nation. If there is dispute between husband and wife, children’s mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in jeopardy. Domestic violence is a women’s health issue too.

There are some researches done about the violence against women in different areas but there is no any study conducted regarding the domestic violence against women among Magar community of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs. Therefore this study is chosen.

This study will be beneficial for the researchers, academic scholars, development workers NGOs/INGOs, female activists, policy makers and students etc. who are interested to study on this particular field. This study has highlighted the situation of domestic violence against women among the Magar communities of in Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur district.

1.5 Organization of the Study

Any study must have a proper organization. This present study also has some definite organization. This present study has been organized chapter wise. This study has been divided into five major chapters.

The first chapter deals with different aspects of the study consisting of background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, conceptual of the frameworks, significance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter is literature review and the third chapter is about the methodology which has been used to conduct this study. The fourth and fifth chapters are about data processing and analysis. In the sixth chapter, the summary of the study has been presented. After the summary, the basic conclusion of the study has been derived on the basis of the objectives and the recommendations.

In this way, the study has been organized to complete the present study.

Chapter Two

Review of the Literatures

In this chapter, the focus has been made on the review of the literatures relevant to the domestic violence against the women. Every study is based on the passed knowledge, which provides foundation of present study. This chapter helps as adequate feed back to broaden the information and to base the inputs of the study. Therefore, this chapter has its own importance in this study. This chapter has been reviewed with the help of related books, reports and thesis consulting in library. In this chapter, the researcher has explained about the previous research on factors leading to the domestic violence against women.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Theoretical review is the most important factor for a researcher because it helps the researcher by giving the knowledge about related subject matter. The theoretical review also provides a guideline for a researcher from where a researcher gains the knowledge about different aspect of a good study.

In this research, gender aspect has been was discussed. In our society, women's position is very low. They have no role in decision making in family and social matter. They are dominated by male. Not only male, in some cases female are dominate from female and in some cases male are dominated by female. In the context of Nepal, women are living like second citizen. According to Hindu methodology; Manu, who looks half man and half god is considered as a founder of social norms and morals order. Men come out of one half of his being and women and other half. However, lots of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu, women must worship her husband as god (Manu Smriti).The research has reviewed various published and unpublished literatures on the related field of domestic violence. Reviewing literature is the most important part of any research study to get knowledge on concerned field. Hence various related literatures have been reviewed to complete the research in a scientific manner.

Violence, as defined in Oxford Dictionary, is an unlawful exercise of physical force.

“Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human rights violation. It knows no boundaries, of geography, culture or wealth; we can not claim making a real progress towards equality, development and peace.”

(Anan, 2000)

Domestic violence, one of the more serious forms of violence against women can be caused by alcoholism, economic stress, patriarchal attitude and unequal power relationship between men and women. In Nepal women of all age, class and ethnic groups are subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Examples of domestic violence in Nepal are child abuse, wife battering, child marriage, polygamy and physical and mental torture. Due to the existing social value and norms, fear, ignorance as well as lack of protection from family members, the majority of women do not want to disclose the violence they suffer, until the violence become the very severe. The victim does not report case to the appropriate authority (CEDAW, 1997).

The physical as well as psychological or emotional abuse of women by the husband or the life partner with holding in and withdraw of affection and financial support. Marital rape, other form of sexual abuse also constitutes domestic violence. Generally, violence is that activity which is hardly restricted by legislation. Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relation between men and women, which have lead to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women’s full advancement.

Violence/Violent behavior or aggressive behavior is that act where the actor or perpetrator uses his or her own body as an object including weapons to impose relatively serious injury or discomfort upon an individual. Violence has been defined in a broader sense to include behavior by people or against people liable to cause physical or psychological harm (WOREC, 2006).

Violence against women includes but is not limited to:

) ***Violence in the family***: This includes, battering by intimate partners, sexual abuse female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape and female genital mutilation and other traditional practice harmful to women. Abuse of domestic workers including involuntary confinement, physical brutality and slavery like condition and sexual assault can also be considered in this category.

) ***Violence against women in community***: This includes rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and assaults at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking, forced prostitution and forced labors fall into this category, which also covers rape and other abuses

by armed groups.

) **Gender based violence:** perpetrated or condemned by the state or by “state actors” police, prison guards, soldiers, border guards, immigration officials and so on. This includes, for example rape by government forces during armed conflict, forced sterilization, torture in custody and violence by official against refugee women (AI, 2004).

In any of these, violence may be physical, psychological and sexual. It may be manifested through deprivation or neglect as opposed to overt acts of violence or harassment. These are not mutually exclusive categories. Physical violence by an intimate partner is often accompanied by sexual violence, deprivation, isolation, and neglect as well as by psychological abuse (AI, 2004).

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

Although both men and women can be victim as well as perpetrator of violence, the characteristics of violence must be commonly committed against women. The women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by some they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at greater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescent or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different movement in their lives (WHO/PATH, 2005).

While analyzing the violence against women in her intimate relationship, if a person is controlled by her family member and lives in fear, she is victim of domestic violence. Abuse does not have to be happened everyday or every week for it to be classified as particular domestic violence and Violence against women.

In a study, out of the 1861 respondents, 958 confessed that their members had beaten them. The study shows that children, adolescents and youth are twice as likely to be beaten by family member compared to non family member. It was found that battering at home is not necessarily mild. Among the 958 respondents who reported to have received such beating, mostly said that they had at least once felt very angry or very hurt. Some said that they were beaten many times, and some had sustained injuries from such beating (WOREC, 2003).

Domestic violence is a quotidian reality of the patriarchal Nepali culture. The women that have been survivors of domestic have internalized some of the gendered operations as non negotiable if not ordained.

Domestic violence is wide spread and its systematic institutionalized nature can be clearly seen in all the districts where documentations took place. Lack of infrastructure and legal protection and support mechanisms have lead to an increase in domestic violence. Home is no more a safe place for many women, yet women have no other choice than to stay at home with the perpetrator. Without protection, women remained silent, thus completing the cycle of violence and impunity. In order to break the barriers of silence, it is urgent to built safe shelter countrywide, which can provide temporary shelters to women who have been victim of violence. Such shelters can provide women with a safe space, a sense of solidarity and perhaps even the will to fight.

Domestic violence is widespread and its systematic and institutionalized nature can be clearly seen in all the districts. Out of the 203 cases documented, 72 cases were of domestic violence (35.6 percentage) perpetrated by husband or other family members and women that suffered were forced to continue living within the same family. The documenters while interacting with women survivors found that the survivors were looking some temporary shelters where they can seek refuse temporally. However in the long run, wives want to continue living with their husbands and in-laws (*WOREC, 2006*).

2.2 Review of the Previous Studies

Thesis review is the most important component of the previous research from which the researcher gains the other's experiences. Also, it helps to gain insight on particular research issues which assists in formulating the research problem and acknowledging the previous efforts made by the scholars and researches. It can be a strong bridge between the previous and the present efforts to carry out the fundamental assumption without which a research work can never be original. Similarly, thesis review on violence against women has been reviewed on various grounds.

This present study has focused on domestic violence against women of Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadiol V.D.C.s of Bhaktapur district. The study has revealed that how the women suffer from the domestic violence? What is the present condition of the Magar women? What is the knowledge about domestic violence in Magar women in Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur? The study has found out the real situation of domestic violence against Magar women and socio-economic impact on it.

Khanal (2006), clearly shows that domestic violence/abuse knows no boundaries. It occurs among well known community members, the rich, the

poor and the well educated and uneducated all cultures, racial and religious groups. The women are less literate than men and they were more dependent on men from family matters to social issues. The female have double responsibilities at work as they must bear and rear the children. They have very less ownership in movable and immovable property. In social decision making, women's participation was very low. Women were badly treated by their family members, husband could also torture physically and mentally. But if they are asked closely, they have felt the violence against them but they had taken it as one of the cultural fate.

Bhattarai (2006), shows the real situation of women. Most of the women worked at home. Only male members of the family were engaged in the outside works. Women were bounded through various roles and responsibilities. Not only that, they could not be able to control their own body. This study found out various causes of domestic violence. The major cause was alcohol, low income/unemployment and the suspicious behavior of both husband and wife. The study showed that majority of the respondents were aware of the various types of violence that were happened in the domestic arena. The majority of the respondents mentioned about wife beating and physical violence as the major violence they have been seen. Some respondents mentioned about the mental torture as the domestic violence and some have mentioned about economic violence and the sexual violence.

Wagle (2007), states that in the ethnic community women were more suffered from domestic violence. Being a patriarchal value based society; women were compelled to be victimized by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstitions and customs women's lives were directed towards as a second citizen but expect there was no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women were limited inside household work like cooking, washing, cutting grass, take caring the children etc. They do not have any opportunities for involving any income generating work and outside household work. Due to this, there was no access on various services like health education, entertainment, even for the track of main stream of development.

Hamal (2004), indicates that women and adolescent girl in Bhaktapur had ever heard and known incidence of domestic violence against women in their neighborhood. In addition of substantial portion of women included in the survey were ever victimized of violence. Forms of violence experienced at household of the community level can be categorized as:

-) Physical violence
-) Psychological violence

-) Economic violence
-) Socio-cultural violence

Lack of education and ignorance, socio-cultural power relation, lack of awareness, alcoholic addition, poverty and economic problem and childlessness were viewed as the reason for the domestic violence, despite legal rejection, under reporting and keeping secret the incidence of the domestic violence against was seen as a major problem.

The above mentioned previous researches have certainly helped in this present study, which have given guidance and more information in their relative fields.

2.3 Conceptual of the Frameworks

Causes

Forms

Consequences

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a system of methods or guidelines used in a particular research or field. In order to study a problem in detail a research methodology is most essential.

In any research, various methods and instruments or tools are required. These methods and instrument or tools used in the research are helpful in the collection of the information and data which becomes reliable and the research becomes valid too.

To make the systematic study of the above mentioned problem and to attain the objectives of the present study, certain research procedures or methodology has been followed, which are mentioned as follows:

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

Bhaktapur district is one of the district of Kathmandu valley having own characteristics. There are many ethnic groups like as Newar, Tamang, Limbu, Rai, Magar so on. Many researchers have researched on the various ethnic communities but Magar community is least choice for the most of the researchers. So keeping in the mind this fact, I have decided to study on Magar community and find out domestic violence against women.

The Magar women of Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur district are purposively selected in this research due to the following reasons:

1. It is not possible to select large area for the primary data collection because it takes more time and money.
2. The researcher is more familiar with the site and so it can be more effective and valuable to find out the result of the research.
3. Above defined areas are the core areas of the Magar communities.
4. The marginalized women in those communities are more prevailing.

3.2 Research Design

The research design of this research is Descriptive descriptive research design concentrates to find out their (respondent's) knowledge, belief, type of domestic violence, forms of domestic violence, their psychological and physical condition and their educational status, social

condition, family size and economic status.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

To achieve the objectives of the present research, the present study has been done on the basis of mainly both the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the primary and secondary sources by using different data collection techniques.

The primary data has been gathered from field survey using structured questionnaire, interviews with the individual respondents and simple observation.

The secondary data has been obtained from various published and unpublished information sources like relevant literatures, library study, research reports and annual reports, published articles and journals of different organizations as well as other reports.

3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure

The study was carried out in the two Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCS of the Bhaktapur district. The data collection has been done through the purposive sampling. According to the VDC family report 2061, the total Magar households in Gundu VDC were 27 and 25 in Sipadol VDC. The total populations of Magar people were 162 and 147 in Gundu and Sipadol VDCs respectively. In this study, among the Magar communities of the both VDCs, 80 respondents have been chosen by the purposive sampling in the study areas to reach the proportionate number of married, victim and adolescent girls from the households. It has been assumed that this sample group of Magar women has represented the domestic violence against women and its causes and consequence in the whole universe. The sampling procedure was based on the simple random sampling.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

In this present research, there were mainly two types of data collected; Primary and secondary; which were qualitative and quantitative. Various techniques have been used to get the facts and figures of the violence against women in the Magar communities. In the formal way, the primary data was collected from the set of structured questionnaire which was consisted of close ended, open ended and a numerical scale indicating a degree of agreement to degree of disagreement. Some references have been taken from some informal interviews and observations too. But main emphasis has been

given to the structured questionnaire method because the conclusion drawn from this method was free from bias and easily interpreted. Respondents had adequate time to give well-through answer and above all more objective result has been possible. The primary data and information for this present research has been gathered from the following tools:

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

This technique has been used to collect primary data for the research study from sample respondents using structured questionnaire. The set of questionnaire has been used to collect some of basic data in terms of personal identification, age, knowledge about the domestic violence, economic background of their family, educational background etc. It was useful to provide information about the domestic violence and the situation they were facing with the domestic violence. So the questionnaire was filled through the interview with the Magar women. The qualitative data and information has been gathered from the informal interview techniques.

3.5.2 Key informant interview

The key informant interviewees were the head of the households and the head of the families. To collect and check the information researcher had taken the key informant interview. First of all, researcher had done rapport building with key informant. When the researcher was familiar with key informant through that real information was generate. So that, in research there was important position of key informant.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation of the situation is also indispensable in any type of research. This method has also been applied to make the information more accurate whether the result from the questionnaire is true or not. In the field study time, researcher was observed the following things e.g. the facial expression of interviewees, their social status, relation with their neighbors, culture, custom tradition believe system. The qualitative information has been obtained from the observation. The position of the women and the domestic violence against women will be observed during the research.

3.6 Operational Definition and Measurement of the Selected Concepts/Variables

The methodology along with the definition of selected variables, their measurements adopted in calculating domestic violence against women in the Magar communities for this present study is illustrated below. Information for this study has been collected from the Magar women of the communities covering the variables such as family, marriage, patriarchy,

education etc.

Violence

The use of physical forces to injury somebody or damages something.

Domestic violence

Verbal assault and physical attack is a domestic violence.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

After the completion of the collection of data, the data has been gathered and the information has been processed manually and analyzed in a descriptive and explorative way to fulfill the objectives of the present study. In this process both qualitative and quantitative data has been analyzed which has been categorized, tabulated and analyzed using simple statistical tools such as percentage. The presentation of the data has been made in tables, graphs, pie charts and bar diagrams after examining its appropriateness in the presentation.

3.8 Limitations of the Study

Due to the various constraints, the present study has certain limitations. These are as follows:

1. This present study has focused only on the Magar women of Magar communities of Gundu VDC ward no.8 and Sipadol VDC ward no.4 only.
2. Only selected respondents of the Magar women have been included in the study rather than survey of the Magars.
3. The study has focused only on Domestic Violence Against Women and its causes and consequences.
4. The study has concerned only on the respondents, family, marriage, domestic violence, victim, education, awareness on domestic violence etc.
5. This present study may have various weakness and data gap because of lack of time, economy and other methodological limitations.
6. The researcher being a student, not an expert social researcher, the research may not be so smooth and orderly.

Besides the limitations, all possible efforts have been done to successfully complete the present study.

Chapter Four

Awareness and Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women

This chapter of the study deals with the actual findings of the study area, on domestic violence against women in Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur district. In this study, out of total 309 persons in the study area, 80 respondents including adult girls, women and widow women have been included for the study. The finding has been derived from primary data, field observation and schedule interview etc. In this chapter, Awareness and Forms of Domestic Violence against Women has been discussed.

This section explains and analyzes on respondents awareness and knowledge about meaning of domestic violence, forms of violence, means of information of knowledge etc. In the context of Nepal, many people are unknown about domestic violence. Some educated people are known but they don't aware other illiterate people. Our society is based on patrilocal structure. So female are dominated by male in their families. They behave female like a second citizen. Domestic violence is a serious matter which blocks the progress of females. It stops the national development. Now, here we discuss about the awareness of domestic violence in survey areas' Magar women.

4.1 Age Composition

It has been assumed that with the increase of the age, women's status in the household is also increased. Therefore, it is important to see age composition of the interviewed women. Since, lifetime experience of violence may be higher of older women compared to younger one.

From the table given below, it is clear to see that highest proportion of the respondent women i.e. 25 respondents were from the age group 31-40 years followed by 16 respondents from the age group 21-30 years. Similarly, 14 respondents were from the age group 41-50 and only 6 respondents were from younger age group i.e. less than 21. Likewise, only 4 respondents were from the older age group i.e. 71-80.

Rest of the compositions of the age groups of the respondents is given below in the table.

Table No. 1: Age Composition

S.N.	Age Composition	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<21	6	07.50
2	21-30	16	20.00
3	31-40	25	31.25
4	41-50	14	17.50
5	51-60	12	15.00
6	61-70	3	03.75
7	71-80	4	05.00
8	80+	-	-
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Age composition is an important factor. Through this we can be able to find which age group respondent were more suffered from violence. According to survey data, 18 respondents were suffered from domestic violence. Among them 21-30 age group respondents were more suffered from domestic violence. Some respondents from less than 20 age groups were also suffered from domestic violence. Being an early aged, they could not have courage to speak against violence. So they were suffered from violence. Generally, from 19 to 50 years women were suffered from domestic violence in this survey. Through this survey, I found some facts that there was no age boundary for violence. Any age group women can be suffered from violence.

4.2 Literacy and Education

Education plays an important role in determining social and economical aspects of the people. Education directly or indirectly affects on the multi-dimensional development of the people, their personality and productivity. In this study, ability to read and write and if able to read and write sources of literacy, education and if learnt from formal schooling then grade completed was asked to women and girls interviewed. About 54 percent women and adolescent girls reported that they could read and write and they were categorized as literate. In the case of literate respondents, they were less suffered from domestic violence because they were economically strong and independent. Rests of 26 respondents were illiterate. Most of the illiterate respondents were involved in agricultural works. From agriculture they couldn't get money because all the agricultural goods were controlled by male.

Chart No. 1: Literacy and Education

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

So, as shown in the above, in the context of literacy and education, illiterate respondents were more suffered from domestic violence than literate respondents.

4.3 Knowledge of Domestic Violence Against Women

Through the survey report, respondents presented the knowledge about domestic violence against women as either they have heard about it or not. It has been seen that among the 80 respondents, highest number of respondents i.e. 85 percentage respondents had heard about Domestic Violence Against Women. Only 15 percentage respondents did not had heard about Domestic Violence Against Women.

Table No. 2: Knowledge of Domestic Violence Against Women

S.N.	Knowledge on DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	68	85.00
2	No	12	15.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

It has been found that by the causes of Medias, many respondents had knowledge about Domestic Violence Against Women in survey areas. Most of them had access of radio and television. Through these media they easily got information. Nowadays, government and non-governmental

organizations organizes different programs which make people aware about domestic violence. In the other hand, by the development of education, respondents have known about Domestic Violence Against Women. But 15 percent respondents were unknown about domestic violence in the study area who were mostly illiterate respondents.

4.4 Source of Information of Domestic Violence Against Women

The Respondents, who had heard about the Domestic Violence Against Women, were asked about the source of the knowledge. The result obtained is shown in the chart below:

Chart No. 2: Source of Information of Domestic Violence Against Women

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

As shown in the chart above, among the 68 respondents who had the knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women, majority of the respondents had got the information from the radio and television. They were 79.41percent respondents. In the study area, most of the respondents had radio and television. So they got information from these Medias. This is the easy way to get information. Other two respondents had got the information by their friends. Similarly, 17.65 percent respondents were informed by their family members. Like this way, respondents got the information from different sources. Advanced development in media sector provides DAVW information from national level to grassroots level.

4.5 Knowledge on Different Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women

Violence is an unlawful exercise of physical force. The women of study areas were familiar to different forms of domestic violence. Most of the respondents had heard about domestic violence against women. To know the forms of domestic violence they heard, at the time of field survey, a question was asked to the respondents, “which of the following act you think as domestic violence against women?” and perception was measured. Which is shown in the Table below:

Table No. 3: Knowledge on Different Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women

S.N.	Forms of DVAW	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Verbal assault+Physical attack	37	46.25
2	Only physical attack	10	12.50
3	Dowry related violence	8	10.00
4	Unequal pay for equal work	5	06.25
5	Violence due to alcoholism	20	25.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

The majority of respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack are domestic violence because they had seen these types of assault and attack easily in their communities. Who is suffered by physical and verbal assault they couldn't hide their pain. The table shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence. 46.25percent respondents thought that verbal assault and physical attack is violence. Most of the respondents answered that violence means verbal and physical attack. Other 12.5 percent respondents thought that violence means only physical attack. They told that “Aago ta na jhosi baladaina bhane husband wife ma thak - thak, thuk- thuk bhai hal chhani (Without pressure, fire will not burn. like that, between the husband and wife there happens discussion). So some respondents told that only physical attack is domestic violence. Similarly, 10 percentage respondents gave their view on dowry related violence. Other 6.25 percent respondents though that due to unequal pays for equal work, there raised violence. Rest of 25 percent respondents took the violence act due to alcoholism.

4.6 Prevalence of Domestic Violence Against Women at Friends /Neighbors

Through the survey report, 81.25 percentage respondents had seen or heard the prevalence of domestic violence against women in their friends and neighbors. Other 18.75 percent had not seen and heard.

Table No. 4: Prevalence of Domestic Violence Against Women at Friends/Neighbors

S.N.	Prevalence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	65	81.25
2	No	15	18.75
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

It shows that many people are known about domestic violence against women. They had seen violence act in their friends and neighbors. Because Nepali society is based on the traditional rules and regulations. These rules and regulations were made by male members. So these rules have always dominated to female. For example, women are always in chain. They are never free. When she is child, father controls her. Then in adult age, after marriage husband controls her. After the death of husband, son controls her. So women are never free. By the cause of bad tradition, female competed with male. So we can able to see such violence act in our friends and neighbors. Similarly, many respondents had seen violence act in their neighbors and friends

4.7 Experience of Violence

According to the religious books, women are respectable. But in real life, they are suffered by different types of domestic violence. Through the survey report, out of the total 80 respondents, 22.50 percent were suffered from domestic violence. It shows that in Magar communities, women were aware and they have knowledge of domestic violence. They were educated and involved in income generation works. So their status was high in their society. Most of the Magar boys went out of country. So female had done all decision in family. As a power controller their position is high. But who were uneducated and involved in agricultural works they were suffered from domestic violence .They have no power to speak against their husband and other dominator who made them victim. In the survey areas, people thought

that men and women are the two wheels of the same cart. If women lie in the back position, that affect the male's progress. So, very few numbers of women had experienced the domestic violence there. It indicated that respondents' social status was little bit high than other women.

Chart No. 3: Experience of Violence

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Through the survey data, it was found that out of the 22.50 percent suffered respondents, 66.67 percent were suffered by their own husband and rest of other 33.33 percent were suffered by father/ mother-in-laws. In Hindu religion, husband is respected as god. So many women were victimized by their own husband. Some of the respondents were suffered by father/mother-in-laws. Generally, we think females are dominated by males. But in some cases females are dominated by females. In many families, there is no good relation between mother-in-law and daughter-in-law. By the causes of conflict, many good families were destroyed. So, female also needed to feel the female problem. Then, violence ratio may be decreased.

4.8 Experience of Different Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women

Before some years ago, violence used to indicate only physical attack. But today there comes little bit change in the meaning of violence. Now, violence indicates both physical and verbal assault. Women are experiencing both forms of violence.

Chart No. 4: Experience of Different Forms of Domestic Violence Against Women

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Through survey reports, Out of the total 80 respondents 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Victim women were suffered from different form of violence. 13 respondents were suffered from verbal assault and other 5 respondents were physically suffered and they experienced physical violence. Who were educated and work outside they were only suffered from verbal assault but who were uneducated and engaged in household works they were suffered from physical attack. By the drunkard husband many respondents were suffered from physical attack. Who work in field they drink wine or jad and they physically attack for their wife. So education and occupation plays a vital role in domestic violence. By the causes of awareness programs, victim women can able to share their pain to other women.

4.9 Victim's Sexual Relationship

Married women have many responsibilities towards her family. One important responsibility is to fulfill the sexual need of her husband. Through the sexual relationship women are victimized physically. Who were illiterate, their sexual relationship was forceful most of the time because they couldn't able to raise the voice against their husband. Out of the total 18 victim women, 11 women's sexual relationships was sometime forceful but other 3 victim women's sexual relationship was most of the time forceful.

Table No. 5: Victim’s Sexual Relationship

S.N.	Sexual Relationship	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Never forceful	-	00.00
2	Sometime forceful	11	78.57
3	Most of the time forceful	3	21.42
4	Always forceful	-	00.00
	Total	14	100.00

Note: 4 victims were unmarried.

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Those victims i.e. 78.57 percent respondents whose sexual relationship was sometime forceful they were suffering from verbal assault because they were little bit educated and involved in outside work. But other 21.42 percent victim women were involved in household and agricultural works. They were always with their husband. So their sexual relationship was most of the time forceful.

4.10 Household Activities Helper

We are rich in culture and traditions. But some culture and traditions are bad. It creates difference between male and female activities. Generally, people think that, household works are directly related to women. Most of the women couldn't get help from their husband and family.

Chart No. 5: Household Activities Helper

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

A question was asked to respondents, 'Who does household work when you fall sick?' 28 respondents answered their children helped them. Other 22 answered their parents helped in their household work when they fall sick. But 30 answered that they do themselves because most of the respondent involved in agriculture and household works. By the causes of this, female were suffered from many diseases. The family member thought that household works were easy duties. So they need to do if they were fine or not. By the causes of gender here we find the division of work in society. Generally people think that household works are directly related with the female. If the male did that work people comment him as a *joitringre*. In the present context, here comes little change. Some educated male support his wife in their household works.

It shows that, most of the respondents i.e. 30 (37.5 percent of the total respondents) did their household work themselves when they fall sick. At that time, majority of respondents answered that their parents cared them.

Chapter Five

Major Factors/Causes and Consequences Of Domestic Violence Against Women

This chapter explains mainly about the factors, causes and consequences of Domestic Violence Against Women. In the survey area, most of the Magar women had knowledge about domestic violence but less number of women were suffered from domestic violence. In the context of Nepal, here patri-local system of family is running on. Male are the head person of the family. The entire family members obey and respect him. But, in Magar communities, females play the vital role in decision making process in families. So their decision and control is accepted by other family members. It shows that in Magar communities, female's status is little bit high. But some Magar women were suffering from violence.

5.1 Responsible Factor for Domestic Violence

The respondents perceived knowledge about the responsible factors for Domestic Violence Against Women. Which is shown in the table below:

Table No. 6: Responsible Factor for Domestic Violence

S.N.	Responsible Factors	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Lack of Education and less Awareness of Women	22	27.50
2	Failure of legislative system	3	03.75
3	Economic dependency	17	21.25
4	Alcoholism/drug abuse	20	25.00
5	All	18	22.50
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

In the study, it was found that, 22 respondents perceived lack of awareness or education as a major responsible factor for Domestic Violence Against Women. 20 respondents answered alcoholism or drug abuse as responsible factor for domestic violence. Similarly, 17 respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor for domestic violence against women. 3 respondents had given their views on failure of

legislative system. Rest of 18 respondents viewed that all above i.e. Lack of Education and less Awareness of Women, Failure of legislative system, Economic dependency and Alcoholism/drug abuse are the responsible factors for domestic violence against women.

The other causes or responsible factors mentioned by the respondents are:

- Desire of having son
- Gambling habit and bad company of male members
- Discriminatory behaviors of head of the family between son and daughter
- Lack of communication and understanding among the family members

5.2 Access of Basic Needs

The Survey report shows the access of basic needs i.e. food, cloth and health facilities of respondents. Through these basic needs, we can find the domestic violence ratio and situation.

Food

Out of the 80 respondents, only 3 respondents told that food is sufficient for them. Other 25 answered quite enough. Similarly, 52 respondents answered not enough. According to survey data, those who were facing food problem, they were suffering from domestic violence. Due to lack of food, many respondents were unhealthy and they did not work hard. So they could not be able to manage enough food for themselves. As a result, their family could not run smoothly. So, who were facing food problem, there we found high ratio of domestic violence.

Table No. 7: Access of Food

S.N.	Access of Food	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	3	03.75
2	Quiet enough	25	31.25
3	Not enough	52	65.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2009-10

Cloth

Cloth is also one of the basic needs. Being the developing country, many people are suffering from clothing problem. Out of the 80 respondents, 74 answered quite enough. Other 4 answered not enough. The respondent who got sufficient cloth their status was high in their society. They were less

suffered from violence. But who were facing cloth problem they were more suffered from violence and these types of respondents were involved in agricultural work. Only 2 respondents answered enough.

Table No. 8: Access of Cloth

S.N.	Access of Cloth	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	2	02.50
2	Quiet enough	74	92.50
3	Not enough	4	05.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2009-10

Health Facilities

Generally, we know that “Health is wealth.” But many people are not caring about health. Lack of hospitals, health posts, doctors; many people have no access of health facilities. Most of the respondents answered quite enough of health facilities, who were 53 in number. Other 24 answered no access of health facilities. Only 3 respondents, answered sufficient of health facilities. Who had sufficient health facilities, they were healthy and independent. They were less suffered from violence. But those who had no access of health facilities, most of them were poor and they were suffered from violence. Because they were physically weak. After the violence incident, these types of victim’s couldn’t get health facilities. So, they were near to death. By the cause of this problem many victim’s give up their life. So here is deep relation between health facilities and domestic violence.

Table No. 9: Access of Health Facilities

S.N.	Access of Health Facilities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Sufficient	3	03.75
2	Quiet enough	53	66.25
3	Not enough	24	30.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2009-10

5.3 Occupation and its Effect on Domestic Violence

Occupation is one of the most important factors which affect the women's status. It is generally believed that women, who works outside the home have high decision making power, low fertility, forward and self

confident than the women who are engaged in the household works, more or less inside home.

Chart No. 6: Occupation

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

It is really hard to define the occupation of women in the western way. Most of the women work in household and contribute a lot in family income. In the study area, most of the people were involved in agriculture. About 61 respondents were engaged in their own agricultural activities. It shows that women engaged in agriculture laboring are at high risk of domestic violence in comparison to engaged in own activities. Those who were engaged in agriculture, they were more suffered from violence. Because most of time they worked together. So the violence ratio was increased. But who involved in other occupation they were less suffered from domestic violence. Through the other occupation, women got direct money. So their status was little bit high in family. So, nature of occupation determines the ratio of domestic violence.

5.4 Frequency of Domestic Violence Against Women

To know about the frequency of Domestic violence to the victims, a question about the time of occurring of domestic violence against women was asked to the women as 'How often such types of event occur?'

Among the women experiencing the violence, 18 said that they were victimized, 6 respondents told that violence event occurred sometimes and they were suffered from physical attack. Other 4 respondents faced such violence act 3-4 times in a week. These types of victim were suffered from

physical and verbal assault. Similarly 5 respondents said that they have compelled to face such act daily. These types of victim's were suffered from verbal assault. Other 3 respondents said that violence act occurred once a week. It shows daily occurring violence act related with verbal assault and if there was time gaping, most of violence act related with physical attack and in some cases there happened verbal and physical attacks. So all this things depended on dominator's nature. If the dominator were drunkard, victims suffered from both types violence. But in other cases victims suffered from physical attack and verbal assault only.

Chart No. 7: Frequency of Domestic Violence Against women

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Among the victim women, 27.78 percent suffered daily from verbal assault, other 22.22 percent victims suffered physically and verbally from 3-4 times of week. These types of victim women were illiterate and involved in household works. Like this, 33.33 percent suffered from verbal assault sometimes. These types of victim women were independent and literate. Rest of 16.67 percent respondents suffered verbally once a week. Education and economy determined the frequency of domestic violence ratio.

5.5 Effects of Domestic Violence

Even a simple event disturbs human life. Like that, when female are suffered by domestic violence, it affects her physically and mentally. Survey

shows the respondents knowledge about the effect of domestic violence. 12 respondents were suffered from mental effect. Other 6 respondents were suffered from both physical and mental effects.

Chart No. 8: Effects of Domestic Violence

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

By the causes of mental and physical effects many houses has been destroyed. Many children have become homeless.

5.6 Preparatory by Relation of Domestic Violence Against Women

Through survey report shows that majority (12) respondents were victimized by their husbands, followed by 5 respondents by father/mother-in-laws. Similarly, one respondent was victimized by her Phupu and Phuphaju (Uncle and Aunti).

Table No. 10: Preparatory by Relation of Domestic Violence Against Women

S.N.	Relation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Husband	12	66.67
2	Parents/father/Mother-in-law	5	27.78
3	Brother/Sister	-	00.00
4	Step father/mother	-	00.00
5	Other relatives	1	05.55
	Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

In some cases, women were victimized by women. So in every time, we can't say those females were dominated by male. In our society one saying is there "Mahila ko satru mahila nai hun." (Women's are the women's enemies). Most of the victim's suffered from their own husband because husband was always near with wife. Women need to fulfill all wills of husband. According to Hindu culture, women need to worship her husband as a god so that men felt brave than women and they did violence act against women. Where most of the couple were involved in agriculture work, there high number of women were victimized by husband. After the husband women were victimize by other relatives and other person.

5.7 Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence Against Women

The Chart below shows that the disturbance of the respondents life due to domestic violence against women. Data shows that 16 respondents' life was disturbed due to domestic violence. Other 2 respondent's life wasn't disturbed by domestic violence.

Chart No. 9: Disturbance of Life due to Domestic Violence Against Women

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

By the causes of domestic violence, victim's life was disturbed physically and mentally. Who were physically disturbed, they couldn't able to do hard labor. So they were facing economic problem. Some victims were

psychologically disturbed. They were always unhappy and angry with family members.

5.8 Action Against Domestic Violence Against Women

The Charts below shows that only 8 victim respondents wanted to take action against the violence which they experienced but other 10 respondents didn't want to take action against violence. In which, after the incidence of violence, 10 respondents tolerate it quietly for their prestige. Likewise, 4 respondents reported to the police and other 4 respondent seeked help from neighbors/relatives.

Chart No. 10: Action against Domestic Violence Against Women

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Most of the illiterate, economically, politically backward women were tolerated violence act quietly because they were highly dominated by male. By the causes of social structure many victimized women tolerate violence quietly for their husband's prestige. They had no power to speak against domestic violence .They told that “Aru lai bhanyo bhane ijjat pani janchha ani gharaka manias le pani jhan naramro byabahar garadachhan”. Again, they told that “chup chap char aana bole atha aana”. So in our society many women are suffered from domestic violence. But they have no courage to speak against their family and husband. But some educated women report to police about violence.

5.9 Overload of Work

From the ancient period, we find a division of labor in society. Through this division society runs smoothly. In hunting and gathering period, male went to hunt the animals and female cared the home and their babies. Now a day little bit change has come in those trends. Some women are involved in income generating work. In our society, household work is unpaid work. So they thought that house work was not a work. In survey time, respondents told that household work was that type of work which was unseen but they were busy from morning at 4 o'clock to midnight at 12 o'clock. Most of the respondents felt overloaded of work. Out of the 80 respondents, 47 respondents answered they felt overloaded of work at home. Other 33 respondents answered that they didn't feel overloaded of work.

Table No. 11: Overload of Work

S.N.	Overload of Work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	47	58.75
2	No	33	41.25
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Through the survey reports, who felt in overloaded of works they were more suffered from domestic violence. They couldn't able to give time to their own works. So they were back warded from all sectors e.g. social, political, economic etc.

5.10 Objection of Meeting to the Relatives by Victims

Generally, victim women were suffered by different problems. Their family members controlled them. They weren't able to meet their relatives when they want.

Table No. 12: Objection of meeting to the relatives by victims

S.N.	Objection of Meeting	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	3	16.66
2	No	15	83.33
	Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

But survey area's Magar women were little bit free. Out of total 18 victim women, 15 were meeting their friends and relatives. Only 3 victims

couldn't meet their friends and relatives. Mostly, who were physically suffered, they couldn't meet their friends. Their husbands highly controlled them. If they meet their relatives, they shared violence activities to them. So their husbands controlled victims.

5.11 Reaction to Violent Activity

Women are never safe. They are always in risky situation. Some are suffering from violence and some observe violence. In the study area, when victims shared their violence incidence with other women. Majority of respondents (44) answered the ignorance to those respondents who have shared with them about the violence incidence. Other 36 respondents convinced for not to do such act again. The respondents report that if they tried to convince the dominator, they fight with them. So, the majority of respondents ignored the violence act if they saw.

Table No. 13: Reaction to Violent Activity

S.N.	Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ignore	44	55.00
2	Convince	36	45.00
	Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

5.12 View to Control Domestic Violence Against Women

The Table given below shows the view of respondents to control Domestic Violence Against Women.

Table No. 14: View to Control Domestic Violence Against Women

S.N.	View	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Understanding	28	35.00
2	Self dependency	9	11.25
3	Education and awareness	29	36.25
4	Strict rule	6	07.50
5	Opportunities for women	8	10.00
	Total	80	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2009-10

Among 80 respondents, 28 have the views on understanding, followed by the self dependency of 9 respondents. 29 respondents viewed on education and awareness of women. Other 6 respondents had views on strict

rules. Similarly, 8 respondents had views on opportunities for women.

As shown above, in this chapter of this study, the answers of the questions asked to the respondent women of Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur district were presented and the analysis of the respected questions was mentioned with the tables and the charts for the easiness to understand the concerned data.

Chapter Six

Summary, Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

This study has been conducted in Gundu VDC ward no. 8 and Sipadol VDC ward no. 4 situated at Bhaktapur district during December 2009 to January 2010. The main thrust of this study was to identify the real situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs of Bhaktapur. Simple random sampling was adopted to select sample.

6.1 Summary

Being a patriarchal value based society; women are compelled to be victimized 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 only limited in inside household work like cooking, washing, cutting grass, take caring the children etc. They do not have any opportunities for involving in income generating work and outside work. Due to this, there is no access of women on various services like health, education etc. That makes them to be far from the track of mainstream of development. The situation is very miserable in ethnic group and minorities.

The main objectives of this research are to identify the awareness of Domestic Violence against Women, forms, causes, consequences and ways to prevent violence. Majority of the respondents, i.e. 68 respondents were aware about the Domestic Violence against Women. Only 12 were unknown about DVAW. Out of total 80 respondents, 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Among them their sources of knowledge were mainly radio and television i.e. 54 respondents followed by family members 24 respondents. Similarly, 2 respondents got knowledge through their friends. Majority of respondents have access of radio/television so they got information from these media.

Most of the respondent are aware about forms of domestic violence .It was found that 37 respondents took verbal assault and physical attack as a form of domestic violence and other 20 respondents took alcoholism as a form of domestic violence. Similarly, 10 respondents gave their view on

only physical attack. Other 5 took the violence as unequal pay for equal work. Rest of 8 respondents followed by dowry related violence.

Respondent's knowledge about the responsible factors for Domestic Violence against Women shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 22 answered the lack of awareness/education and other 20 respondents gave views on responsible factor for Domestic Violence against Women is alcoholism.

Majority of respondent had heard and seen violence event in their friends and neighbors house. Only one had not heard the violence act in their family and friends. Lack of awareness and time they were not care about violence act in their neighbors. Out of total 80 respondents, only 18 were suffered from domestic violence. Who were suffer from domestic violence most of them were uneducated, involved in household works, and socially economically, politically backward. Among them, 13 respondents were suffered from verbal assault and 5 were suffered from physical attack. Who was work outside of home they were suffering from verbal assault.

On the basis of sexual relationship, most of the victim's sexual relationship was sometime force forceful but 3 victim's sexual relationship was most of the time forceful. Majority of victim's did their household works themselves when they fall sick. Some victim's children help them in their household works.

Most of the respondent had heard and seen about domestic violence. They told that there were many responsible factors for domestic violence. The majority of respondent's i.e. 22 answered the lack of awareness/education and other 20 respondent had given view on alcoholism. Economy is a power. So 17 respondents answered economic dependency is the responsible factors for domestic violence and rest of the 3 respondents answered failure of legislative system.

Out of the total 80 respondents, 54 were literate and 26 were illiterate. Who were literate they were less suffering from domestic violence. So education plays a vital role in violence. Who have an access of basic need they were aware and less suffered from violence.

Occupation is the important factor of human life. Through the occupation violence rate was high and low. The majority of respondent i.e. 61 were involved in agriculture works and other 19 respondents were involved in other types of works. Agricultural worker were more suffered from violence activities.

Through the age, we can find the violence ratio in different age groups. 21-30 age group respondents were more suffered from domestic violence. Generally 19 to 30 age group women are suffered from violence.

Among them 12 respondents were victimized by their husbands, 5 respondents by mother/ father in law/parents and other 1 respondent was victimized by her Phupu and Phuphaju. Among the victims, 16 victim's life was disturbed by domestic violence. 10 victim women had quietly tolerated the violence activities but 4 victims had reported to the police and other 4 victim's seeked help from neighbor /relatives. 15 victims had no objection to meet their friends and relatives. Among 80 respondents, 42 had ignored violence activities if they had seen. Other 36 had convinced the perpetrator for not doing such activities again.

To control the domestic violence, 32 respondents had given their view on understanding between husband/wife and with family. Other 29 focused on education and awareness of women. By the causes of illiteracy, many women were unknown about their right and opportunities. They need to do what male told to do. Similarly, 9 respondents had given their view on economic dependency of women to control Domestic Violence Against Women. If women earn, then their status automatically become high in their family.

6.2 Findings

These are the findings traced in the Magar communities of Gundu and Sipadol V.D.C.s of Bhaktapur district that was sampled in my study. The facts found out are as follows:-

1. Out of total 80 respondents, only 68 respondents had knowledge about Domestic Violence Against Women and 12 respondents did not had.
2. Most of the respondents had got information about Domestic Violence Against Women from radio/TV i.e. 54 respondents. 24 respondents had got the information from family members and only 2 had been informed by their friends.
3. Out of total 80 respondents 37 respondents answered that verbal assault and physical attack is the violence, 20 respondents answered violence due to alcoholism, 8 answered dowry related violence and 5 answered unequal pay for equal work is violence.
4. 65 respondents had seen domestic violence in their neighbor and relatives but 15 had not seen.
5. Among them 18 were victims of Domestic Violence and other 62 were non victims.
6. Out of the total 18 victims, 13 were suffered from verbal assault and 5 respondents were suffered from physical attack.

7. The sexual relationship of 3 victim women was most of the time forceful while other 11 respondent's sexual relationship was only sometimes forceful.
8. Among the total respondents, 30 respondents could get no help on household works while 28 respondents got help from their children and 22 respondents got help from parents in household works.
9. In the view of 22 respondents, lack of education and awareness is the responsible factor for domestic violence, 20 respondents viewed alcoholism and drug abuse, 17 respondents viewed economic dependency, 3 viewed failure of legislative system and 18 respondents viewed all of above as the responsible factor of domestic violence.
10. Out of total respondents, 54 respondents were literate and 26 were illiterate.
11. Majority of the respondents i.e. 61 respondents were engaged in Agriculture and 19 were engaged in other sectors.
12. It was found that 5 respondent had to daily suffer from domestic violence while 4 respondents suffered 3-4 times a week, 3 respondents once a week and 6 respondents had to suffer the domestic violence sometimes.
13. Among the victims of domestic violence, 12 respondents were suffered from mental effects and 6 respondents were suffered from both mental and physical violence.
14. 12 respondents were suffered from violence by their husbands, 5 respondents from parents or father/mother-in-laws and 1 respondent was suffered from other relatives.
15. It was found that among the victims of violence, 10 respondents tolerated quietly while, 4 respondents reported to the police and 4 respondent sought help form neighbors or friends.
16. 47 respondents were overloaded of work in the house where as only 33 respondents were not overloaded with the household works.
17. Among the victim women, 15 respondents had no objection to meet the friends or relatives while 3 respondents could not meet their relatives or friends.
18. 44 respondents used to ignore the violence activities around them while 36 respondents used to convince the perpetrators not to do such an act.
19. Among the respondents, 29 respondents answered the education and awareness as the means to control Domestic Violence Against Women, while 28 respondents answered understanding, 9 answered self dependency, 8 answered opportunities and 6 respondents answered

strict rules and regulations as the means to control the Domestic Violence Against Women.

6.3 Conclusion

Now, we are running at the very modern age. Advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change in the life of people. But still Nepalese women are compelled to face much more problems, exploitation as well as victimization of the domestic violence. Domestic violence against women is common problem in Nepalese society. In this situation, this research is devoted to bring out the real situation of Domestic Violence Against Women in the study area.

This study clearly shows that domestic violence has no boundary. It occurs among well known community members, the rich, the poor, the well educated and uneducated, all cultures, society and religious groups. The women are less literate than men and they are neglected and more dependent to men from matter to social issues. They do not get equal opportunities for son and daughter in average families. The female have the double responsibilities of work as they must bear and rear the 5 children.

In the study area, most of the respondent has knowledge about domestic violence against of women. They got information from Radio/TV, family members and friends. They thought that violence means physical attack and verbal assault. Out of the total 80 respondents, 18 were suffered from violence. Among the 18, 13 were suffered from verbal assault and other 5 were suffered from physical attack.

Lack of education and less awareness of the women, alcoholism/drug abuse, and economic dependency are the major causes of domestic violence. Victim women were suffered from physical and mental problems. Most of the victims were victimized by their own husband. Victim women status was low in society.

In conclusion, it can be said that the women are seemed as victim of various problems from the different point of views. To reduce the domestic violence and to maintain the equal opportunities between men and women needed to organize awareness program and provide education for women. If women are economically independent the violence ratio will be decrease.

6.4 Recommendations

After collecting the information and data from the VDC and analyzing the facts by using statistical tools, the problems of domestic violence and other problems were presented in the study area. It helps to make some

recommendations to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

The following points have been recommended to prevent Domestic Violence Against Women. From these recommendations, the village, district, nation and the violence related NGOs could get enough benefits in the direction of reducing the violence and control it.

1. Women literacy classes and awareness programs should be conducted to make the people aware and awareness about the domestic violence and its elimination.
2. An awareness raising campaign against Violence Against Women is necessary to disseminate (delivered) the message against Violence Against Women in the study sites.
3. Organizing the income generating program for women.
4. Small scale cottage industries should be opened which give opportunities to women.
5. Equal behavior is to be done to son and daughter by all form the starting time.
6. There can be no development without full participation of women. Gender discrimination which started at birth must be overcome, so that girls can lead fulfilling as well as productive life. In all aspects, women and girls need to be given high priority as a critical point of leverage.
7. Taking alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role-play, dram and songs. Local government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence.
8. There is need of supporting institution to help victims of domestic violence and there must be free legal service, counseling to the victims of Domestic Violence.
9. Women should be encouraged to work outside and male are to be aware about the share of women's household load.
10. Any person who has said strongly that they are against Violence Against Women and have courage to speak up against Violence Against Women should be provided supports and courage to take stand against Violence Against Women in their own family and community.

In this present study, as the findings showed, the conclusion was drawn out and the recommendations were provided as given above.

Bibliography

1. Amnesty International Publication, 2004, **“It’s in our Hand: Stop Violence Against Women”**.
2. Bhattarai Bimba, 2006, **“Domestic Violence Against Women in Slum Areas”**, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Unpublished Dissertation.
3. Centre for Population Department Activities, 1997, Convention of the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), **“Sexual Exploitation of Nepalese girl”**, Washington DC.
4. Gay De, Jane, 2006, **“Domestic Violence”**, Microsoft Encarta 2006, Microsoft Corporation.
5. Gundu and Sipadol VDC, 2063, **VDC Profile**.
6. Hamal Ratna, 2004, **“Domestic Violence Against Women”**, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Unpublished Dissertation.
7. Jary David and Julia Jary, 2000, **“Collins Dictionary of Sociology”**, Harper Collins Publishers.
8. Khanal Saphala, 2006, **“Domestic Violence Against Women in Nepal”**, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu. Unpublished Dissertation.
9. Lens Lacc, Laccnepal, Manbhaban, Kathmandu.
10. Maiti Nepal, 2009, **Administrative Report**.
11. Oxford University, 2000, **“Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary”**, London.
12. Rural Women Development Center, 2007, **“Women Leadership Development”**, Lalitpur, Nepal
13. SAATHI and The Asia Foundation, 1997, **“A Situation Analysis of Violence Against Women and Girls in Nepal”**, Katmandu.
14. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), Regional Office for South Asia, 2001, **“A reference Kit on Violence Against Women in South Asia”**, Kathmandu.
15. United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 2004, **“Human Development Report”**.
16. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), 2003, **“Violence Against Women in South Asia- A Regional Report”**.

17. Wagle Rajendra, 2007, “**Domestic Violence Against Women in Tamang Community**”, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Unpublished Dissertation.
18. Women’s Rehabilitation Center (WOREC), 2003, “**Adolescent and Youth Speak about Violence and its Impact**”, Kathmandu.
19. Women’s Rehabilitation Center (WOREC), 2006, “**Violence Against Women in Nepal**”, Kathmandu.
20. WOREC, 2005, Page 138, “**Anaweshi: A classification of Violence**”, (2065 Jestha to Bhadra), Female Violence Annual Book.
21. World Health Organization (WHO) and PATH, 2005, “**Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists**”, New York.

Appendices

Appendix-I: Questionnaire

*A questionnaire for the research on Domestic Violence Against Women:
A study among Magar Communities of Gundu and Sipadol VDCs,
Bhaktapur.*

Interview Schedule for Women (Both Victim and Other women)

A. Survey site Identification

1. District: *Bhaktapur*
2. Village Development committee:
3. Name of village or tole:
4. Date of Interview:

B. Personal Description of the Respondent:

1. Name:
2. Age:
3. Caste/Ethnicity:
4. Religion:
5. Mother tongue:
6. Education:
7. Occupation:
8. Sufficiency level:

I. Food

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Sufficient | b. Quite enough | c. Not enough |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

ii. Cloth

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Sufficient | b. Quite enough | c. Not enough |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

iii. Health Facilities

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| a. Sufficient | b. Quite enough | c. Not enough |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

C. Awareness and Form of Domestic Violence

1. Have you ever heard domestic violence against women?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

2. From whom did you hear about domestic violence against women?
 - a. Friends
 - b. Radio/TV
 - c. Newspaper/Book
 - d. Family members
3. What do you understand by "Domestic Violence"?

.....

.....
4. Which of the following you think as domestic violence against women?
 - a. Verbal assault
 - b. Physical attack
 - c. Sexual harassment
 - d. Dowry related violence
 - e. Polygamy /Child Marriage
 - f. Force to Pregnancy
 - g. Humiliation due to caste
 - h. Misbehave at the time of pregnancy and delivery
 - i. Unequal pay for equal work
 - j. Violence due to alcoholism
4. Have you ever seen any violence in your family friends &, neighbors?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
5. Are you suffering from any violence in your family?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
6. From whom you suffer more?

.....
7. How do they suffer you?

.....

.....
8. Your sexual relationship is forceful or based on understanding?
 - a. Never forceful
 - b. Sometime forceful
 - c. Most of time forceful
 - d. Always forceful
9. Who does household works when you fall sick?
 - a. Children
 - b. Parents
 - c. Self

10. Who cares then?
.....

D. Major Cause& Consequences

1. Are following factor responsible for the domestic violence against women?

- a. Lack of education and less awareness of women
- b. Failure of legislative system
- c. Economic dependency
- d. Alcoholism/Drug abuse

2. Why do they /she/he make you suffer?
.....
.....

3. How often such type of event occurs?

- a. Daily
- b. 3-4 times a week
- c. Once a week
- a. Once in two week
- b. Once in a month
- c. Sometimes

4. What effects are there with you?

- a. Mental effect
- b. Physical effect
- c. Both

5. By whom often you have to be victimized?

- a. By Husband
- b. By Parents or Father/Mother in law
- c. By Brother/Sisters or Brother/Sisters in law
- d. Step Father/Mother
- e. Other relatives

6. Do such type of events disturb your life?

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. Do you want to take action for the violence you experience?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. What actions do you think to be taken after the incidence of violence?

- a. Report to the Police
- b. Seek help from neighbors/relatives/natal house
- c. Take help from social organization
- d. Tolerate it quietly for their prestige

- 9. Have you ever felt overloaded of work?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 11. Do you meet your relatives and friends?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 12. If you see any act of DVAW then what do you react?
 - a. Ignore
 - b. to convince for not doing such act again
- 13. In your view what should be done to prevent Violence against Women?
.....
.....
