

CHAPTER - ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

From the history of human civilization, the whole world has passed many stages from simple to complex, which can be taken as a process of development. Whole world is unique diverse and complex in its various characteristics such as society, culture, economics, politics, religion, nationality and so on. Population is an inevitable to any country, which is composed of female and male. The women have occupied half part of world. To create the modern world, women have done a great contribution. But this reality is a shadow due to patriarchy culture. As a result of this the women are being discriminated, devaluated and violated in various activities both the domestic and public level although it is illegal from National to International level.

There are many ethnic groups and through Nepali is the national language and Hinduism is the national religion, each group have their own language, culture, tradition and religion within each language culture and religion subordination of women and violence against them in apparent. “Violence against Women” means any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or sufferings to women, including threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. Today, the home and family are not a safe place and institution for the protection of girl’s and women’s human rights. Unless and until such violence is eliminated, it is difficult to take seriously any claim that women are empowered or women’s rights are respected and protected.

The problem of violence against women is not new. Although many efforts have been paid to women, their problems especially in violence related issues are more in rise and there are several incidences, which do not come in the light. Women in Indian Society have been victims of ill treatment, humiliation, torture and exploitation for as long as written records of social

organization and family life are available. These records are replete with indicators of abduction, rape, murder and torture of women. But, regretfully, female victims of violence have not been given much attention in the literature on social problems or in the literature on criminal violence. Nor has any attempt been made to explain why both the public and the academicians alike have ignored for so long the hard fact that women have continuously been ruthlessly exploited in our society.

Domestic Violence has been used to describe actions and commissions that occur in varying relationships. The cover incidents of physical attack when it may take the term of physical and sexual violations such as pushing, pinching, spiting, kicking, hitting, punching, choking, burning, clubbing, stabbing, throwing boiling water or acid and setting on fire. The result of such physical violence can range from bursting to killing what may often start out as apparently minor attacks can escalate both in intensity and frequency (UN, 1993). Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (UNIFEM, 1998). Domestic Violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls (VAW). If domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes differential treatment of girls wife beating and abuse torture of daughter-in-law and neglect and torment (torture) of widowed women in the family. The failures of perform prescribed duties (male frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a women to run the household efficiently) by both men and women are common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

The 1995 Beijing platform of Action Expanded definition on violence against women as 'violation of the rights of women in situations of conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives prenatal sex selection and female infanticide'. It further recognized the particular vulnerabilities of woman belonging to minorities' elderly and the

displaced, indigenous refugee and emigrants communities, women living in impoverished rural or remote areas or in detention (UNFPA, 2005). According to UNICEF 2001 Violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills torture and physically, psychological socially and economically forms of it's includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse it often is known as "gender-based violence" because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status on the society. In any cultures have beliefs norms and social institution that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

Therefore, domestic violence against women is defined as any form of controlling or abusive behavior that occurs in a domestic relationship which causes harm to the health, safety or wellbeing of the victim. While these crimes involve physical violence, they usually involve verbal threats, intimidation, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, physical and social isolation, economic deprivation and also the physical and sexual abuse of children. Above 90 percent economically active female population is engaged while less than one percent of them works in professional sector. Women employed in non-agricultural sector are generally in low levels and low paid to their jobs. In relation to political participation of women, mere 5 percent of women can participate in politics but due to household work they have not been able to do so. According to the new civil code 1963 women have the right to divorce but most of them bear pain for the sake of their children status in the society and parental prestige? The minimum age for marriage is 16 years with parental consent but 34 percent of girls get married before the age of 15 years (SAATHI, 1998).

Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low calorie and nutrient diet. Hence the health status of women is not satisfactory. Nutritious and delicious food is served to male family members. So, women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies. Most of the women live in villages and they have to attend traditional birth attendants. In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants (sudden) because of various reasons, e.g. illiteracy, poverty and so forth.

Violence occurred very parts of the country across all cast, class ethnicity regions as well as religions. Nepal's have traditional of traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage preference, deuki, jhankri, boksi etc. because of these factor women suffering from ancient to until now in our country. In Nepal women suffering from physical, sexual, psychological dowry deaths, murder, killing, battering beating false acquisition gender, discrimination honor killing as well as reproductive right violation not new event for Nepal. Nepalese women are confined only household to chores, they are deprived from education freedom, economic opportunity as well as they are absence in decision making from household to the national level and policy formulation level of level the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents are not support to the women therefore women are victimizing from different forms of violence in our country.

Most of the people are still uneducated and just literate where the women's condition is too much worse. Women carry a triple burden work in the society. As production worker she contributes directly as a mother and wife, she for the family members and the children. As a community worker, she gives all her leisure hours and labour to society (Acharya, M., 137) A woman in Nepal has no security of her fertility system. Simle VDC is one of the rural areas situated in Terhathum district. Here all caste of people is living, who have different occupation including agriculture, business and service etc. There the women are being the victims of various violence, which are very simple to too much complex. The early marriage, blame of witch, battering, abuse, dowry, discrimination use of alcoholism by male, unwanted pregnancy, less opportunity of education\work to women, lack of mutual co-operation, polygamy etc. are the existing domestic violence against women in this study area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Each year a number of people, especially women, suffer because of domestic violence. Domestic violence is one of the most serious forms of violence in the world today, but yet it is not recognized as such. Domestic violence takes place in all societies, whether rich or poor, educated or

uneducated. The only difference is that the extent of violence at home in the rich and educated society is found to be less. Nevertheless, the problem does exist. It affects everyone. Domestic violence can have serious impact on the victim. The victim may be severely physically impaired. She may also be facing psychological trauma. The damage caused by domestic violence is not limited to the physical bruises or emotional scars of the most recent incident. Individuals who have been victims of domestic violence can suffer many long-term effects of the abuse. These include self-neglect or self-injury depression, anxiety, panic attacks and sleep disorders, alcohol and other drug abuse, aggression toward themselves and others; chronic pain; eating disorders; sexual dysfunction and suicide attempts. Not only the victim but also her children are affected. They will have a faulty socialization in a home where domestic violence is common. They will begin to learn that violence is a normal behavior. Thus, domestic violence can have a long-term effect.

Violence against women affect the full and equal participation of women in political civil economic, social and cultural life at the national regional and international level gender based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those resulting from natural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (UN). Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different form and is distinct to each other. Around the world at least one women in very three has been beaten coerced into sex or other wise abused in her lifetime. High social health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with violence against women. In many cases violence against women occurs in the family or within the house where violence is often tolerated. They have taken out of their loving with no training isolated and desperate life.

A study by Adhikari, 2004 have also found the different types of violence in Doti and Banke district of country. Rahat, 2004 has also collected the facts relating to violence. Various studies conducted by different NGOs and agencies gave found different forms of violence throughout the country (SATHI, 1997) and 2001 have found the prevalence of violence among all

castes age and status of society. The religious, cultural and social norms as well as existing laws of Nepal permit male to be superior which sets free the men to govern over women. Men feel superior to women since during the process of they are up bringing. Because of general acceptance of man's superiority over women the violent acts against women are not viewed as violent or deviant. Due to the crisis of attitude and women are seen as sex objects and blamed even they are victims of violence (Subedi, 1997: 185-190).

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It is also true that violence against women is a great social problem. It is prevalent in all nationalities, races, social classes, castes, religious groups, sexes and ages, which affects the life of women and also the society as a whole on the other hand the violence itself is found influenced by the religion culture society, politics, which are based on periodic tradition and Hindu value system in the study area.

In the study area women have experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affects of household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women have beaten during the pregnancy, which is the main cause to miscarriage, stillbirth, abortion and fetal death. On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis, depression etc. On the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack etc. in the study area. Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment so, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing Gambling etc.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the research is to study the situation of domestic violence in Simle VDC of Terhathum district; however other specific objectives are as under;

- a. To assess the knowledge and awareness of domestic violence among the women of study areas.
- b. To identify causes of domestic violence.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Home is the one place where we feel the most secure. But as we found out above through the literature reviews, it is not so far the victims of domestic violence. They have to live in constant fear of being tortured even in their own home. Here is one of the saddest things that can happen in the life on any individual. But it is even sadder to know that it is not regarded as a serious problem.

Through the review of different literature we have seen how serious domestic violence can be there seems to a pattern of how violence takes place. But most of those researches were done in western countries and may not be applicable here. Through this research the validity of the above-mentioned studies in the context of Nepal, may be checked.

Violence against women refers to all forms of violence including traditional forms of violence in the Nepalese context. Women are inflicted on account of their gender. Women are dominated especially by their husbands and other family members. Without development of women there is impossible of the nation to be developed. If there dispute between husband and wife children's mental and emotional health as physical health will be jeopardy. Here have been limited studies on this issue.

It is true that women from housewife to working class are victimized by different kinds of violence in domestic spheres. But these domestic crimes largely of unreported even remain unnoticed in the society. These crimes are committed within the family and are mostly in private matters so the Vic times of the violence are ashamed and embarrassed to report the matter. n the other hand the fear of reprisal and social influence do not allow viewing domestic victimization of women as crime and discouraged to report the crime to police.

This study aims to bring to light the present extent of domestic violence in the study area. This study will be useful in knowing the extent frequency and severity, forms and types, and all other aspects of domestic violence showing the world that domestic violence is not a small matter, but rather grave problem strata of the society. Thus, this study will serve as a guide to all those who wish to learn about domestic violence.

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

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Since the study will be conducted in the specific social, cultural, economical and geographical location of the country and having domestic violence, the study might have the following limitation.

-) The findings may not be generalized due to the culture, social and economic specific case of the research.
-) Sample will be only forty women of the study which is thought to be representative. This small sample is due to the constraint in time and fund for the study.
-) The sampling will be purposive rather than other methods due to the specificity of the case.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in six chapters. It starts with an introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the deals with the review of literature, third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature source of data

(primary and secondary data) the chapter four deals with the location and physical features, which includes population of Terhathum district, location and physical features of VDC, area, socio-economic condition of the village which includes population factor, educational situation in the VDC, ethnic composition of VDC, language and religion, economic condition of village. The fifth chapter describes with the data interpretation and analysis and the last chapter consists of summary, conclusion and recommendations. This research work also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER - TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter sheds lights on the concept of violence against women, the domestic violence and its spatial dimensions. The chapter deals with the review of available literature about violence against women and girls. There are lot of researches, which have been published by different organizations and scholars in the fields. The study tries to review that literature that is fair and recent one. In this review the focus is organized in the way that religious and historical establishment will be made as the basis first and then world scenario and Nepal's context will be discussed. In Nepalese context various sectors of gender aspect will be categorically.

2.1 Concept

Violence against women is a technical term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are primarily or exclusively committed against women. Similar to a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific group with the victim's gender as a primary motive. The United Nations General Assembly defines "violence against women" as *"any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."* The 1993 *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women* noted that this violence could be perpetrated by assailants of either gender, family members and even the "State" itself (UN, 1993). Worldwide governments and organizations actively work to combat violence against women through a variety of programs. A UN resolution designated November 25th as *International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women* (UN, 1994).

2.2 History of violence against women

Some historians believe that the history of violence against women is tied to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned

to be subservient to men and also other women (Penelop, H, n.d.) . The World Health Organization reports that violence against women puts an undue burden on health care services with women who have suffered violence being more likely to need health services and at higher cost, compared to women who have not suffered violence (WHO, nd).

Since human history, women have been discriminating and that led violence in social norms values and attitude even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or other books, which are written in ancient period.

Violence against women and girls can thus be defined as violation of a `women's personhood, mental or physical integrity, or freedom of movement. It is the result of unequal power relation is patriarchy. The social structure that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social-political institutions put on placed by men and which thereby ensure that men by vulture of their gender have power and control over women and children. Violence against women thus refers to all forms of violence including traditional forms of violence in the Nepali Context, inflicted as women and account of their gender (SAATHI, 1997). According to Christianity female are made by male's ribs so male are respected. According to Hindu Mythology Manu who looks left men and half god is considered as a founder of social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code "Manu Smiriti" both man and women organized from god. Men come out one half of his being and women other half. However a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures there is on the on hand glorification of womanhood and on the other a degradation of women. Some passages show that women are highly respected and honored such as the Manu Smiriti; a holy book of Hindu literature high lighted the importance of women as "The god rejoice where women are worshipped" (Subedi P.; 1997).

Most domestic violence is gender violent, which means violence directed by men women or girls. Women are the main victims because they have lower status and less power in the society then men (Women Health Exchange Report, 1998: 62). Domestic violence represents most ugly faces of human

behavior. It is violence with in the family unit, the every place where an individual is supposed to be most secured. It abuser by some one your share a relationship or bond with (Rana - Deuba: 1999: 88). Physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including bettering, sexual, abuse of female children in the household, dowry, related violence martial rape, female genital mutation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence, and violence related to exploitation (Violence of women by Deuba-Rana, 1999: 13).

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

2.3 Forms of Violence

WHO 1998 mention there are following types of violence against women:

-) Physical Violence
-) Sexual Violence
-) Psychology Violence
-) Traditional Violence

2.3.1 Physical Violence

Physical violence is the international use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harms. Physical violence includes but is not limited to scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, pocking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one’s body size of strength against another person and the use of weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

2.3.2 Sexual Violence

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

2.3.3 Psychological or Emotional Violence

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

2.3.4 Traditional Violence

Polygamy, Deuki, and Badini, practices, accusation witchcraft child marriage, dowry related violence, bonded lab our and Jari related practices (SAATHI, and the Asian Foundation 1997, RUWDUC and the Asia Foundation, cited in Adhikari, et al., 2004).

2.4 Types of Violence against Women

In distinguishing the types of violence against women the following have been identified

(1) Domestic Violence

- (2) Sexual slavery, prostitution and international trafficking of women
- (3) Incest
- (4) Reproductive rights violation
- (5) Rape
- (6) Sexual harassment
- (7) Sex discrimination
- (8) Medical abuse
- (9) Abuse of women with physical and mental disabilities
- (10) Culture bound practices harmful to women

- (11) Rituals abuse within religious cults
- (12) Marital rape
- (13) Pornography and abuse of women in media
- (14) Abuse of women in internal refugee or relocation camps
- (15) Custodial abuse
- (16) Dowry related violence and murder

2.5 Some Basic Issues in Violence against Women

Some basic and common issues that cut across all national and cultural boundaries in the context of violence against women are presented below as:

- (1) It cuts across all classes and all ages.
- (2) Many women have experienced violence against women.
- (3) It is under reported.
- (4) It must be viewed as a very serious societal problem and not just a problem of women.
- (5) It is life threatening for many women and has grave consequences on their physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual well-being.
- (6) It also impacts heavily on the families of victims and survivors.
- (7) Violence against women disembowels women impeding their full participation in the community and therefore hinders their contribution to society's development.
- (8) It is a women's health issue.
- (9) It is a political issue-since it emanates from and is perpetuated by a patriarchal and sexist political structure.
- (10) Responses to violence against women are inadequate.

2.6 Nepalese Women and Governances

The concept of good governance is being continuous to dominate the development discourse in many developing countries. Governance is defined as “the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. “it comprises mechanism process and institutions through which citizens and group articulate. Their

obligations and mediate their differences (UNDP, 1997:33). It also means a human aggregate, made of people's representatives who are acting together on a collective task of public welfare. Good governance is usually defined as accountability of the government, transparency, predictability, openness and rule of law in respect of government action.

Equal participation of women in diverse development activities in the country as well as with men is essential if the country's prosperity is to be achieved within a short time. As in most of the South Asian countries, Nepal too has a dominant patriarchal culture in most of the ethnic groups. The women are raised in a gender-biased culture right from childhood. The disparity denies women equal access to educational opportunities, health resources etc which would enable them to be equal participants in the development of the nation. As a result, women lag far behind men in social, economic, political and legal aspects thus restricting them from leading a complete and dignified life.

The participation of women in various levels is very low. In Nepal, the number of women in governance, particularly in the state, is so nominal that there is no need to talk, discuss and analyze the progress made so far. Even the constitutional provision for integrating women into the various levels of political power structure has failed adequately to increase women's participation in decision making adequately. It does not mean that women are not capable of working.

In the field of governance, women are equally capable but due to the social norms and values, many women are unable to participate in various fields.

2.7 Gender Based Violence over the Life Cycle

Women have to be victimized from pre-natal phase to old age, which is shown in box 2.1.

Box 2.1: Gender based Violence throughout the Life Cycle

Pre-natal: Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy.

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

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

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

Old age: Abuse of windows elder abuse [affects women more than men]

Source: *Breaking the Earthen Ware Jar*, 2000

2.8 Domestic violence

Domestic violence (also known as **domestic abuse** or **spousal abuse**) occurs when a family member, partner or ex-partner attempts to physically or psychologically dominate another. Domestic violence often refers to violence between spouses, or spousal abuse but can also include cohabitants and non-married intimate partners. Domestic violence occurs in all cultures; people of all races, ethnicities, religions, sexes and classes can be perpetrators of domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetrated by both men and women.

2.9 Types of Domestic Violence

The form and characteristics of domestic violence and abuse may vary in other ways. Michael P. Johnson (1995, 2006b) argues for three major types of intimate partner violence. The typology is supported by subsequent research and evaluation by Johnson and his colleagues (Johnson, et all, 2006), as well as independent researchers (Graham and Archer, 2005).

Distinctions need to be made regarding types of violence, motives of perpetrators, and the social and cultural context. Violence by a man against his wife or intimate partner is often done as a way for men to control "their woman". Other types of intimate partner violence also occur, including violence between gay and lesbian couples (Renjetti & Miley, 2006), and by women against their male partners (Johnson, 1995).

Distinctions are not based on single incidents, but rather on patterns across numerous incidents and motives of the perpetrator. Types of violence identified by Johnson (Johnson, 2000):

-) **Common couple violence (CCV)** is not connected to general control behavior, but arises in a single argument where one or both partners physically lash out at the other. Intimate terrorism is one element in a general pattern of control by one partner over the other. Intimate terrorism is more common than common couple violence, more likely to escalate over time, not as likely to be mutual, and more likely to involve serious injury (ibid).
-) **Intimate terrorism (IT)** may also involve emotional and psychological abuse (Kirkwood, 1993).
-) **Violent resistance (VR)**, sometimes thought of as "self-defense", is violence perpetrated usually by women against their abusive partners (Chang, 1996).
-) **Mutual violent control (MVC)** is rare type of intimate partner violence occurs when both partners act in a violent manner, battling for control (Saunders, 1998).

Another type is **situational couple violence**, which arises out of conflicts that escalate to arguments and then to violence. It is not connected to a general pattern of control. Although it occurs less frequently in relationships and is less serious than intimate terrorism, in some cases it can be frequent and/or quite serious, even life-threatening. This is probably the most common type of intimate partner violence and dominates general surveys, student samples, and even marriage counseling samples.

Types of male batterers identified by Holtzworth-Munroe and Stuart (1994) include "family-only", which primarily fall into the CCV type, who are generally less violent and less likely to perpetrate psychological and sexual abuse. IT batterers include two types: "Generally-violent-antisocial" and "dysphoric-borderline". The first type includes men with general psychopathic and violent tendencies. The second types are men who are emotionally dependent on the relationship (Munroe & Stuart, 1995). Support for this typology has been found in subsequent evaluations (Hamburger & et al, 1996).

Others, such as the CDC, divide domestic violence into two types: reciprocal violence, in which both partners are violent, and non-reciprocal violence, in which one partner is violent (<http://pn.psychiatryonline.org>, 2008).

2.10 Facts on Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a commonly committed crime:- Domestic violence is a problem all over the world. The World Health Organization states that as many as 25 percent of all women are abused by a male partner. Another 1 in 5 women will be raped during her lifetime (WHO, 1997).

Domestic violence is one of the most under-reported crimes:- In the United Kingdom for example, it is estimated that only 25 percent of all domestic violence crimes get reported. This is due in large part to the lack of recognition that domestic violence is a crime police often fail to treat the report seriously. And victims are not confident that police can help them to escape from the violence.

Domestic violence can result in death:- In the UK 42 percent to 49 percent of all female homicide victims were killed by current or former partners or lovers. In Botswana in 1996, police reports show that their boy friend or husband killed 25 of the 51 women murdered. In 1997, figures were 34 of the 72 (from police reports). Over all about 50 percent of all women murdered in Botswana are killed by current or former partners or lovers.

Women do not usually seek help until the violence becomes intolerable (CEDA). In Canada, on average women will have been assaulted 35 times before she reports the matter to the police.

It may not be the severity of the specific attack that will lead women to seek help. Rather, it may be the cumulative effect of on going violence and with respect to their rights to enjoy the same rights and freedoms as men do. It called upon all governments to recognize violence against women a critical issue warranting immediate action.

UN declaration on the elimination of violence against women. Set out clear international standards for the elimination of violence against women and recognizes that violence against women is a human rights issue. Although, the declaration is not legally binding.

The Beijing platform for Action provided specific actions to be taken by government and others to ensure the achievement of its objectives of equality development and peace. Arising out of the 4th International UN women's conference of September 1995 in Beijing this document witnessed governments making an official commitment to adopt this platform for Action. Botswana, long with 180 other countries, was represented at this conference and is committed to upholding the goals of equality, development and peace for all Botswana women. This includes introducing laws and policies that ensure the protection women against gender violence.

2.11 Causes of Domestic Violence against Women

Violence against women in the home is thus a widespread problem that has serious consequences for the individual women, her family and society at large. Responses to the problem are essential, but in order for these responses to be both effective and appropriate it is critical that the cause of the violence should be isolated. Indeed, many attempts have been made to establish the cause of the phenomenon, the search producing a spectrum at the ends of which stand two main theoretical frameworks.

The first and the earliest, seeks the origins of domestic violence in some form of eradicable cause. It focuses attention on the characteristics of the

wife, husband, family, finds, and cause of the violence in the personal inadequacy of the husband or wife or in external stresses that affect the family. Thus theorists argue that men are violent towards the women with whom they live “because of some internal aberration, abnormality or defective characteristic”. These vary, but include alcoholism, a violent upbringing, mental illness and poor self-control. Others suggest that wives provoke their husbands to beat them or are predisposed to violence, being attracted to violent men and addicted to abuse. Further variations on this analysis based on external causes find the a etiology of wife abuse in stress, frustration and blocked goals, often resulting from unemployment or poverty, which in turn can depend on ethnicity and social class or on the psychological effects of violent practices or deprived culture.

“We propose that the correct interpretation of violence between husbands and wives conceptualizes such violence as the extension of the domination and control of husbands over their wives. This control is historically and socially constructed. This beginning of an adequate analysis of violence between husbands and wives is the consideration of the history of the family, of the status of women therein and of violence directed against them. This analysis will substantiate our claim that violence in the family should be understood primarily as coercive control.”

2.12 World Wide Scenario

Mostly underdevelopment and developing countries are highly affected due to lack of education, poverty, unemployment and deprived condition.

UNICIEF (1996) has introduced the South Asia Culture that has placed the women at inferior position. Cultural practice placed daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the heaviest workload but get least food violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honors killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticides, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICIF, 2001).

One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001). According to UNICEF (2000)

there are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family member into prostitution, neglect by family member, and feticide on dowry demand, wife abuse. Around the world at-least one women in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex otherwise abused in her lifetime (WHO, 1998).

Since, in all societies discrimination on the basis of sex often starts at the earliest stage of life greater equality for the girl. Child is a necessary first step in ensuring that women realize their full potential and become equal partners in development. In a number of countries the practices of prenatal sex selection, higher rates of morality among very young girls and lower rates of school enrollment of girls as compared with boys suggest that “son preference” is curtailing the access of girl children to food, education and health care. This is often compounded by the increasing use of technologies to determine fetus. Investment made in the girl child’s health nutrition and education from infancy through adolescence are critical (UN, 1994).

2.13 Education of Girl and Women

Of all the discrimination and denial of opportunity that women of south Asian suffer, perhaps the most damaging is the denial of the right and opportunity to education is the key to breaking the vicious circle of ignorance and exploitation and empowering women and girls to improve their lives. During the last 30 years, significant progress has taken place in the state of education in south Asia, but vast gaps remain between the educational achievement of men and women and of boys and girls. Although statistics vary significantly between and within south Asian countries as a region, south Asia presents a shocking profile of educational deprivation of women: -

More than half of South Asian adult illiterates are women. And more than two-third of South Asian out of primary school children and girls. Nearly two-fifths of girls enrolled in primary school drop-out before grade 5. And the already low vocational education enrolment are less than 2 percent, female students comprise only a quarter of one percent. The differentials between primary school enrolments of boy and girls differ from 2

percentage points in Maldives to 31 percentage points in Nepal. Within Pakistan alone this difference varies from points in Baluchistan.

South Asian average has increased only from 17 to 37 percent (UNDP 1999c) of the total illiterate population in South Asia 63 percent are women and of the total out of primary school children, 71 percent are girls.

Illiteracy is a serious problem today. In the context of Nepal; Nepal has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world. Female literacy rate remain low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. National Static show while that literacy rate of women is 39 percent it is 66 percent for the male where 40 percent is the projected national literacy rate (2001). The enrollment of women in higher education is only 24.95 percent. The involvement of women in technical and women in technical and vocational education is also lower than that of men. The higher level of education the lower is the percentage of female enrollment.

2.14 Violence against Women in Nepalese Context

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50 percent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their male counterpart. There are various forms of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, jari, deuki, Badini practices etc. Blind path faith superstitions are victimized the women, rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status, has not risen above.

Violence against women and girls include physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as “gender based” violence because it evolves in part from women’s subordinate status in society. Violence against women is the most pervasive. Yet least recognized in the world, it is also a profound health problem, slapping women’s energy, compromising their physical health and eroding their self-esteems (Adhikari, et al., 2004).

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

Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Nepal. Cultural, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failures to complain about it are unusual. By law, men inherit and control most property with the concomitant responsibility to support parents, wives and children. Women's dependence is reinforced in the law, religion and cultural norms. More over, grinding poverty, lack of jobs and alcohol abuse feed the opportunities for violence inherent in the dependency relationship.

The causes of domestic violence in Nepal are complex and deeply rooted .It goes beyond the personal characteristics of men and women. Violence is deeply rooted in the subordinate role accorded to women in private and public life in Nepal.

Sometimes domestic violence takes place without a significant reason. Women in the family are battered for trifle reasons such as the bad taste of food miss-management of their home, inability to bear a son, unwanted sex and so on.

Child marriage and dowry system can also be the causes for domestic violence. Caste system also plays an important part in domestic violence, when the husband and wife are from different castes and the wife on the basis of caste.

In Nepalese society, a strong preference for sons exists, In other words dish-crimination against girls starts as soon as they are born. Thus they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. HMG has taken both legal and social initiative to address the existing discriminatory practices; however the progress in the regard is slow mainly because of a) traditional patriarchal altitudes b) poverty c) weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 2004).

Women in Nepal are systematically denied their basic fundamental right to be free from violence. By failing to respond to the high incidence of domestic violence, and by discriminating against victims of domestic violence in the prosecution of its criminal laws, even the Nepalese government has failed to meet its commitment as a member of the United Nations and has violated international human rights laws.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the set of methods, employed in the field to accomplish the research objectives. It contains rationale of selection of the study area, research design, sample design, sampling procedure, Nature/source of data, data collection procedure, questionnaire construction tools and instruments, data analysis and interpretation procedure along with the conclusions and recommendations.

3.1 Research Design

The research has been conducted under exploratory research design. The research deals with the phenomenon that has been ongoing in the study areas since long but remained unnoticed. The hidden and uncovered status of the domestic violence against women has been excavated by the study. The study dissects the various unexplored domains of violence against women in the study areas and portrays the picture of it on the basis of first hand primary data.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

This study was conducted in Simle VDC of Terhathum District and comprises in ward number 1, 2, 7 and 9 of the VDC. The study had been conducted with the working women ranging from 15-49 years of age.

Study area Simle VDC is located to the south-east part of Jaljale VDC and south- west part of Isibu VDC, that itself remain north ward across Kharunga Khola and Tamor River, located in eastern part of district.

3.3 Sample Design

All the sample populations were selected from each of the sample ward purposively for the study. The respondent women of the wards were selected purposively for the study. Thirty five women from ward ward 1, forty from ward 2, Thirty five from ward 7 and forty from ward 9 were selected for the study. Hence all the sample women comprised altogether 150. Respondents consist of currently married women, divorced, widow and

separated of each household, at least one woman in reproductive age is taken under aged 15-49 years.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

This study was based on primary data collection. The study deals with the household having the problem of domestic violence in households. Due to the heterogeneity of population, difficult terrain, and intangible household problem that needed the peer inspection. Hence the samples were selected purposively as per the objective of the study.

3.5 Nature/Source of Data

To fulfill the above-mentioned objectives, this study was based on primary data collection using purposive sampling and availability of the respondents. The secondary data have been used as complementary which were obtained from journal, article, books, previous studies, survey reports and other reports.

On the basis of nature primary as well as secondary data were collected for the study;

a. Primary Data: The first hand data were gathered from the questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions.

b. Secondary Data: The data of the already used type such as from journals, books, VDC profiles and online sources were collected for the study.

Based on the nature of the data, both qualitative and quantitative data were collected for the study,

a. Qualitative Data: The visual footage, photos, audio records and narratives were collected.

b. Quantitative Data: The numeral or figurative data representing different statistic of the study were collected.

3.6 Techniques of Data Collection

The data are collected by using different techniques such as household survey, interview, observation, focus group discussion, case study and key informant interview etc.

3.6.1 Household Survey

Every HHs of the suffered women by domestic violence under study was surveyed by preparing the semi-structured questionnaire and inquiries were taken with the women of the any one available at home.

3.6.2 Interview

Informal Interviews of the qualitative nature were conducted in the study areas. The interview were directive one and probed the different dimensions of domestic violence against women.

3.6.3 Observation

The remains and consequences of domestic violence of the sample HHs were observed. The extent of domestic violence in the household, their family consequences, and their daily life effects were observed such as scars, boils, fractures, physical body marks etc were observed.

3.6.4 Focus Group Discussion

About 8 FGDs were conducted in the study area of which each of 2 FGDs in each of the 4 VDCs under study. With the participation of both men and women of the study areas were desired for the discussion. But the participants were mostly women and especially the women suffered from domestic violence were participants in the discussion.

3.6.5 Case Study

Case studies were carried out for the intensive investigation of some of the individuals or families about the different causes and consequences of domestic violence against women. The severe bad effects on the family life and on the life of individual women by the domestic violence were taken as cases. Some peculiar example on the domestic violence dispute settlement

and the way of resolving household conflict were also picked up for the study.

3.7 Data Analysis

3.7.1 Frequency Distribution

A display of the frequencies of scale is known as frequency distribution. Frequency distribution of data can be presented in tabular form. Number of information related to demographic social, economic and domestic violence against women were presented in frequency tables.

3.7.2 Cross Tabulation

Cross table generally represents the data of two or more variables in horizontal as well as vertical order. From this table we can compare data by cross matching its value. In this study cross table are frequently used to clarify the research objectives.

CHAPTER - FOUR

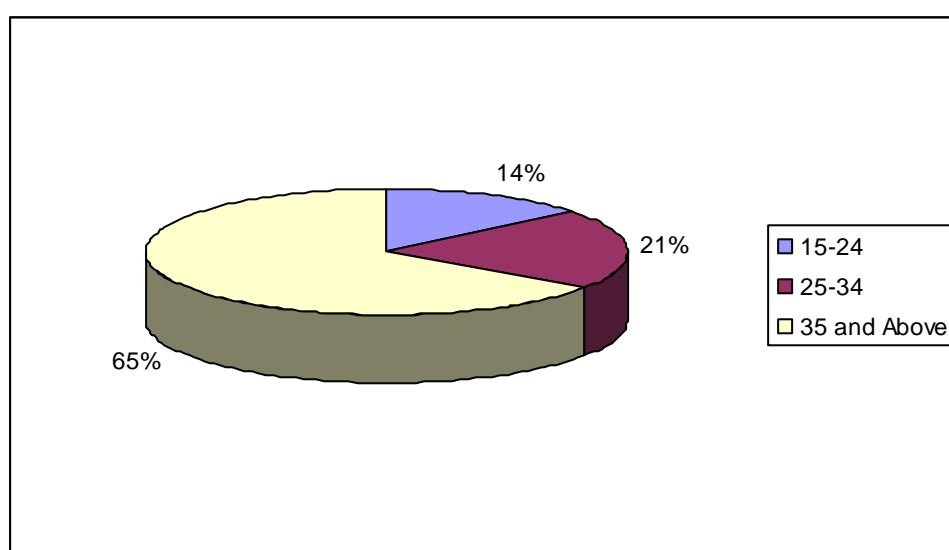
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristic of respondents. Age structure, marital status, caste ethnicity of the respondents, religion of the respondents, types of family, child-bearing status, age at marriage, educational level, occupation of the wife and occupation of the family members were the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence against women. The researchers take one hundred fifty respondents for sample. Interview shows of violence may be higher of intermediate ages women compared to younger and older one, which is showed in figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Structure



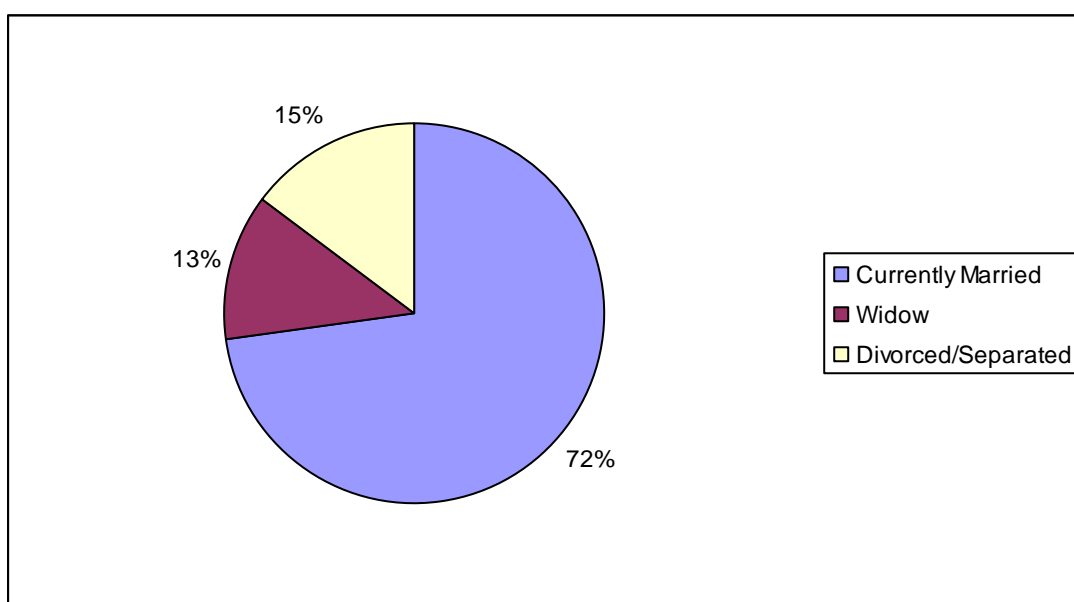
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The figure 4.1 shows the majority of the respondents were of age group 35 and above years in comparison to other age group. Since this age group comprises of 65.3 percent of the respondents followed by 20.6 percent in age group 25-34 years, 14.0 percent were in age group 15-24.

4.2 Marital Status

Marriage is bond of family gender violence against women is common among all women irrespective of their marital status and most of the women facing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter in law are dominated from each of the family members, due to this reason violence have been started.

Figure 4.2: Marital Status of the Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2008

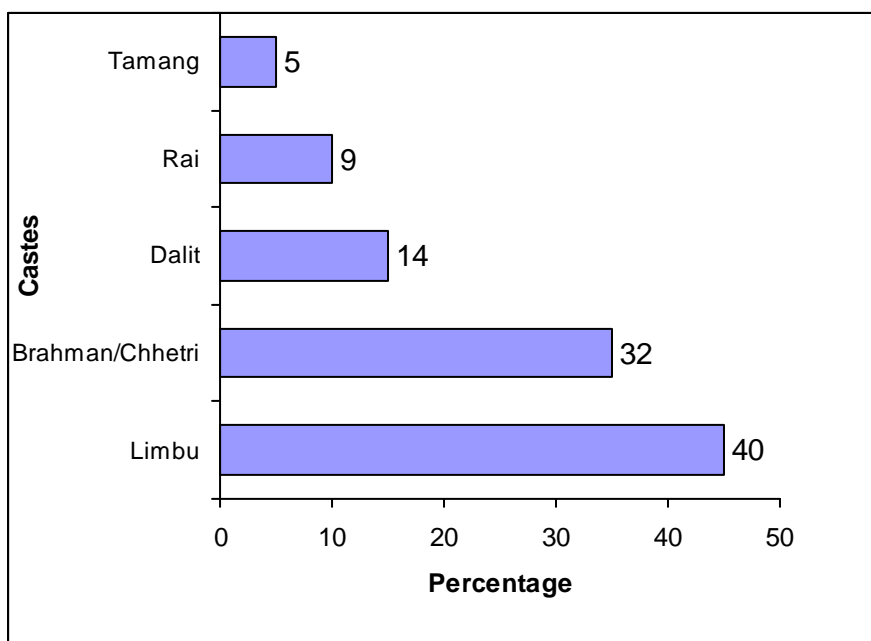
The Figure 4.2 is shows that among 150 respondents 72 percent are currently married women, 15 percent women age divorced/separated and only 13 percent women are widow.

4.3 Caste and Ethnicity

The severe poverty, illiteracy and lack of access to decision -making level is highly attributed by the groups who are have been represented in the true sense of nation /state. Therefore caste/ethnicity variations by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness. The following table clearly shows that the percentage distribution of caste/ethnicity

composites of the only selected women at the time of survey.

Figure 4.3: Respondents' Caste and Ethnicity



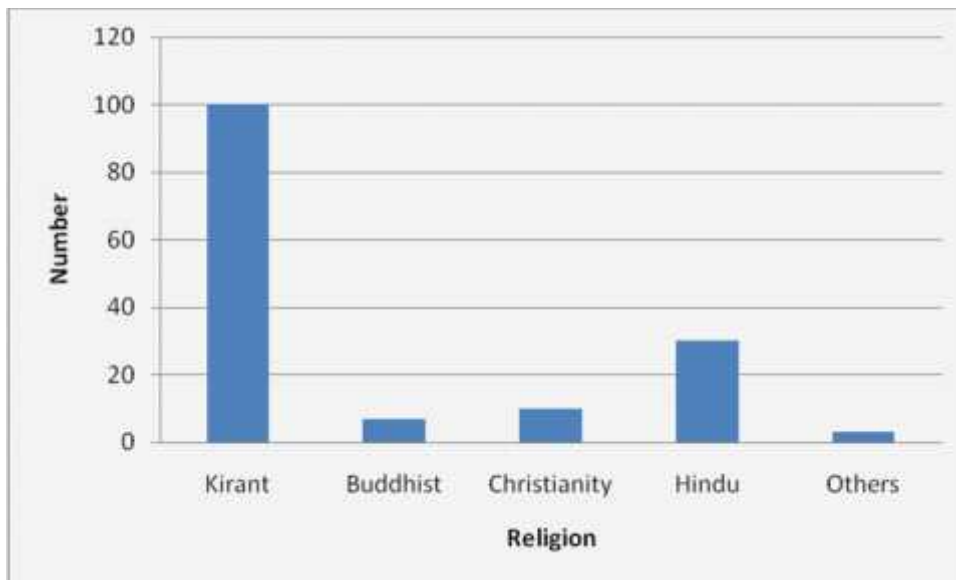
Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the figure 4.3, total of 150 respondents only 40 percent were from Limbu, 32 percent were from Brahman/Chhetri community and followed by Dalit 14 percent. Similarly Rai 9 percent and Tamang were found to be 5 percent.

4.4 Religion

The majority of the populations were Kirants in the study area. Secular strata from the study area of squatter settlement majority of the respondents i.e. about 100 are Kirant, which is shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Religion of Respondents



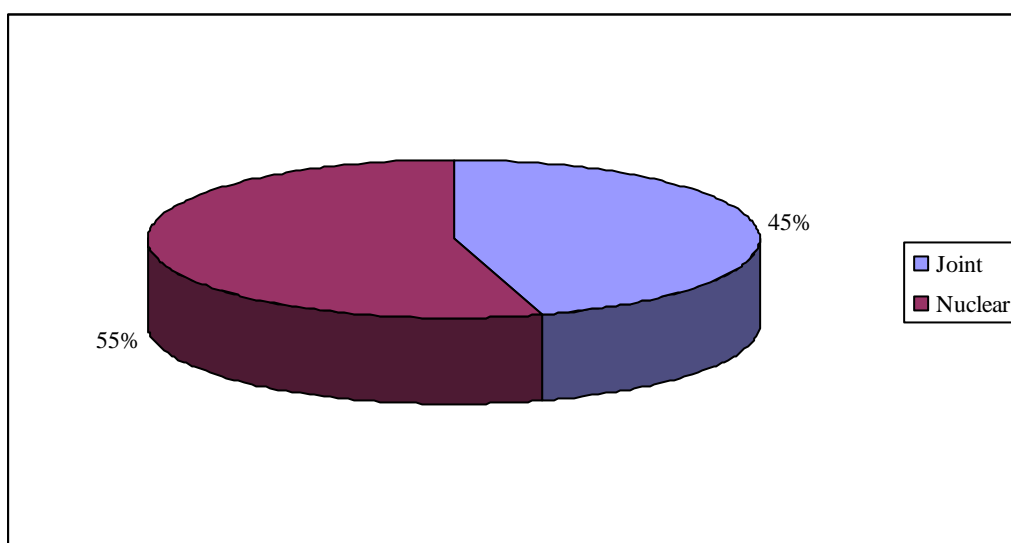
Source: Field Survey, 2008

The figure 4.4 clarifies that majority of the religious group residing in the study areas are Kirant and second largest one are the Hindus. Christians, Buddhist and others are among the other minority religious groups in the study areas.

4.5 Types of Family

Every person live with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband wife, their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only. From Figure 4.5, it is clear that most of the respondents have nuclear family. It might be due to younger couple's migrating to the town for the search of job.

Table 4.5: Family Types of Respondents



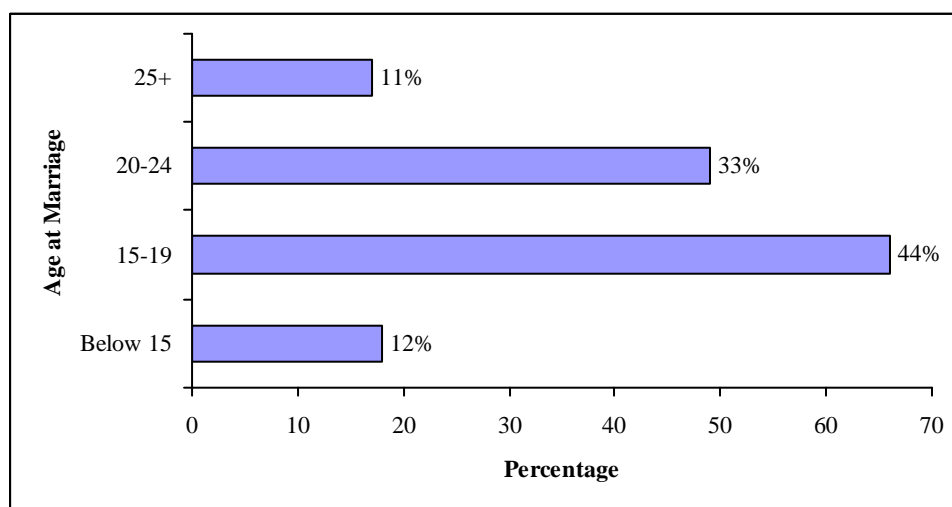
Source: Field Survey, 2008

The figure 4.5 shows that majority of respondents 55 percent have nuclear family and 45 percent respondents have joint family.

4.6 Age at Marriage

Early age at marriage is one of the pertinent issues the program intervention required. Nevertheless, the early age at marriage is one of the common practices among the Hindu traditional caste group. It has been pointed out as a bad practice reproductive health as well. Therefore it has a multifaceted effect in the life of women. Domestic violence incidence is a crosscut of various issues anchored in gender-based women's status. One of major areas where incidences of domestic violence always occur is early age at marriage. Nepal is one of the countries where child marriage is so ramps.

Figure 4.6: Age at Marriage of Respondents



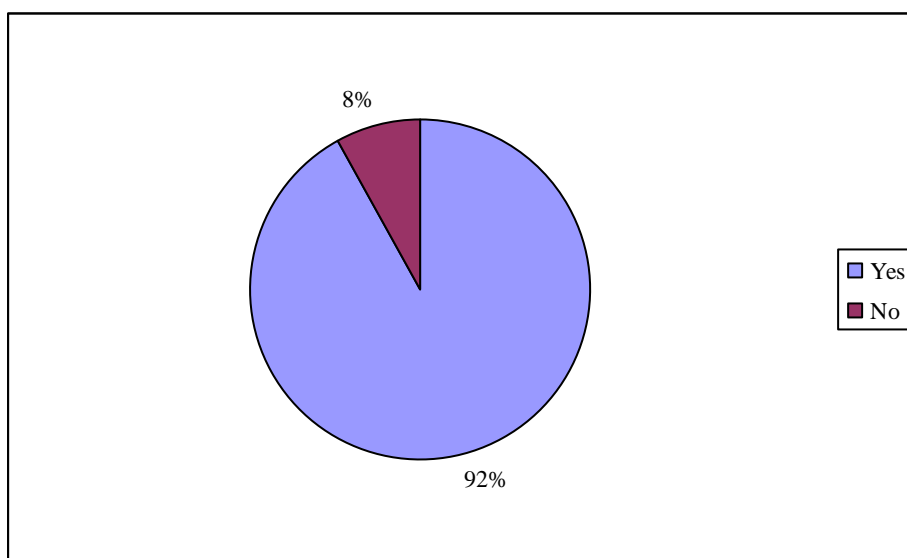
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above table shows that highest percent of women were married in their age 15-20 years which percent was 44. Similarly, in the context of 150 respondents less percentage of women were married in the age of 25+ years which percent was 11 and followed by 20-24 years and <15 years was 33 percent and 12 percent respectively.

4.7 Status of Child Bearing

One of the prominent causes of domestic violence in the context of Nepalese Society where value of children is high is the childbirth to women. A woman who does not have any children has a negative connotation in the society. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or in own house dissatisfy with a daughter in law if she could not give childbirth in a certain period after marriage. Therefore one of the assumption has taken is to account was do women have children who are victims. Therefore, the question was asked about having children or not to the respondents. The number and percentage of the having children and not have given in the following Figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7: Child Bearing Status of Respondents



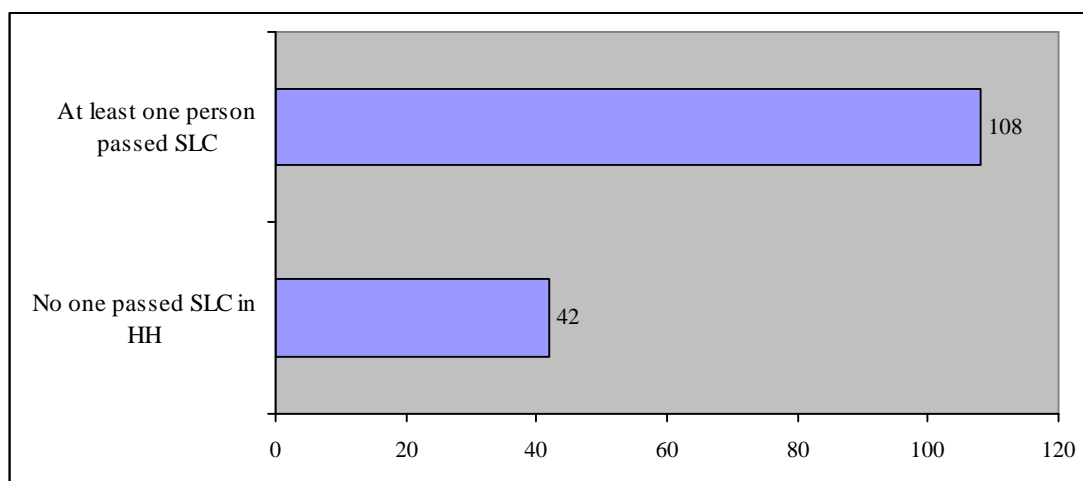
Source: Field Survey, 2008

From Figure 4.7, it is clear that out of 150 respondents 92 percent women have given birth to child, 8 percent women have not given birth to child.

4.8 Family Education

Education is a critical age of change and it is also backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. It is frequently mentioned that educational status of women plays a deceive role towards all sectors of human life .It has also a crucial bearing on almost all aspects of life. Female literacy rate remain low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. The illiterate female are more than the literate, but the illiterate rate male are less than female. Very less number of female has obtained higher education.

Figure 4.8: Educational Status of Family Members



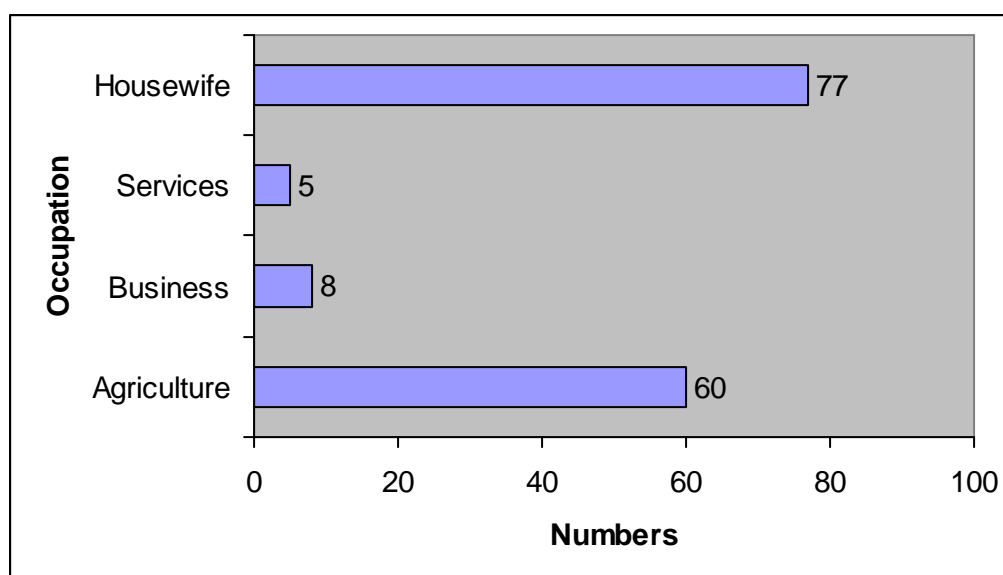
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 4.8, estimated that the highest proportion of family members i.e. 72.0 percent are above SLC in household and then only 28.0 percent family member not having SLC.

4.9 Occupational Status

Occupational status is the one of the factors of domestic violence. Some category of occupation is presented in Figure 4.9.

Figure 4.9: Occupation of Respondents



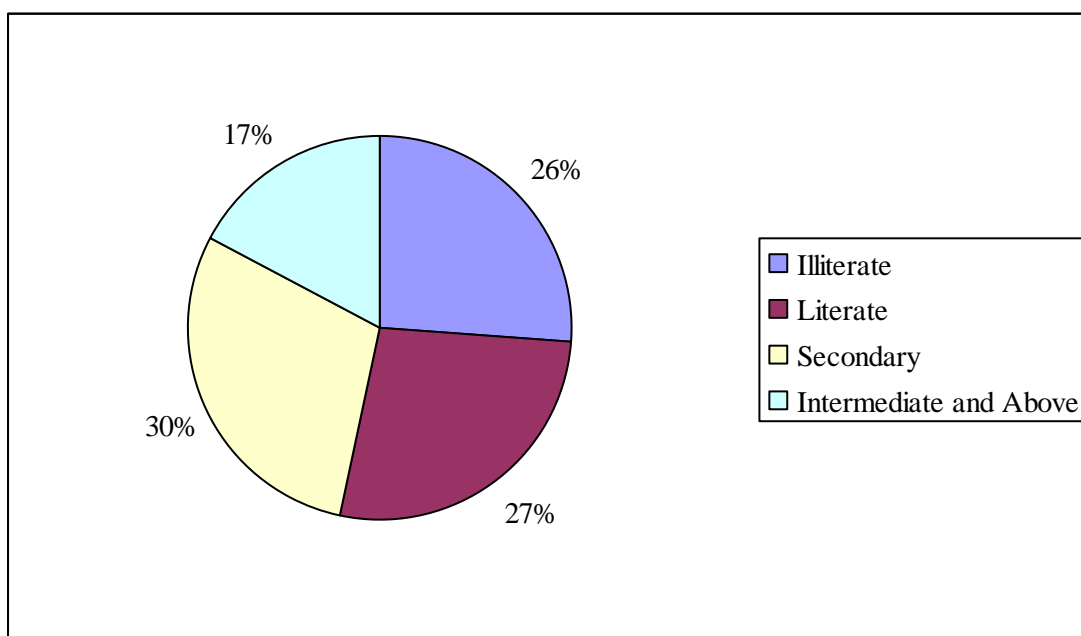
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The above figure 4.9 indicates that majority of the respondents i.e.77 were involved in Housewife occupation. Similarly, Agriculture, Service & Business job were 60, 5 & 8 respectively.

4.10 Educational Level

Education is one of the most importance means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. From the field survey it has been found that most of the women are with primary/secondary level of education illiterate consist of 26 percent.

Figure 4.10: Educational Status of Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2008

From the Figure 4.10, it is shows that level/status of education. Highest proportion of women are illiterate 26.0 percent, 74.0 percent women are literate. Similarly 74.0 percent literate are dividing three-education level. Highest proportion of women are secondary 30 percent, 27 percent only read and write (i.e. Literate in the figure) and 17 percent intermediate and above.

According to the field survey of squatter settlement the incidences of domestic violence. We highly occur in intermediate ages. In squatter

settlement majority of the respondents are involved in daily wage bases, they are suffer from insufficient food, poor health and education facility, likewise majority of the respondents are live in nuclear family, due to this characteristic of Domestic violence against women. Similarly, illiterate respondents were most violated than literate .The women who have educated high level education they were least violated. Thus, it is clear that higher the level of education lowers the violence and lower the level of education higher the violence. These are inverse relationship.

CHAPTER - FIVE

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

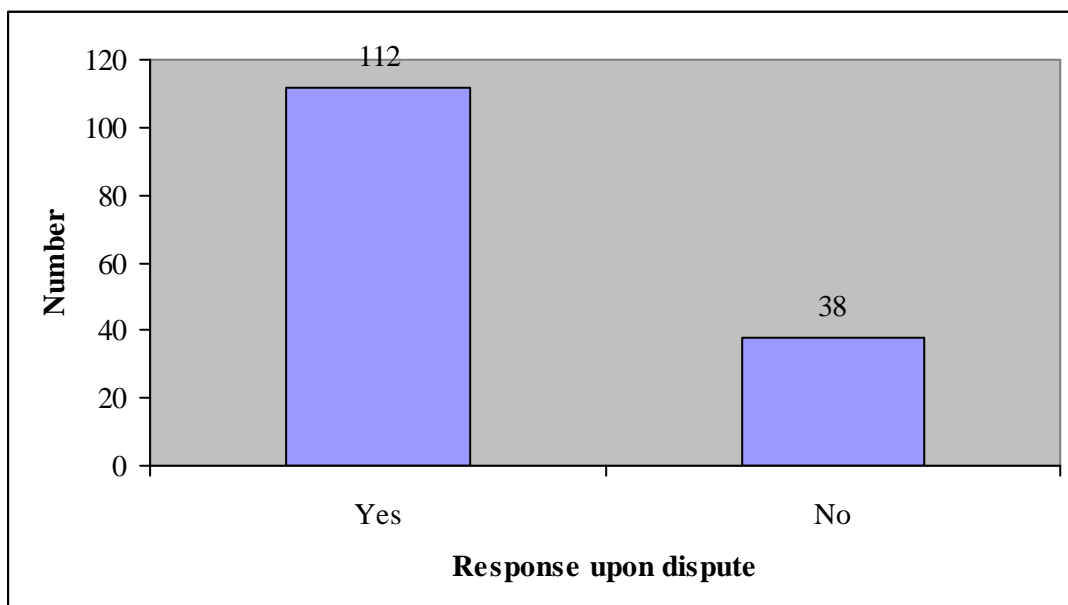
5.1 Incidence of Dispute

Incidence of dispute is categorized into two: dispute with family members other than husband and dispute with husband.

5.1.1 Dispute with Other than Husband

There are different types of dispute from husband and other family members of the house but this study based on physical and psychological dispute only. According to field survey of one squatter settlement, majority of the respondents dispute with any family members than husband, which is shown in Figure 5.1.1.

Figure 5.1.1: Clash with Family Members than Husband



Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.1.1 shows 74.7 percent respondents have dispute with any of the family members than husband and 25.3 percent respondents have not dispute with any family members than husband.

5.1.2 Persons with Disputed

Most of the respondents of dispute are from mother-in-law and father-in-law, which is shown in the Table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Dispute with Different Family Members

Family Members	Number	Percent
Father in law	28	25.0
Mother in law	44	39.3
Sister in law	19	17.0
Brother in law	11	9.8
Nephew	2	1.8
Others	8	7.1
Total	112	100.0

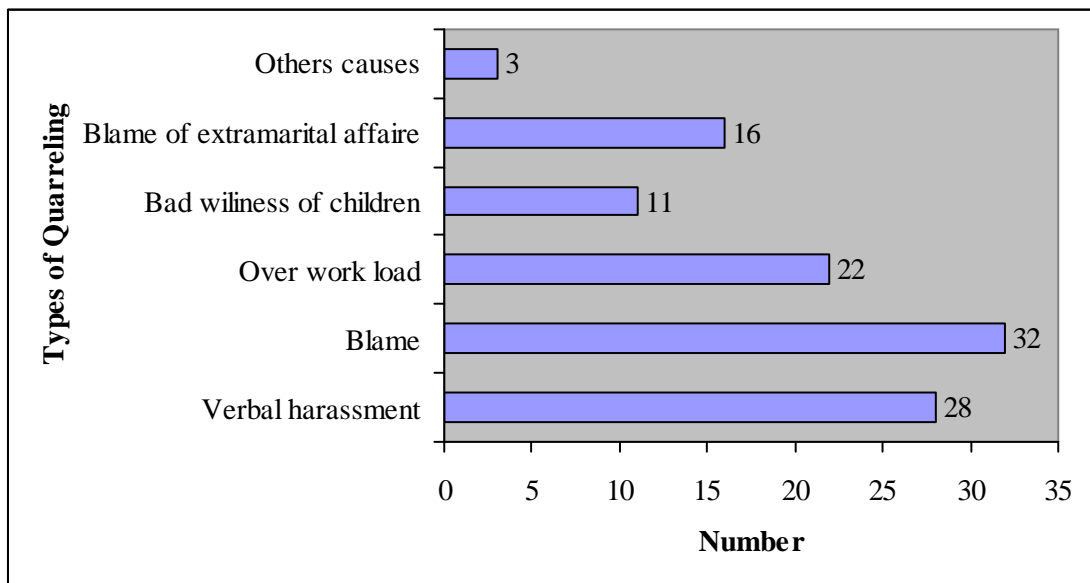
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

According to lifetime experience of respondents among 150, 112 were violated from other family members of the household. Table 5.2 shows that out of 112 violated respondents more than 39.3 percent have dispute with mother-in-law, 25.0 percent have dispute with father-in-law, 17.0 percent have dispute with sister-in-law, 9.8 percent have dispute with brother-in-law, 1.8 percent have dispute with nephew and 7.1 percent dispute from others (such as Sauta).

5.1.3 Types of Dispute

Respondents faced various forms of violent behaviors in their household. Survey result shows that most of the women have been experiencing verbal harassment and blaming words regarding different matters in their household.

Figure 5.1.3: Different Disputes Faced by Respondents



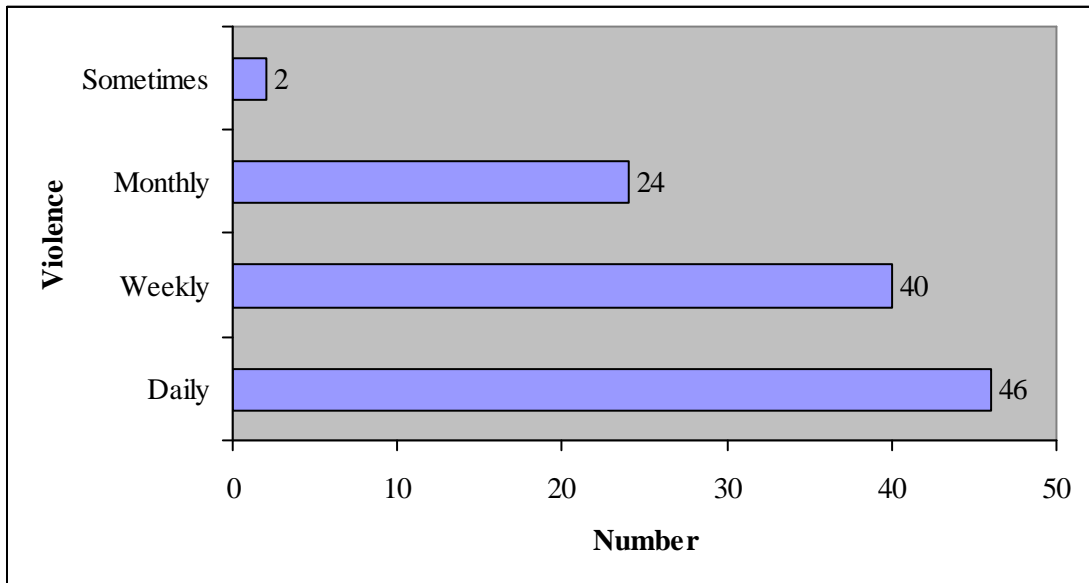
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The Figure no. 5.1.3 it is clear that out of 112 victimized respondents, about 29 percent violent respondent offer have to face blame, 14.3 percent often have no face extramarital affaire, 20 percent often have to face over work load, 25.0 percent often have to face verbal harassment, 10 percent often have to face bad wiliness of children likewise 3 percent often to face others causes.

5.1.4 Frequency of Violence

Among 112 respondents largest number of violence respondent dispute takes place as daily at the time of the survey, which was clearly shown in Figure 5.1.4.

Figure 5.1.4: Frequency of Violence Faced



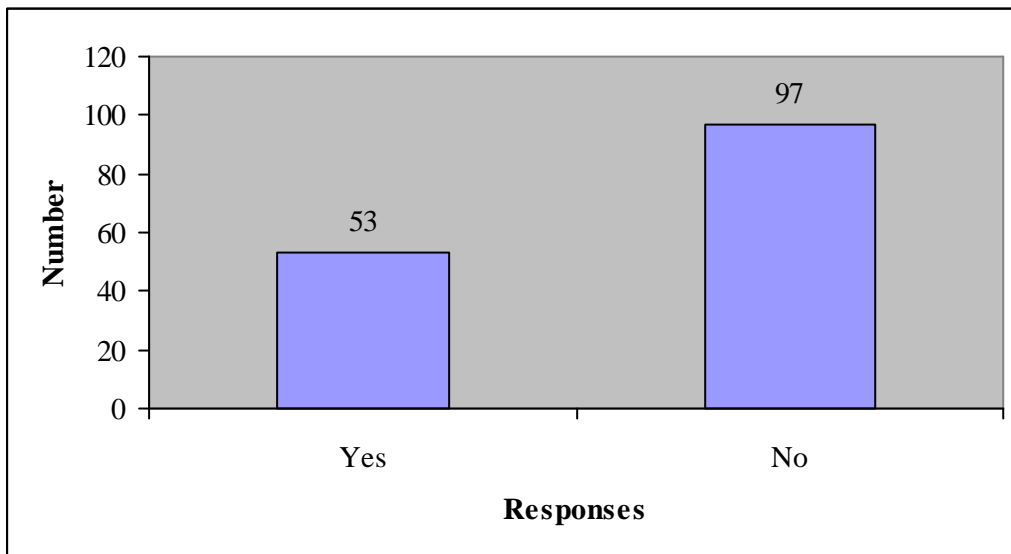
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.1.4 shows that majority of the respondents 46 face violent behavior daily, 40 face weekly, 24 face monthly and 2 face sometimes.

5.1.5 Treatment after Violence

To those respondents who have had ever experience of violence against them were asked whether they needed to go for treatment or not. In this regards, of the 150, 53 (or 35 per cent) have reported yes. Highest percentage of the respondents does not need medical treatment after violent act, which is shown in following table.

Figure 5.1.5: Treatment Need After Violence



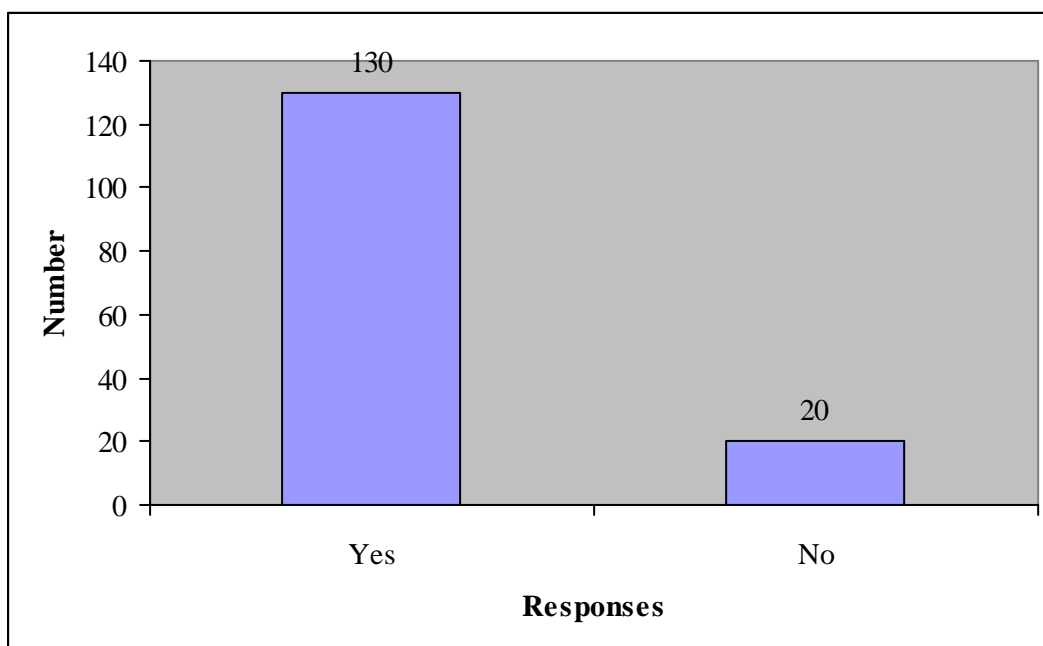
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Majority of the violent respondents don't need medical treatment after violence. Nearly 65 percent victim respondents reported that they do not need treatment after violence while 35.3 percent reported they need medical treatment after violence.

5.2 Disputes with Husband

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

Figure 5.2: Respondents Having Dispute with Husband



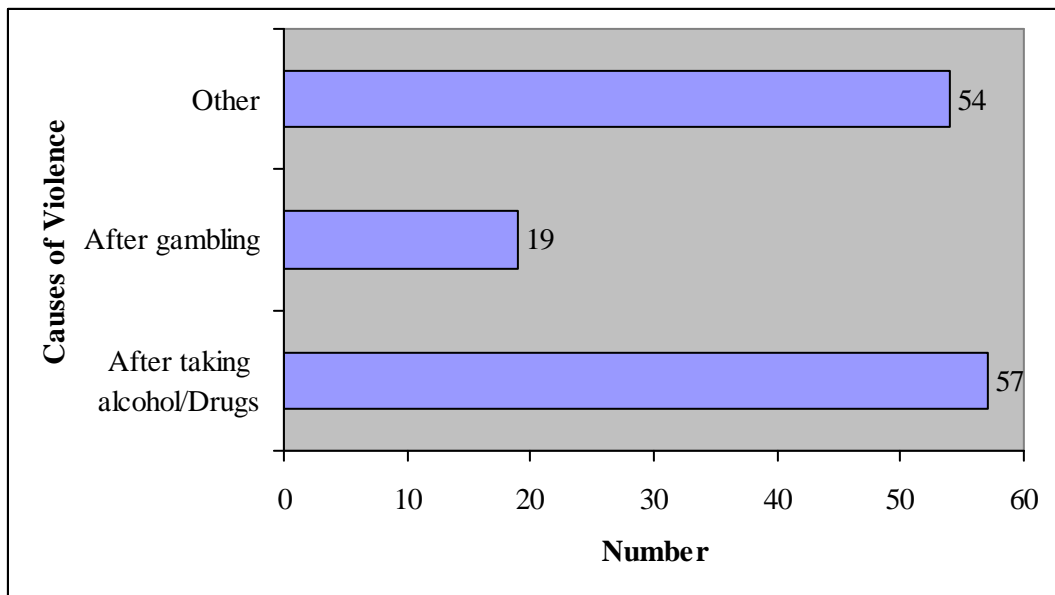
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.2 shows that most (i.e.86.7 percent) respondents have dispute with husband while fewer (i.e.13.3 percent) women have no dispute with husband.

5.2.1 Timing of Dispute with Husband

In the study area, most of the respondent's husband are daily wage labor, driver. Due to this reason most of the respondent's husbands are under influence of alcohol. In most of causes of violent behavior is alcohol, which is shown in Figure 5.2.1.

Figure 5.2.1: Causes of Violent Behavior of Respondents



Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.2.1, shows that majority of the respondents 57 (i.e. 43.1 percent) shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by 19 (i.e. 14.6 percent) shows violent due to other reason like due to the reason of children, due to tension, due to simple reason, due to household works and 54 (i.e. 41.5 percent) shows after gambling.

5.2.2 Forms of Violence

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

Table 5.2.2: Different Forms of Domestic Violence

Action of VAW	Number	Percent
Using vulgar language/verbal harassment	37	24.7
Physical Torture	49	32.7
Sexual harassment	13	8.7
Discrimination on food	3	2.0
Discrimination on wage	5	3.3
Discrimination on education	10	6.7
Discrimination of decision making power	18	12.0
Believe at witch	2	1.3
Discrimination of social participant	5	3.3
Increasing on Touch discrimination Chuwachuta pratha)	8	5.3
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.2.2, explain that, 49 respondents say that physical torture is violence, 37 respondents says that verbal harassment is violence. Similarly only 2 respondents say that believe at witch is violence.

5.2.3 Beating during Pregnancy

Some men have beaten their wives during pregnancy. The causes of beating wife might be due to alcohol, laziness and ugly figure of body.

Table 5.2.3: Beating in Pregnancy

Responses	Number	Percent
Yes	27	18.0
No	123	82.0
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

In this study, nearly 18.0 percent victim respondents were beaten during pregnancy and 82.0 percent were not beaten during pregnancy.

5.2.4 Incidence of Violence Induced Miscarriage

The violence faced by women in their daily life affects the health of the women and their reproductive function. Due to excessive physical violence it can create complications of the pregnant women. Because of physical violence many women facing miscarriage, still birth, fetal death. Even maternal and child death can occurred because of physical violence.

Table 5.2.4: Miscarriage by Husband

Experiences	Number	Percent
Miscarriage	17	63
Not Miscarriage	10	37
Total	27	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 5.2.4, shows that out of total 27 respondents who are beaten during pregnancy. 63.0 percent are miscarriage due to excessive physical torture.

5.3 Reporting of Violence

Different opinion of respondents men marry second wife, when he has first wife at home, the first wife should reported this to concerned authority. When asked for the opinion about reporting of domestic violence to the concerned authority, the respondents gave the following responses as per table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Reporting of Violence to the Concerned Authority

Reporting Violence	Number	Percent
Strongly agree	90	60
Agree	38	25
Don't agree	22	15
Total	150	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Most of the respondents are strongly agree to report the violence towards the concerned authority. About 60 percent of the respondents are strongly agreed that the women should be report the violence to the concern authority, 25 percent of the respondents are agree and 15 percent of the respondents don't agree that should be report.

5.3.1 Marital Rape

Marital rape is any unwanted sexual act by a spouse or ex-spouse, committed without consent and or against a person's will, obtained by force, or threat of force, intimidation or when a person is unable to consent. These sexual acts include intercourse, and or oral sex, forced sexual behavior with other individuals and other sexual activities that are: considered by the victim as degrading, humiliating, painful and unwanted. (About com: Marriage "Marital Rape").

Table 5.3.1: Experience of Marital Rape

Experience Marital Rape	Number	Percent
Yes	23	15.3
No	127	84.7
Total	150	100.0

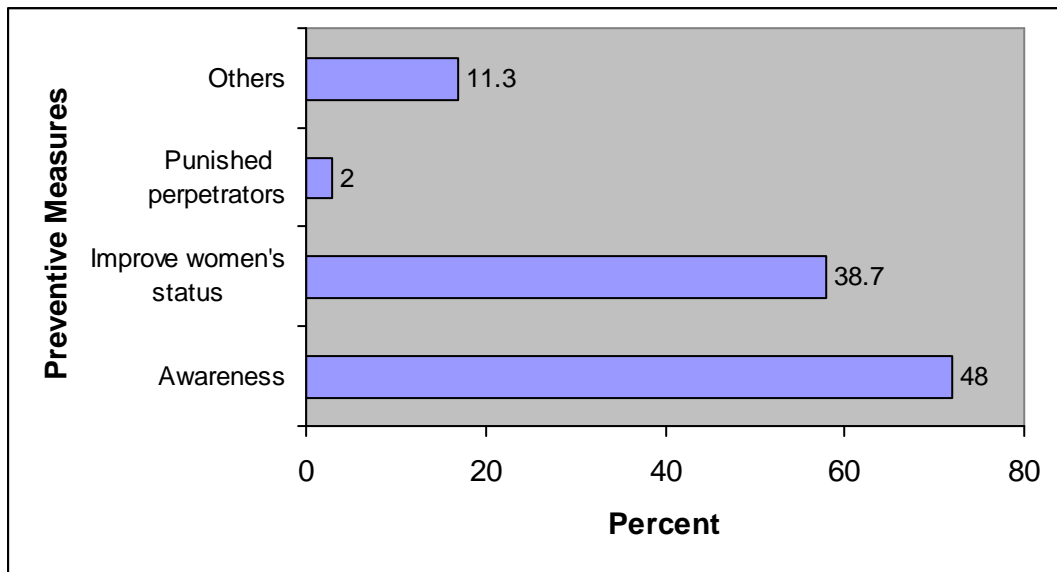
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

According to table 5.3.1, out of 150 respondents who experienced marital rape 84.7 percent respondents did not experience from marital rape, while 15.3 percent respondents are experience from marital rape.

5.3.2 Perception on Prevention

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

Figure 5.3.2 Perception on Violence Prevention



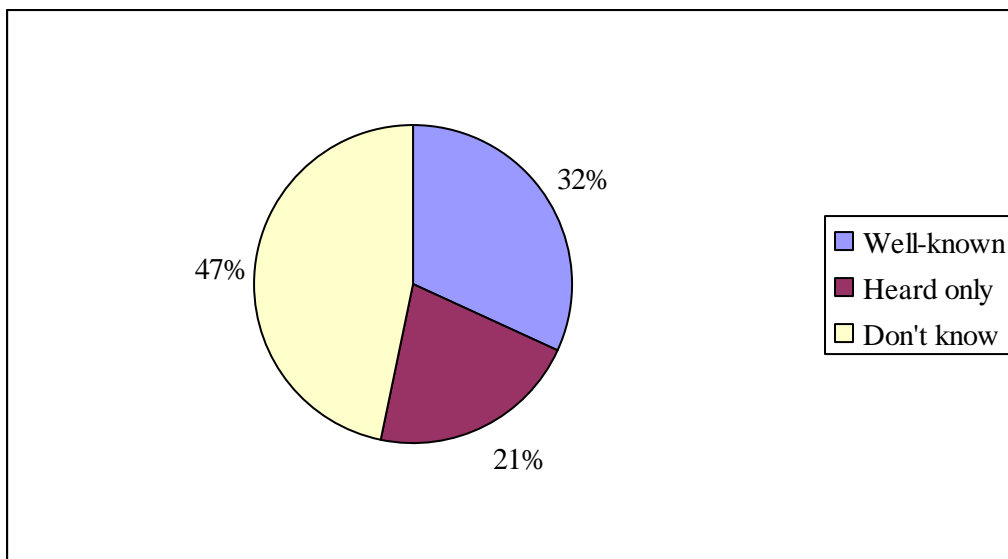
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Different respondents reported different types of prevent needed for the victims. Majority of the respondents give emphasis on awareness. More than 48.0 percent respondents reported to awareness followed by 38.7 percent reported to improve women's status, 11.3 percent reported punished perpetrators and 2.0 percent reported others.

5.4 Knowledge on Legal Provision

During the field survey the knowledge and awareness of women on legal provision and treatment of domestic violence were found as figure 5.4. Most of the respondents do not have the legal provision for protection of victim's women.

Figure 5.4: Knowledge of Domestic Violence



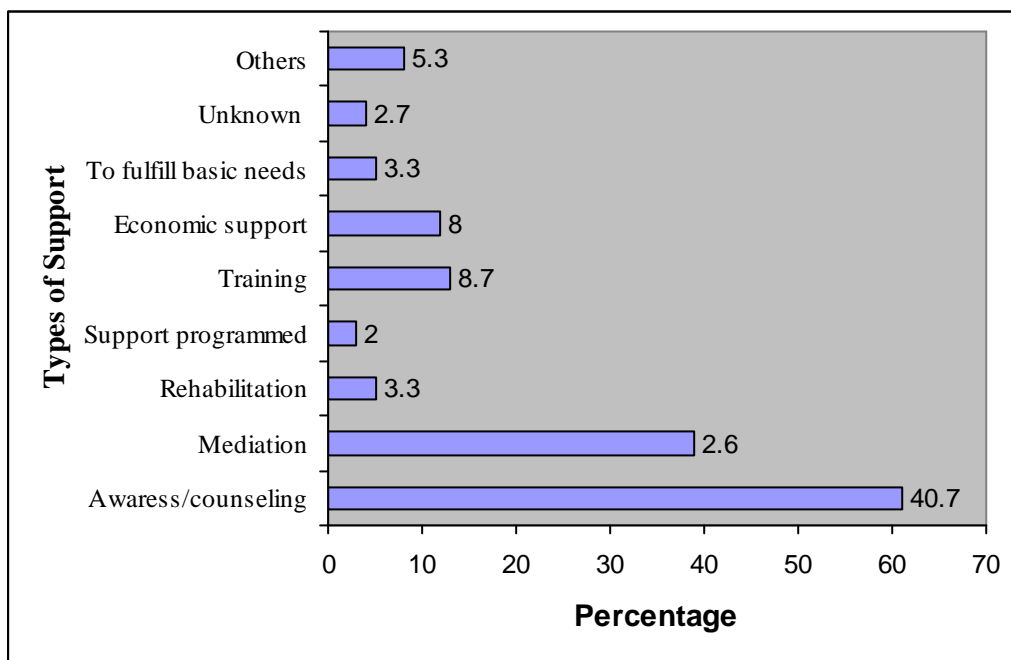
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

From the Figure 5.4, it is clear that, majority of respondents 47 percent have not knowledge of legal provision towards violence against women, 32 percent respondents well known and 21 percent respondents heard only about legal provision for protection.

5.5 Perception on Types of Support

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

Figure 5.5: Need Based Support for the Victims of Violence



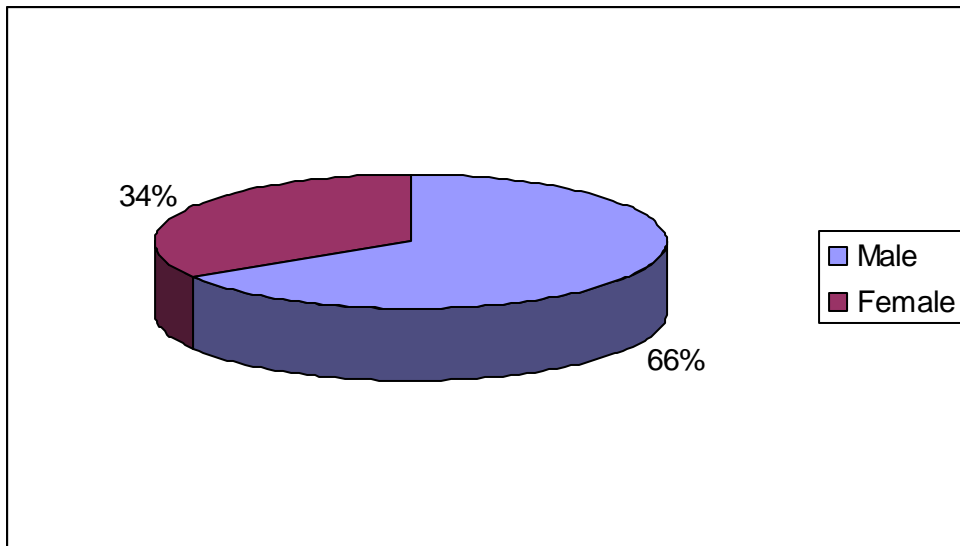
Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Figure 5.5, shows that majority of respondents 40.0 percent said to awareness rising and counseling, 26.0 percent said to family mediation, 8.7 percent said to give skillful training, 8.0 percent said to financial support, 5.3 percent said other species, 3.3 percent said that provision of safe rehabilitation house and to fulfill basic needs, 2.7 percent said that they have no idea about it, and at least percentages of respondents 2.0 percent said that victim support programmed.

5.6 Responsible to VAW

During the field survey, the women presented their opinion on whether male or the female are responsible for the VAW.

Figure 5.6: Responsible for VAW



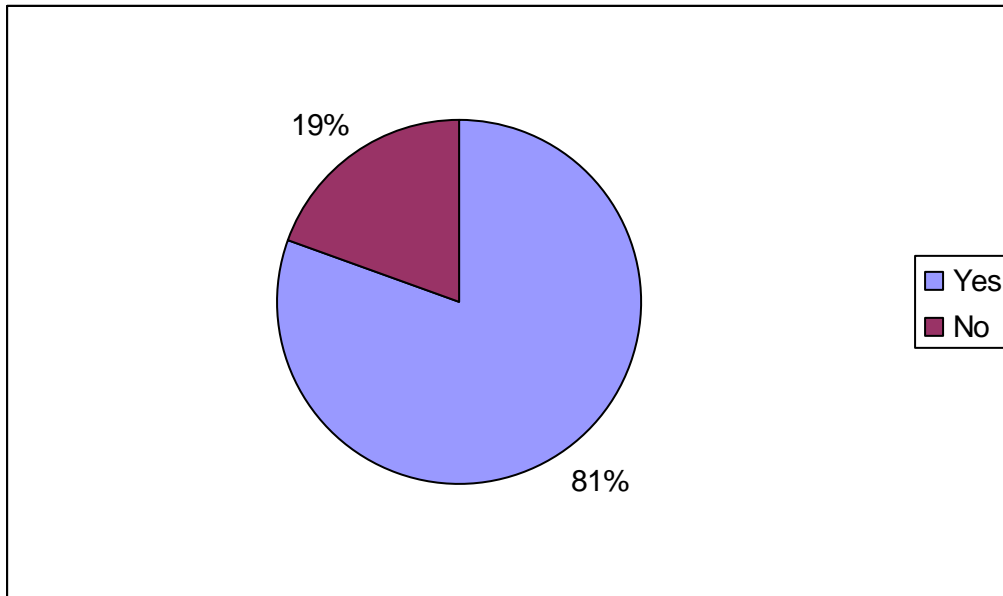
Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.6 shows that 66 percent respondents are male and 34 percent are female to responsible for violence against women.

5.7 Knowledge about Role of Media on VAW

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

Table 5.7: Knowledge about Role of Media



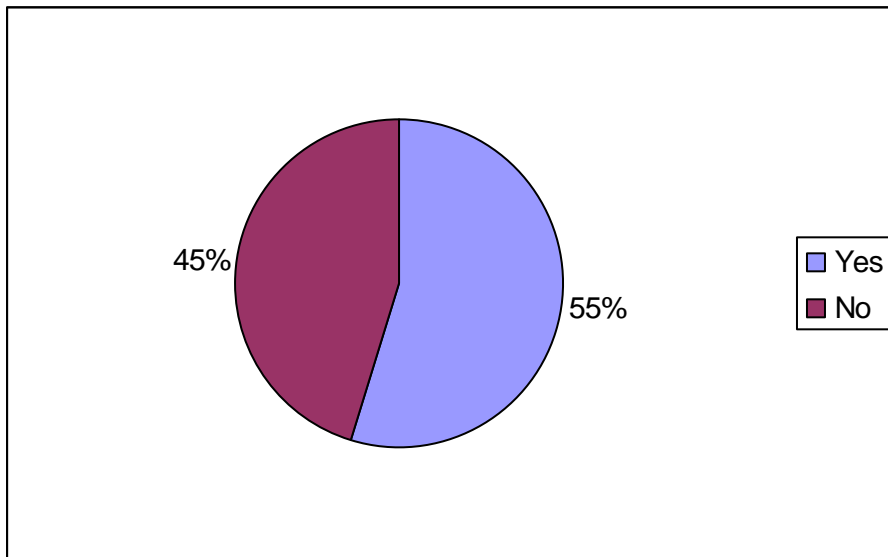
Source: Field Survey, 2007.

Table 5.7, clears that, majority of the respondents 81 percent having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 19 percent respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women.

5.8 Perception of Safe Rehabilitation House

When asked about the perception of safe rehabilitation house, majority of the respondents do not have the knowledge of safe rehabilitation house, which is shown by Figure 5.8.

Figure 5.8: Knowledge about Provision of Safe Rehabilitation House



Source: Field Survey, 2008.

From the above Figure 5.8 it is clear that majority of respondents 55 percent have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house and only 45 percent respondents have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house.

5.9 Knowledge on Remedy of DVAW

There is variation among respondents about possible solutions to eliminating domestic violence against married women. According to the field survey majority of the respondents give emphasis on providing job opportunity, education and faithful to wife and husband, which can be showing by following Figure 5.9.

Figure 5.9: Solution to Prevent/Eliminate Domestic Violence



Source: Field Survey, 2008.

From the above table it is clear that 16.66 percent respondents said providing job opportunity to prevent domestic violence, around 14.00 percent said faithful each other to stop domestic violence, 11.33 percent said that control alcohol to stop domestic violence, 10.66 percent said that providing education to stop it, 10.66 percent respondents state that skilful training for women, 8.66 percent said to make people literate, 8.00 percent respondents said that to respect wife is essential to reduce it, 6.66 percent said equal opportunity for daughter-in-law, 6.00 percent said no idea and around 5.33 percent respondents said that equal work division in the household is the best solution to stop domestic violence against women.

CHAPTER - SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Since the historical era Nepal's societal structure had been a patriarchic one. Nepal is a secular stratum with legal provisions of no discrimination against other religions. In most of the societal subgroups also, women are found in suppressed condition. They think women have no value in the society; they are their property which they can control. Our culture and religion more factor the supremacy of men. In Nepal, there are clear discriminations against women from house to country. There can be no doubt that Nepal's laws are highly influenced by patriarchal values, which forms the basic tenet of our society. The status of men has always been higher than that of women of Nepal. These norms affect every aspect of women's life women in second-class status they have been suppressed in all walks of life for income generation. This in a certain respect demands a revolutionary change in socio-cultural values of the society. Changes are needed in the legal system of the Nepalese society, where women have been indirectly treated as second grade citizen.

Altogether 150 respondents have taken sample for study; they all were 15-49 years age groups. Sample is taken from married, divorced and separated women. From the study of one squatter settlement among 150 respondents 86.7 percent respondents were victim of domestic violence from their husband. Limbu, Brahmin/Chhetri, Dalit, Rai, Tamang, Majhi were found in study area. Most of the respondents were illiterate and only few of them were literate. Most of the respondents i.e.77 were involved in Housewife occupation. Similarly, Agriculture, Service & Business job were 60, 5 & 8 respectively. Most of the respondents i.e. 72 percent are currently married women, 15 percent women age divorced/separated and only 13 percent women are widow.

Most of the respondents 92.0 percent women have to child and 8.0 percent women have not to child.

Among the respondents majority of them (i.e.86.7 percent) respondents have dispute with husband while fewer (i.e.13.3 percent) women have no dispute with husband. According to the explanation of respondents, 49 respondents say that physical torture is violence, 37 respondents says that verbal harassment is violence. Similarly only 2 respondents say that believe at witch is violence.

Out of 112 dispute respondents majority of the respondents 46 face violent behavior daily, 40 face weekly, 24 face monthly and 2 face sometimes. Majority of the violent respondents don't need medical treatment after violence. Nearly 65 percent victim respondents reported that they do not need treatment after violence while 35.3 percent reported they need medical treatment after violence. Most of the respondents 57 (i.e. 43.1 percent) shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by 19 (i.e. 41.5 percent) shows violent due to other reason like due to the reason of children, due to tension, due to simple reason, due to household works and 54 (i.e.14.6 percent) shows after gambling. Nearly 18.0 percent victim respondents were beaten during pregnancy and 82.0 percent were not beaten during pregnancy.

The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuse, unemployment, marital problem, not understanding, gambling and elicited relation with others. The most of respondents stated that skillful training; education, employment and family meditation is helpful to help the victims of domestic violence. Majority of respondents 100 percent supported to domestic violence eradicated totally. Most of the respondents stated media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence.

6.2 Conclusions

Domestic violence had been rampant in Nepal and has good evidence in our scriptures also. This study deals with the domestic violence in a small place of Terhathum district. The Simle VDC of Terhathum district is also well known for its rampant incidence of domestic violence. In the study areas husband is the main perpetrator of violence. In the study area the status of awareness level of women's legal rights and social and community based organization is poor most of the respondents keep the incident secret for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women. According to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, not able to work and marital problems. It has been revealed that stop/control alcohol, providing job opportunity for daughter-in-law, faithful to each other, skillful training for women, equal opportunity for daughter-in-law etc are needed to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against women.

Due to the any form of violence impact physical and psychological life of them so any form of violence should not be promoted and immediately stopped. Violence events cover almost all caste, age group, family and all community in the study area. In addition, awareness and empowerment, training for women, equal employment opportunity for educated women, strong political commitment and community groups to be capacitated to impose adequate punishment to perpetrators in the study areas.

6.3 Recommendations

Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore, effective program should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision-making level. The women of study areas needs couples training programs on the issue of human rights and various forms of violence against women as social crime. Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life. The lack of development of the system of social respect system dignity towards women had been among the causes of VAW in the area. However, the following recommendations are made based on the field observation

- 1) Gambling and alcoholism have to be stopped by mass awareness.
- 2) Local authority should be strict in implementation of the free transaction and imposing in limited selling of alcohols.
- 3) Different awareness campaigns in the media such as radio and televisions should be actively launched in the study areas.
- 4) Supporting institutions should be set up in the study areas for free legal service, counseling to the victims of DVAW.
- 5) Create special educational and employment opportunities for women.
- 6) Women should be encouraged to work outside and male are to be aware about their responsibilities.

References

- Adhikari, K.P and B.K. Mabuhang (2004). *Baseline Survey on Domestic Violence Against Women in Doti* (Kathmandu: CDPS, Kirtipur).
- Adhikari, K.P. (2004). *Issues on violence Against Women*, Population Magazine, Vol. 2: 5-8, (Kathmandu: CDPS, Kirtipur)
- Ahuja, R., (1998). *Violence Against Women*, Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Bennett, Lynn (2002). *Dangerous Wives and Scared Sisters*. (Social and Symbolic Roles of High Caste Women in Nepal).
- Bidari (Sapkota), Pramila, (2004). *Domestic Violence Against Women Squatter Settlement of Kathmandu District*, An Unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to CDPS, T.U; Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Chang, V.N. (1996). *I Just Lost Myself: Psychological Abuse of Women in Marriage*, Praeger.
- Claire M.Renzetti, Jeffrey L. Edleson, Raquel Kennedy Bergen, (2001). *Violence against Women.* London, New Delhi: Saga Publication.
- DDC, Morang, (2049 B.S.). *District framework District Development Committee Morang: Biratnagar.*
- Ghimire, Bandana, (2005). *Violence against Women in Sunsari District Ramganj VDC*, An Unpublished M.A. thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology Campus Biratnagar.
- Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2003a, 2003b; Rosen et al. 2005
- Hamberger, L. K., J. M. Lohr, D. Bonge and D. F. Tolin (1996). "A Large Sample Empirical Typology of Male Spouse Abusers and its Relationship to Dimensions of Abuse". *Violence & Victims* 11: pp. 277-292.
- Holtzworth-Munroe, A., and G. L. Stuart (1994). "Typologies of Male Batterers: Three Subtypes and the Differences Among Them". *Psychological Bulletin* 116: pp. 476-497.
- Human Right Commission [Nepal], (2004). *Annual Report: Fighting Against Trafficking of Children and Women*. Kathmandu: National Human Right Commission.

Johnson, 2006a; Leone et al. 2003, 2004

Johnson, M.P. (1995). "Patriarchal Terrorism and Common Couple Violence: Two Forms of Violence Against Women". *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 57: pp. 283-294. doi:10.2307/353683.

Johnson, M.P. (2000). "Conflict and Control: Images of Symmetry and Asymmetry in Domestic Violence". in Booth, A., A.C. Crouter, and M. Clements. *Couples in Conflict*, Erlbaum.

Johnson, M.P. (2000). "Conflict and Control: Images of Symmetry and Asymmetry in Domestic Violence". in Booth, A., A.C. Crouter, and M. Clements. *Couples in Conflict*, Erlbaum.

Kirkwood, C. (1993). *Leaving Abusive Partners: From the Scars of Survival to the Wisdom for Change*, Sage. ISBN 0803986866. OCLC 29049176.

Manandhar, L.K K.B Bhattachan, (2001). *Gender and, democracy in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Home Science.

Metlhaetsile (1998). *Women's Information Centre Mochudi*, Botswana (It's a crime, domestic violence), Madrash: P. and P. Publishers.

MOPE (2004). *Ministry of Population and Environment*, Kathmandu, Nepal.

N.D, (2008) Men Shouldn't Be Overlooked as Victims of Partner Violence - Arehart-Treichel 42 (15): 31 - Psychiatr News, retrieved from <http://pn.psychiatryonline.org/cgi/content/full/42/15/31-a>

Panth, Raman (2001). *Research Project Report, A Study on The Reported Cases of Domestic Violence in The Women's Cell*, An Unpublished Report Submitted to St. Xavier's College Maitighar, Kathmandu.

Penelope Harvey & Peter Gow *Sex and violence : issues in representation and experience* (1994) pg 36 Routledge ISBN 0-415-05734-5

Renzetti, C. M. and C. H. Miley (1996). *Violence in Gay and Lesbian Domestic Partnerships*, Haworth Press. ISBN 1560230746. OCLC 33947252.

- Saunders, D. G. (1988). "Wife Abuse, Husband Abuse, or Mutual Combat? A Feminist Perspective on the Empirical Findings". in Yllo, K. and M. Bograd. *Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse*, Sage. pp. pp. 90-113.
- Shahi, Ain Bahadur (2006). *Domestic Violence Against Women in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur District*, An Unpublished M .A. thesis Submitted to CDPs, T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Singh.M, *Saathi's Campaign (1999). To Eliminate Violence Against Women*. Articles of Tewa.
- Subedi, (1997). *Victims Violence in Nepal*, An Unpublished M .A. thesis Submitted to CDPs, T.U. Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Ul Haq, Mahbub, (2002). *Human Development in South Asia*, New Delhi: Tata and McGraw Hill Inc.
- UN Resolution 54/134-*International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women*
- UNIFEM (2052). *Foreign Employment for Women*. Lalitpur: Sancharika Samuha.
- United Nations General Assembly *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993)*
- WB/DFID, (2006).*Unequal Citizens: Gender, Caste and Ethnic Exclusion in Nepal*. Kathmandu: World Bank and Department of Foreign and International Development.
- WHO Factsheet *Violence against women*
- WOREC (2001). *Violence Against Women and State Responsibility*.

ANNEX - I

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Domestic Violence Against Women In Simle VDC of Terhathum District of Nepal

Section I: Personal Identification of the Respondents

1. Name..... Age:.....
2. Caste:
 - a) Rai
 - b) Limbu
 - c) Brahman/Chhetri
 - d) Dalit
 - e) Other
3. Marital Status
 - a) Married
 - b) Widow
 - c) Divorce/Separate
4. Educational Level of Women
 - a) Illiterate
 - b) Literate
 - c) Non-formal
 - d) Primary/Secondary Level
 - e) H.S/Intermediate and above
5. In your family, what types of educational level?
 - a) Under SLC
 - b) Above SLC
6. Types of family
 - a) Joint
 - b) Nuclear
7. What age have you got married?
8. What was your marriage type?
 - a) Arranged
 - b) love
9. Do you have given birth to child?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
10. Occupation

S.N	Wife's occupation
1	Agriculture
2	Service
3	Business
4	Housewife
5	Others

Section II: Knowledge and Awareness of Violence against Women

11. Have you ever heard or know about violence against women in your neighborhood?
a) Yes b) No
12. Which following action you think as violence against women?
a) Using vulgar language/ verbal harassment
b) Physically touchier
c) Sexual harassment
d) Discrimination on food
e) Discrimination on wage
f) Discrimination on education
g) Discrimination of decision making power
h) Believe at witch
i) Discrimination of social participant
l) Increasing on touch discrimination

Section III: Violence Related Questions

13. Does your husband ever show violent behavior or against you?
a) Yes b) No
14. When does he get violent against you?
a) After taking alcohol
b) After taking drugs
c) After gambling
d) Other specify
15. Have you ever dispute with any of your family member except husband in your life?
a) Yes b) No
16. If yes, with whom?
a. Father-in-law
b. Mother-in-law
c. Sister-in-law
d. Brother-in-law
e. Others
17. Do you agree that physical violence of any kind should be reported to the can concerned authority?
a) Strongly agree
b) Agree
c) Disagree
18. If disagree, why you disagree? Please give reason?
a).....
b).....
c).....

19. What type of dispute/quarreling you often have to face?
 - a) No blame
 - b) Verbal harassment
 - c) Blame
 - d) Over work load
 - e) Bad willness of children
 - f) Blame of extramarital affair
 - g) Other causes

20. How often such dispute/ quarrelling take place?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Weekly
 - c) Monthly
 - d) Other specific

21. What types of impact are you facing in your life because of physical violence?
 - a) Mental disturbance
 - b) Small injuries
 - c) Fractures
 - d) Disability
 - e) Other specify

22. Did you ever need medical treatment after violent incident?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

23. Have your husband even beaten you during pregnancy period?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

24. Have you ever had miscarries of fetal deaths because of excessive physical torture?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

25. In your opinion, what are the reasons of such violent behavior of your husband?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)

26. How does your husband show violent behavior?
 - a) Physical (Beating)
 - b) Verbal (Scolding)

27. If beating, what type of weapons/means he use?
 - a) Hands and Legs
 - b) Wood sticks
 - c) Household kitchen utensils
 - d) Others specify

28. Do you agree that, if a man marry second wife, when he has first at home, the first wife should report this to concerned authority for proper punishment?
 - a) Strongly agree
 - b) Agree
 - c) Don't agree

29. If disagree, why you disagree, please give reasons?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

30. How does people show their violent behavior?
 - a) Verbally
 - b) Beating
 - c) Psychological intimidation
31. How you ever forced for child bearing?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
32. Have you ever experienced marital rape?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
33. What did you ask, help in case such domestic violence against you?
 - a) Keep secret
 - b) Sharing with relatives
 - c) Reporting with police
 - d) Reporting with political leader
 - e) Sharing with friends
34. If you keep it secret, why? Please specify.
35. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victims of violence against women?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)

Section IV: Information related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organization?

34. Do you know any of social and community based organization and NGO working in awareness rising activities on violence against women and women's legal rights?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
35. What should be done to prevent violent against women?
 - a) Awareness
 - b) Improve women's status
 - c) Punished perpetrators
 - d) Others
36. Do you know about the legal provision for protection of victim women of domestic violence?
 - a) Well known
 - b) Heard only
 - c) Don't know
37. If yes, what types of provisions are there? Specify....
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
38. In your opinion what kind of support is needed for the victim women of violence?

a) Awareness rising and counseling	b) Family mediation
c) Provision of safe rehabilitation house	d) Victim support programme
e) To give skilful training	f) Financial support

- g) To fulfill basic needs
- i) Other species

h) Unknown about it

- 39. What do you think is more responsible for the violence against women?
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
- 40. Can violent against women be prevented?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 41. In your opinion, media help to reduce domestic violence?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 42. Do you know about provisions of safe rehabilitation house for victim women of domestic violence?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 43. If yes, in which place and which organization running the safe house?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
- 44. What do you think the possible solution to stop domestic violence against women?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
- 45. Can violence against women be eradicated totally?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 46. Is it legally to do violence against women?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No