

CHAPTER ONE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1.1 Introduction

Nepal is a land-locked country situated between Indian and China. There are many ethnic groups and though Nepali is the national language, each group has its own language, culture, tradition and religion.

We have a male dominated society. During childhood girls are socialized to be Sweet, soft spoken and submissive while boys are socialized to be aggressive, bold and dominant. First priority is always given to men in the family and society as well. In Nepali society a daughter's decision is made by her father, a wife's by her husband and a mother's by her son. Woman's identity is connected with her male kin e.g. father, husband or son. There's a high value of virginity and purity in Nepal. Society looks down on a woman with double-and suspicion who live without her male kin's protection.

Since the Vedic period women have been worshipping their husbands though Durga, Laxmi, Saraswati and Sita were goddesses and worshipped by both men and women. In some parts of our society women are believed to be the human form of goddesses i.e. Kumari in Newari culture.

Almost fifty percent of the total population of Nepal is women who get subordinate position to men, according to census 2001 - 100 females /99.89 males. According to Nepalese law if a daughter remains unmarried after the age of 35, she is entitled to equal share of parental property as her male Siblings. Most women do household work, which is a tedious job and they are considered economically inactive.

According to census 2001 90.5 percent women are engaged in agriculture and forestry, and only 8.9 percent. Women are engaged in non-agricultural sector. Women are not equally paid to men and women in labour force (Construction work).

5% of women can participate in politics but due to household work they have not been able to do so. In Nepal 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 yrs (Saathi: 1998).

The health status of women is not satisfactory. Due to cultural and traditional influence women take low nutrient diet. 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 women live in village and they have to attend traditional birth attendants. In the urban areas also they have to attend traditional birth attendants (Sudenis) because of various reasons, e.g.: illiteracy, poverty etc.

on the occasion of the women year 2000 was organized by united Nation with the slogan of gender equality of 21st century for and development. Mr. Annan secretary general at that time told 'Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human right-violence its known boundaries of geography, culture or wealth we cannot aim making real process towards equality development and peace".(UN,2000).

In general term women are violated physically, mentally, sociologically, religiously and legally also. The violence not only done by the external social factor but also the internal i.e. domestic factors (family member) According to the report published in 1995AD. by world Bank. 20% of women becomes victims by the male who are husband of the man under whose protection they are living most of the domestic violence is observed of beating and by force sexual relation. In the contest of Nepal women themselves. Therefore domestic violence against women becomes the serous problem.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It is prevalence in all races, nationalities, social classes, castes, religious groups, sexes and ages.

Nepal is a male dominated society. Man is the head of the family and decision maker of the house. It is customary in most ethnic groups in Nepal to behave and act like that.

Above fifty percent of the total population of Nepal is women who get subordinate position to men. According to census 2001 (CBS) there are 99.89 males out of 100 females in Nepal.

There is discrimination against girls in child rearing nutritious foods are given to boy sons are privileged in feeding and schooling girl musi-help in household works which is not expected from boys. Girls are taught to be submissive, soft spoken, patient and tolerant where as boys are taught to be aggressive, bold and dominant. Women always are to be

under protection of men, e.g. father, husband and sons or brother. There is a high value of virginity and purity in our country. Because of culture, religious beliefs, tradition and miss guided social norms women have always had limited access to knowledge and skill in comparison with men.

There is high fertility rate i.e. 5.6/1000 live births. It could be due to early marriage because the average age of marriage among females is 17. According to Saathi reported 34 percent of males and females get married before the age of 15 (Saathi, 1998).

Women have to face the risk of pregnancy, child birth and postnatal problems. Majority of people live in village and therefore most-women have to be under the care and treatment of Sudenis (traditional birth attendants) during pregnancy child birth and postnatal period. Thus, there is high maternal morality rate, i.e. 281/100000 live births. (CBS, 2001) and women volunerable to communicable diseases which is due to low calorie and notrious intake.

Most women's job is tedious household work and agricultural work. Only 8.9 percent of women are engaged in non-agricultural work while 90.5 percent of women are engaged in agricultural and forestry work they don't earn cash money, and therefore their work is considered economically non-productive which isn't - fair. Most women have to depend economically on their husbands. This is also one of the leading causes of domestic violence.

Thus poverty, illiteracy lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading causes of domestic violence. On top of these problems, men tend to entertain themselves with alcohol, drugs and gambling and aggravate the problem of domestic violence. Such problems are prevalent in slum areas.

Beijing platform for Action encourage government and non government organizations to eliminate violence and to promote research on the nature and cause of C. Minesota Advocates for Human rights. Also this study attempts to answer the following research questions:

1. What are the socio-economic characteristics women of the study area ?
2. What types of domestic violence occur in the area ?
3. What are the cause of domestic violence ?
4. What are the solutions to prevent domestic violence against women ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To trace out socio-demographic profile of slum area of Kirtipur-6.
2. To find out the different types of domestic violence and their causes.
3. To find out the effects of domestic violence against women.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Without eliminating violence against women there is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper bringing up of children who are the future backbone of the national. It is impossible for economic growth of a family without a harmonious family relationship. If there is dispute and quarrel between husband and wife children's mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in jeopardy. Domestic violence is a woman's health issue too. There is an acute had of harmonious family life for a healthy family, community and nation as well.

The present study is based on field research. The report helps students of the similar fields to start another project like this. The students of Rural Development and Health might find the report useful. It is expected that this study might generate useful information for the project planners, policy makers, administrators, implementaters, NGOs/INGOs and other organization in relation to the introduction and formulation of planning for development considering gender issue mainly forms as women. It tries to reflect the actual scenario of gender inequality situation and domestic violence against women.

This study will highlight the situation of domestic violence against women in interested NGOs/INGOs and government can plan and implement programmers to eliminate domestic violence in the slum area of Kirtipur 6.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Each study has their own limitations and short comings. The researcher being a student has time and economic constraint. Thus, the researcher chose this slum area at the "Khashi Bazar" ward no. 6 which is one of the biggest slum areas in Kirtipur municipality. In addition to survey and few case studies, some key informants were interviewed at the study area, unstructured interviews were done with various key informants for the collection of information. The household interview was taken with the married women of the house information depends on

the answers given by the respondents. The findings, therefore, cannot be generalized for the other slum areas of Nepal.

Only married women of all ages are included in the study. Unmarried women and girls were not included in the study. Therefore, the result of the study could be generalized for married women only.

There are many types of domestic violence but the researcher chose to deal only with physical (hunting and injuring the body) and irrational violence (dowry) psychological violence (verbal assault).

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of literature. Chapter three presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling procedure tools and techniques of data collection and method of analysis. The fourth chapter provides the setting that introduces the study area and describes the geographical cultural and economical facts and background of it. Chapter five is related with the analysis of socio-economic condition of the study area. Similarly, mentions the type cause and solution of domestic violence. Chapter six summaries the problem and makes recommendations. This report also consists of a reference and appendices.

CHAPTER TWO REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are a lots of researches in domestic violence against women which have been published by different organization and scholar in this field. Traditional gender specific rules religious fundamentalism custom the increased violence and corruption in the electoral process and inequitable distribution of resources remain the major obstacles to women's equal participation and meaning full repairs representation at all level of decision making.

Gender inequalities involve the equal distribution of power between man and private spheres. The study tries to review the literature that are fairly and recent are.

Worldwide violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees.

2.1 Definition of Domestic Violence

Violence is defined that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and in human behaviour which may be either physical or psychological violence reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social, gender discrimination.

Hay Ward (2000) stated that any act of commission or commission by individuals or the stated in private or public life, which beings harm, suffering or there at to girls and women and reflect systematic discrimination, including harmful traditional practices and denial of human right because of gender.

Domestic violence means physical psychological abuses which is done by own family member. In our society male domination are every where. So, such form of violence are accrued by male against women. But these forms of domestic violence are against of human rights and women rights.

According to WHO 1998. Around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten coerced in to sex or otherwise abased in her life time.

Even in small matter, women are given punished physically and sexually. Here in Nepal, wife beating is one of the pivotal issue of domestic violence. Due to the male dominated society, women are like second class citizen. So husband can beat his wife even in minor matter.

It is very common in rural area and uneducated society women are also beaten through they are in pregnancy period. Due to that hardship number of women are compelled to give birth of deep child. Some of their pregnancy miscarries by beaten, hit and wounds.

In this context a survey of UNFPA 2001, stated that at least one is every five of the worlds' females population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

A husband or boy friend for the purpose of concerning intimidating a women into submission defines domestic violence as force or threats of violence can take the from of pushing, hitting, chocking, slapping, kicking, burning or stablign (1998).

Underlining their power relations is patriarchy the social structured that is constructed reinforced and perpetuated by social political institutions put in place by men and which there by ensure that men, by virtue of their gender, have power and control over women and children. To over come the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major implement to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 1997).

Most domestic violence is gender violence, which means violence directed by men at women or girls women who are the main victims because they have lower status and less power in the society that men (Women Health Exchange, 1998).

The security of the environment for women inside and out side the home as basic human right. However, in tradition patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girl is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society (Ahuja, 1998). Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture is and main, physical psychological, sexually and economically (UNICEF, 2001).

Violence against women is not only a violence of women's human rights but a major public health problem and major important cause of women's ill health. Researches are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the context and consequence of violence against women (UNDP/UNFPA/WHO. 1998).

Due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantage complicated. Majority of them (58%) felt that their family member blamed their family member blamed then and wanted to avoid

then and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to us enforcing was found to be low as can be expected. Only 22 percent had ever attempt to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal family lives, just as before the incidence (SAATHI, 2001).

The form "violence against women" means any act of gender based violence that result in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such as act coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (UNB Declaration, 1993).

Violence not only harms, women physically it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and their families. Even their communities and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women (SAATHI, 2001). Likewise gender based violence has a negative effect as a women's ability to achieve and thus serves as an obstacle in the path of socio-economic development and the empowerment of women (SAATHI, 2001).

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. After referred to as "wife beating" "battering" or "domestic violence", intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behaviour and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps, kick and beating, psychological abuse such as constraint belihling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviors her movements and restricting her access to resources (Population Reports, 1999).

2.2 Gender Based Violence Over the Life Cycle

At the age of children what ever is there in house, affect in their lifetime. It is says that home is the school of child. In early age what ever he or she gets from family environment has a great influence his or her life. So to make civilized society family atmosphere should be free from violence gender is determined by socially and culturally and culturally. So gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to victimized from pre natal phase to old age which is shows by following bar.

Some example of different kinds of gender violence over the life cycle are given in below.

Gender Violence throughout the life cycle

Prenatal	Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy
Infancy	Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution, 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 widows, elder abuse (affects women more than men). [Breaking the Earthern care for 2000].

Human Right monitor, International service for human rights under women's Right's agenda item 6₃: Advancement of women (a) and (b) 1⁰⁰ the third committee covered similar ground to previous years in its consideration of six resolutions and one decision of the following themes:

-) The convention the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women¹⁰¹
-) Intensification of efforts to eliminate all form of violence against women¹⁰²
-) Violence against women migrant workers.¹⁰³
-) The improvement of the situation of women in rural areas.¹⁰⁴
-) Follow-up to the fourth world conference on women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly.¹⁰⁵
-) United Nations Development Fund for women.¹⁰⁶
-) Rescission on the term of office of the members of the consultative committee on the United Nation Development Fund for women.¹⁰⁷

The committee also adopted a new resolution on 'eliminating rape and other forms of sexual violence in all their manifestations including in conflict and related situation.

The text on the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women had a number of striking points, and was the only resolution under this agenda item to be voted upon. Rebate

during the informal consultations focused on several issues relating to the committed on the elimination of discrimination against women's (CEDAW) work programme between 2008 and 2010 including.

-) The number of sessions CEDAW should hold per year.
-) Whether to use a single chamber or dual chamber meeting structure to address the backlog of reports.
-) The budgetary implications of both of these matters: and
-) Whether to hold the meetings in Geneva and New York or exclusively in Geneva, CEDAW's new home base from 2008 (Women Right, 2007).

The United Nation Commission on Human Right appointed a special report on violence against women to collect comprehensive data and recommend measures at national regional and international levels to eliminate violence against women.

2.3 Types of Violence

Violence against women and girl includes physical, psychological. Sexual and economic abuse women are victimized from various kinds of violence. According to who 1998 there are four types of violence. They are as follows:-

- a) Physical violence
- b) Sexual violence
- c) Psychological violence
- d) Involving deprivation or neglect.

Different research shows that different farm of violence:-

a) Physical Violence

- (i) Physical violence may be single, manual act or a series of different act or a combination of assaults with use of weapons (SAATHI, 1997).
- (ii) When someone hurts another person's body (Women's health exchange, 1998).
- (iii) Physical violence in the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm. Physical violence includes but is not limited to: Scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, chocking, shocking, poking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person and the use of a weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

b) Sexual Violence

When someone makes another person do sexual things against he will, this is sexual abuse (Women Health Exchange, 1998).

c) Psychological or Emotional Violence

(i) This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun on other lethal weapon. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate, prolonged silence, after arguments, withdrawal of affecting, siding with, sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to have an abortion (Rana-Deuba: 1997).

(ii) When someone threatens insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person, this is emotional abuse (Women's Health Exchange, 1998).

(iii) Psychological abuse is defined as any act or omission that damages the self esteem identity or development of individual. It includes but is not limited to humiliation, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about repeated yelling or degradation, including fear through intimidating words or gesture, controlling behaviour and the destruction of possession (UNFPA, 2003).

d) Economic Abuse

Economic abuse is usually denial or withdrawal of financial support, prohibiting wife from handling money, controlling wife's own earnings, having, total control over conjugal financial resources, using household money for drinking, gambling or drugs (Rana-Deuba, 1997).

(e) Traditional Abuse

It includes Reuki and Badicustom, Jariboned labour polygamy, dowry related violence and untouchability (Saathi, 1997).

Other types of prevalent domestic violence are:

- ❖ Incest
- ❖ Sibling abuse
- ❖ Child abuse
- ❖ Abuse of elderly family members of the family.
- ❖ Abuse of lesbian and homosexual members

- ❖ Abuse of in laws
- ❖ Abuse of domestic helpers
- ❖ Abuse of adopted/foster children's
- ❖ Homicide and murder (Rana-Deuba: 1997)

2.4 Religious and Historical Basis

In Nepal many people are Hindu, so this study try to analyze the Hindu custom and values. It is says that Hindu is oldest religion. The society is guided by its life nature like "Manusmirit" Puran Mahabharat, Ramayan etc. These all Grantha says men are supreme of the society .

The old and authorities "Manu Smirit" and later "Smritis" pictured women in a subordinate position to man. In this era, it was preached that even a vicious husbands must worshipped but a bad wife may at any time be superseded (by another wife). It was clarified that "a barren wife may be superseded in the eight year, she whose children (all), die in the tenth, she who boars only daughters, in the eleventh year but she who is quarrel some without delay. A wife who being superseded in anger departs from her husbands, house, must either be instantly confined as cast off in the presence of the family. Further for committing faults, Smirit, prescribed that she may be beaten with rope or split bamboo. It wife was howing no right to free herself from the dutches of a vicious and even from a dangerous type of husband because "neither by sale nor by repudication is a wife released from the husband."

In this age religious in junction was strictly caste on widows to remain faithful to their husband's memory but there was no corresponding duly caste on the part of the husband was allowanced to marry again and again by kindling the (sacrificial) fire.

Later, Vishnu Smriti (100 A.D.) was more unkind toward widows and recommended that "widow can go the way of departed soul by deying after clim and Angiras also supported this proposal. It is perhaps from this age the evil custom of "Sati" became more and more frequent and developed into pernicious popular custom and continued in society.

Veda, Puran etc. encourage early marriage. The early marriage early marriage created great problems for female children as it without any education qualification only turned them into childbearing machines that to at an early age. They remained isolated in a corner of the house with out any chance of miring with others and deprived of knowing about the further development and new outlooks of the world. Early marriage and early maternity affected her health and she remained like a hopeless

and helpless creature under the pressure of social and religious customs inside for corners of her husbands house.

"Sati is another had custom in the pass. Sati is the customary practice of burning the widow together with the dead of her husband on the funeral pyre. It may either be self sacrifice due to religious blind belief or a forceive murder of a widow. In many instances, it was seen women were burnt against their will even in the state of intoxication under the religious cover (Tripathy, 1998, Crime Against working women New Delhi: Aph Publishing Cooperation).

2.5 Domestic Violence: World wide Scenario

Domestic violence against women is not only one country. It is spread all over the world. Underdeveloped country and developing countries are mostly affected due to under education, poverty, unemployment and deprived condition.

Women in the north and the south live with the risk of physical harm in ways that have no direct parallels for men. On virtually every nation, violence or the threat of it, particularly at home, shrinks the range of choice open to women and girls, narrowing their options in almost community spaces. It limits their choices directly by destroying their health, disrupting their lives, and constricting the scope of their activity and indirectly by eroding their self-esteem. In all of these ways violence hinders women's full participation in society. (Oven Sofia Center 'for the study of violence')

There once was a tradition in Russia that when people got married, the fathers of the bride gave the groom a gift - a whip to hang over the newly - weds' bed. Fortunately this headikons does not exist any more but its roots go back a time called 'domostrai' that existed in Russia in the sixteenth century.

There has been a saying in Russia: "If husband beats you that mean he loves you ! This concept is still widely accepted in Russia when people hear about domestic violence that period of Russian history has affected the position of women in our society up to the present day (Marina Pisklakova- 'Russian Association of Crisis Centers for Women').

Some of research about "Domestic violence against women" abstract of some organization.

One out of every five women in world is physically or sexuality abused by a man at same point her life (UNICEF, 2001).

According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kinds of violence against abuse recruitment by family members in to prostitution, neglect by family member, faticide or dowry demand wife abuse. Around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime (WHO, 1998).

UNFPA, 2001 estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

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

The South Asia, is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in South Asia have lower social status and less value than boys who are preferred and invested upon (UNICEF, 2001).

2.6 Situation of Violence in the Context of South Asia

There is male dominated patriarchal family in South Asia. Women's value in South Asia considered less than that of men. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as the labor they provide under control of men. Men are the supreme position in South Asia. Women are like a second class citizen in South Asia.

There are many such stories from South Asia about violence to girls and women done simply because they are female because they are non-valued as such or because they have 'misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly patriarchal societies of the regions. From before birth to old age, girls and women are there by denied rights tormented and even killed. Without generally accepted or reliable means for redress or remedy, an abused women in a South Asian family usually keeps the problem quick out of fear "to protect family honor." For the children's sake or because she thinks she is at fault, perhaps she even thinks it is all normal, there is seemingly little she can do to escape her situation.

In India there are several types of domestic violence. Among them dowry is the foremost reason for women violence. It is found that in India, dowry related accident kills about 2500 brides every year. On the other hand, abortion is a form of violence. About 8000 fetuses (young babies) are aborted at a Bombay (Mumbai) clinic, among which 7,999 are female. More than 18% girls than boys die before their fifth birthday. The

data shows that 56 percent of the married women between the ages of 15-60 justly for her husband as they beat them for one reason and another due to social attitudes. It is assumed that 60% of women are in psychiatric problem all over the country. It doesn't mean that they are mad but they are victims of ruthless husband and insults up to 45 percent of married men acknowledge physically abusing their wives according to the survey made in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Moreover in Delhi, 60% of rape victims are under 16 years of age and the incidence of adolescence are increasing day by day (Violence against women in South Asia 'UNICEF').

In Bangladesh there are several types of domestic violence. They are mostly economically coerced sexual abuse and trafficking for prostitution which are very prevalent. It is found that about 3,00,000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothels in India and about 4500 women and children are trafficked to Pakistan annually. About 6 percent of maternal deaths are due to homicides and suicides related to rape and illegitimate pregnancy. Similarly, 65 percent of reported cases of violence against women were against adolescence and women in their early twenties (20 - 29 years). Studies reveal that 47 percent of Bangladeshi women have been abused by their partners (Violence against women in South Asia 'UNICEF').

In Pakistan, there are various forms of violence. Among which honor killing is the main reason. It is a type of domestic violence where the male members of the family kill female members who disagree the family honors. More than 1000 women were victims of honor killing. Moreover, every three hours in average of one rape against women is reported. A sample survey showed that 82% of women in rural Punjab feared violence resulting from husband's displeasure over minor matters in the most urban areas 52 percent admitted for being beaten by husbands. Many girls, even below them 15 are sexually abused which mainly includes gang raped (Violence against Women in South Asia, UNICEF).

Sri Lanka shows a complex case as statistics shows good situation for women and children. Chosen examination reveals many hidden disparities. A serious human right issue in Sri Lanka concerns violence of the rights of displaced persons. 60 percent of women interviewed in a simple survey responded that they had been subject to done violence during pregnancy. Violence against politically involved women is increasing both against women candidate and women who are supporting men candidates. There is evidence of increasing rape and incest particularly of girls from families where the men go for middle east to

seek job. There is force conscription of children and youth including girls by rebel groups (Violence against Women in South Asia, UNICEF, 2000).

The many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as 'Gender based violence' or simply 'gender violence.' It is a worldwide problem but one that fairly new for open discursion in South Asia (UNICEF, 2000).

Women and girls in South Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular, in having to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

2.7 Violence Against Women in Nepalese Context

Violence is any act which causes trauma for an individual no matter which part of the world they live. Female are seen as second class citizens by culture, religion and law with in the family and society as a whole. So from birth female child is discriminated.

A complex society like ours in Nepal with a multiplicity of religions, cultural traditions and varieties in family structure doesn't easily permit us to generalize about the status in Nepal. Yet it can be stated without reservation that all Nepali women from the communities high in the Himalayan region to those of the lowlands in the southern terai regions are exploited and oppressed.

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. So it's root is based on patriarchal norms and values. There are so many reasons which cause violence against. Women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50 percent. They have poor literacy rate with comparing to men. There are different forms of violence against women in Nepal. Such as sexual abuse and torture, rape sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking dowry and bridge price, battering of women, feticide because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, Jari, Deuki, Bedi etc. Blind faith and superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status has not raised above.

In our country, custom has been working since centuries. In this context brutal state of men's violence in Badi caste and Reuki system.

Selling sex is very common for the Badi and Deuki. According to some estimates there are about 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).

Deuki is another form of violence. The Reuki hold the venerated ritual status on the one hand, while, being forced to sell their bodies for their survival, on the other hand (Onta, 1992). They are also expected to support their parents. Reuki women have 5-15 clients permont and their annual their annual income usually ranges between Rs.2000-2500 (MLSW, 1983). The Reuki system is very similar to the Reudasi system in India. According to Onta (1992) about 17000 Deuki is live in the for west of Nepal.

"Eve teasing" or sexual harassment of girls of all ages prevalent an urban public areas. Assessment of dumb maid servants, sexual and otherwise harassment of women at the work place harassment and exploitation of women within the *Kamaiya* and bonded labor system of the Terai area, know a days *Kamaiya Pratha* had prohibition.

Above mentioned causes and consequences of domestic violence against women, in Nepal is very critical problem. To stop such in human activities, the attention should be taken from government side joining hand with NGO/INGO, CBO and stakeholder.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

To achieve the main objectives of the study, different research methodologies have been used but this study is exploratory in value. Meanwhile, the objective of the research required both quantitative and qualitative data collection. To get sample population systematic random sampling has been used. Therefore; this study utilizes both quantitative and qualitative methods of study.

3.2 Rationale of Selection of the Study Area

In the process of urbanization, city of Kirtipur is growing rapidly. The flow of in migration to the city is increasing tremendously. Thus the squatter settlements are growing as a component part of the city since last two decades. Present study was intended towards prevalence of domestic violence among slum dwellers Kirtipur city. Therefore out of total slum area of Kirtipur, some selected area were chosen on the basis of purposive method.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study has been based on both primary and secondary source of data. Primary data were collected from the respondents by using formal as well as informal interviews with the help of interviewers. For in-depth information, semi-structured, in addition to get relevant data interviews were conducted with key informants, i.e. local mother's group. Women and child cell under district-police, a few lawyers, chairpersons of concerned NGOs who are interested in a servicty the women of Kirtipur few doctors who work in emergency department of hospital and one psychiatrist who also works in hospital were too included among the information. Thus, the study is totally based upon primary and qualitative data obtain first hand from the field work. In secondary source of data universe and different published or unpublished books, journal, and dissertation are used.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desire information of the study. To acquire authentic data from the field the entire households were numbered serially by the investigator. All together there were 40 households. Out of these households every alternative household was taken as a sample household. Thus out of 50 households 40

households were picked up as sample size. Households were selected on the basis of systematic random sampling.

3.5 Respondents

Married women of all ages and in case of joining family only daughters-in-law living in the slum area of the Kirtipur city were included in the study population. Which consist of 50 family. Thus, the married women of age living in sample household of Khashibazar at Kirtipur city area considered as the population of present study.

3.6 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

For the reliability and validity of the interview questionnaire the researcher consulted with colleagues and experts. The questionnaire was pre-tested and few respondents in nearby the study area and a few modifications were made in the question before conducting real interviews in the study area. Thus in order to collect necessary data and information for proposed research, the researcher has been used following tools and techniques for data collection.

(a) Household Survey

Interview schedules were designed for the interview. The interview questionnaire was filled in the field with the help of some assistants visiting door to door in the study area. The interview was taken with one married women of each family.

(b) Interview with Key Informants

Formed interviews were taken with some key informants using semi-structured and unstructured questionnaire. The key informants were mother's group of local slum area, women police and child cell under district police, lawyers, NGOs, doctors from emergency and psychiatric department

(c) Case Studies

Present study is intended to find out prevalence of domestic violence against women around the Kirtipur. In this regard, to find out real scenario of domestic violence in slum area and to share some personal feeling of the victim of domestic violence. Same case has been recorded during the field work. A few case studies on victims were done in the study area, which are presented as it in the appendices of present work.

(d) Observation

As mentioned earlier that present study is based upon qualitative research design, hence to acquire some qualitative data and information observation method had been followed by the investigator. The researcher has observed the case of physical, psychological and traditional violence wherever possible in the study area during the period of data collection. In spite of this the researchers has observed various phenomena throughout the year as a native resident of Kirtipur city.

(e) Focus Group Meeting

The focus group meeting was done in two groups. The first meeting was done with victimize of domestic violence accompanied by two old ladies from slum area. The second meeting was done with local mother's group inside the local club office compound. The main focus of the meeting was compound. The main focus of the meeting was on causes and elimination of domestic violence against women.

3.7 Content Analysis

This study is mainly based on primary data from the field. However, the researcher has studied different literatures, publications and pertinent document for the analysis purpose of present study. The investigator has quoted various publications of governmental and non-governmental sources too.

3.8 Method of Analysis

The collected information has been presented in appropriate tables and charts. It is categorized and tabulated according to the objectives of the study. Simple descriptive statistical tools such as frequencies percentage and mean have been use of where necessary.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Location

Kiritipur is an old settlement situated on a double hill rock in the southwest of the Kathmandu Valley; it is one of the five municipalities in the valley. It is located at 27°38'37" to 27°41'36"N and 85°14'64" to 85°14'64" to 85°18'00"E, and at present has 19 wards and covers 1718 ha (14.76 sq.km). It is bordered by the Bagmati River to the east, Machhengaun Village Development Committee (VDC) to the west, Kathmandu Metropolitan city (KMC) to the north, and Chalnakhel VDC to the south. Kirtipur was identified as a 'town' or urban locality in the 1952/54 and 1961 census of Nepal. It was declassified as a town in the 1971 census when the criteria for designing urban localities were changed. Kirtipur Municipality was formed in 1997 by combining eight VDCs, namely Palifal, Layaku, Bahirigaun, Chithubihar, Champadevi, Bishnudevi, Balkumari, and Chobhar. The total population of these VDCs in the 1991 census was 31,338. The 2001 census gives a total population of 40,835 representing 53 percent male and 47 percent female in 9487 households, equivalent to an overall average population density in the municipality such as river, lake, well, dug well, stone tap, and pound in different locations. The utilization of the resources is in different purposes.

Markets are mainly concentrated in the core area and its peripheries. The major local inhabitants of this area are farmers. Kathmandu is relatively easy to reach for agriculture products. As a result, the vegetable market covers 36% of the total market. One can get larger number of not specialized shops such as mixed shop of vegetable, meat, fruits, and fish. According to the observation there are more than 50% non-agriculture based shops.

It includes banks, co-operatives, governmental and semi-governmental organization etc. There are 75 public institutions within the area. Besides ward offices, most of the public institutions are located in core area.

Kirtipur is one of the oldest cities of the Kathmandu valley. One can find the number of traditional and cultural structures such as Pat, temples, Bahal, Stupa, Sttal, Cave and Lake. Around 80% of which is scattered in old core of the city, Panga and Chobhar areas.

CHAPTER FIVE DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

5.1 Socio-Demographic Structure Of The Study

5.1.1 Population Characteristics

The study area has close settlements of 50 H.H. 40 households were taken as sample size. The composition of population that there are larger dependent population (Age group below 20 yrs is 24.29, and above 70 years is 8.35% thus, the economically dependent population are 32.64 percent whereas economically active population (Age group above 20 years to 70 years) there are 67.29%). The male and female are 68.50 percent and 64.14 percent respectively.

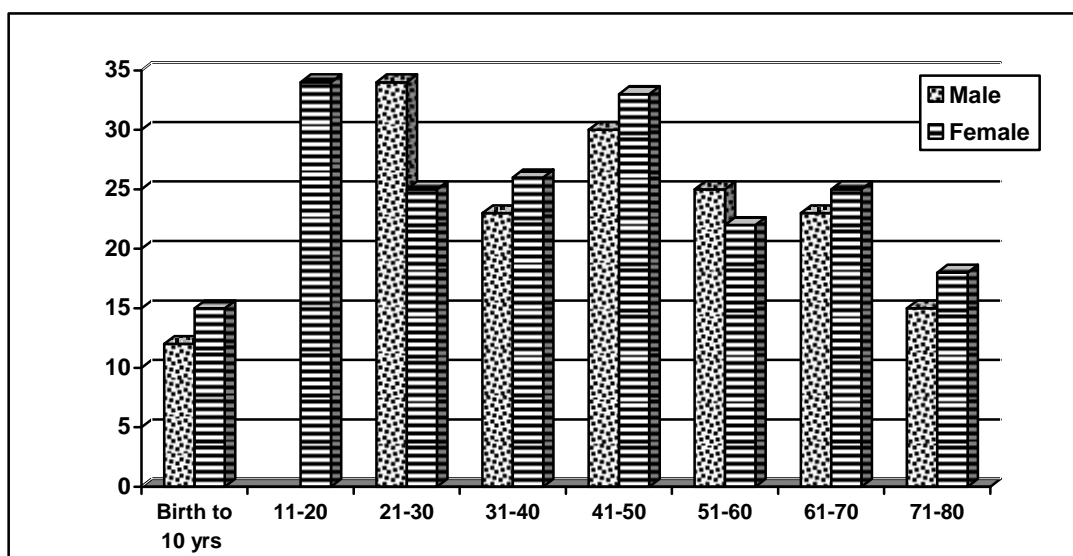
Table No. 5.1 : Population Structure of the Sampled H.Hs

Age groups	Population				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Birth to 10 yrs	12	6.09	15	7.57	27	6.83
11-20 years	35	17.76	34	17.17	69	17.46
21-30 years	34	17.25	25	12.62	59	14.93
31-40 years	23	11.67	26	13.13	49	12.40
41-50 years	30	15.22	33	16.66	63	15.94
51-60 years	25	12.69	22	11.11	47	11.89
61-70 years	23	11.67	25	12.62	48	12.15
71-80 years	15	7.61	18	9.09	33	8.35
Total	197	100%	198	100%	395	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 1 shows of the economically active population and economically dependent population. The age group of economically active group is (above 20-70) i.e. 67.29% years. Among the dependent population (below 20 years above 70 years) i.e. 32.62% low percentage of population above 70 years age devotes short life expectancy in Nepal.

Figure No. 1 Population Structure of the Sampled H.Hs



5.1.2 Caste / Ethnic Composition

It is found that there are heterogeneous in terms of caste and ethnic composition in the study area. There are Newar, Magar, Rai, Tamang, Sunwar, Pariya, Gautam, Lama and Oppressed caste. The caste and ethnic composition of the study area is illustrated by the table no.2

Table No. 5.2: Caste / Ethnic Composition of Study Area

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Newar	14	35
Gurung	3	7.5
Magar	2	5.0
Rai	3	7.5
Tamang	3	7.5
Lama	2	5.0
Sunawar	5	12.5
Pariyar	5	12.5
Gautam	3	7.5

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

The table shows more oppressed caste followed by Pariyar and Sunwar 12.5% and 12.5% respondents caste ethnic group of the study area there are more expressed caste 35%. The oppressed caste group mostly don't have enough land to support their family so they migrate from one place to another.

Figure No. 2 Caste / Ethnic Composition of Study Area

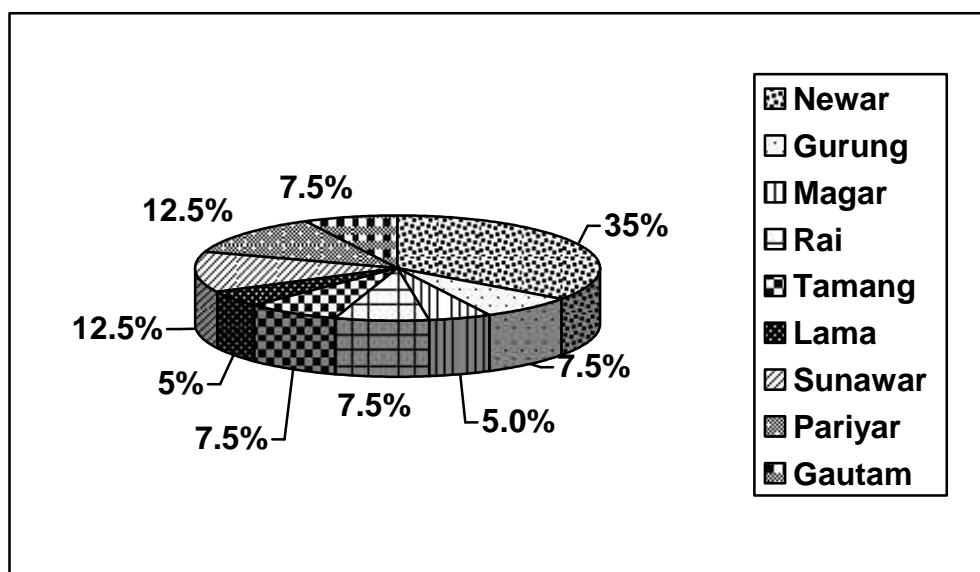


Table 2 shows the more oppressed caste follow by Newar and Pariyal/Sunuwar 35% and 12.5% percentage.

5.1.3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion

It is found that the majority of respondents are Hindus 62.5% Buddhist 20% and Christian 17.5% in the study area.

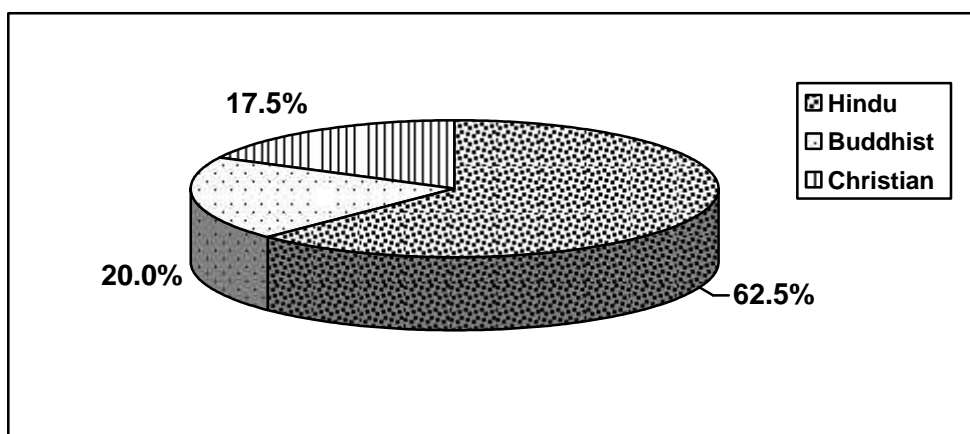
Above data are shown by Table 3. The majority of the respondents are Hindus because Nepal is Hindu country and other cause is Magar, Rai and oppressed caste Hind most of the Gurung and Tamang are Buddhist. So Buddhist are 20% and the minority religious group is Christians because few Nepalese changed their religion from Hinduism or Buddhism to Christianity.

Table No. 5.3: Religious Structure of the Study Area

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	25	62.5
Buddhist	11	20.0
Christian	4	17.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 3 Distribution of Respondents by Religion



5.1.4 Types of Families

It is found that in study area squatter settlement of Kirtipur municipality-6, there are mostly nuclear families i.e. 42.5% and joint family only 57.5% this figure is shown by table 4. Every person lives 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 table 4 it is clear that most of the respondents have nuclear family. It might be due to younger couples migrating to the town for the search of job.

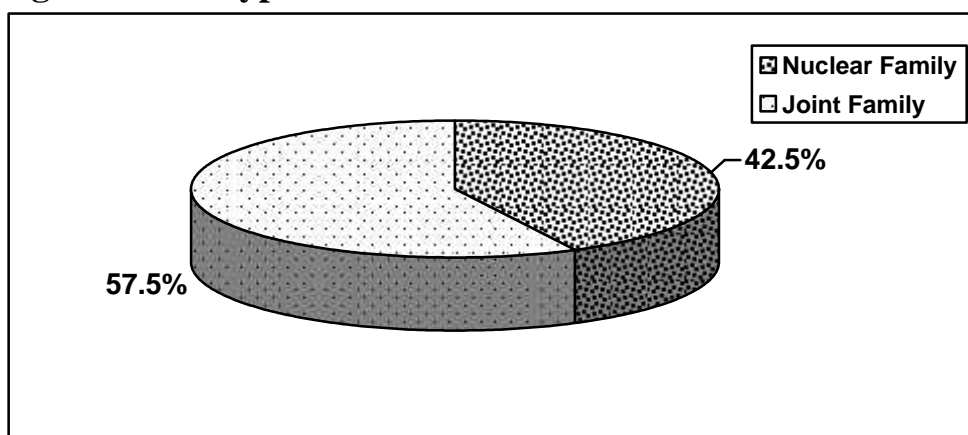
Table No. 5.4: Types of Families Among the Study Area

S.N.	Number of Houses	Percentage
Nuclear Family	17	42.5
Joint Family	23	57.5
Total	40	100(99.9)

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table no 5.4 shows that majority of respondents live in nuclear families and minority of the respondents live in joint families i.e. 42.5% and 57.5% respectively.

Figure No. 4 Types of Families



5.1.5 Origin of Respondents

Majorities of the respondents were grown up in the village and only 52.5% respondents were grown up in the town. Most of the huts are recently made they the males get married with village girls.

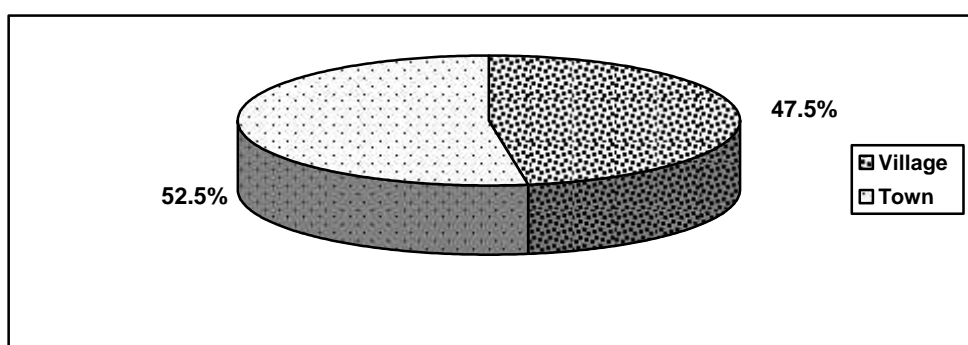
Table No. 5.5: Origin of Respondents in Different Places

S.N.	Location	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Village	19	47.5
2.	Town	21	52.5
	Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.5 shows that majorities of the respondents were raised in the village i.e. 47.5% and minorities of the respondents were raised in the town i.e. 52.5%

Figure No. 5 Origin of Respondents in Different Places



5.1.6 Educational Status of the People in the Study Area.

In the study area only few people have educational attainment upto S.L.C. level. There are nobody with higher than S.L.C level of education. Illiterate 50% that shows better literacy among the slum dwellers than national average, the national average illiteracy rate is 50% percent. There is a school in the slum area (the study area) thus, almost all the school age children go to the school. But children are not seems to go for higher studies beyond class ten. It may be due to family tension, economic problem and the environmental factors.

Table No. 5.6: Educational Composition of the Respondents

Level of education	Wife		Husband		Children				Total	
	Freq.	Per	Freq.	Per	Girls		Boys		Freq.	Per
					Freq.	Per	Freq.	Per		
Grade 1-5	19	100%	35	66.00	24	53	75.49	53	77	
Grade 6-10	-		18	33.96	7	6	12.14	7	13	
SLC +	-				2	10	11.76	10	12	
Total	150	100.0	150	100.0	194	100.0	204	100.0	698	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 6: Education Composition of People in the Study Area

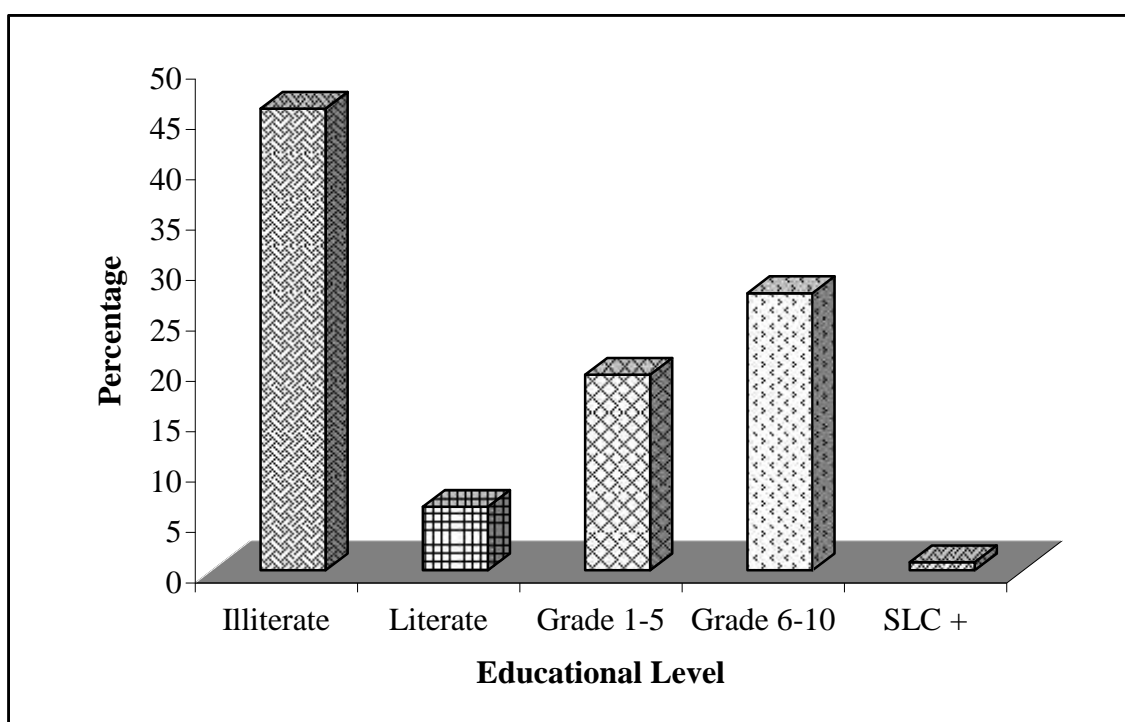


Table no.5.6 shows majority of the respondents are illiterate i.e. 45.8% and minority of the respondents are S.L.C i.e. 0.8%.

5.1.7 Occupational Structure

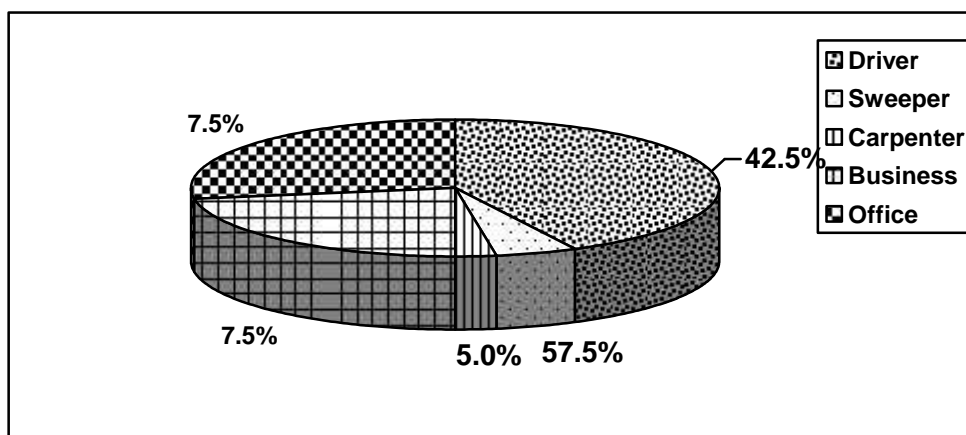
The main occupations of the people in the study area are driver 42.5%, sweeper i.e. 5%, carpenter 22.5%, office 27.5% because the study area is near the bus park, and the slum area. The majority of women reported that they are only house wife's i.e. 69%. Women are willing to go out to work but their husbands do not allow them to go out for work due to suspicion. Despite of this, some of the housewife's are engage in some crushing, sand fetching, and vending the agricultural product i.e. roasted corn, fruits, vegetable, peanuts, etc. Some of the housewives are engage in house made.

Table 5.7: Occupational Structure of the Study Area

Occupational groups	Husband	
	Frequent	Percent
Driver	17	42.5
Sweeper	2	5.0
Carpenter	1	2.5
Business	9	22.5
Office	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 7 : Occupational Structure of the Study Area



5.8 Monthly Income Distribution of the Households

Most of the household members are suffering from poverty. They are surviving on their daily wages. Their average daily wages are Rs.200. Sometimes they are out of job. Because their job are an daily wages basis, very few people have monthly salary e.g. divers and service holders.

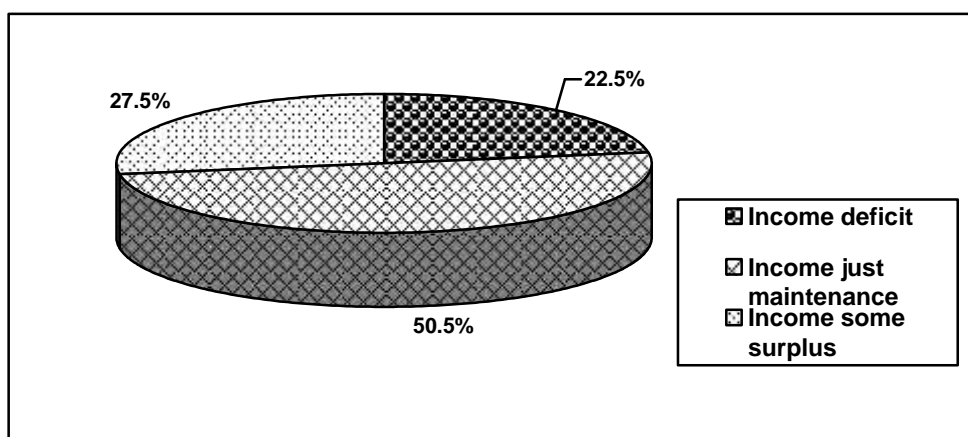
Table 5.8: Monthly Income Distribution of Households

Income status	Frequency	Percentage
Income deficit	9	22.5
Income just maintenance	20	50.0
Income some surplus	11	27.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Table 5.8 shows 22.5 percents respondents are income deficit, 50 percent respondents income are just maintenance, 27.5 percent respondents incomes are some surplus.

Figure No. 8 : Monthly Income Distribution of Households



5.1.9 Using Family Planning Method

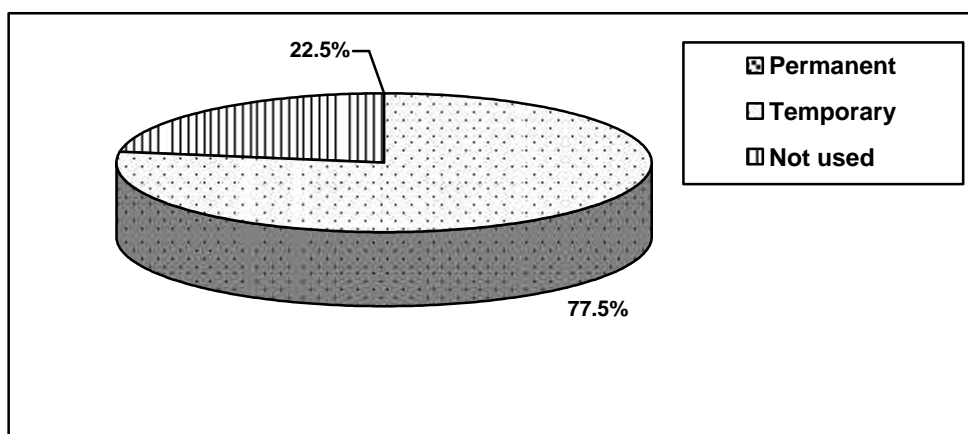
Accordingly to field survey of squatter settlement, majority of respondents have knowledge of family planning methods, most of the respondents used temporary methods of family planning. Knowledge of contraception level is very high in study area. Most of the women know knew family planning method and using family planning method which is shown in table 5.9.

Table No. 5.9: Number of Respondent and Her Husband Using and Not Using Family Planning Method

Method	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent	-	-
Temporary	31	77.5
Not used	9	22.5
Total	40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 9 Using Family Planning Method



5.2 Domestic Violence Against Women

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

5.2.1 Dispute in the Family

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 squatter settlement, majority of the respondents dispute with any family members than husband, which shown in table 10.

5.2.3 Condition of Abuses during Violence Act

Most of the abuses respondents husbands were under the influence of alcohol, i.e. 47.5 percent after cost in gambling i.e. 52.5 percent alcohol makes the person excited leading violent act and the loss in gambling makes person irritate due to loss of money so it leads to violent act in their family.

Table No. 5.2.3 : Cause of Violent Behaviour

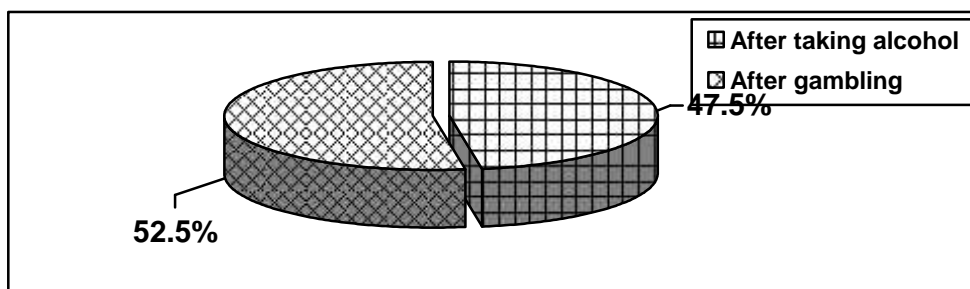
Cause of violent	Frequency	Percentage
After taking alcohol	19	47.5
After gambling	21	52.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above table shows that majority of the abuse were under the influence of alcohol, i.e. 47.5 percent and violent after losing from gambling i.e. 52.7 percent.

According to the key informants, local mother's group doctors and lady police most of this abusers were found under the influence of alcohol during violent act.

Figure No. 10 : Cause of Violent Behaviour



5.2.4 Types of Violence

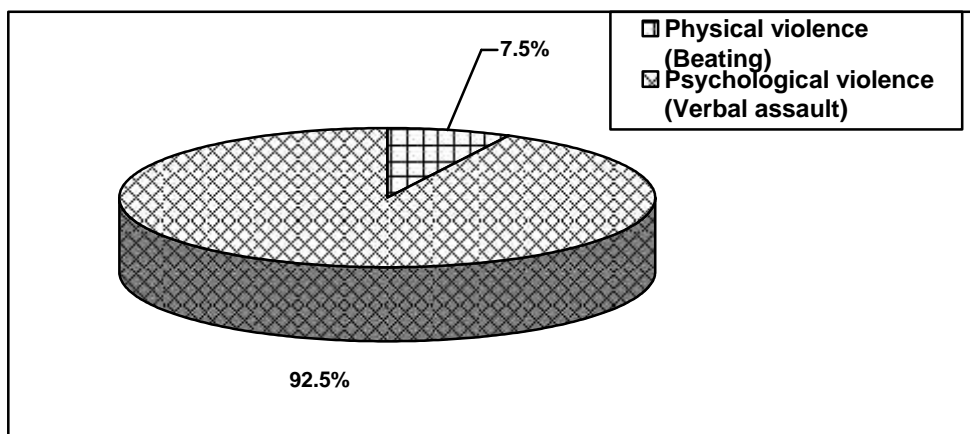
The abuses showed mostly psychological violence than physical violence. Tradition violence like dowry. Related violence was not reported in the study area.

Table No. 5.2.4: Types of Violence Shown by the Abusers

Types of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Physical violence (Beating)	3	7.5
Psychological violence (Verbal assault)	37	92.5
Total	32	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 11: Types of Violence Shown by the Abusers



5.2.5 Frequencies of Violent Act Shown by the Abusers

Most of the people work as a daily wages basis in the study area. Respondent's husbands (abuser) get drunk daily but they get more drunk during weekend. Thus most of the abuses get violent and show violent acts in weekends, because some drivers service holders and some of the coolies also take day off in weekends.

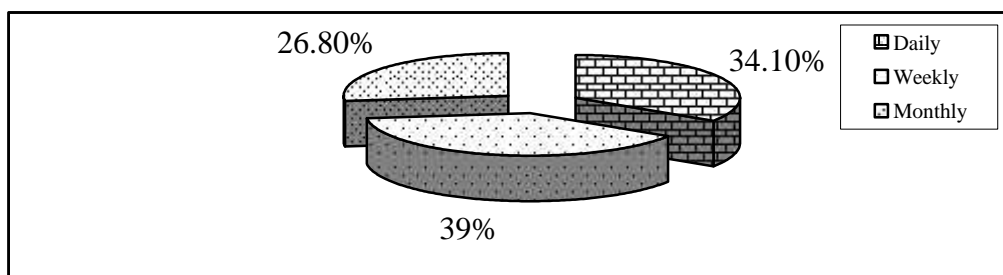
Table No. 5.2.5: Frequency of Violent Act Shown by Respondents Husbands

Frequency of violent act	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	18	45
Weekly	11	27.5
Monthly	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above Table 5.2.5 shows that most of the respondents husbands shows violent act weekly i.e. 45 percent daily i.e. 27.5 percent and monthly 27.5 percent.

Figure No. 12: Frequency of Violent Acts Shown by Abusers



5.2.6 Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence

Most of the respondents stated that reporting about psychological violence is very important and only few respondents stated that. It is not important to report psychological violence."

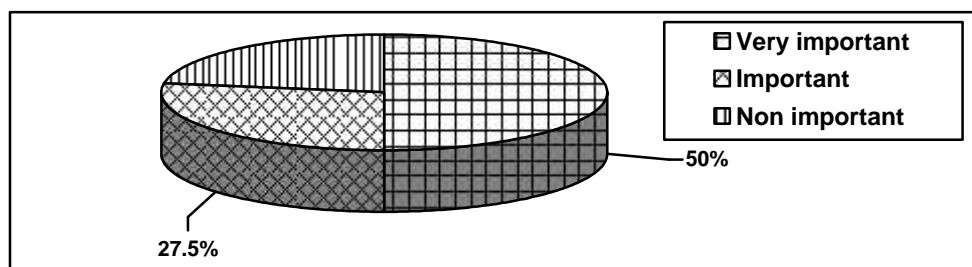
Table 5.2.6: Respondents with Different Opinion on Importance on Reporting Physical Violence

Respondents with different opinion on reporting of psychological violence	Frequency	Percentage
Very important	20	50
Important	11	27.5
Non important	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Above Table 5.2.10 shows majority of respondents stated very important to report psychological violence are 50 percent and respondents stating not important is 22.5%. Only few key informants had seen the cause of psychological violence. E.g. local mothers and lawyers.

Figure No. 13: Importance of Reporting Psychological Violence



5.2.7 Different Types of Helps Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence

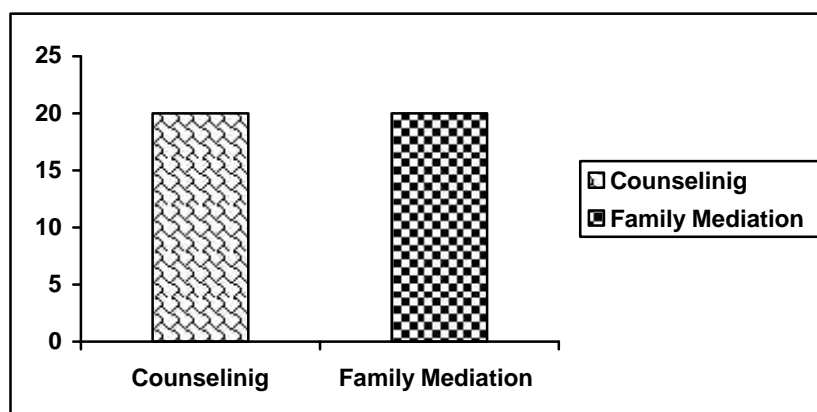
Most of the respondents expressed to help counseling is needed to help victims of domestic violence and the minority of the respondents expressed need of medical facilities for protection and help to the victims of domestic violence.

Table 5.2.7: Different Types of Protection and Help Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence

Different protection and help needed for the victims of D.V.	Frequency	Percentage
Counseling	20	50
Family mediation	20	50
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

Figure No. 14: Different Type of Protection or Help Needed for Victims of Domestic Violence



Above Table 5.2.12 shows that majority of the respondents expressed opinion on "Counseling" to help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 50 percent followed by i.e. 50 percent.

5.2.8 Finding of the Key Informants Interview

Medical personnel who work in emergency unit of Kirtipur hospital Kirtipur, NGOs, lady police personnel who work in children and women cell under district police, lawyers, local mother's group were identified as key informants as they are most likely to come into frequent contact with victims of domestic violence. Different interview schedules were used for different categories of key informants. The information provided by the key informants are according to their perception. Understanding knowledge, observations and experiences on domestic violence against women focusing the study areas.

A. Medical Personnel

Two physicians; one gynecologist/abstrician, one psychiatrist was interviewed to get relevant information.

Every day doctors see 3-5 cases whom they think cases of domestic violence. Among them some cases from squatter settlements of Kirtipur.

Most of the medical personnel reported encountering small injuries to poison cases.

75 percent of the doctors reported that victims of domestic will tell the truth type of domestic violence most of the respondents reported that mostly will tell the truth.

Type of domestic violence. Most of the respondents reported that mostly they had seen the cases of physical violence secondary psychological violence (verbal assault). Fortunately here in Kirtipur rarely seen the cases of traditional violence i.e. Dowry related violence.

Causes of Domestic Violence Against Women

According to the medical personnel information the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, poverty, illiteracy and marital problems are the main causes of domestic violence.

75 percent of medical personnel expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violence.

50 percent of the medical personnel expressed that they had experienced political pressure while handing the cases of domestic violence.

B. Lawyers

25 percent of the lawyers seen the cases of domestic violence from the squatter settlement of Kirtipur.

Because they are mostly illiterate and they do not have economic access to see the lawyers.

100 percent of the respondents stated that they give free legal service to the poor clients.

75 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of physical violence and psychological violence only 25 percent of the respondents have seen the cases of traditional violence. Causes of domestic violence all the domestic violence all the respondents reported that the main causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, illiteracy, drug abuse, and marital problems.

Women Police Personnel who Worked in Child as Women Cell Under District Police

- ❖ They had seen few cases of domestic violence from slum areas of Kirtipur.
- ❖ If police personnel (lady police) are called in a place where women has been assaulting.
- ❖ The respondents will remove the abuse from the place of incidence and take the abuser to the police station for further inquiry.
- ❖ First the respondents mediate the case out of court by counseling they take help of local mother's group too.
- ❖ Police personnel have seen cases of physical violence.
- ❖ Causes of domestic violence according to the respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse and polygamy.
- ❖ The respondents know about CWIN (Child Worker in Nepal Concern).
- ❖ The respondents expressed they had training on "Investigation of crime against women and children."
- ❖ The respondents expressed need of special training to deal with the cases of domestic violent.

D. Non-Governmental Organizations

Some NGO's namely CWIN (Children Worker in Nepal Concern Center) INSFC (Informal Sector Service Center). Children Welfare Society, Nari Kalyan Kendra (Women's Welfare Center), services for socially under privileged sector).

The chairperson of the NGO's were interview to get the relevant information. Most of the NGO's defined domestic violence as "abusing physically and psychologically to the women by their family member.

- ❖ Most of the NGO's stated that domestic violence is prevalent in all social to classes.
- ❖ The causes of domestic violence as expressed.
- ❖ The causes of domestic violence as expressed by NGO chairpersons were alcohol abuse, illiteracy, male dominance and Dowry.
- ❖ The concern of general publication the issue of domestic violence is negligible because the general public think that domestic violence is a private family matter.
- ❖ Kinds of support provided by NGOs are adult literacy classes and awareness programme.

E. Local Mother's Group

- ❖ There are prevalence of domestic violence in their area.
- ❖ According to the respondents there are physical and psychological violence.
- ❖ The main causes of domestic violence according to the respondents are alcohol abuse ganja abuse, gambling, marital problems and economic problems.
- ❖ Kind of help needed for victims of domestic violence.
- ❖ Most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediating will help to solve and help the victim of domestic violence.
- ❖ Solutions for prevention of domestic violence against women.

According to the respondents the solution for prevention and elimination of domestic violence are stop or control alcohol and stop gambling.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Nepal, a small federal, inclusive secularism with full diversity of culture and traditions is a patriarchal society where women are looked secondary citizens and are systematically denied their basic, fundamental right to be free from the violence. As it is a male dominated, the privileges and power granted by the societies complex set values, customs, morale, habit and belief that force women to bear the man's brutality. Violence inflicted by a man on a woman who lives in an intimate relationship could be termed as domestic violence. The violence against women is still a very much serious and hidden problem in Nepalese society.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups religious groups and all nationalities. As a conceptual definition domestic violence is defined as physical sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, genital mutilation, other traditional practices harmful to women non sexual violence, violence related to exploitation (Deuba-Rana, 1997). Types of domestic violence, are physical abuse, economic abuse and traditional violence.

The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological and traditional violence against women.

The operational definition of domestic violence is physical and psychological violence occurring in the family to the women by husband or other family member usually mother-in-law.

Physical violence is defined as "Beating women by her husband or other family members." (Operational definition) .

Psychological violence is defined as scolding, mocking mocking and using foul words to the women which hurts her (Operational definitions).

Traditional violence Darwy related violence is considered as traditional violence (Operational definition).

According to the literature main causes of domestic violence is alcohol abuse drug abuse, poverty. Illiteracy and marital problem. The

study population is married women living in squatter settlements of Kirtipur.

The main objective of the study are:

- ❖ To trace out the socio-demographic profile of slum area of Kirtipur - 6, Kirtipur.
- ❖ To identify the cause of domestic violence.
- ❖ To collect the solution to eliminate the domestic violence against women.
- ❖ To identify causes of domestic violence.
- ❖ To collect solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence against women.

To recommend policy makers government and interested agencies to take necessary intervention to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

The descriptive/qualitative research design was applied to meet objective of the study.

Necessary information were collected through interview with women, observations, case studies and interview with key informants. Among 50 h.h. only 40 were (women) the study area. The households were selected by systematic sampling method.

The results were descriptively analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage and graph were used.

In the study area population below 14 and population above 59 years were 49.9 percent which is considered as economically dependent population. The economically active age group (above 14 to 59 years) are 54.1 percent among economically active age group most of the women are only house wives and some men are jobless. Most of the men work as daily wages thus sometimes, they become jobless too. It indicates large percentage of dependent population.

There are all includes of castes and ethnic groups live in study area but majority of the population is oppressed caste is 42.66 percent there are Newar 35%, Gurung, 7.5%, Magar 5.0%, Tamang 7.5% and Rai 7.5% majority of the population are Hindu is 62.5% minority of the population are Christian is 17.5% most of the respondents were raised in the town is 52.5%

The majority of the respondents live in nuclear family is 42.5% percent and the minority of the respondents live in joint family is 57.5%.

Majority of the women are housewives in the study area is 34.6%. Because women have children at home to whom they have to look after and the reason is that husbands do not allow all women to work outside the house due to suspicion. Domestic violence is prevalent in the study area is 54.6%.

The main types of domestic violence are physical and psychological respectively is 7.5% and 92.5% respectively. The respondents did not report traditional violence like dowry-related.

Violence in the study area so there are no dowry-related violence in the study area.

The majority of the abuses show violent acts under the influence of alcohol i.e. 47.5%. Majority of the abusers show violent acts on weekends.

The minority of the women were beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment after violent acts during pregnancy.

According to Saathi:1997 the causes of Domestic violence against women are alcohol 49%, economic problem 52%, traditional violence 39% and police torture 48% (Saathi:1997).

The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuse, unemployment, economic problem, marital problems and gambling i.e. 48%, 33.3%, 10.6% and 8% respectively.

The majority of the victims keep their domestic violence secret for the sake of prestige i.e. 46.3%. Some ask help from friends and relatives.

The majority of the respondents stated that reporting of physical violence is important as much as reporting of psychological violence.

The most of the respondents stated that counseling and family mediation is helpful to help the victims of Domestic violence i.e. 44%.

Most of the respondents have no knowledge about legal protection against domestic violence of women i.e. 92%.

Most of the respondents stated that media can help in the prevention and elimination of domestic violence.

Regarding solutions for prevention and elimination of domestic violence most of the respondents and key informants stated stopping/controlling alcohol, gambling and drugs(ganja), adult literacy classes and awareness classes, income generation programmes and counseling.

6.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is burning problem in the world. In Nepal domestic violence against women has a very long history. This study deals only with the domestic violence in squatter settlement. The area of domestic violence is so wide but I have chosen one squatter settlement in Kirtipur city for purpose. These study was selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researchers have taken 40 respondents for purpose.

From the study, the researcher concluded on the following points:

The population under 14 years is larger than population of other age groups i.e. 42.99%. The majority of the population is above 59 years i.e. 2.6 percent. The economically achieve population is 54.35% and economically active age group most of the women are housewives. There are more males than females i.e. 52.8 percent and 47.2 percent respectively.

- ❖ The caste and ethnic composition is heterogeneous in the study area e.g. Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung, Magar, Rai, Tamang and oppressed castes.
- ❖ Most of the people were Hindus, Secondly Buddhists and the least are Christians i.e. 62.5 percent, 20 percent and 17.5 percent respectively.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents were raised in the village.
- ❖ The majority of the people live in the nuclear type of family.
- ❖ The literacy rate of the study area is 54.2%.
- ❖ The main occupation of the people in the study is coolie, mechanical works and driving. Most of the women are only housewives i.e. 69.3%.
- ❖ Most of the household members are suffering from poverty. They are surviving anyhow with their limited daily wages.

- ❖ Domestic violence is prevalent in the study area i.e. 54.6%.
- ❖ All the abuses are husbands. It may be due to nuclear family system.
- ❖ Majority of the abusers was under the influence of alcohol during violence act i.e. 85.3%.
- ❖ There were more psychological violence than physical violence in the study area i.e. 63.41% and 36.6%.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents had domestic violence in weekends.
- ❖ A very few respondents have domestic violence during pregnancy.
- ❖ Only a few victims of domestic violence during pregnancy needed medical treatment.
- ❖ According to the opinion of respondents the causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse 48 percent. Unemployment and economic problems 36 percent and 10.6 percent due to marital problems.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents (women) keep their domestic violence secret for prestige some respondents ask help with friends and relatives.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents stated that reporting physical violence is important and minority of the respondents reported not important.
- ❖ Most of the respondents states that reporting psychological violence is very important and minority of the respondents stated that not important.
- ❖ Most of the respondents stated regarding type of protection and help needed for victim of domestic violence is counseling family meditation i.e. 44 percent. Secondly economic help and providing jobs opportunity and minority of the respondents states facilities for medical treatment i.e. 2.6 percent.
- ❖ Majority of the respondents did not have knowledge of legal protection against domestic violence i.e. 92%.
- ❖ The majority of the respondents had stated that media could prevent domestic violence i.e. 97 percent.

- ❖ On solutions to prevent/control domestic violence against women are stop or controlling alcohol, stopping ganja providing job opportunities, to be faithful between husband and wife, to made people literate.

6.3 Recommendations

The problems of domestic and other problems were present in the study area. It helps us to make source recommendations to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The recommendations are as follows:

- ❖ The population growth should be checked trough implementation of more effective extension education and family planning programmes including motivating and counseling to the women.
- ❖ Adult literacy classes and awareness programmes should be conducted to make people aware and awareness about domestic violence and its elimination.
- ❖ Taking alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role-play, drama and songs. The vocal government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence.
- ❖ Itarmonious marital relationship should be maintained through counseling and arousal of awareness about importance of harmonious family life. The interested social workers can serve effectively in such matters.
- ❖ The people of the study area need motivation on kitchen garden in essential. A kitchen garden may help to reduce anemia and malnutrition in some extends.
- ❖ Mass media can help prevention and elimination of domestic violence.
- ❖ Local mothers group, NGOS lady polices from child and women cell under district police can be mobilized to prevent or eliminate domestic violence in the study area.
- ❖ Through sensitizing women and men domestic violence can be prevented and eliminated.
- ❖ There is an acute need of a mobile clinic for ailments in the study area.
- ❖ There must be free legal service to the victims of domestic violence.
- ❖ Needs of income generating programmes in the study area.
- ❖ There is a need of supporting institution to help the victims of domestic violence as well as far the prevention and elimination purpose too.

- ❖ Orientation and training programme for key persons should be conducted by government or interested NGOS.
- ❖ The effect of the study area as follow.
- ❖ Some respondent want divorce from her husband.
- ❖ Some the respondent need medical treatment.

REFERENCE

- Ahuja, R. (1998). *Violence Against Women*, Delhi : Rawa Publication.
- Belljudth (1998), *Doing Your Research Project*, Open University Press, Million Keynes, Philsdelphia.
- Bhandari, T. (2004). *Violence Against Girls and Women : A Case study in Padmakanya Campus*, An Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to CDPS, T.U.
- CARE Nepal (2001). *Care to Pratibimba, Diversity*. Special Edition, Kathmandu.
- Deuba, A. R. (1997). *Violence Against Women: Focus On Domestic Violence*
- Gurung, I.K. (1999). *Domestic Violence Against, Women in Squatter Settlement of Pokhara City*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Minnesota Advocation For Human Right (1998), *A Report On Domestic Violence In Ramania*, Lifting The Last Certain.
- Ojha, P.R (2004). *Domestic Violence Against Women, A Study as Doti District*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to CDPS, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Saathi (2001). *Study on the Psycho-Social Impacts of Violence Against Women and Girl with Special Focus on Rape, in Caste and Polygamy* (Kathmandu: Saathi)
- Saathi and the Asia Foundation (1997), *A Situational Analysis of Violence Against Women and Girls in Nepal*, Kathmandu
- Singh, Madhury (1997), *Result of a Pilot Study on Domestic Violence Kathmandu*,
- Tripathy, P.C (1998), *Crime Against Working Women* (New Delhi APH Publishing Co-Operation)
- Tulahdar, Indu (2052). *Women's Liberty And Beijing Conference*, Kathmandu.
- UNDP\UNFOA\WHO (1998). *Progress In Human Reproduction*, 1998.

UNFPA(2003), *Violence Against Women In South Asia, A Regional Analysis*, Kathmandu.

UNICEF (2000). *Lesson from South Asia to End Violence Against Women And Girls Breaking, The Earthenware Jar*, United nations Children's Fund Regional Office For South Asia. (Kathmandu: UNICEF Regional Office)

UNICEF (2001). *A Reference kit on Violence Against Women And Girls In South Asia*, United Nations. Children's Fund Regional Office For South Asia (Kathmandu: UNICEF)

World Bank (1998). *World Development Report*, Washington: The World Bank.

W.H.O. (1998). *Safe Motherhood; Whipping out Violence Against Women, Issue*, Kathmandu.

APPENDIX I

A. Minutes of Focus Group Meeting with Victims

The meeting was held on 24.1.066 at 3 pm and the discussion was done on the following points

1. Types of domestic violence : Physical violence such as beating, slapping, kicking is prevalent in the study area. The group of victim didn't mention that their husband used other things like stick or weapons during physical assault. Most of the perpetrators abuse their wives verbally and physically.
2. Causes of domestic violence:
 - Z Alcohol abuse
 - Z Ganja abuse
 - Z Gambling
 - Z Economic problem
 - Z Unemployment
 - Z Polygamy
 - Z Suspicion
 - Z Permanent family planning without husband's consent
3. Result of domestic violence: Among the victims one of the ladies had abortion last year due to physical assault by her husband. Other ladies mentioned that they had physical pain and sometimes bruises and they were emotionally hurt.
4. The other lady, Keshmaya B.K. said that she fell sick namely pulmonary tuberculosis due to regular physical and verbal assault by her husband.
5. Solutions to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:

Most of the victims unanimously expressed that coercive measures should be used by police or government authorities in order to stop gambling and the use of alcohol and ganja.

A few ladies staid that solving economic problems and creating job opportunities and income generating programmes.

Two old ladies were present at the victims group meeting. They were of the view tat women should stay calm and quiet when the husbands are violent. They further expressed that women should

understand their husbands habits and needs. The researcher also approved the idea presented by the old ladies, but one of the ladies expressed her view that if women were to quite and submissive, men would take advantage of the situation and dominate their wives even more. She further helped in a frustrated voice that she had tried to control the situation by quiet and submission, but it didn't work and now she talks back to her husband. The meeting starts at 3 pm and finished at 5:30 pm.

The following people were present at the meeting

1. Mrs. Bindu Maharjan (Researcher)
2. Mrs. Gita Dewla (Victim)
3. Mrs. Shri Maya B.K (Victim)
4. Bimala Maharjan
5. Juna pariyar
6. Radha Gautam

B. Minutes of focus group meeting with local mother's group:

The meeting was held on 26.2.066 at 4 pm in the local school compound and the following discussions and decisions were made

1. Domestic violence: Verbal or physical assault by husband or other family members (non-spousal) within the family is domestic violence. This point was highlighted by the researcher.
2. Prevalence of domestic violence: The mother's group said there is a lot of domestic violence in their area. Because the area is near the Micro bus park in Kirtipur, there is easy access to alcohol, drugs (ganja) and gambling.
3. Causes of domestic violence:
 - Z Illiteracy
 - Z unawareness
 - Z unemployment
 - Z alcohol abuse
 - Z drug abuse
 - Z going with other women
4. Solution to prevent or eliminate domestic violence:
 - Z awareness classes on domestic violence
 - Z providing opportunities for jobs, income generating programme.

- Z minimize alcohol (some women's occupation is brewing home made wine to support their family.)
- Z control gambling and drugs.

The meeting started at 4 pm and closed at 6 pm. the researcher served tea and biscuits to the mother's group.

The following people were present in the meeting:

1. Mrs. Bindu Maharjan (Researcher)
2. Mrs Buddh Maya Tamang (enumerator)
3. Mrs laxmi Maharjan (Chair person mother's group)
4. Mrs Maya Devi Maharjan (Vice Chairperson)
5. Mrs Nandakali Gautam (Secretary)
6. Mrs Muna Gurung (Joint Secretary)
7. Mr. Januka Tamang (Treasurer)
8. Mrs. Laxmi Thapa (Member)
9. Mrs. Indira B.K. (Member)
10. Mrs. Sunita Gurung (Member)
11. Mrs. Bimala Gurung (Chair Person of Other mother's Group)
12. Mrs. Parbati Ghimire (Member)

APPENDIX II

CASE STUDY No. :- 1

Name :- Gita Dewla

Age :- 28

Married for :- 8 years

Children :- 2 (2 son)

Education :- Not

Case History:- Gita Dewla had an arranged marriage. She came from Dhading for searching work and eatable their since 2060. She have a two children. Her first son is five, the second one is two years, She is living with her twp kids in the slum area at the Kirtipur, Kashi bazar-6 Kirtipur.

She worked in hospital and road side as sweeper and her husband also doing same work. So there is a problem of a money that's why her husband beating after taking alcohhal. Her husband never support every time he live in the lonely place and nothing that's why Gita Dewlia problem she have no idea how to solve his problem. Because of they have no education they can't do earnable job.

- a. Verbally 煙
 - b. Beating 煙
 - c. Others (please specify)
-

18. In your opinion, what are the causes of violence?
 a. Low income 燻
 b. Physical weakness 燻
 c. _____
 d. _____
19. Does your husband ever show violent behaviour against you?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
20. When does he get violent against you?
 a. After taking alcohol. 燻
 b. After taking drugs. 燻
 c. After gambling. 燻
 d. Other (place specify) 燻
21. How often does he show violent behaviour?
 a. Physical (beating)
 b. Verbal (scolding)
22. How does often does he show violent behaviour?
 a. Daily 燻
 b. Weekly 燻
 c. Monthly 燻
 d. Others (please specify) _____
23. Did your husband ever beat you during pregnancy period?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
24. Did you ever have to skip work after such violent incident?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
25. What do you think are the reasons behind such violent act of your husband?

26. Who do you ask for help in case of such domestic violence against you?
 a. Keep the incidence secret. Yes 燻 No 燻
 b. If you keep it secret, why? Please specify:

 c. Relatives 燻 d. Police 燻

- e. Friends 燻 f. Political leaders 燻
27. In opinion do you think physical violence of any kind should be reported to the authorities?
 a. Yes 燻 b. No 燻 c. No idea 燻
28. In your opinion do you think psychological violence should be reported to the authorities is important?
 a. Very important 燻 b. Important 燻
 c. Not important 燻 d. No idea 燻
29. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victims of violence?
 a. Counselling 燻 b. Family mediation 燻
 c. Legal advice 燻 d. Free legal service 燻
 e. Hotline telephone service 燻 f. Facility for medical treatment 燻
 g. Provision of safe house 燻 h. Victim support program 燻
 i. Financial support/help 燻 j. Improvement in laws. 燻
30. Do you know that there are provision for legal and other protection for the items of domestic violence?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
 If yes, please specify

31. Do you know about any organization that help women victims of domestic violence?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
 If yes, please specify organizations that you know of

32. Do you know any provision of safe house for victims of violence?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
 If yes, where and which organization

33. In your opinion do you think media would help to reduce domestic violence?
 Yes 燻 No 燻
34. What do you think are the possible solution to stop domestic violence against women?

36. After violence do you like to stay together with your husband?

Yes 燻 No 燻

If No then what do you want from husband?

37. What kind of long run effect show in your body/mental after violence in family.

a. Mentally disturb or mad 燻

b. Headach 燻

c. Hospitalize 燻