

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Since, Nepalese people enter into the modern computer and science, but Nepalese women are downtrodden and at the bottom of development mainstream. The women are fighting for equality and social justice yet. They are still treated as second class citizen. We have seen religion, culture and society and political mirrors all these reality. Out of the total population 51% are the women in the country who are also depressed by the hierarchical system, which generate casts and gender discrimination, touch ability and untouchability system in the society. Out of women community, they are back warded in every aspect in which economically exploited, educationally disadvantage and socially untouchable. Having been deprived of all sources and means, women's condition is more painful. Women are victimizing most in which various types of social discrimination is existing in the society on Nepal. Because of gender hierarchical structure, the Hindu religion dominated to women.

Violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being. However in a patriarchal society, the greatest violence is directed towards girls and women. This includes not only physical violence but also the mental and emotional violence that arises because of discriminatory attitudes which affect the women throughout their lives. This abuse of patriarchal power by the family up to the government itself is condoned because of the fact that most of the victims are women. Violence against women is universal issue .the difference is only the nature and its extent full behavior at women and girls.

'Victims' of violence against women are normally chosen because of their gender. The total message is domination: stay a home compound or at your place or be afraid. Contrary to the argument that such violence is only personal, private or cultural, it is profoundly political.

Girls and women are violated in many more forms: i.e. child mirage, girls, trafficking, sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage, marital rape, forced conception, domestic

violence and dowry related violence minimize their human rights and reproductive rights.

Endemic of violence against women exists in all the countries through out the world. Besides, violence against women through out the history yet has gone unreported and unchallenged. Often, the home, family and public places are not safe for women to even enjoy their constitutional rights ratified by the state institution. Until and unless such violence is eliminated it is almost impossible for women to exercise, their fundamental rights, which are nationally and internationally approved.

Violence against women in Nepal can be attributed the cultural, religious, legislative and economic practices that conspire to keep women in against girl and women is common. Basically Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their own identity and not free in many more aspects each of the Nepalese girls and women is being violated at least once in their life time violence is common in all castes religious groups and social classes only its degree and forms may differ by society, age and religious values.

Girls and women are neglected in every aspects of their life too. Women are neglected before their birth i.e. sex selective abortion Most of Nepalese parents prefer daughter both mother and daughter get less care than she would have got in case she had a son. Likewise, female child is given less priority to go to school than male child is given less priority to go to of the country. If the parents let both go school than female child is given less priority to go to school than male child, at least in the rural areas of the country. If the parents let both go school than also usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school.

Studies carried out in different parts of the world show that women are vulnerable to be attacked more often by offenders with whom they had an intimate relationship. Every year, women were the victims of more than 4.5 million violent crimes, including approximately 500.0000 rapes or sexual assaults, intimates committed 26 percent and strangers were responsible for about one in five areas.

Domestic violence against women is a common phenomena in a patriarchal society in which women are considered as docile, feeble and weak. the atrocity of male dominated society characterized by gender discrimination and age old hackneyed socioeconomic dependence, too much allegiance of their husbands, fear of exposition of fact, dowry related issue, systems capable of eliciting true statement from the culprit seems to existing such a situation the court is held on place for the accused to tell fabricate of domestic violence take place if the dark with none to shoot a video tape to be produced in law court as the real evidence of the event.

It is great tragedy that for most abused women violence begins at home with husbands, fathers, brothers and uncles. In developed and developing countries alike, physical, sexual and psychological abuse within the family affects an as touching number of women. Without adequate legal protection and a social system responsible to domestic violence, women typically find themselves helpless before their spouses and before society as a whole.

In fact, it has been argued that marriage renders women even more vulnerable to violence, in this instance from their own husbands. Wife assault accounts of about 25 percent of violent crimes in the United States, while one in seven wives in the UK has been raped by her spouse. A UN study recently concluded that physical attack is often accompanied by sexual violence and rape, the psychological effects of which are perhaps more serious than rape by a stranger give the breach of trust that such conduct involves.

Domestic Violence has devastating repercussions on the family. Mother is unable to care for own feelings of low self- esteem, helplessness and inadequacy. Children themselves may become victims of their fathers abuse if they try to defend their mother are likely to emulate this behavior.

Studies in Canada, Israel and Brazil show that women are more likely to be murdered by their own husbands or intimate partners than by strangers, similarly in Russia; every fifth murder of a woman is perpetrated by the husband. In Kenya, 42 percent of

women surveyed in Kissi district said their husband regularly beat them (refugee, 1999 page no.9).

Closer home, according to a research conducted by Saathi, a non Government Organization,, 77 percent of Nepalese women suffer from domestic violence. Among them 58 percent are afflicted by various forms of violence at home daily.

1.2 Statement of the Problem.

When we try to violence the social picture of this part of world South Asia, few specific pictures emerge in front of us. Especially in our eastern philosophy or in patriarchal society women hold low or secondary profile. Our society has got some basic features which are responsibility to minimize women's status violation through different activities. The domestic violence depend open whole system of family laws which govern marriage, divorce, property right inheritance reinforces the patriarchal and severely limits women commend over their economic resources. This system of inheritance disadvantages girls' right from birth. As a 'guest' in her father household awaiting transfer to another household on marriage, a girl does not inherit from her parental household. As an 'outsider' in her husband's household, she has to prove her loyalty to her new agnatic group different things, giving birth to a son as a success or and remaining faithful to the group.

Violence against women and girl includes 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. Domestic violence means violence, which include punishment, misbehaves and discrimination by the family member to the women.

Women were even not considered full human being and said that she is subject to be suppressed (beaten) men like animals (and drums to make work in the way subject to hammer). Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal and civic, economic and individual identity rights. Besides, socio-cultural and victimized by physical violence such actions impaired women's life to a greater extent and perpetuated intergenerational poverty and low quality of life in the country.

However, such violence can be categorized as socio-psychological, physical, religious and cultural, economic, sex and marriage related and violence related to traditional superstitions.

Most of the girls and women in Nepal are engaged in agricultural work. Because of the lack of skills, knowledge and illiteracy needed for other kinds of jobs, only 8.6 percent of women are engaged in non agricultural works. Working girls and women are violated in such different forms unequal payment for equal works, sexual harassment, over work loaded in work places etc. Many girls and women economically depend upon their family basically on the male members of the family. That economic dependency is one of the root causes of female violence. Trafficking of girls is another problem being faced furiously by many of the Nepalese children being trafficking every year, and from estimates of 200,000 to 375,480 Nepalese women working in India brothels, with a record estimate of 417200 Nepalese sex workers in India. (Acharaya, 1998). Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household. (SAATHI, 2001).

The following questions are incorporated in the study.

- i) How domestic violence is occurring in this area.
- ii) What difficulties are being faced by the married women because of violence?
- iii) What are the suggestions about reducing or removal of this domestic violence?

1.3 Objectives of the study.

The general objective of this study is to find out the domestic violence against women in Birendranagar Surkhet and the specific objectives are;

- i) To examine the socio- demographic backgrounds of the respondents.
- ii) To explore types and reason of domestic violence against women.
- iii) To assess the knowledge and awareness of women on domestic violence.
- iv) To identify the situation of the sharing and reporting behavior of domestic violence cases.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In Nepal, very few studies regarding domestic violence against women has been done in past. There is great need of gender. So, to make a healthy family community and nation, it is necessary to eliminate violence against girls and women. Girls and women are very sensitive, obeying, tolerating and honest as well. Moreover, they can walk and run neck to neck with their male partners in any possible case and is to proved time and again by different women. Without harmonious marital relationship there is no possibility of proper bringing nation. Domestic violence is a women's health issue too. Surkhet (Birendranagar) is headquarter of Mid-Western Development region but there is no necessary means of developments it needs. Most of the women are illiterate and backward due to their illiteracy and they are victimizing by many violence. This study will help to find the actual situation of the women in this area and the violence related with domestic cases.

This study is based on field research. The reports help students of the similar field on field to start another study like this. The report is useful for the students of rural development, sociology/anthropology and other related subjects. This report may generate useful information for the policy makers, project planner's administrators and implementers. This study is based and highlights the situation of domestic violence against women in Surkhet district.

1.5 Definition of key Concepts/Variables.

The research will mostly use the common variables used by other researcher in the similar types used, in the present study need to be defined in order to clarify the readers.

Violence: 'Violence means any act of gender based violence that resulted in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion in public or in private life'.

Domestic violence: Domestic violence means act, omission or conduct which is of such a nature as to harm or injure or has the potential of harming or injuring the health, safety or well-being of the person aggrieved or any child in the domestic relationship and includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and mental abuse and economic abuse.

1.6 Limitation of the study.

Despite the importance of the topic, the research could not include some of the variables due to resource and time constraints. As this study is a partial fulfillment of the requirement of master's degree, there may be short-comings that would have debarred the present study to be a study one. The study is not free from the following Short- comings.

- It has got time bound;
- It carries the study within the municipality area because it is difficult to get the actual situation of the whole area of Surkhet district. So, the findings of the study may not be generalized to the wider area.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study report (dissertation) has been divided into seven chapters the first chapter includes introduction of the study. Similarly, the second and third chapters briefly deal with literature review and research methodology of the study respectively. In fourth there is short description of study area and in fifth chapter there is analysis of data. At last summary, findings and recommendations are written in the last chapters.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter deals with the review of available literature about violence against women and girl. There are lots of researches, many organizations, researchers and scholars have published their study finding, views and experiences on the topic of violence against girls and women. Some of the major works done so far are included in this chapter with as many details as possible. The scope of violence is spread from house to the world and it is a very critical issue. Abuja Ram-1998 said ‘there are no women who have not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadow her sex. A women’s life lies between pleasures at one end danger at the other end. In daily life, women are routinely defined by sex, and even if not all men are potential kidnappers, rapists, batterers, molesters and torturers of women, all women are potential victims’.

In this chapter the focus is organized in the way the religious and historical establishment was made as the basis first and then world scenario and Nepal’s context was discussed. In Nepalese context various sectors of gender aspects was discusses specifically as well as categorically.

2.1 An overview: Domestic Violence

Domestic violence means act, omission _harm or injure or has the potential of harming of injuring the health safety or well-being of the person aggrieved or any child in the domestic relationship and includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and mental abuse and economic abuse. (Domestic violence, prevention Bill, 2000)

According to the fifth UN Convention, “any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has effective of purpose of impairing or nullifying the reorganization, enjoyment and exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status on the basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental

freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil and any other field, in terms of the violence against women.”

Article 2 of the UN declaration clarifies that the definition of violence against women should encompass, but not be limited to acts of physical, sexual and psychological violence in the family and the community. These acts include spousal battering. Sexual abuse of female children, dowry related violence, rape, including marital rape, and traditional practices harmful to women, such as female genital mutilation (FGM). They also include spousal violence, sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in school, trafficking in women, forced prostitution and violence perpetrated.

Table:1 Definition of Domestic violence

Authors:	Definition
Kelly,1991	“Violence or abuse is the deliberate use of humiliation/threat/coercion/forced to enhance one's personal status/power at someone else expense and/or constrain the behavior of others and/or get one's need and wants meet at others cost”.
UN Declaration,1993	“The term 'violence against women' means any act of gender –based violence that results in or is likely to result in ,physical ,sexual, or psychological harm suffering to women , including threats of such acts ,coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty ,whether occurring in public or in private life”.
Heise,1994	“According to a study by the World Bank drawing on data from 55 countries , One quarter to more than half of women report having physically abused by a present or former partner, while far more have suffered from emotional and psychological abuse”.
SAATHI,1997	“Violence against Women and girls includes not only physical violence but also sexual psychological and

	emotional violence.”
UNDP/UNFPA'WHO 1998	‘Violence against Women and girls includes not only a violation of women's human right but also a major public health problem and significance cause of women's health
APWID,1990	“Violence against women includes any act involving use of force or coercion with intent of perpetuating/promoting gender relations”.
OXFAM,1998	“'Victims' of violence against women are normally chosen because of their gender. The total message is dominations: stay at home compound or at your place or be afraid contrary to the argument that such violence is only personal, private, or cultural, it is profoundly political”.
SAATHI,2001	Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victims and the nation as a whole is affected by violence against women.
UNICE:2001	“Violence against women and girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices.”

2.2 Types of Domestic Violence

Women are separated class subjected to harsh cruelties and atrocities and to greater criminal victimization both inside and outside their homes. various forms of violence against women usually take place in the form of eve-teasing, molestation, bigamy, fraudulent marriage, adultery and enticement to married women, female child abuse, abuse of elderly women, dowry, wife beating etc. these atrocities, which range from mental and psychological torture to physical assault often in killing or suicide.

Violence in the family particularly wife battering is a form of abuse that has been largely ignored by the society and unfortunately, curly to women and the problems of battered wives have become almost a worldwide phenomenon. Alcoholism and extra marital affairs of the husband are two major factors of the domestic violence against women. Women have been victims of helpless, deprivation and economic dependency. The exploitation ranges from molestation, beating to murder and in some cases includes even burning alive.

2.2.1) Physical abuse: Physical abuse or threat of physical abuse includes any action or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm or danger of life, or health or development of the person aggrieved, and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force.

2.2.2) Sexual abuse: or a threat of sexual abuse includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the person aggrieved and includes sexual intercourse against the will or without the consent of the person aggrieved and refusal to cooperate in contraception when the person aggrieved may reasonably require the definition provided in Article 1 of the UN commission on status of women Declaration, Which has also been endorsed by Beijing Declaration and platform for Action is: "...any act of gender based violence that results are likely to result in physical sexual or physiological harm or suffering to women including threats of such act, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

The term "sexual harm" used in both of the above definition connotes with rape, marital rape, custodial rape, language, gesture and/or touch (eve teasing), trafficking and forced prostitution or the more current forms through verbal and psychological torture.

The definition of rape given by Naya Muliki Ain (1963) a civil code of Nepal is "sexual intercourse conducted with an unmarried girl, a widow or some one else wife with or without her consent if she is under 16 years of age or against her will, by force or under threat if she is above 16 years of age will be considered rape." The definition of attempt rape according to Naya Muliki Ain that is upheld by this study is "touching

to a girl/woman (except his wife) aged-above 11 years in any organs of body from head to feet with the intention of rape is considered as rape attempt.

2.2.3) Economic abuse: Economic abuse is usually denial or withdrawal of familial support prohibiting wife from handling money controlling wife from earning, having total control over conjugal financial resources, using households money for drinking, gambling of drugs (Rana:1997) economic abuse is caused from the society and even from employers also. For example unequal pay for equal work because of gender, lack of access to financial system etc.

2.2.4) Verbal and Mental abuse:

a) It includes insults, ridicule, humiliation, degrading or name calling, including insults, ridicule or name calling specially with regard to not having a child or a male child, or

b) Repeated threats cause physical pain to any person in whom the person aggrieved is interested.

2.2.5) Traditional abuse: It includes Deuki and Badi custom, Jari, Bonded labour, Child marriage, accused of witch craft, forced labour, Polygamy, dowry related violence and unsociability. (SAATHI: 1997)

2.2.6 Psychological or emotional abuse: This type of violence involves threat or verbal abuse. It could be verbal gesture threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapons. It can also be disregarding or insulting words, public humiliation, prolonged silence after arguments, withdrawal of affections, siding with relations, sudden abandonment, ordering victims out of house, taking children away, and forcing her to bear children or forcing her to have an abortion (Rana, 1997) when someone threatens, insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person (WHE, 1998).

Since long historical period women are exposed to several traditional violence such as they are humiliated because of polygamy system, witchcraft, Jari and so others, traditional violence provided the fertile ground for other violence. In specification traditional violence is the by-product of the cultural and religious gaps because most of traditional violence occurs in cultural and religious grounds.

2.3 Religious and Historical Basis.

Since human history women has been discriminating and that led violence in social norms values and attitude even now. This fact is reflected from different religious books or other books, which are written in ancient period. According to Hindu mythology, Manu who looks left man and half god is considered as a founder of human's soul and moral order. According to Hindu code 'Manu Smiriti' 'both man and women organized from God. Man comes out one half of his being and women the other hand'. However, a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu women must worship her husband as God. (Manu Smiriti)

Prior to the political change of 1951, the social, political legal, economic, and religious factors have made Nepalese women weaker, exploited and made Nepalese women weaker, exploited and denied of any sort of freedom social evils are affecting the freedom of Nepalese women are sati system came to end during the Rana Regime, polygamy and child marriage assets in vague.

2.4 World wide scenario

Around the world, at least one in every three women has been beaten and forced into sex, or abused on some other way, most often by some one she knows including her husband or any other male family members of women in four has been abused during pregnancy.

Millions of women require medical attention or otherwise suffer the impact of gender-based violence; fear of violence. Violence against women is pervasive yet under-recognized Human Right Vienna, and the 1995 fourth world conference on women, Beijing gave priority to this problem. Violence against women and girls takes many forms. At least 60 girls who would otherwise be expected to be alive are 'missing' from various populations, mostly in Asia, as a result of sex, selection, abortions etc.

-Rape and other forms of sexual violence are increasing. Many rape cases go unreported because of the stigma and trauma associated with them and the lack of

sympathetic treatment from legal systems. Estimates of the proportion of rapes reported to authorities vary from less than 3 percent in South Africa to about 16 percent in United States.

- Two million girls between ages 10 and 15 are introduced into commercial sex market each year.

- At least 130 million women have been forced to undergo female genital mutation or cutting, another two million are at risk each year from the degrading and dangerous.

- So called 'honor' killing take the lives of husbands of young women every year, mainly Western Asia. About 1000 women were murdered in Pakistan in 1999.

Physical violence is nearly always accompanied by psychological and sexual abuse at the hands of their partners. Nicaragua researchers found that of 188 women were abused by their partners of whom only 5 had not been sexually assaulted.

Domestic violence is not only prevalent in the developing world but it is also there in the advanced countries as well. Killing Sweden Spark to stop domestic violence and calls for action to stop domestic violence against women established in Sweden in October, 1999, after the fourth case on a month in which the police questioned and charged a man after the death of his wife.

A 32 years old woman died after falling from a fifth floor balcony. Police questioned her husband after neighbors reported seeing the couple fighting on the balcony before the fall. In one week three other women were murdered and their partners were the prime suspects. One man admitted he had killed his wife. In Sweden 16 women are killed every year, about one sixth of all murders. Research into domestic violence in 1991-1996 showed that man who killed their wives or partners were often drunk or had psychological problems and after all jealousy and separation were the main reasons.

A husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating women into submission defines domestic violence as forces or threats of force. The violence can take the form of pushing, hitting choking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabbing. (Minnesota: 1998)

Violence against women is not only a violation of women's human rights but also a major public health problem and significance cause of women's ill health.

Researches are needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the content and consequence of violence against women. (UNDP/UNFPA/WHO: 1998)

2.5. Situation of Violence in the Context of South Asia.

The south Asia culture that has placed the women at inferior position, culture practice places daughter in-laws lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the harvest workload, but get at least food (UNICEF 1996)

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

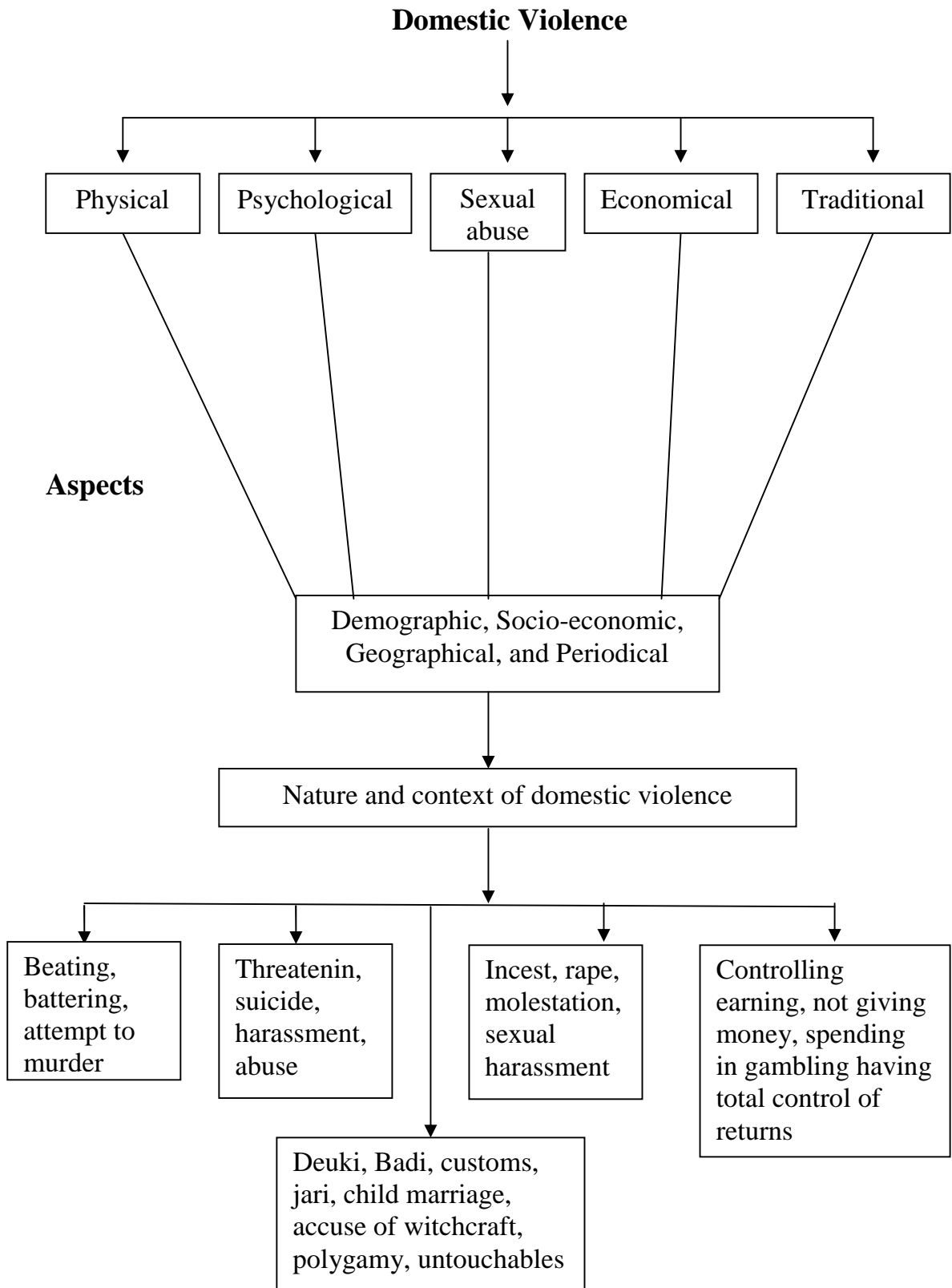
Women and girls in south Asia are born in a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. South Asia, in particular is having to many of the worst manifestations of gender violence the world (UNICEF, 2001)

Often many forms of violence against women and girls are not even recognized as violence but ignored, condoned or justified by involving religions, culture or traditional beliefs and practices. A legal and even judicial institution fails to provide adequate safeguards for women and girls against violence. State institutions lack both the sensitivity and capacity to deal with gender specific violence, law enforcement seldom comes into action to aid women victims and judicial pronouncements have frequently reflected biases that indicate strong influence of prevalent social attitudes (Human Development in South Asia 2000).

2.6. Conceptual framework of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence against women is the result of social economic, cultural and political inequality. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual abuse,

dowry related violence and traditional. The violence occurs in the unequal social setting and flourished because of other economic cultural and political factors.



Above framework entails that domestic violence has different five areas i.e. physical, psychological, sexual, abuse, economical and traditional various demographic, socio-economic, geographical, periodical aspects flourish this violence. In Nepalese society

unequal sharing of the economy has fertilized the growth of domestic violence. Such violence generally occurs in private places as well as public places.

2.7. Nepalese Context

In Nepal only 42.49 percent women are literate (CBS 2001). Similarly health economic and political participation are very poor (HDR 1998). Nepalese women carry triple burden in the society. As a production worker, she contributes directly to subsistence and income. As a mother and wife, she cares for the family members and children and as a community worker she gives all her leisure hours and labor to society (Acharya 1997)

In Nepal gender specific violence against women occur all strata of society. SATHI, 1997) stated in a report named: A situation analysis of VAW & G in Nepal. Violence against women and girls includes not only physical violence but also sexual psychological and emotional violence.

SAATHI(2002) stated that due to the incident of violence respondent also felt socially disadvantaged and complicated. Majority of them(58%) felt that their family member blamed them and wanted to avoid them and reporting the incidence of domestic violence to law enforcing was found to be low as can be expected. Only 22 percent had ever attempts to report the cases. The remaining was carrying on with their normal daily lives, just as before the incidence.

SAATHI (1997) identified various form of violence against women prevailed in Nepalese society including domestic violence. The survey identified as a first common of violence is beating and second was rape. Women who are victimized and have to leave in constant fear can not participate in development programmed designed to benefit them. A vicious circle of threat to their 'purity' and physical harm restricts the community of women. The first step toward the empowerment will have to be guaranteed.

Ahuja Ram (1998) showed that security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as a basic human right. However in traditional 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) found that violence is more common against women who belong to families that are more patriarchal organized in the traditional. All forms of violence appear to be higher in lower economic status and more cases appears against women who lack financial resources and have no alternative protection. Victims are mostly young (below the age 25) and those who lack self-confident police reaction to female victims of violence is generally in different and negative rather than helpful and cooperative .The female victims of violence in our culture do not require professional counseling but need only supportive persons who can listen to them sympathetically and help them to face the legal psychological and social issue.

RUWDUC(nd) published a report on violence against women in far west Nepal and stated that all form of psychological, physical and traditional forms of violence prevail in society, The most common form of violence against women were seen to be beating(65%) and forced to leave home and not being given food to eat. The results indicate that women need to be encouraged not to tolerate silently the violence committed against them. Women should learn to seek help and also be knowledgeable about where they should keep help. Another interesting output of this survey is that women feel lack of education (72%) is most common region of violence against women. Though the respondent agreed that physical violence should not be reported (43%) a high number reported that psychological violence should not be reported(68%). Hence there is clear need to encourage awareness about traditional violence and its demerits and about psychological violence need to be created as latter can lead to suicide. Response of the respondents who are victims themselves indicates that majority of perpetrators are their husbands (46%). It is also evident that attitudes of men toward women must be changed. Building better families and emphasizing on male role models of good parents can bring this.

Domestic violence manifests mostly as wife beating is patterns of coercive control that one person exercises over another .Abusers use physical and sexual violence emotional insults and economic deprivation to dominate and manipulate their patterns,

bettering not only harm the women physically by abusing fear and other forms of emotional and psychological distress. But prevents her from doing what she wishes of forces her to behave in ways unacceptable to her (SAATHI: 1997). More than one third of the total women in the developing countries are victims of domestic violence. Most of the social activists are working to break down the barrier of slence over violence on women's lives. (Mannestona: 1998)

A wife who seeks to leave her husbands family usually truns to the legal remedy called partition. This law provides that a married women may seek a share of her husband property and live separately if she can demonstrate abusive conditions or if she has reached the age of 35 and has been married for 15 years. Again, her ability to encumber of dispose of property obtained by partition is limited and she looses her rights if she is not sexually faithful to her husband. In theory, partition allows a omen to obtain the resources to support herself and her children. In reality, it is extremely difficult to obtain partition due to severe delays in the legal systems. (MINNESOTA.)

SAATHI (2001) stated that treatment of the wife in polygamy was mostly done by the husband (71%) and the other wife (77%) followed by the in- laws (27%) and children from another wife (11%). As can be seen from this finding, more than one family member from these sources includes withholding access to resources (35%) insulting them (39%) mental torture, physical beating and torture by husband (64%) and co- wife (29%). In addition, being made to do all household chores alone, not given enough food and not given clothes central of mobility and not allowed to visit parents were also cited.

Gurung (1999), explains that the domestic violence is prevalent in the study area. I.e. the main types of domestic violence are physical and psychological respectively, i. e., 36% and 62.5 percent respectively. The respondents did not report traditional violence like dowry related violence in the study area.

The majority of the abuser show violent act under the influence of alcohol i.e. 85.3 % majority of the observers show violent act in weekends. The minorities of the women

were beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment offer violent act during pregnancy.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals briefly with the research methodology applied by the researcher. This is purely academic chapter include: rationale for the selection of the study area, research design, nature and source of data, sampling procedure, variables and operationalization, data collection technique/instruments, methods of data analysis, limitation of the study.

3.1 RATIONALE FOR THE SELECTION OF THIS STUDY AREA.

The selection of the study area is one of the critical issues while undertaking a research work. Chambers (1983) points out the various common biases in the selection. Keeping this in mind, I admit that my study site is part of domestic violence. The rationales for the selections of study are included.

- The researcher is familiar with the ecology.
- Because of poverty, they are finding hardship to maintain hand to mouth problem.
- Before this study there are no any studies in this site which shows actual situation of women related violence.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN.

- i) The research design is based on descriptive and exploratory.
- ii) It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation of domestic violence cases in Birendranagar area.
- iii) It is exploratory in the sense that analysis is focused on exploring whether women actual situation is known or not through this process.

3.3 NATURE AND SOURCE OF DATA.

Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the purpose of study. Therefore:

- i) Primary data are based on survey, observation, questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and case study.
- ii) Both published and unpublished documents, records, books and relevant materials related to the subject matter have been incorporated as secondary data.

However secondary data will be derived or collected from different authorized sources that are given below.

-) Tribhuvan University Library, Kirtipur
-) SAATHI SASTHA, Kathmandu.
-) Newspaper, magazine, Internet search.
-) Centre for the Victims of torture, Nepal (CVICT).
-) Department for International Development (DFID)

Other sources which facilitated the researcher with useful insights advantage with this study will be also considered a prior importance.

3.4. SAMPLING PROCEDURE

-) The selected area of the Birendranagar was the universe of the study.
-) The Twelve Wards were purposively selected for the study area in Birendranagar, municipality.
-) The domestic violence against women from overall perspective so, randomly selected from above mentioned wards. Moreover, due attention was paid for sample size.
-) Forty households of respondents were selected for the study until in simple random basis.
-) Focus group discussion was held on adolescent girls and women in two wards.
-) Ten key respondents were selected purposively to collect relevant information for the study.

3.5. VARIABLES AND OPERATIONALIZATION

In this study, the respondents related with domestic violence .their sex, age, literacy status, marital status, types of violence etc was treated as independent variables. The major dimension for inquire and its operationalization for the study has been given below:

Dimension	Operationalization
Demographic characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age group? - Sex ratio? - Age dependency ratio? - Marital status?
Socio- Cultural Characteristics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy? Religion?
Economic Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major and alternative occupation? Average monthly income?
Participation in decision making and awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representation of women's related violence? - Pattern of awareness raising process in meeting or awareness level? - Role played by men and women.
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illegal activities controlled or not? - Participation of women in DVAW program? - Pattern of participation? - Their situation improved or not? - Support organization effect effectiveness or not?
Way to make DVAW program inclusive for violence related women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues? - Views of key informants and related people? -Solution?

3.6. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES/INSTRUMENTS

For the collection of primary data, the following techniques were adopted.

3.6.1 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Household survey was conducted and interview has been taken. A structured questionnaire was designed for research interview. Both open and closed ended questions were included in the research interview questionnaire. Closed ended questions gave the quantitative information. The open ended questions provided in depth information about objectives of the study. This is both due to the little spare of time people have and because if it is too long it is hard for both the interviewing team and for the respondent to concentrate.

3.6.2 OBSERVATION

At the time of collecting information emphasis was given to “Participant observation” method. The researcher was involved in close observation on the activities of the study site. The observation technique has been used for observing domestic violence related cases, remedy process awareness process and their view about it.

3.6.3 INTERVIEW

Semi-structures, structures and key informant interview was conducted whenever necessary depending upon the situation. Interview was conducted to get information about the domestic violence against women, their condition, sharing habits, decision making process etc.

3.6.4 INTERVIEW WITH KEY INFORMANTS

Some knowledgeable persons such as elderly persons, their thinking about this, solution of domestic violence about women, community based representative, teachers and local leaders were selected as key informants to carryout research.

3.7. RELIABILITY

To ensure the reliability of the research tools, the researcher has visited the study site and due to attention was given to sample size.

3.8 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data were edited, coded, classified and tabulated for data organization. The quantitative data have been presented in tabular form and suitable statistical tools like percentage, ratio, etc has been adopted for data analysis. Pie- chart, bar diagram has been presented to make figure attractive. The quantitative data have been interpreted and analyzed in descriptive way based on their numerical characteristics.

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF SURKHET DISTRICT

4.1; Surkhet District; at a glance.

Surkhet is the headquarters of the Midwestern Development Regions. It is situated about 600 kilometers north of the capital city of Kathmandu. It is registered on 2018 BC as district among 75 districts. The District is situated in between latitude 28° 22' to 28°, 58' and longitude 80°,59' to 82° 2' to east. The total covering area of Surkhet district is 2451 sq. kilometers. The adjoining districts of Surkhet include Dailekh, Jajarkot and Aachham in north, Banke, Kailali and Bardiya in South, Salyan in east and Doti in the west. The District has covered about 34694 population (CBS, 2001) among them 17638 are female population and 17057 are male population. Most of the inhabitants are Brahmin and Chhetri are there. Literacy rate in this district is about 76.8% (CBS, 2001). Before the eradication of malaria till 2020 B.S there is about 60% of land is forest area but due to eradication of malaria the population is increasing day by day.

Agriculture is the main occupation and means of livelihood of the people. About 58.8 percent people depend on agriculture. Most of the land of Surkhet is suitable for cultivation but due to increasing in population the cultivated land is slowly changed into settlement area.

Birendranagar is the only one municipally of Surkhet district. It covers total area of 36 sq. kilometers (23 sq. kilometers is covered by forest area and 13 square kilometers is covered by residential area). This valley is situated 665 meters up from sea level. It is beautiful and in bowl shape which is downwards to the south. After the eradication of malaria in 2023 the people's movement is increased in this valley. After the establishment of airport in 2022 and Ranta Highway in 20038 it becomes business centric places for Jumla, Humla, Mugu, Dolpa, Kalikot, Dailekh, Jarkakot, Aacham etc. In 2029 Late King Birendra gives his name and announces headquarters of Midwestern development region. Famous Bheri River is situated near the Surkhet. Its

total population is 31381, where, 15491 are female population and 15890 are males in numbers and average birth ration is 5.15 percent.

4.2 Educational background of the study area.

Educational are the foundation of civilization and the measuring rod of development. Literacy and education qualifications are vital indicators of women’s social status. Education is a crucial factor for not only availing of empowerment opportunities but also for communication within the household. An educated wife and mother naturally have better communication with her educated male counterpart in the family and commend greater respect than the one without education. Educational attainment has become the most valuable indicator of a women’s social status. (Acharaya, 1994)

Despite efforts made to eliminate from country, Nepal is still suffering from endemic illiterate population. The latest national census indicates that around 3 out of 5 women are illiterates. Literacy does not have any such significant impact on development of women’s knowledge, unless they are educated to be able to rad what others opinion or vice versa. It is inferred from the literacy information that victim women are clustered in the illiterate part. Since in every 5 illiterate woman 3 are victims of DVAW. Therefore, illiteracy is one potential area where domestic violence occurs often. The following table shows the literacy status of people of Birendranagar , Surkhet. But now awareness towards importance of education is increasing and girls are sending to study.

Table 2; Educational status of total population of Birendranagar,

S.N	Literacy Status	Male	Per %	Female	Per %	Total	Per %
1	Can read and write	11152	82.52	8153	61.41	19305	72.07
2	Read only	587	4.34	722	5.44	1305	4.87
3	Can’t read and write	1727	12.78	4356	32.81	6084	22.71
4	Not Stated	48	0.36	46	0.35	94	0.35

Source: Survey report, 2005

The table two indicates that there are more educated people (72.07%) in Birendranagar than the peoples uneducated. Illiterate female are high (32.81%) than the males (12.78%) this indicates that there is male dominated in education. However

because of municipality area mostly people are educated and treat women as a equally motivated and move forward at every steps so that violence can reduced.

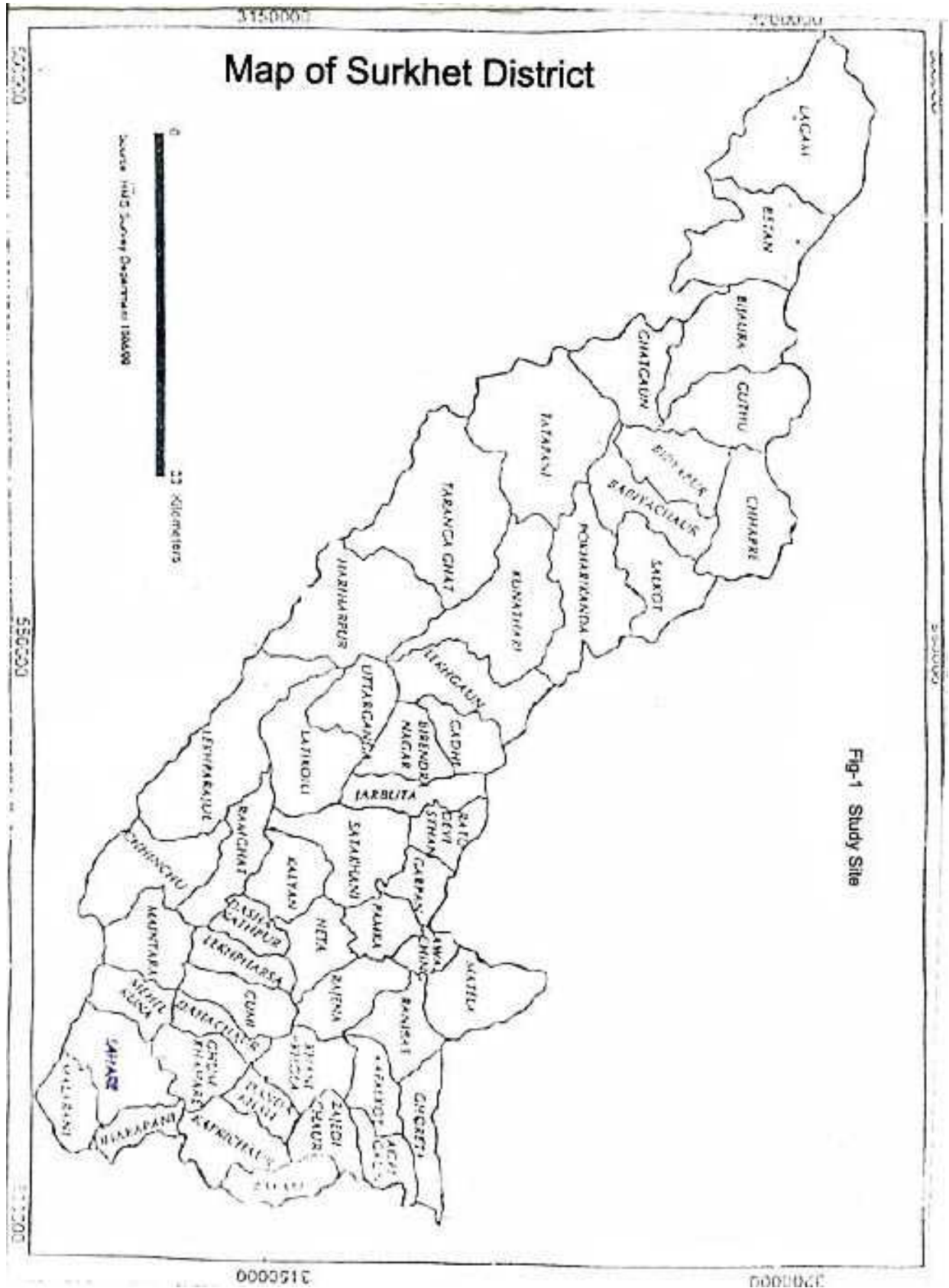


Fig-1 Study Site

Source: District Profile

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the people

The total numbers of people that they stay in any certain territorial is place indicates demographic characteristics of that place. While looking the situation of this Municipality following data shows the information about it.

Table:-3. Distribution of people on ward wise and number of total households.

Ward no	Household	Male	percent	Female	Percent	Total population	percent
1	416	865	5.44	968	6.25	1833	5.84
2	478	1098	6.91	1161	7.49	2259	7.20
3	396	963	6.06	977	6.31	1940	6.18
4	541	1207	7.60	1203	7.77	2410	7.68
5	862	1826	11.49	1868	12.06	3694	11.77
6	1445	3485	21.93	3220	20.79	6705	21.37
7	470	876	5.51	824	5.32	1700	5.42
8	768	1603	10.09	1367	8.82	2970	9.46
9	230	491	3.09	447	2.89	938	2.99
10	550	1241	7.81	1075	6.94	2316	7.38
11	663	1550	9.75	1624	10.48	3174	10.11
12	320	685	4.31	757	4.89	1442	4.60
Total	7139	15890	100	15491	100	31381	100

Source; CBS, 2001

From the above population we know that the people live in Birendranagar is that there is more males than females in number and the total number of households is 7139 and due to migration from hilly area the population is increasing in this area.

4.4 Religious status of Birendranagar

Religion is one of the important social institutions that shape the everyday life and influence daily experiences .religion is an influential social institution that plays a power role in the construction of in every society. Religion is an important social construction that determines and to great extent, legitimizes power relations identities

and meaning that affect the role and status of men and women in society. Apart from that the highest number of Hindu are there in our country. The CBS 2002 shows following data about religious people in Birendranagar.

Table 4:- Distribution of people's according to their religion.

S.N	Religion	Number	Percentage
1	Hindu	29362	93.57%
2	Buddha	988	3.15%
3	Islam	435	1.39%
4	Christian	551	1.76%
5	Not Stated	41	0.13%
	Total	31381	100

Source, CBS, 2002,

From the above data we know that Nepal is a Hindu country so majority of the people follow Hindu religion. So in Birendranagar also majority of people follow Hindu as their main religion where there is Buddha, Islam and Christian people also there but in very few numbers

4.5 Distribution of people on caste and ethnicity

Caste is the extreme form of social class in which mobility, up and down the status ladder, occupations, life changes, individuals rank and positions are ascribed on the basis of birth into particular caste group or ethnicity also influence the gender roles and status of men and women. Generally in high caste group women are in low status than men and ethnic groups women are better condition than women of high caste of caste groups.

Table 5. Distribution of population according to their Casts/ethnicity.

Castes	No of respondents	percentage
Brahmin	7734	28.18%
Chhetri	6694	24.39%
Magar	4095	14.92%
Kami	1821	6.64%
Thakuri	1777	6.48%
Sarki	1003	3.65%
Damai/Dholi	1500	5.47%
Tharu	453	1.65%
Newar	829	3.02%
Muslim	439	1.60%
Unidentified	79	0.29%
Others	1020	3.72%

Source; CBS, 2002

From the above table we know that Brahmin (28.18%) is the majority castes in Birendranagar, while Chhetri is second (24.39%) and Magar(14.92%) is as the third position is others are Kami,Sarki, Damai/Dholi, Tharu, Newar, Muslim, Unidentified and others respectively.

4.6 Status of Violence position in Birendranagar.

In Birendranagar Surkhet there is one NGOs named AAWAAJ who looked cases related with the violence and try to solve the problem with the victims and other related people with that cases. According to that organization the cases record in that AAWAAJ in the period of June 2004 to July 2005 are given below

Table 6.Number of violence in Birendranagar from June 2004 to July 2005

S.N.	Cases related with Violence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Beating	51	31.68%
2	Battering	31	19.25%
3	Polygamy/child marriage	23	14.29%
4	Hate by Husband	15	9.32%
5	Divorced	10	6.21%
6	Sexual harassment	5	3.11%
7	Rape	5	3.11%
8	Others	21	13.04%
	Total	161	100

Source, AAWAAJ, 2005

From the above table we concluded that in the Birendranagar, most occurring violence is beating to their spouse by husbands or other members of their houses. Secondly battering is another frequent occur violence then after polygamy and Child marriage is third at the ratio while others are hate by husband, divorced, sexual harassment, rape, and others respectively

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPATION OF DATA

This chapter attempts to shed light on the some of the background characteristics of the interviewed women on the issues of awareness, incidences, legal positions and perception on the ad seeking behavior, in relation to existing situation in domestic violence against women. The data includes women’s personal position on experience of violence, distribution by age, marital status, literacy status, child bearing of ever born and occupation they are involved in. in addition, type of family they are living with the caste/ ethnicity also are considered. In addition it is likely to explore incidences as nature and distribution of violence cases.

5.1 Violence Characteristics

5.1.1 Violence position.

Interview schedule- categorized women into three victim women, general women, and adolescent girls. As defined in methodology victim women was interview. In addition if a women was found as victim of violence during interview were categorized as victim if she felt own self. So, unmarried girls aged 10-19 years and married if she is under 15 years are included as adolescent girls. Accordingly, other ever- married women included in the survey are known as general women.

Table;7 Distributions of Interviewed Women by DVAW Status.

S.N	Description	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	General women	23	57.5
2	Adolescent girls	10	17.5
3	Victim women	7	25
	Total	40	100

Source, Field survey, 2006

It is found that nearly 17.5 percent of women ever victims of domestic violence, which is consistent to the developing worlds. Where as 57.5 respondents said that they are not victimizing yet..

5.1.2 Age Composition.

Age is an important demographic factor which makes different allof the interviewed girls and women are fom the age of below 20 to 60 years. The average most of the respondents are from the age of 30 to 39. Here we discuss about in burden of work, ability, their nature of violence. It has been assumed that with the age of women’s and girls the nature of violence is also different.

Table; 8.Distributions of Respondents by Age Groups.

S.N	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	<20	6	15
2	20-29	15	37.5
3	30-39	8	20
4	40-49	7	17.5
5	50-60	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006.

The age of the respondents of the sampled households ranges from below 20 years to 60 years. Out of the total sampled population majority (37.5) of the respondents fall in the age group of 30-39 and 17.5 percent respondents were 40-49 years of age. The violence occurs different according to the nature of it and age of the women.

5.1.3. Religious composition

Nepal is a Hindu kingdom. Most of the people in Nepal follow Hinduism, so the data obtained also showed more percentage of Hindu respondents as expected. The religious composition of the study population is shown below in table;

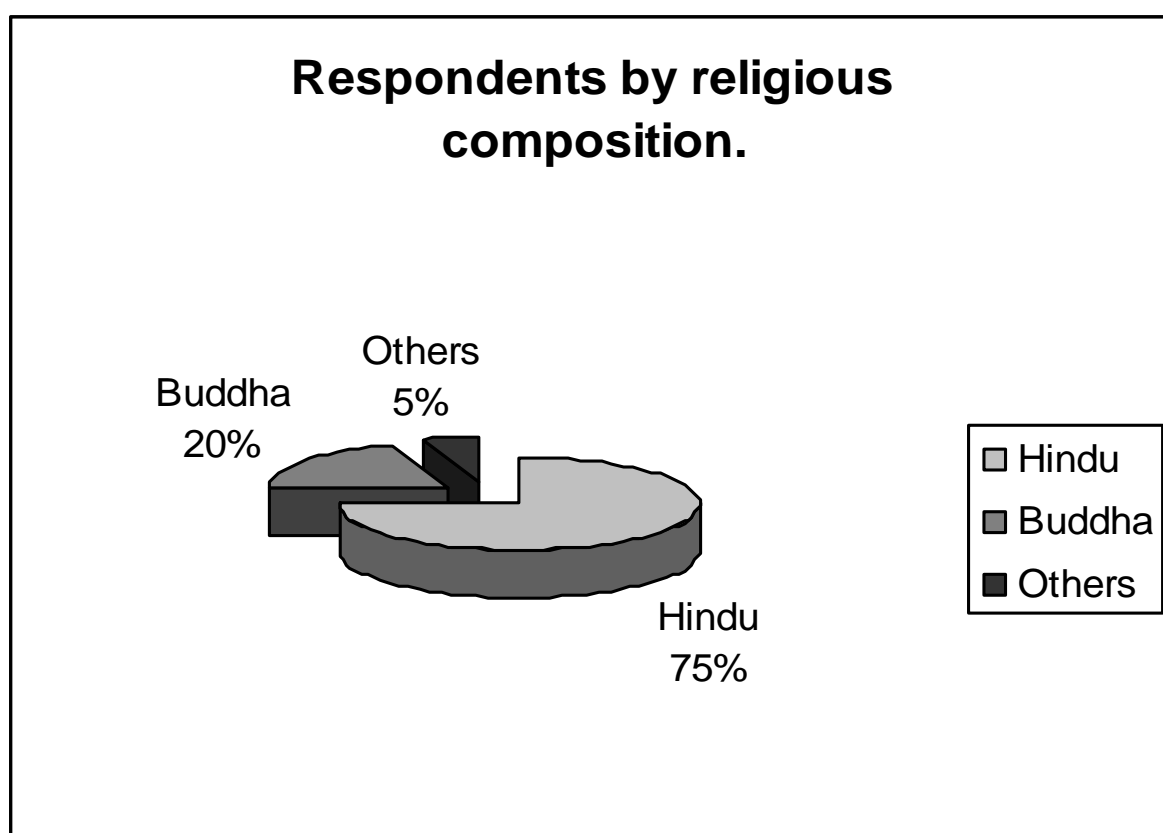
Table 9; Respondents by religious composition.

Religion	No. of Respondents	percentage
Hindu	30	75
Buddha	8	20
Others	2	5
Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

According to the census 2001, the majority (80.6 percent) of population is of Hindus. The second largest religion group is Buddhists, constituting 10.7 percent of the total population. It is observed from table no. 5 that majority (75%) of the respondents are Hindus. It is quite natural that Nepal is a Hindu kingdom. Buddhists occupy 20 percent and other 5 percent. In the last category those respondents lie who are Christians and Islam's.

Graph: 1 Distribution of respondents according to their religious composition



Source, Field Survey, 2006

5.1.4. Marital Status

The status of individual with regard to marriage is a fundamental aspect of the composition of a population and is widely presented in information derived from censuses, surveys and registration systems.

Marital status signifies life in a different status. Unmarried girls generally feel relatively free before marriage; meanwhile society feels that women can get more Freedom after marriage. Although the girls and the society's perceptions are opposite both are based on possible threats of their male counterparts of different position. Society thinks that when a girl gets married than and there she would be with her husband; therefore, others won't chase her. That means in social perception a married woman is less vulnerable than an unmarried one.

The most common method of categorizing individual and that recommended by the United Nation is to distinguish five categories.

- Single persons (never married)
- The currently married population.
- Persons divorced and not remarried.
- Persons widowed and not remarried.
- Persons married but legally separated.

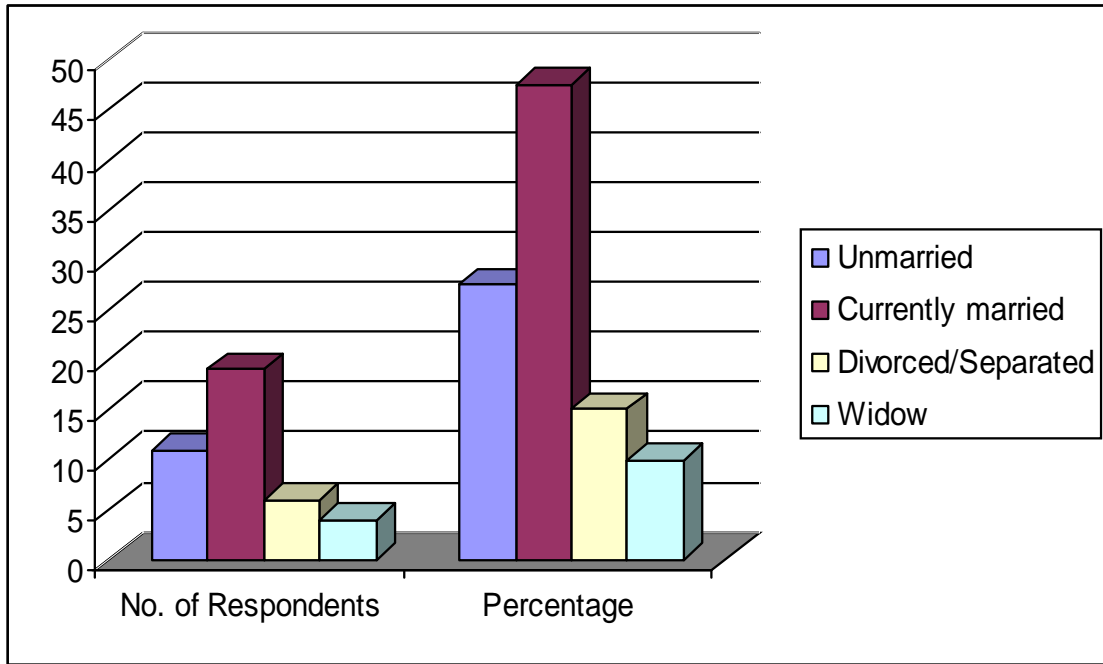
Gender based violence against women is common among all women irrespective of their marital status. However, violence related to immediate male partner i.e. husband and in- laws (mother in law, sister in law, father in law) is viewed to be more to currently married women.

Table.10. Distribution of Interviewed Women by Marital Status

S.N.	Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unmarried	11	27.5
2	Currently married	19	47.5
3	Divorced/Separated	6	15
4	Widow	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Figure, 2 No of Respondents According to Marital Status



Source, Field Survey, 2006

The table 10 and bar diagram shows that 47.5 percent of respondents are married. While 27.5 percent of respondents are unmarried, and 15 percent of respondents are divorced/separated and only 10 percent of women are widower.

5.1.5 Family Composition.

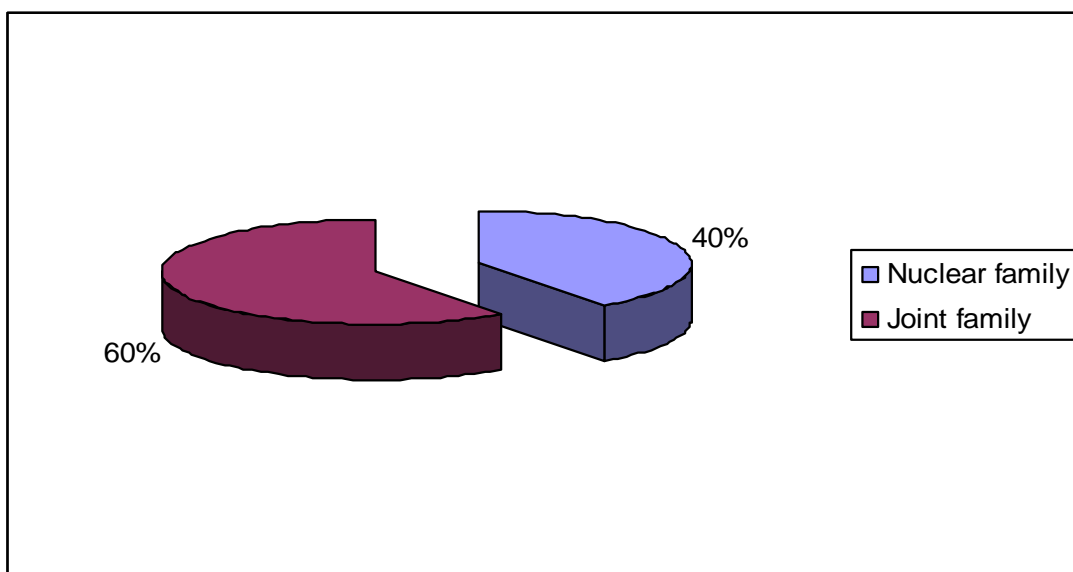
Family Composition includes what types of family and interviewed women living with whether it is jointly family or nuclear. Respondent response to this question indicated that mostly there are jointly family systems and there is more chance of violence by in-laws than in nuclear family.

Table; 11. Distribution of Respondents according to their Family Composition

S.N.	Family Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	16	40
2	Joint family	24	60
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Figure 3 Respondents according to their Family Composition



Source: Field survey 2006.

The table eleven shows that 40 percent of respondent's families are nuclear family and 60 percent respondent's family types are joint family. The composite and system of joint family is more complicated than neuclear.

5.1.6. Literacy and Education.

Ability to read and write and if able to read and write sources of literacy/education and if learnt from formal schooling then grade completed was asked to women and girls interviewed.

In Nepal, like other developing countries, the status of women is not satisfactory. Male dominated family system provides very little scope for the females. One of the main reasons for violence is also due to uneducated status of women, but now awareness towards importance of education is increasing and girls are sending to study.

Although both girls and women in sample are poorly educated. In some cases if the mother is not educated it is probably difficult for her to see why it is so important that the daughters should go to school. The table given below shows the literacy rate of respondents.

Table; 12. Distribution of Respondents according to their Educational Status.

S. N	Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	13	32.5
2	Literate	11	27.5
3	Little Knowledge	16	40
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Out of total, 40 percent of respondents which are completed their primary level that means they are able to read and write simple language and have little knowledge and literate are 27.5 percent and 32.5 percent are illiterate where the ratio of violence is also high than others.

5.1.7 Occupation.

It is really hard to define the occupation of women in the western way. Most of the women work in the household and contribute a large in family income. However following table shows the main occupation of respondents.

Table 13. Distribution of Respondents According to their Occupation

S.N	Occupation	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agriculture	11	27.5
2	Service	8	20
3	Business	10	25
4	Student	6	15
5	Others	5	12.5
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Half of the victim are of agriculture labor and about 27.5 percent are engaged in own agriculture activities. It shows that women engage in agriculture laboring are at high risk of domestic violence in comparison to engage in own agriculture activities. It also implies that women no matter whether they are of nuclear of joint family around 4 to 6 are dependent to others income, and they are often physically abused or emotionally undermining by the masters is quite common. Service holders' women girls are 20

percent. They reported sometimes they become victims on work places. And business done by women is 25 percent, does jointly with their partners and less violated or violated by their husband. At last 15 percent respondents are students. They are violated by teasing and misbehave of colleague and family members.

5.1.8 Fertility and Child Bearing

Review of existing research and literatures revealed that one of the reasons for Domestic violence against women is either childlessness or giving birth only daughter. Firstly, parents either in maternal house or in own house dissatisfy with a daughter – in-law, if she could not give child birth after in a certain period after marriage. Therefore one assumption has taken into account was do women have children who are victims. Overwhelming (86%) women categorized as victims reported that yes they have. The assumption does not agree with the observed data that means women with children are more victims of domestic and the fertility rate also high of women. The question arises what about sex. Since women might be treated in bad way if they have daughters. Therefore, the next assumption was about the number of sons and daughters.

5.1.9. Caste/Ethnicity and DVAW

Degree of severe poverty, illiteracy and in access to decision-making level is highly attributes by the groups who are never been represented in true sense of Nation- State. Therefore, casts and ethnic variation by groups become one of the important variables to define social illness. There is a clear foreland cropping up of an affluent and a poverty-stricken society on the basis of caste/ ethnic groups. However, groups have their own traditional and value system that is less likely affiliated with the income level. In spite of that poverty and abundance is measuring in terms of income perceived in terms of property and shape according to a society is becoming less traditional and more market dependent. Either called it globalization or modernization it ultimately shapes the society more homogenized. The modern process reluctant to hear the society still constitutes ethnic diversity. Nepal is an exceptional one where dozens of various caste and ethnic groups exist. According to the national census 2001

there are 101 different caste and ethnic groups identified. Where in the case of Birendranagar, the study area found following castes and ethnicity.

Table .14. Respondents by Castes/Ethnicity

Castes/Ethnicity	No of respondents	Percentage
Brahmin	11	27.5
Chhetri	8	20
Thakuri	7	17.5
chaudhari	5	12.5
Limbu	4	10
Magar	3	7.5
Sarki	1	2.5
Damai	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

The table 14 distributes the respondents by their ethnicity. data show that the respondents are heterogenous in terms of caste and ethnic composition. There is Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri, Tharu, Limbu, Magar, Sarki and Damai respondents respectively. Where Brahmin's (27.5) percent is highest and Sarki and Damai (2.5%) are lowest in percentage in sampling.

5.2 Experience of Violence

All the women and girls are found to have experienced violence incidences. But because of their ignorance all of them do not agree with this. Some respondent take the violence easily and some tolerate that and do not want to share those incidences with others. The data obtained from field study are shown below.

Figure 4 Victim Status

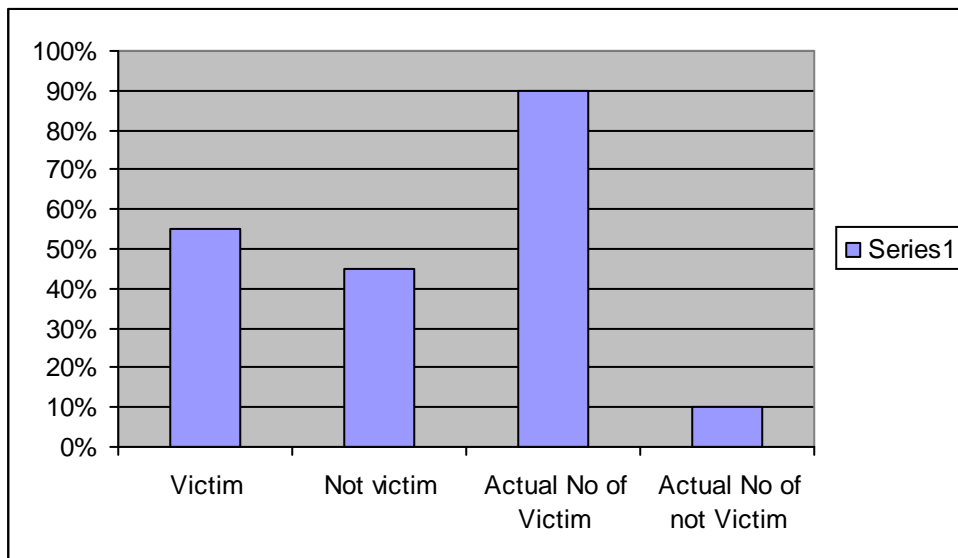


Figure 2 shows that 55 percent of respondents said they are victimized some time in their life by the violence. But by cross- checking, it is found that 90 percent of respondents are victimized at least once in their lifetime.

5.2.1 Violence within Educational Institution

Among the respondents ,a large group reported that they do not suffer any kind of violence within educational institutions but while talking with adolescent girls take agree that sometimes they are violated in education institutions by their colleague by teasing them, doing misbehave in front of teacher and beating sometimes. And the some lady teacher of educational institution said that they are violated by paying unequal payment for teaching in same classes and given them lower class whether they are equal educated with their male counterparts. So among adolescents 65 percent said that they are violated and 45 percent said they are not violated within educational institution.

5.2.2 Violence in the Name of Tradition.

Many of the girls and women are violated in the name of tradition and culture also. Unwanted or forced pregnancies, keeping out of the home or in unhygienic place during first menstruation are the forms of some of such traditional and cultural violence.

Table; 15, Victim status in the name of Tradition/Culture

S.N	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Victim	32	80
2	Not victim	8	20
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

According to Table, about 80 percent of girls and women said that they are victimized in the name of tradition/culture. Rest of the respondents i.e. 20 percent said that they are not victimized in the name of tradition/culture.

5.2.3 Frequency of Violence Occur in the Name of Tradition/Culture

To know about victim status and frequency of violence in the name of tradition/culture girls' and women we asked, "How often you feel violation of your rights and sprits in the name of religion/tradition/cultural practices being of a women?"

If the respondents answered 'never' then they are categorized as not victim. Among victim respondents majority group said they are victimized sometimes. After that respondents with the answer of most often take on second position.

Table 16 Victim respondents by Frequencies of Violence in the Name of Tradition/Culture.

S.N	Frequency of Violence Act	No. of Victim Respondents	percentage
1	Quite often	10	25
2	Often	4	10
3	Sometimes	26	65
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Table 16 shows that most of Respondents are victimized sometimes i.e. 65 percent in the name of tradition/culture. Among victim respondents 25 percent are quite often and 10 percent are often victimized in the name of tradition/culture.

5.2.4 Usual and Unusual Behavior during First Menstruation

Most of the respondents said that they are treated abnormal during their first menstruation. Either or not at they kept outside the home, allows to touch or see male, kept in corner of the room etc were pre- categorized in the questionnaire.

Most of the respondents said they are usually treated or behaved abnormal during first menstruation. It shows that among Brahmin and Chhetri, it is common and spread with strong roots. Some of the Brahmin and Chhetri Respondents said that they were treated normally. After 3-4 times of turn over of the pages of filled questionnaire, it is found mostly educated family treated usually during that period.

Table .17. Experience during First Menstruation

S.N	Experience	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unusual behavior	32	80
2	As Usual behavior	8	20
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Table 17 shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 80 percent accept that they treated usually during first menstruation. Other 20 percent girls and women said they are treated as usually

5.2.5 Unusual behavior During First Menstruation is Violence or not Respondents Opinion.

The respondents were also asked whether they take the unusual behaviors during their first menstruation as a form of violence or not. Most of the respondents said this is our custom. This may be because of the deep traditional values that have rooted in their mind from early childhood and their thinking that they have to follow it. Only one fourth of the victim respondents said unusual behavior during first menstruation is violence.

Table 18 Victim Respondent by Their Opinion on Unusual Behavior during First Menstruation is Violence or not.

S.N.	Unusual Behavior is Violence	No of respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	24	60
2	No	16	40
	Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Among the respondent who face unusual behavior during first menstruation, 60 percent said that behavior is violence while 40 percent said that behavior is not form of violence.

5.2.6 Forced For Bearing Child and Marital Rape.

None of the married respondents said they are victimized as marital rape. Among them 8 respondents said they are most forced for child bear. They are forced by mother-in-law and other family members. Marriage is said as ‘giving birth to children as well as given continuity to their generation’ due to which women can’t secure her carrier rather than thinking of given birth and children after marriage. Such type of violence victimizes majority groups of respondents.

Table 19 Married Respondents by Forceful Activities Status

S.N	Status	Child Bearing		Sexual intercourse	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
1	Yes	5	62.5	-	
2	No	3	37.5	8	20
		8			

Source, Field survey, 2006

Table 19 shows 62.5 percent of married respondents said that they are forced to bear child. Rest 37.5 percent said they are not forced to bear child. None of the married respondents face marital rape or in other word they are not forced for sexual intercourse.

5.3 Types and Causes of Violence against Girls and Women.

5.3.1 Types of Violence.

The respondents said that there are different types of violence which cause within this area. The most common violence occur in Birendranagar are below according to the respondents.

Table. 20. Knowledge of Respondents about Types of different forms of VAGAW

S.N	Forms of Violence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Verbal assault	21	52.5
2	Beating	29	72.5
3	Sexual assault	11	27.5
4	Rape	8	20
5	Trafficking	26	65
6	Dowry	14	35
7	Teasing	36	90
8	Unequal payment for equal work	32	80
9	Child marriage/ polygamy	38	95
10	Accused as witch	6	15
12	Marital Rape	5	12.5
13	No participation in decision making	26	65
14	Drinking alcohol and Punish their spouse	36	90

Source; Field Survey, 2006.

Table. 20 show that 20 percent of respondents know as victim which is the majority of respondents. Trafficking related violence is recognized as 65 percent of respondents. Similarly 35 percent of Dowry related violence, 27.5 percent know as sexual assault as violence, 15 percent know as Witch, 65 percent know domestic violence as Child marriage / polygamy because this is the most occur violence in this area. 12.5 percent of respondents know marital rape as violence, 65 percent know on particular role in household decision making process. Similarly, 72.5 percent know violence as beating, 80 percent know unequal payment for equal work, 52.5 percent

know as verbal assault and finally 90 percents of respondents know violence as teasing and give punish to their wives as they come home by drinking alcohol.

5.3.2 Causes of violence Against Girls and Women.

The respondents said that there are more than one causes of the violence; it means there is not only one cause behind violence. The violence that occurs with women is the direct consequences of many such factors as Nepalese constitution norms and values in society. Most of the respondents focus on lack of education, women's low status, as well as religious, traditional and cultural practices such as son preference, child marriage etc. promote the violence against women.

Table; 21 Respondents view about Causes of Violence.

S.N	Causes	Frequency	Percentage
1	Education	31	77.5
2	Economy	32	80
3	Women's Status	36	90
4	Religion/Tradition/Culture	26	65
5	Politics	15	37.5
6	Don't know	20	50
7	Others	5	12.5

Source; Field Survey, 2006

Table 21 shows that 77.5 percent of respondents told that lack of proper education is the cause of Domestic violence. While 90 percent said that women's status is the main reason of violence. 80 percent said that economic values causes of violence against girl and women as many as 50 % of the respondents said that they are not sure about the cause of the violence against them.

5.3.3 Leading Cause of Violence

There was an open-ended question in the questionnaire about the leading causes of violence against women and girls. There were so many answers that it was quite a job to categorize them.

But directly or indirectly, most of the respondent pointed to lack of proper education and the measures of against then as the vital cause behind the leading causes of violence. After that, many also indicated to societal norms and values and some told that they had no idea.

Table 22: Leading cause of violence.

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Education / awareness	23	57.5
Society	9	22.5
Don't Know	8	20
Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Table 22 shows that majority of 57.5% of respondents said lack of education and awareness is the leading causes of violence. 22.5% if respondent said that society and its construction is responsible factor for violence. Where as 20% of respondents said that they don't know about the leading cause of violence against girls and women.

5.3.4 More Responsible Person to create Violence

This study also covered the question, which tried to know the answer about the more responsible person to create the violence. The respondents awareness that is most of the causes males are more responsible or perpetrator person than female to create violence.

Table 23. Male and Female Perpetrator

S.N	Perpetrator	No. of Respondent	percentage
1	Female	11	27.5
2	Male	29	72.5
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006.

Table-23 shows that 72.5 percent of the respondents said males are the most frequent perpetrators. Only 27.5 percent of respondents said males are the most frequent perpetrators.

5.4 Reaction Just after Violation

Most of the respondents said they quarrel just after the incidences of violence. After that the respondents who ignore the incidence because not to encourage perpetrators by giving any comment. Domestic violence to women's and girls make tolerance behavior play vital role to ignoring the violence incidences. Some of the respondent even told that they punish the perpetrators physically by themselves.

Table 24 Reaction Just After Violation

S.N	Reaction	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ignore	11	27.5
2	Quarrel	20	50
3	Physical attack	3	7.5
4	Other	6	15
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Table.24 shows 27.5 percent of respondents ignore the incidences of violence .about 50 percent of them quarreled, 7.5 percent physically attack and the others activity done by 15 percents of perpetrators.

5.4.1 Further reaction or reporting behavior

As all the respondents are women and girls and not totally aware of violence that occur in their life. But few of victim women told they prefer to keep their bitter experiences within themselves-a secret. Causes of secrecy are (i) because of fear (ii) because of their easily and normally taking of the violence. A majority of respondents share violence incidences with others. Likewise, some of them report the incidences.

5.5. Knowledge and Status of Awareness.

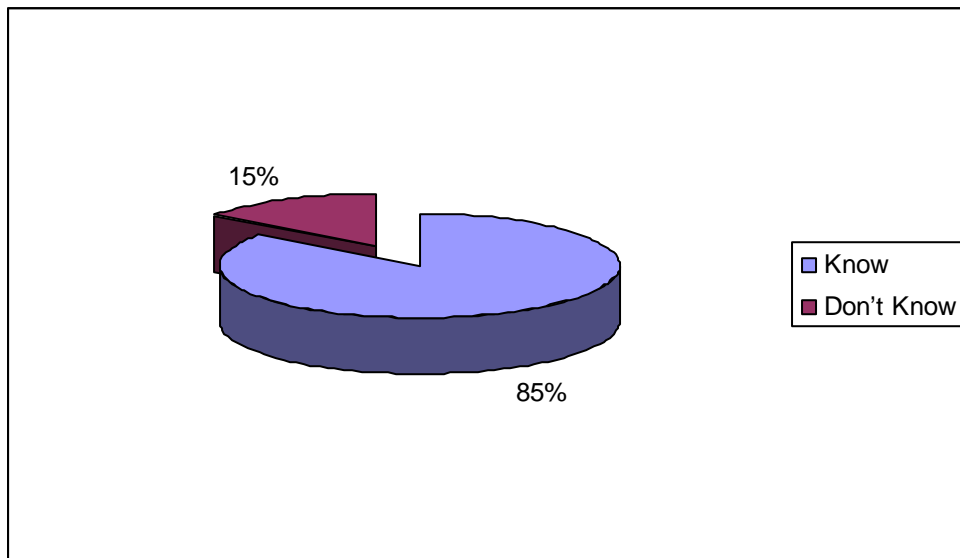
From the field study, it was found that most of the respondents know about the domestic violence against girls and women or have heard about them.

Table; 25; Knowledge about DVAW

S.N	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Know	34	85
2	Don't Know	6	15
	Total	40	100

Source, Field survey, 2006

Figure 5 Knowledge on Violence against Girls and Womens.



Source, Field survey, 2006

The data obtained from the field study shows that 85 percent of respondent know about domestic violence against girls and women while only the rest 15 percent do not know about violence. The respondents who don't know about Domestic Violence are mostly uneducated and backward women.

5.5.1 Awareness on Equality/ Differences in Basic Rights.

The structural interview schedule included education, economic, legal/Civic and reproductive rights as components of basic rights and asked whether women see any difference in consumption of these basic rights between men and women in practical life. Well above 90 percent of women of the interviewed women from Surkhet districts said that there persists high difference in practice of these rights between men and women.

-78 percent of each total and victim women,82 percent of general women and 55 percent of adolescent girls view there exist substantial differences in educational rights between men and women,

- 92 percent of total women, 87 percent of victim women, 95 percent each of general women, adolescent girls view there exists substantial differences in economic rights between men and women.

- 69 percent of total women, 79 percent of victim women, 64 percent of general women and 75 percent of adolescent girls view there substantial differences in legal/civic rights between men and women,

Table.26 Women Seeing Some Difference in Different Basic Rights Between Men And Women in Practice, Birendranagar

S.N.	Arenas and Elements Of Basic Rights of Women see Differences	DVAW Position Of Interviewed Women (%)			
		Victim Women	General Women	Adolescent	Total
1	In education rights	77.8	82.4	55.0	77.6
2	In economic Rights	87.0	94.5	95.0	92.1
3	In legal/civic rights	75.9	63.7	75.0	69.1
4	In reproductive rights	74.1	75.8	80.0	75.8
	Total (N)	7	23	10	40

Source: - Field survey 2006.

76 percent each of the total women and general women, 74 percent of victim women and 80 percent of adolescent girls view there existing substantial differences in reproductive rights between men and women.

A lower proportion of women view that, there existed wide differences in legal / civil rights between men and women in practice than that of educational, economic and reproductive rights. It may be because of legal and civic exercise not being an affaire of daily life like others.

In addition, they were, asked to what extent they view denial of such rights as violence against women:

-) Majority of the total women i.e. 44 percent {41, 50 and 25 percent of victim, General and adolescent girls respectively} said they agree that, denial of such rights are violence against women and girls are their rights.
-) Nearly 35 percent {39, 31 and 45 percent of victim, general women and adolescent girls respectively} said they strongly agree that such a difference in exercise of basic rights as violence against women and girl.
-) While 21 percent expressed about their ignorance.

Likewise, about 41 percent of the interview women (48, 36 and 45 percent of victim, general women and adolescent girls respectively) strongly agreed that men and women are equal in terms of rights and responsibilities in the family and community management. Level of strong agreement to accept men as equal to women is lower, (36%) to general women than that of victim women and adolescent girls.

Table 27 Women View Denial of Education, Economic, legal/Civic and Reproductive Right and DVAW and Women and Men Are Equal Rights and Responsibility,

S.N	Categories of Agreement	DVAW position Interviewed Women (%)			Total
		Victim women	General Women	Adolescent Girls	
Agree Denial of Rights as VAW					
1	Strongly agree	38.9	30.8	45.0	32.5
2	Agree	40.7	49.5	25.0	43.5
3	Not Sure About	20.4	19.8	30.0	21.2
Women and Men are Equal in Rights					
1	Strongly agree	48.1	36.3	45.0	41.2
2	Agree	40.7	52.7	40.0	47.3
3	Not Sure About	11.1	9.9	15.0	10.9
4	Disagree	-	1.1	-	0.6
	Total(N)	7	23	10	40

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Increased Level of Awareness and Knowledge among adolescent girls lay some indication of improvement in the situation in the future. In total about 89 percent of the women included in the survey accepted that women and men are equal in terms of rights and responsibilities in the household and society. Nearly 11 percent were not sure about the position and less than one percent disagreed.

5.6 Sharing and Reporting Behavior of Violence.

Studies largely accepted that incidences of violence against women are widely underreported. Women themselves view that reporting would further aggravate helplessness and marginalization. This proved typically true even this survey, since about percent of the 40 interviewed women accepted that they face or victimized.

Table; 28 Reporting Intention of Violence among Women, if it Happens In them or See.

Report or share violence or keep secret	Victim women	General women	Adolescent women	Total	Percentage
Keep secret	3	7	4	14	35
Report or Share	4	16	6	26	65
Total (N)	7	23	10	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

However, about 65 percent of the women ,adolescent girls and victim women said that they would share the incidence of violence on them either with closest one person especially with friends or report to elsewhere.

Further question was extended to those women and girls who said to keep incidences of violence secret on reasons for keeping secret rather sharing and reporting. The major reason was not benefit of reporting. It is difficult to get help from the voluntarily. Reporting will increase violence more and it will bring a situation to be out of home immediately to keep away own-self and family from the social disgrace.

For instance;

-About 14 of the total, 21 percent of victim, 50 percent of general women and 29 percent of adolescent girls said there is no benefit of reporting.

-About 26 percent of the total, 33 percent of victim, 23 percent of general women and 11 percent of adolescent girls will further increase violence more.

-About 15 percent of total, 13 percent of victim and 25 percent of general women said not to report because of family prestige and dignity,

-About 5 percent of women belief that small cases were normal in a moment.

Table; 29. Why Keep Secret.

S.N	Reasons why Women Keep Secret	DVAW position of women (%)			
		Victim women	General women	Adolescent Girls	Per %
1	No benefit of Reporting difficult to get help.	48.5	36.5	33.3	40.4
2	Reporting will increase violence more.	33.3	23.1	11.1	25.5
3	For the sake of family Prestige.	15.2	23.1	-	18.1
4	Never faced any violence so why report.	0	9.6	55.6	11.7
5	Small cases will be normal later on.	-	7.7	-	4.3
	Total(N)	7	23	10	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Reasons why women do not want to report incidences of violence as women are:

-Lack of faith in justice system, common belief is that reporting will not solve the problem and will further victimize the victim and levels of torture go up.

-Fear of family prestige and social pressure, husband and mother and in –laws.

-Lack of awareness, no information about place, and authority where to go for reporting.

-Lack of education and awareness.

- Status of women's sub-ordination and economic dependence.

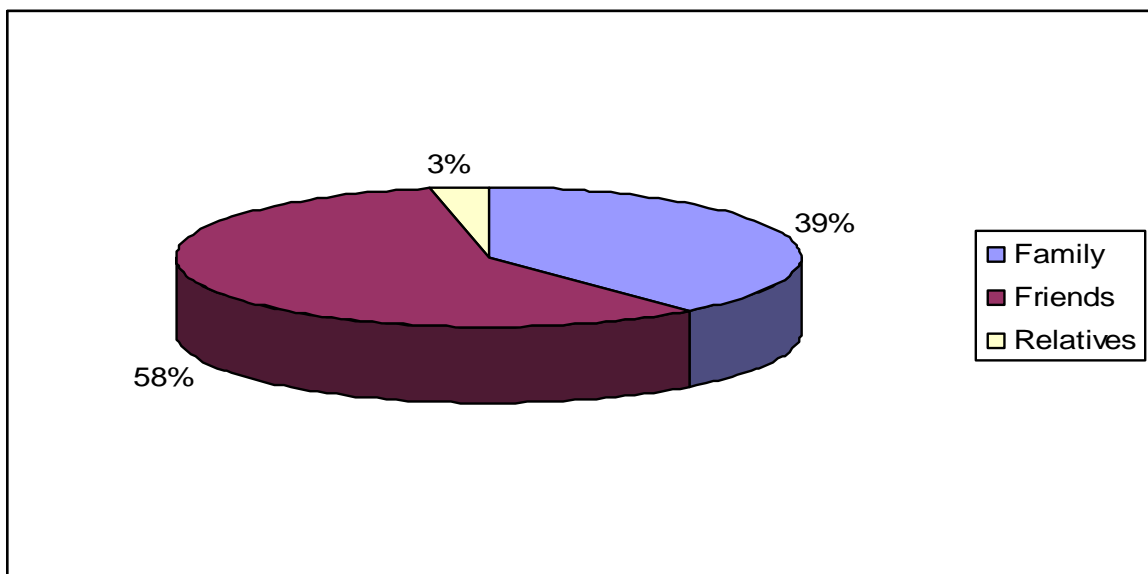
Saving family prestige and dignity implies multifaceted implications. It does not imply only saving prestige of husband's house but prestige of parent's house. Likewise, women see far from the current problems so she wants to secure social status of her progeny. Once, disclosed household and family matter, society starts teasing children saying your mother, father and family are like this.

5.6.1 With Whom They Want to Share.

Large number s of respondents wants to share violence incidences with their friends. They feel safe with friends and they can be sure of never leaking their secrecy from them. Another reason is that they can get solution after sharing the problem which may have occurred before and after with their friends too. Friends ae only the person who can understand her feelings and problem.

Thinking of safe place and prevention some of the respondent want to share such types of incidence with family members. Few respondents want to share the violence incidences with their relatives.

Figure.6 .By Whom they want to Share Violence Incidence



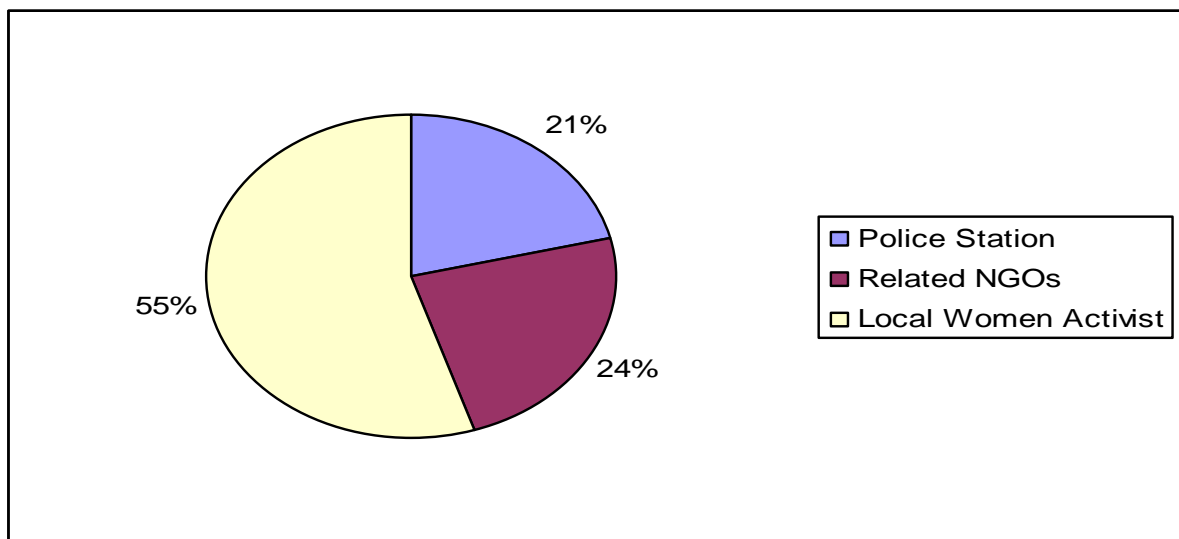
Source, Field Survey, 2006.

Figure 4 clearly shows that more than half i.e. 58 percent of respondents want to share incidences of violence with friends. Likewise 39 percent of respondents want to share with family members and 3 percent of respondents want to share violence incidences with other relatives.

5.6.2 If they Report, where they want to report.

Girls and women most like to report local women activist, if they face any kind of violence incidences. It will easy to say their problem with women rather than men. Women and girls believe to women that may be so most of the respondents want to report to local women activists. Likewise police station and related NGOs are other places where respondents want to report violence incidences. Among these two places more respondents like police station than NGOs to report incidence of violence.

Figure 7 Place where They Want To Report Violence Incidences



Source, Field Survey, 2006

According to Figure 5, majority of respondent i.e. 55 percent want to report to local women activities 24 percent want to report to related NGOs and 21 percent of respondents want to report police station.

5.6.3 Which Types of Violence Should Report.

The respondents think that the physical, mental and sexual violence should be reported. The answer was given by three fourth of the respondents. Only one

respondent said only physical violence should be reported. Among the respondents most of the respondents focus on mental and psychological violence to report. Only sexual violence should be reported is said by 10 respondents and left 5 respondents said none of the violence incidences should be reported.

Table: 30. Opinion on Which types of Violence Should be Reported.

S.N	Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Physical	1	2.5
2	Mental	4	10
3	Sexual	10	25
4	All of the above	20	50
5	Non of the above	5	12.5
	Total	40	100

Source, Field Survey, 2006

Table30, Shows that 50 percent of respondents sad that all three types of violence (physical, Mental, sexual) should be reported. Among the respondents 25 percent said only sexual violence should be reported, 1.5 percent said only physical violence should reported and another 12.5 percent said that none of these violence (physical, mental, sexual) should be reported.

5.7. Prevention of Violence.

The violence against girls and women has a very dark face and much of its face is not yet revealed because of the complex composition of the societies of Nepal. Prevention practice must be done so as to lesson the violence against then and eventually eradicate these kinds of unsocial and barbaric violence. Most of these respondents think that the violence incidences can be controlled and stopped while a lesser number of them also think that these kinds of problems could be either controlled or stopped.

Table 31. View on Prevention of violence.

S.N.	Incidence can control to stop	No. of Respondents.	Percentage
1	Can Control	28	70
2	Can't control	12	30
	Total	40	100
1	Can stop	16	40
2	Can't stop	12	30
3	Not totally stop but reduce slowly	12	30
	Total	40	100

Source: Field survey 2006.

Table 31 shows that 70 of the respondent said violence incidence could be controlled. But Only 40 percent of respondent said it could be stopped. Likewise 30 percent said that violence incidences couldn't be controlled and 30 percent of respondent said that such incidences couldn't be stopped but about 30 said that violence will not totally stop but it will reduce slowly.

It gives clear result that majority group of respondent are positive about prevention measures could be done so as to lessen the violence incidences.

5.7.1 How to Prevent Violence.

So as to prevent the violence against girls and women most of the respondent focus on awareness and education. Awareness about the possible negative affects in the social and mental attitude of victims that arouse within themselves form these kinds of violence must be given to all the people in every sectors of the society can play a vital role in the control of the violence and educated women are less victimized then uneducated so it is necessary to educate them also. Most of the respondent gave this kind of view. More respondent also told that it is also very much necessary to improve the status of women in the society. So as to prevent violence while, a small number of them also emphasized in punishing the perpetrators of the violence incidences strictly could help prevent the violence.

Table 32. Opinion to Prevent Violence.

S. N.	Violence can prevent by	Frequency	Percentage
1	Awareness / Education	23	57.5
2	Improving women's status	9	22.5
3	Punishing Perpetrator	4	10
4	Other	4	10
	Total	40	100

Source: - Field survey 2006.

The data obtained from the field survey about the opinion of respondents about the prevention of violence are shown in table 18 the data show that 57.5 percent told that awareness and education is necessary to prevent violence, 22.5 percent said that necessary to improve women's status, 10 percent stated it is necessary to punish the perpetrator and also 10 percent gave other options to prevent violence.

5.8. Awareness on Ways to Prevent DVAW

Focus group discussion, informal talking and key inform interview lay number of ways and measures to prevent violence against women. Such measures range from household to community level and legal reforms and political commitments. In addition, strict application of house measures is viewed to promote nonviolent relationship between men and women and women and women in kinship structure. For the policy recommendation and devising action plan such measures would be instrumental measures to prevent violence and create a non violent environment as given by different levels of respondent are.

-) Keep in touch with youths of local youth club, since, their activities and attitudes towards women's problems are positive and favorable.
-) Awareness rising training not only for women, for both women and man together, so that both men and women understand the issue of human right and notion of equality. Training only for women further aggravates the situation because women want to implement learnt messages in practice life and man would not digest it an extent of violence may go up.

-) Women should be in close contact with the women's group, mothers groups and other social groups formed for women's favor this would makes perpetrators aware of being panelized.
-) Existing legal provision is inadequate, its needs to form law on VAW.
-) Local CBOs and NGOs have to run adult literacy classes and income generating training program.
-) Literate and educated women should be provided whit justifiable employment.
-) Women own self need to be aware of the violence.
-) Needed strong political commitment and political parties should work in this end together.
-) Awareness training to husband and in-laws relatives.
-) Community groups should form by both women and men so men would feel responsible to end violence.
-) Community group formed with representation of honest women and men should contain judiciary power to decide to punish perpetrators of violence.

5.8.1. Knowledge of Community Action on VAW

In order to asset the activities of community based organizations and groups working in the field of VAW, the survey included a question on 'knowledge of social and community based organizations and NGOs working in Awareness rising activities in violence against women and women's legal rights'. While asking about these questions to the entire respondents. In response to this question, about 55 percent of people reported that they are unaware of this, 25 percent said they know and about 20 percent have heard of NGOs and CBOs working on behalf of women's rights. The number of adolescent girls have gained faith in community based organizations like women's group, women activists, other community based organizations and non-governmental organizations than other community based organizations and non-governmental organizations than that of the related offices of government including health care centers.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Nepal is a poor developing country with pericardial societies girls and women are dominated are depending by men in most of the cases. The females have their own identity without their father, husband or son's name and are ignored and discriminated from household to countries legislation. They are violated in their every steps of their life. The traditional laws and tabor bond from top to bottom and so cant even move freely on their won. The literacy rate of females in our country is very poor and many of them who get a chance to study are also always away from getting quality education as compared with that of the males.

This report was built up with application of triangular process in field survey {individual, interview, focus group discussion, key information, interview and institutional records and review of the existing literature and research reports. The studies comes quite satisfactory but when it comes to reporting behavior, it is very low and unsatisfactory. The social structure of our country forces them to be shy and tolerant. Their tolerance, shyness and fare make them weak. And back ward. Their depressed feelings and lack of confidence within themselves encourage the perpetrators who are always eager to violate. Then the problem of domestic violence against women has grown so terribly huge and has rooted up to the depth of the societies that to prevent easily in just a click remains a fantasy. So effort should be done from the basic level by educating every people and make them aware slow, careful and effective efforts should be made first in the household level, then in the society and then in the national level to gain a satisfactory progress against the violence.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The main objectives of this study is to know domestic violence against girls and women and their perception to know causes and types of domestic violence, and prevention of violence against them. To know their sharing and reporting behavior.

The study covered a total of 40 respondents among victims, general women and adolescent. The summary and findings of this study are discussed point wise in the succeeding sections of this chapter. The sample size was random sampling within the Birendranagar area. And interview was done in face to face situation adopting accidental sampling method also based on analysis and interpretation, following findings are drawn.

-Among the respondent 47.5 respondents are married, 27.5 percent are unmarried, 15 percent are separated/divorced and 10 percent are widower.

- Majority (85%) of the respondents know about violence against girls and women.

- Most of the respondents (55%) were agreed over being of victim at least once but 90 percent of respondents are victimized.

- Most of the respondents (50%) said they quarrel with perpetrators just after incidences of violence and 27.5 percent were ignoring it.

-Majority 65 percent of the respondents said that physical psychological and sexual violence should be reported to concerned agencies and only 35 percent want to keep it secret.

In conclusion, the violence against women is happening in a much higher numbers day by day and the problem has had its impact made in the society. So must of the respondents think that the proportion of the violence could be controlled. But when it comes to stopping, lesser respondents think that the DVAW could be stopped by some means according to them, awareness can play a crucial role in lessening the number of incidences of violence in the society.

6.1.1 Background Characteristics

All the respondents are from the age group below 15 years, the maximum of 37.5 percent being 30-39 years by age.

- Bahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri Limbu, Magar, Kami, Damai are found in the study area.

- Among them 27.5 percent are Brahmin, 20 percent are Chhetri, 17.5 percent are Thakuri and others ethnic castes.

- More than 75 percent of the respondents are Hindu.
- Among them 47.5 are married, 27.5 are unmarried, 15 percent are divorce and 10 percent are widower.
- It is found that 57.5 respondents are general women, 25 percent are victim women and 17.5 are adolescent girls.
- 27.5 percent do agriculture as their main occupation, 25 percent do business with their husband, 20 percent do services and 15 percent are students, others are 12.5 percent.

6.1.2 Knowledge on DVAW

- It is Found that 55 percent of the respondent agreed ever being of victim but by Cross checking the filled questionnaires, it is concluded that as much as 90 percent of respondents are victimized.
- Within educational institution 65 percent of respondent are victimized and 45 percent are not victimized.
- Among victim respondents are neglected, 52.5 percent are verbally assaulted and 27.5 percent are sexually harassed.
- In the name of tradition/ culture, 80 percent of respondents are found as victims, while 20 percent said they are not victimized.
- Among married respondents 62.5 percent are forced for child bearing and none of the married respondents face or experience marital rape.
- It is found that 80 percent of respondent are unusually behaved during first menstruation.
- Among them 60 percent said that it is violence and rest of other said it is not violence it is our tradition and culture.

- Among victim respondent 25 percent are quite often victimized, 65 percent are sometimes victimized and 10 percent are often victimized in the name of tradition/culture.

6.1.3 Causes of DVAW

- Most of the respondents (i.e. 50%) said they quarrel with perpetrators just after incidences of violence 27.5 percent of respondent ignore the incidences of violence.

- Majority of respondent ignore the incidences of violence happened with them. Among them 58 percent want to share the incidence with family members.

- Among total respondents 65 percent wants to report the incidences of violence. Among them 55 percent want t report to local women activist, 21 percent to police station and 24 percent to relate NGOs.

- Among the respondents, 57.5 percent said that education/awareness is the leading causes of DVAW.

- A few percentages (i.e. 35%) of respondent want to keep the incidences of violence.

- Majority of the respondent (50%) said that physical, psychological and sexual violence should be reported.

- Among the total respondents 70 percent said that incidences of violence can be controlled and 30 percent of respondents said it could be prevented but there are few respondents (30%) said it will not stop totally but reduce slowly.

-

- Most of the respondent i.e. 57.5 percent said awareness is the main key to prevent violence, likewise 22.5 percent said by improving women's status incidences of DVAW could be prevented.

6.2 Conclusion

In our religion, women are taken as creators; goddesses are often worshipped in different occasions by different. Likewise in actual day to day practices. They are treated as second class citizens instead and are degraded and underestimated in many cases. The social norms and values do not give them enough exposure to the rest of the world other than their family, their work concern and their locality. Moreover, especially the males of the society subject them to many shorts of barbaric violence time and again on different places and occasions. Even the female's are also sometimes found to be coming hard on this ground to violate week women and many such evidences can be heard, read and seen frequently in the media.

The data obtained from this study has showed that respondents have at least once suffered with some kinds of domestic violence in their life either in home or others area. The respondents were mostly aware about the domestic violence and are confidence about their remedies. Yet, due to the social composition there is fear within themselves about consequences that may result from revealing all those happening with them, so they are not sure about whether or they have to speak about them.

The data obtained reveals that the most common from of domestic violence against girls and women is beating their spouse by drinking alcohol and punish them mentally and physically. Among victim respondents, most of them were found victimized in their house and surrounded area. Traditional and cultural expects of our community are also knowingly or unknowingly violating women by such different means as unusual behavior during the menstruation period. Forcing women by her family to bear a child is also found to be common practice in our societies, which is also a form of domestic violence. The girls and women are also violated within their households by unequal division of work, load, nutritious food, quality education and decision making rights. Furthermore, the women and girls are violated in their relatives and household members such as husband, mother in laws, father in laws, but the incidences are not flashed more to be the public in the ratio they happen in reality. The curtain un- raised in most of the cases of domestic against women.

In the context of sharing and reporting the incidences of violence, majority of respondents share their experiences with friends, family and with other relatives. About 31 percent of them reported as the violence incidences. Among them most of them report to local female activist but few of them hesitate to share or report about experiences due to the fear raised within themselves as well as because just take incidences normally.

In the case of cause, most of the respondents said lacks of education as well as women's lower status as vital causes of domestic violence they think that male as compared to those by female is doing the violence against women in more proportion.

The violence against women is happening in a much higher numbers day by day and the problem has had its impact made in the society. So most of the respondents think that the proportion of domestic violence could be controlled but when it comes to stopping, lesser respondents think that the domestic violence against women and girls could be stopped by some means. According to them, awareness can play a crucial role in lessening the number of incidences of violence in the society.

Women in Nepalese 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, the Nepalese government has failed to meet its commitment as a member of the United Nations and has violated international human rights law. The Nepalese government should immediately take the steps outlined in this report to eliminate the serious human rights abuses currently being suffered by women in Nepal.

6.3 Recommendations

With the analysis of the data obtained from the field study and the conclusions made then after, I think the following hints will help the policy makers and programme managers who are working for women either in governmental or non governmental levels make their programmes effective.

-) Women are backward and victimized due to their tolerance and shyness to expose their problems, their tolerance and shyness to expose their problems to others or due to prestige of their house. So, we need to make women forward and provide them freedom for keeping their opinion and view in front of other and keep them secure.
-) There is a need to for women and girls to provide good education to make them knowledgeable and self-dependent. Moreover, and it is necessary to start income- generating program for making them self dependent.
-) Awareness programmes should be taken to the community level so as to make the family members and the in laws family about the gender based violence, human right and about the right to be given to girls and women.
-) The women activist and police women should give priority and should be given a special post at ever police stations so that the victim can feel secure and comfortable to express their feeling with them and report the incidences.
-) Extra priority should be given to the women, their freedoms in the work they want to do and develop the ways to make women more engaged in doing works in developmental fields. Moreover, the concerned body should take necessary steps so as to confirm that the girls and women are not being violated in front of others.
-) The Nepali Legal System does not provide an effective remedy to women subjected to domestic violence. Civil law provides for the material support of abused women by partition of the husband's property. Delays in Nepalese legal System, however, often effectively deny women their right to partition. Divorce is extremely uncommon and provides very limited, if any, financial security. Civil law and the state's administration of the property laws thus reinforce dependency.

Perpetrators of domestic violence are generally not prosecuted in the Nepali criminal.

6.4 Further Research Issues

Because of limited time duration and other many practical and technical problems, more attempts could not be done in this study to cover diverse areas of the domestic violence, the diverse nature of the domestic violence and with the girls and women in many diverse fields. going deep in only one aspect of domestic violence as sexual, physical, mental or psychological and etc. with their cause and consequences can reveal more important data about the violence. Moreover, this study is only done with the women and girls of Birendranagar municipality area. And the study can also be done with working women who represent the minority groups of our country can be useful to generalize the overall status of women and girls of the country and the proportion of the domestic violence against them can also be more accurately revealed.

Bibliography

Acharaya, Usha D,(1998), **Trafficking in Children and their Exploitation in Prostitution and other Intolerable forms of Child Labor** Nepal, Country Report Nepal For ILO/IPEC(Kathmandu: ILO,IPEC).

Ahuja, Ram (1998), **Violence against Women** (Dehli: Rawat Publication).

A Lawyers Collective Proposal,(2000), **Domestic Violence** (Prevention) Bill 2000, Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative.

Care, Nepal: (2001) **CARE Ko Pratibimba**, Diversity Special Edition, Kathmandu.

.....(2001), **Collective Action Towards Gender Equality**, Kathmandu Religion Office Of South Asia, UNICEF.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 2001. **Population Census of 2001**, National report, CBS, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Central Bureau of Statistics, 2001. **Population Census of 2002**, Mid-Western Development Region, CBS, Thapathali, Kathmandu, Nepal.

CDPS(2001), **Situation of Trafficking in Children in Nepal: with Special Reference to Prostitution: A Rapid Assessment**, Report Submitted to International labor Organization, international Programme on The Elimination Of Child Labor (ILO/IPEC).

Dahal, Krishna Bahadur,(2003), **Domestic Violence Against Women in Nepal**: Unpublished Dissertation submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Population Studies T.U. Kirtipur Kathmandu.

Minnesota a Advocates for Human Right,(1998), **A Report on Domestic Violence in Romania, Lifting the Last certain.**

MOPE (2002), **Nepal Population Report** (Kathmandu, MOPE)

MOPE (2004), **Nepal Population Report** (Kathmandu, MOPE)

Nepal South Asia Centre(NESAC),(1998), **Nepal Human Development Report** 1998, Kathmandu: NESAC.

Ojha Prem Raj,(2004), **Domestic violence Against Women: A study in Doti District**, unpublished Dissertation Submitted to Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur.

Population Reports (1999), **Ending Violence Against Women**, the population Information program, Center for Communication programs, the Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health in Collaboration with Center for Health and Gender Equity (Change), Volume XXVII, Number 4.

SAATHI and The Asia Foundation,(1997), **A situation Analysis of violence Against Women and Girls in Nepal**, Kathmandu: prepared by SAATHI in collaboration with The Asia Foundation.

SAATHI, (2001), **Study on the psycho-Social Impacts of violence Against Women and Girls with special focus on Rep, Incest, and Polygamy** (Kathmandu; SAATHI).

Rahat,(2004), Media Coverage on "**Various forms of Violence Against Women**". **Supported by Beyond Trafficking: A joint Initiative in the Millennium Against Trafficking in Girls and Women JIT** (NEP/01/077)

RUDWDUC, nd, **Violence against Women in Far West Nepal: Base line Suvey**, Report submitted to the Asia Foundation by Rural Women's Development and Unity centre (RUDWDUC), Ekantakuna, Lalitpur

UNDP/UNFPA/WHO (1998), **“Progress in Human Reproduction”**.

UNICEF (1992) **Children and women of Nepalese** (Kathmandu UNICEF)

UNICEF (2000), **lessons 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, Nepal)

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, Nepal)

UN, Declaration,(1993), **Declaration On the Elimination of Violence Against Women**, 20th Dec,1993.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Section 1 Survey Site Identification

1 Name of Municipality:

2 Ward Number:

3. Name of Tole:

4. Survey Number:

5. Interview Status:

Completed 1

Uncompleted2

Refuted.....3

Half complete.....4

6. Type of Interview:

Victim1

General woman2

Adolescent girls.....3

Other4

7. Date of Interview: -----

8. Interviewer: -----

Section 2 Respondents Personal Identification

1. Name:

2. Age :.....

3. Caste/Ethnicity.....

4. Religion :.....

5. Marital status

Unmarried

married

divorced/separated

widow

6. Educational level

Illiterate literate little knowledge

7. Other occupation.

Agriculture service business others

Section 3 Knowledge attitude towards Domestic violence

8 Have you ever heard or know about domestic violence against women in your neighbourhood and in your family?

Yes No

9. Which of the following action you think as DVAW?

- a) Verbal assault b)Physical attack
- b) Sexual harassment d) Rape
- e) Girls trafficking f) Harassment due to dowry
- g) Teasing h) Unequal payment of equal work
- i) Polygamy/child marriage. J) Accuse as witch
- k) Marital rape l) Denial of decision making right in household.

10. .Do you know is there any legal provision against women violation?

Yes No Don't know

11.If yes, is that sufficient to control violence?

Yes No Don't know

12 If no, why domestic violence against women exists in the society?

.....

13. What is the effect on the victim to the violence?

Mental effect Physical injuries
Both Not noticed

Section 4- Experience of Violence.

14 Being a female have you ever felt unequal and misbehavior?

Yes No

15 In your opinion, is such type of misbehave or unequal behave are violence?

Yes No

16 How often such types of events occur?

Quite often Often Sometimes Never

17 Does such type of events disturb your daily life?

Yes No

18 Have you ever been forced for child bearing?

Yes No

Who does, Husband parents mother in law others

19 How do you family members treat when you get first menstruation?

Kept outside from home

Do not allow to see and touch male

Keep in separate corner at home.

Treat as usual.

20 In your opinion, is it violence?

Yes No

21 Do you keep such an incidence of violence against you secret or share with others and report elsewhere?

Keep secret

Share/report

22 If share or report, with whom or to where?

Share with other relatives

Share with peers

Report to police offices

Report to local health posts/persons

Reports to local women activities

23 If keep secret why? Give reasons

.....
.....
.....

24 In your opinion what kind of support is needed for victim of violence?

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| a. awareness raising and counseling | yes | no |
| b. family mediation..... | yes | no |
| c. legal advice..... | yes | no |
| d. free legal services | yes | no |
| e. Hotline telephone service..... | Yes | no |
| f. victim support programme..... | yes | no |
| g financial support..... | yes | no |
| h. empowerment by law..... | yes | no |
| i. involvement in economically self sustaining activities..... | yes | no |

25. Do you know about provisions of safe rehabilitation houses for victim women of domestic violence? a) Yes b) no

26. If you see Domestic violence anywhere then what will you do?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| a) report to police station | b) ignore |
| c) try to convince violence | d) other |

27. If yes, in which place and which organization running the safe house?

Place.....
Organization.....

28. Can domestic violence against women be prevented?

- Yes no

29. What should be done to prevent DVAW?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Awareness | Improve women's status |
| Punished perpetrators | other. |

30. What suggestions that we give to others for the prevention and stopping domestic violence against women?

.....
.....
.....

Checklist and Issue of Discussion with Key Informants

(Community leaders, NGO / CBO personals, Police offices, School Teachers and Related Peoples, etc)

Section 1: Key Informant's Identification

1. Name of Municipality:.....
2. Address of Key Informant:.....
3. Sex of the key Informants:.....

Male:1
Female:2

4. Age of Key Informant:.....
5. Cast / Ethnicity of Key Informants:.....
7. Affiliation:

Community leaders / mobilizers..... .1
NGO / CBO Personal..... 2
Police 3
School Teachers.....4
Others.....5