# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN IN DUWAKOT VDC OF BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT

### By **Ain Bahadur Shahi**

A Dissertation Submitted to:
The Central Department of Population Studies
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
For the Partial Fulfillment of
Masters Degree in Population Studies

Tribhuvan University KIrtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal 2006 **RECOMMENDATION** 

This dissertation entitled Domestic Violence against Married

Women in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur District is submitted by Mr.

Ain Bahadur Shahi for the partial fulfillment of Master of Arts in

Population Studies (CDPS) completed under my supervision and

guidance. This dissertation embodies the result of his empirical

investigation. To the best of my knowledge the study is original. I

recommend therefore, it is for the final evaluation to the dissertation

committee.

Mrs. Prava Kumari Hamal

Lecturer

Central Department of Population Studies

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Date: 2063/

#### **APPROVAL SHEET**

The dissertation work entitled **Domestic Violence against**Married Women in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur District by Mr. Ain

Bahadur Shahi has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Masters Degree of Arts in Population Studies.

**The Dissertation Committee** 

Approved by:
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.
(Prof. & Head of the Department)
Laxman S. Kunwar
(External Examiner)
Mrs. Prava Kumari Hamal
(Supervisor)

Date: 2063/

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is my great pleasure to state that being a student of population studies. I have attempted to write a thesis in "Domestic Violence Against Married Women" in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur district in partial requirement of the Masters of Arts in Population Studies. To my knowledge and understanding and interest area of the study. It is my belief and confidence that the findings of the study will be contributing to enhancing the women issues and empowering them.

Mrs. Prava Kumari Hamal, Lecturer, CDPS, T.U. my supervisor without whom this thesis would not have been possible, I will forever be grateful for her help, worthy supervision, guidance, advice/valuable suggestions, support and encouragement.

I would like to express a lot of my sincere gratitude to Dr. Bal Kumar K.C., Professor and Head of Department of Population Studies (CDPS), T.U. for providing an opportunity and encouraging me to conduct the study in this topics and helping me clarify the issues related to this field.

I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation to my friends Mr. Laxman Karki, Mr. Narayan Regmi, Chhabilal (Suman) B.K. who directly or indirectly help me and their co-operation have made it possible for me to complete this thesis. I am grateful to each of them.

I would like to proceed my special thank to Students' Computer Service, Kirtipur, to set the text by typing in this shape.

Similarly, I would like to express my thankfulness to all my teachers, all other staffs of CDPs and librarians for their support.

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study is carried out to know the situation of domestic violence against married women, types of domestic violence, knowledge of human rights, women's right, gender issue, knowledge of legal provision, social and community level organization which are working to protecting victim women, causes of violence and situation of seeking remedy of violence against women. Well-devised structure questionnaire are used for interview. In questionnaire, there are precoded and open question.

The study was conducted in all words of the VDC but researcher were selected 12 respondents from each wards of the whole VDC. The researcher have taken 108 respondents for study purpose. The study population consist of married women, currently married women, widow and separated of aged 15-49 years age groups. Highest proportion 22.1 percent of women interviewed are at the age groups 25-29 years, followed by 30-34 years age groups 18.5 percent which is intermediate age groups. The total number of respondents are 108 among them 42.5 percent are from Newar caste, followed by Chhetri/Thakuri 28.7 percent, Brahmin 17.6 percent, Gurung 5.6 percent and 62.1 percent married women, 23.5 percent are divorced, 9.26 percent are divorced women and lowest percentage 5.6 are separated women of the study area. According to the field survey, most of the respondents are living in small family. Total number of respondents is 108 among them, most of the respondents are involved in agricultural work.

According to field survey of this VDC the status of awareness

level of women's legal rights and social and community based organization is not so high, most of the respondents concial incidents for the sake of prestige.

On the basis of opinion. of the respondents the cause of domestic violence is misunderstanding, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, drug addicting, childlessness, not able to work, marital problem. For support of victim, majority of respondents give emphasis on skilful training and make able to economic activities. Variation in solutions of domestic violence according to the opinion of respondents 20.5 percent said providing job opportunity, 14 percent said to control alcohol, 10.2 percent said creating rallies and campaigns, 13 percent said to skilful training for women, 7.4 said that believe to each other, 8.3 percent said that to respect wife, 6.5 said that to love daughters-in-law.

At last, it is suggested that local Youth Clubs, CBOs and NGOs will give their attention in this field to prevent/ eliminate DVAW. In addition to awareness and empowerment opportunity for qualified women and women should have right of self determination.

## **CONTENTS**

UHAH	TER-UNE: INTRUDUCTION	I-IZ			
1.1	Introduction and Problem Identification	1			
1.2	Objective of the Study	8			
1.3	Statement of the Problem	9			
1.4	Significance of the Study	10			
1.5	Limitation of the Study	11			
1.6	Organization of the Study	12			
CHAF	PTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE STUDY	13-37			
2.1	Definition of Domestic Violence	14			
2.2	Gender Based Violence over the Life Cycle	23			
2.3	Forms of Violence	24			
CHAF	PTER-THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	38-41			
3.1	Selection of the Study Area	38			
3.2	Sample Design				
3.3	Sampling Procedure	38			
3.4	Sources of Data	39			
3.5	Questionnaire Construction, Tools and Instruments				
3.6	Data Collection Procedure				
3.7	Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure				
3.8	Some Ethical Issues in Field Survey	40			
CHAF	PTER-FOUR: SOCIO-ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE	42-48			
4.1	Socio-Demographic Structure				
	4.1.1 Age Structure	42			
	4.1.2 Marital Status	43			
	4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition	44			
	4.1.4 Religions of the Respondents	44			
	4.1.5 Types of Family	45			
	4.1.6 Child Bearing Status	46			

	4.1.7 Age at Marriage	47				
	4.1.8 Education Attainment of the Respondents	48				
	4.1.9 Occupation of the Couples	48				
СНАРТ	TER-FIVE: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	49-78				
5.1	Number of Respondents who have Knowledge					
	or Know Towards VAW	49				
5.2	Respondents having Knowledge of VAW					
5.3	Knowledge of Differences between Male and Female Rights					
5.4	Respondents who Ever Dispute with any of Family Members	5				
	Except Husband	52				
5.5	Respondents who Ever Dispute Different					
	Family Members of the Household	53				
5.6	Types of Dispute/Quarrelling					
5.7	Violent act shown by Respondent's Family Members other than					
	Husband	55				
5.8	Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violent	55				
5.9	Respondents Forced for Child bearing by Family Members	56				
5.10	Respondents having Knowledge about					
	Different among Various Aspects	57				
5.11	Dispute with Husband	57				
	5.11.1 Number of respondents according					
	to dispute with husband	58				
	5.11.2 Causes of violent behaviour	58				
	5.11.3 Violent behaviour of respondent's husband	59				
	5.11.4 Frequency of violence	60				
	5.11.5 Respondents facing impact from the violent behaviour	60				
	5.11.6 Respondents beaten in pregnancy period					
	5.11.7 Miscarriage because of excessive physical violence	62				
	5.11.8 Reasons of violent behaviour of husband	62				
5.12	Incidence of violence by background characteristics	63				
	5.12.1 Caste/ ethnicity and violence	64				

	5.12.2	Occupation of husband and violence	65	
	5.12.3	Victim women seeking help with different people after		
		violence incidence	66	
	5.12.4	Importance of reporting physical violence	67	
	5.12.5	Reasons of not reporting of psychological violence	68	
	5.12.6	Types of support is needed for the victim of violence		
		according to the opinions of respondents	69	
5.13	Know	rledge of legal provisions, social organizations and stop		
	contr	olling measures of domestic violence	70	
	5.13.1	Knowledge of social and community level		
		organizations of NGOs	70	
	5.13.2	Knowledge of safe rehabilitation house	70	
	5.13.3	Knowledge of legal provisions	71	
	5.13.4	Types of legal provisions	72	
	5.13.5	Role of media to reduce domestic violence against women	73	
	5.13.6	Responsible reasons for the violence against women	74	
	5.13.7	Preventive measures of domestic		
		violence against married women	75	
	5.13.8	Possible solutions/ eliminating factors to stop domestic		
		violence against women	76	
CHAP	TER-SIX	SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION 79	-86	
6.1	Findings of the Study			
	6.1.1	Background Characteristics	80	
	6.1.2	Violence Related Knowledge of the Women	80	
	6.1.3	Violence Related with Husband	81	
	6.1.4	Knowledge of Social and Community Based Organizations	82	
6.2	Conclusion			
6.3	Recommendation 8			
6.4	Furth	er Research Issue	86	

References

**87-88** 

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1	•	Distribution of respondents by age structure	42
Table 2	:	Distribution of the respondents by marital status	<b>4</b> 3
Table 3	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the caste	5
		and ethnicity	44
Table 4	:	Distribution of the respondents according to religion	45
Table 5	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the type	:S
		of family	46
Table 6	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		childbearing status	46
Table 7	•	Distribution of women classifying by Age at marriage	e 47
Table 8	•	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		educational level	48
Table 9	•	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		occupation of the husband and wife	49
Table 10	•	Distribution of the respondents who heard or know	
		about VAW	50
Table 11	•	Distribution of the Respondents who Know the Viole	nt
		Action	51
Table 12	•	Distribution of respondents according to differentiati	on
		between males and females rights	52
Table 13	:	Distribution of respondents who ever dispute with an	ny
		family members than husband	53
Table 14	:	Distribution of married women who ever dispute	
		different family member of the households.	53
Table 15	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the type	:S
		of dispute/quarrelling faced by respondents	54

Table 16	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		frequency of violent act shown by family members	55
Table 17	:	Distribution of the respondents who need medical	
		treatment after violent acts from family members	56
Table 18	:	Distribution of the respondents who faced forced for	
		child bearing by family members.	56
Table 19	:	Distribution of the respondents according the	
		knowledge of differential factors by family members	57
Table 20	:	Distribution of the respondents according to dispute	
		with husband	58
Table 21	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the cause	es
		of violent behaviour	58
Table 22	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		husband's violent behaviour	59
Table 23	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		frequency of violent act shown by husband	60
Table 24	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the impa	act
		of violent act shown by husband	61
Table 25	:	Distribution of the respondents beaten by their husba	nd
		during pregnancy	61
Table 26	:	Distribution of the respondents who were miscarriage	e
		because of husband's beaten during pregnancy	62
Table 27	:	Distribution of respondents according to the reasons	of
		violent behaviour of the husband	63
Table 28	:	Caste/ethnicity and violence against women	64
Table 29	:	Domestic violence against married women according	to
		husband's occupation	65
Table 30	:	Distribution of victims women seeking help with	
		different people after violent incidence	66

Table 31 : Distribution of respondents with differ		Distribution of respondents with different opinions of	f
		reporting physical violence	67
Table 32	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the reason	ns
		of not reporting psychological violence	68
Table 33	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the need	
		based support for the victims of violence	69
Table 34	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		knowledge of social and community based	
		organizations/ NGOs	70
Table 35	:	Distribution of the respondents who know the	
		provisions of safe rehabilitation house which are	
		considered as safe houses	71
Table 36	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		knowledge of legal provisions	72
Table 37	:	Distribution of respondents according to the types of	
		legal provisions	72
Table 38	:	Distribution of the respondents having knowledge of	
		role of media	73
Table 39	:	Distribution of the respondents according to the	
		responsible reasons	74
Table 40	:	Distribution of respondents with preventive measures	S
		according to their opinion	75
Table 41	:	Distribution of the respondents according to solutions	3
		to prevent domestic violence	76

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

CBOs Community Based Organizations

CDPS Central Department of Population Studies

CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of the all Forms of

Discrimination Against Women

DVAMW Domestic Violence against Married Women

DVAW Domestic Violence against Women

ICPD International Conference on Population and

Development

INGO International Non-Governmental Organization

NOG Non-Governmental Organization

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation

TFR Total Fertility Rate

TU Tribhuvan University

UN United Nations Labour

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural

Organization

UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNICEF United Nation Children's Fund

WHO World Health Organization