

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and Problem Identification

Violence against women in the family stems from the concept of male superiority and power. In most countries, the male has been historically and traditionally considered the provider and more powerful figure, and that is the basis for the exercise of control over the female (A Life Free of Violence UNIFEM, 1998).

Domestic violence is undoubtedly the most prevalent form of violence against women and girls (VAW). If domestic violence is seen broadly any act of violence within the house, it includes differential treatment of girls, wife beating and abuse, torture of daughter-in-law and neglect and torment of widowed women in the family. The failure of perform prescribed duties (Male Frustration at his inability to provide for his family or the inability of a woman to run the household efficiently) by both men and women is a common cause of domestic violence (SAATHI, 2001).

Violence against women and girls is emerging as a worldwide pandemic. Violence against women and girls hovers an ugly word: impunity. All too often men are able to get away with extreme violence against their wives, daughters and female neighbours. Violence in the family is supposedly a private affair, beyond the domain of the law. A girl child is regarded as worthless, much less than a boy in our society. Female Foeticide, Child neglect and abuse-including sexual abuse, beating in the pregnancy period, incest and murder, dowry death, stove burning, honour killing, giving mental torture, sexual harassment,

trafficking of women, gender discrimination, polygamy, child marriage. Spousal battering, marital rape, traditional practices harmful to women like accusing as witches, forced prostitution etc. are common event faced by women in their daily life situation. Child and infant mortality, street children and child labour, uneducated children, sexual exploitation of children, HIV/AIDS, the list of problems where violence in the family, against women and girl, is likely factor is long. Violence also directly related to how children are nurtured, how they develop and what is the critical period in infancy and early childhood is considered as important (Ruth Finney Hayward, Breaking the Earthenware Jar).

Violence to girls and women done simply because they are female, because they are not valued as such or because they have misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly patriarchal society. From before birth to old age girls and women are there by denied rights, tormented and even killed. Widespread attitudes towards girls and women as inferior, even as the property of men, systematic discrimination, traditional practices and acts in the name of religion, oppression by patriarchal institutions, indifference or collusion of the state all are involved in denying girls and women their human rights and fundamental freedoms and sometimes, their lives. Commodification of women in the media and their economic marginalization in the global economy are traditional negative forces, along with politics that sometimes build male solidarity around the issue of controlling women.

Women empowerment and full participation are prerequisites for reaching major goals of the world community development, equality and peace. When, instead women and girls are targets of violence in its

many forms, because they are female, their opportunities and rights as human beings are denied, their participation in development limited. Gender violence affects women's and girl's lives, particularly in the home, women's and girls wellbeing, health and longevity are all at risk from extreme reflect and discrimination as well as physical and sexual violence and traditional practices. Main cause of gender violence is the un equal power relation between women and men based on women's supposed inferiority and men's supposed superiority then cultural ideology and images can help reveal norms for women's and men's roles and their relationships. Violence against women exist various forms in everyday life in all societies. Women are beaten mutilated burned, sexually abused and rape.

The World Health Organization (WHO) notes: There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Some definitions argue for a broad delineation that includes any act on omission that causes harm to women or keeps them in a subordinated position. This would include what is sometimes referred to as 'structural violence': for example, poverty, unequal access to health services and education. Indirect methods to abuse deprive and kill girl and women include discrimination in caring practices at home and denial of rights to health care, education and employment, which leaves girls and women more dependent on abusive and murderous men in the patriarchal family structures.

Violence against women and girls 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. Violence against women is the most pervasive at least recognized human right violation in the world. It also is a profound

health problem, sapping, women's energy, compromising their physical health, and eroding their self-esteem. Two of the most common forms of violence against women are abuse by intimate male partners and coerced sex, whether it takes place in childhood, adolescence, or adulthood. Intimate partner abuse- also known as domestic violence, wife beating, and battering- is almost always accompanied by psychological abuse cases by forced sex as well. The majority of women who are abused by their partners are abused many times (cited in Adhikari, 2004).

Domestic violence is also closely linked to women's reproductive health. Due to the son preference women are compelled to reproduce child again and again and fall in health hazards.

According to Beijing platform of action (1995) violence against women is any act of gender based violence that result or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private people (UN Declaration, Article 1, 1993). WHO stated that around the world at least one woman in every three has beaten, coerced in to sex, or otherwise abused in her life time. Most Often the abuser is a member of her own family. Increasingly, gender based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and violation of human rights (Population Report, 1999)

According to UNICEF 2001, Violence against girls and women is a global epidemic that kills, tortures and maims physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. Forms of its 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 the society. Many cultures have beliefs, norms and social institution that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

UNICEF (2000) mentions six kinds of violence against women and girls in South Asian region, mainly:

- i. Sexual incest and rape by Family members and others.
- ii. Recruitment by family members in to prostitution.
- iii. Neglect by family members, even to the point of death.
- iv. Foeticide and infanticide.
- v. Dowry demands.
- vi. Wife abuse.

Wife beating is the most common form of violence with in household (SAATHI, 1997). In terms of dowry demands thousands of women have to listen to their mother-in-law's and relative's insulting words or suffering from verbally abusing and even some of them are murdered. Beating, acid throwing, honour killing and burning may also cause by dowry.

Gender based violence is preponderantly inflected by men on women and girls. It both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims.

Domestic violence also related to sexual abuse, sexual violence may involve physical and psychological intimidation, unwanted sexual advances or acts, date and marital rape and blackmail. It may also play on a woman's financial in security through threats of job dismissal or exploitation such as the offer of food or shelter in return for sex. Denial

of contraceptive protection is also considered a form of sexual violence. Although abused women often live in terror, many are trapped by fear of community disapproval or reprisal.

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is caused by patriarchal value systems, unequal power relations and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. Therefore women are rendered powerless, assetless, excluded and perceived as worthless. Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal civic, economic and individual identity rights. According to SAATHI, (1998) 34% of males and females get married before the age of 15 years. Most women's job is tedious household work and agricultural work. According to census 2001 only 8.9% women are engaged in non-agricultural work. They do not earn cash money, their work is considered to be household work. Most women have to depend economically on their husband. This is also one of the major causes of domestic violence. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty are the leading cause of domestic violence.

VAWG is the most pervasive of human rights violations and is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age.

In conclusion violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms by women. The longstanding failure to protect and promote those rights and promote those rights and freedoms in cases of violence against women is a

matter of concern to all states and should be addressed various kind of consequences may occurred due to the violence against women such as: Un wanted pregnancy, un safe abortion and maternal mortality, miscarriage and still birth, delayed antenatal care, premature labour and child birth, foetal injury and low birth weight.

Abused women also face higher risks of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. The physical consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting include great pain, excessive bleeding, shock, painful sexual intercourse, risk of HIV or other infections from the use of unsanitary tools, chronic pelvic inflammation and even death. Psychological effects include anxiety and depressed. VAW affects women of all class, poverty and lack of education are additional risk factors. Increasing educational level can help prevent violence by empowering young women. Quality educational programmes can also serve as a vehicle for sensitizing young men to respect women's rights.

In the context of Nepal violence occurred every parts of the country across all caste, class, ethnicity, regions as well as religions. Nepal's have traditional cultural norms, values, system. So that various forms of traditional violence like polygamy, child marriage, preference, Deuki, Dhami, Jhankri, Boksi etc. Because of these factor women suffering from ancient to until now in our country. In Nepal women suffering from physical, sexual, psychological, dowry deaths, murder, killing, battering, beating, false acquisition, gender discrimination, honour killing as well as reproductive right violation not new event for Nepal. Nepalese women are confined only household chores, they are deprived from education, freedom, economic opportunity, as well as they are absence in decision making from household to the national

level and policy formulation level of the bureaucracy of this state. Various legal documents are not support to the women, therefore women are victimize from different forms of violence in our country.

On the basis of study area women facing violence from their husband, mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law and other family members of the family. In this area physical, sexual, psychological, traditional forms of violence are faced by women. In this area women not having more higher education which is essential tools to reducing VAW. According to the respondents' opinion of this area the main causes of violence are, poverty, lack of education, unemployment, low status of women and economic dependency. Similarly majority of the women facing violence act after alcoholling, gambling, drugs addicting etc. Some women have been experiencing of miscarriage because of excessive beaten in the pregnancy period. Victims women state that violence can be prevented through providing information, improving women status, raising income level, stop controlling alcohol, drugs using, gambling etc.

1.2 Objective of the Study

An objective of the study is the first pathway to get the true achievement. Objective indicates the clear vision of the programme. Clear and specific objectives are the most important tools to found the better result. The main objective of this study is given below:

1. To know the knowledge and cause of domestic violence against married women.
2. To collect the suggestions and way of preventing solutions of domestic violence against married women.

3. To know the legal provisions towards the victims of domestic violence against married women.
4. To create the awareness about domestic violence against married women.
5. To find out socio-economic and demographic figure of the study area.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Domestic violence is the serious problem, which is against the human rights and women's rights. It is the violation of women's human right, life, liberty and their fundamental freedom, development of full capacities and empowerment. Developing as well as developed countries both are experiencing about the problems of domestic violence. Mostly these problems can be found in developing world where is several kinds of obstacles and scarcities such as lack of education, poverty, traditional superstition etc. This problem is recognized by the international community as a violation of human rights, rooted in women's subordinate status. Thousands of women bear domestic violence, sexual and psychological forms of abuse as well as harmful practices such as female genital mutilation/cutting that destroys the dignity and self esteem of the women. Now, globally women are affecting through spousal battering, sexual abuse, dowry related violence, rape, including marital rape, female genital mutilation, non spousal violence, sexual violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work in school and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.

VAWG affect the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life at the national, regional and international level. Gender based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those resulting from natural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person (World Conferences on Human Rights).

Women considered as second class citizens, denying them the right to own property, to travel freely and to gain access to economic and productive resource.

Women frequently lack the power necessary to make basic decisions and informed choices about their own health and sexuality.

Thus, domestic violence is burning issue today. It is the major obstruction to full and total development of the women.

In the study area women have been experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affects of household economic sector that cause children droupout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women beaten during the pregnancy which is the main cause to miscarriage, stillbirth, abortions, foetal death etc.

On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis, depression etc. On the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack, etc. in the study area.

In this study, researcher has given to highly preference to widow women because they are extremely suffer from violence.

Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment. So, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing, gambling etc.

1.4 Significance of the Study

VAWG directly jeopardizes the achievement of the MDGS related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, infant and maternal health and mortality and combating HIV/AIDS. It can also affects educational attainment. It imposes obstacles to the full participation of women in social, economic and political life.

Nepalese context, thousands of married women suffering from various forms of domestic violence at home due to lack of education, information and awareness. Patriarchal norms and value system enhance the raise of domestic violence. In our country, traditional type of violence like Dhami, Jhankri, Boksi, Deuki, Jhuma, Badini Practices etc. are still existed in every where. Due to poverty, uneducated, low level of awareness, many women in every parts of the country facing distinct forms of violence such as battering, wife beating, burning, acid attack, marital and psychological threatening, dowry killing, homeless conditions, property less, marital rape, reproductive rights violation etc.

There is immediate need of research underlying such serious crime to be reduce eliminate for the protection of human rights of women and empowering them to bring the main stream of development. There is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation without reducing violence against women. If there is dispute and quarrel between couples at home every day, that will ultimate affects children's psychological condition which is lasting harmful effects of his whole life.

This research study based on field survey. This report helps student of related area to prepare another report like this. The students of the social sciences subjects might find the report useful. It is expected

that this study might generate useful information to students, project planners, policy makers, administrators and implementor as well as government and non-governmental organizations.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Limitations are the drawback/pitfalls of the study. These are the condition under which study can not be done no more. In other words, limitations are problems that have to face by the researcher during his field research or study. There are certain drawbacks occur during the study period.

This study only limited based on the primary data sources. In the research period cost and time were the main constraint. The study area only limited to Duwakot VDC in Bhaktapur District. Twelve representatives were take part from each words covering different caste and ethnicity. This study only focus married women and domestic violence against them. Out of the total population of the entire VDC only 108 respondents 15-49 years age groups were included in this study. The findings of the study does not represent for the other part of the country.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided in to six chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, the second chapter deals with the review of literature, third chapter presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling Techniques, tools and methods of data collection. The fourth chapter deals with the socio economic and demographic structure of the study area. Chapter five entails domestic violence against women and it also describes types,

causes, suggestions and solutions of domestic violence and chapter six summarizes the problems and makes recommendations. This research work also consists of alphabetical list of reference and appendices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW OF THE STUDY

Literature Review is considered as a part of academic development where a researcher become an expert for his own related field. Various types of books, articles, journals and reports available have been used in literature review to reach to the final conclusions.

VAW and G can thus be defined as violation of a women's personhood, mental or physical integrity, or freedom of movement. It is the result of unequal power relation is patriarchy. The social structure that is constructed, reinforced and perpetuated by socio-political institutions put in place by men and which thereby ensure that men by virtue of their gender have power and control over women and children. Violence against women thus refers to all forms of violence, including traditional forms of violence in the Nepali context, inflicted as women an account of their gender (SAATHI, 1997).

Women and girls are born into a system that endorses inequity and discrimination. They receive an unfair share of opportunities, attention and resources from the moment of their conception.

Female infanticide, dowry deaths, acid attacks, trafficking for prostitution, honours killing, battering, wife beating and rape are some of the harsh realities that women and girls face in every parts of the world today.

2.1 Definition of Domestic Violence

In common sense violence means, that is given to anybody such as torture, victim, sorrow and inhuman behaviours, which may be

either physical or psychological violence reinforced due to the cause of blind faith, social gender discrimination.

Domestic violence includes: physical, sexual psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employed by one person in a relationship to control another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can create health. Social and economic costs for the individual, the family and the society. The violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicules, threat of abandonment, confinement to home, the withholding of money or other family support, an abusive relationship or have an abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection. Violence is any kind of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

Violence means any act of commission or omission by individual or public life, which brings, harm, suffering or threat to girls and women and reflects systematic discrimination including harmful traditional practices and denial of human rights because of gender (Ruth Finney Hayward, *Breaking the Earthenware Jar*).

Around the World at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced in to sex or otherwise abused in her life time (WHO 1998).

In our society, after marriage women bear several kinds of violence such as physically and sexually abuse, dowry related abuse, reproductive care and right abuse, as well as even in a pregnancy period women were also beaten brutally that result still birth. Foetal death, miscarriage and that also sometime damage the women's reproductive organs.

UNFPA, 2001, state that at least one in every five of the worlds' female population has been physically or sexually abuse at sometime.

A husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing, intimidating a women in to submission defines domestic violence as free or threats of force or the violence can take the form of pushing, hitting, chocking, slapping, kicking burning or stablign (Minnesota, 1998).

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

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

The security of the environment for women inside and outside the home as basic human right. However, in traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society the issue of domestic violence against women and girls is get to be recognized as a major obstacle in the progress of women and development of society (Ahuja, 1998).

According to UNICEF, 2001, Violence against girls and women is global epidemic that kills, torture and maim physically, psychologically, sexually and economically.

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

The form violence against women " means any act or gender based violence that result in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or in private life (UN Declaration, Article 1, 1993).

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
- traditional practices harmful to women such as accusing a witches,
- non-spousal violence
- sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in school
- Trafficking in women
- Forced prostitution and
- Violence perpetrated or condoned by the state such as rape in war (Population Reports, 1999).

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

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

Most cultures of the world are patriarchal in nature. In the socialization process while women are taught to be non-aggressive, submissive, soft spoken, tolerant and timid, men are taught aggression, violence, boldness and to be in control. Eastern cultures especially, put high value on the feminine virtues of women, thus reinforcing myths of women's helplessness. All these socio-cultural values hold true in the context of Nepal. Women are socialised to put very low value on their status and worth. A woman's identity is always dependent on that of a man's-her roles are primarily identified in terms of whose daughter (her father's), whose wife (her husband's), and whose mother (her son's) in

the society. Thus, women are seen as having to be under the 'protection;' of a male member of her immediate family or kinsmen. A woman not under the 'protection' of a man is regarded with suspicion and doubt. The high value put on being 'protected' and on virginity and purity conditions women from retaliating against violence or tolerating it quietly.

Definition of VAW and G drafted by the Inter American Convention on Women and Violence (1991) states that: "VAW includes any act, omission or conduct by means of which physical, sexual or mental suffering is inflicted directly or indirectly through deceit, seduction or threat, harassment, coercion or any other means on any woman with the purpose or effect of intimidating, punishing or humiliating her or of maintaining her in sex stereotyped roles or of denying her of human dignity, sexual self determination, physical, mental and moral integrity or of undermining the security of her person, her self respect or her personality or of diminishing her physical or mental capacities."

Following forms of violence also appeared inside or outside the households.

-) Domestic violence
-) Sexual slavery, prostitution and international trafficking of women.
-) Incest
-) Reproductive rights violation
-) Rape
-) Sexual harassment
-) Sex discrimination

-) Medical abuse
-) Abuse of women with physical and mental disabilities
-) Culture bound practices harmful to women
-) Ritual abuse within religious cults,
-) Marital rape
-) Pornography and abuse of women in media
-) Abuse of women in refugee or relocation camps
-) Custodial abuse
-) Female Foeticide
-) Dowry related violence and murder.

(Source: SAATHI, 1997)

SAATHI, according to two national level workshop reports conducted in 1997, the common forms of violence against women in the rural and urban regions which is related to domestic or other forms of violence of Nepal are as follows:

-) Domestic violence
-) Physical torture and battering causing serious injury and even death in the household also.
-) Mental torture, verbal abuse and false accusations.
-) Rape (inside and outside the home).
-) Traditional forms of violence (polygamy, child marriage, unmatched marriage, Jari related marriage system).
-) Flesh trade and trafficking
-) Violence caused by society (social norms) and state e.g. caste discrimination.
-) Torture for dowry

-) Pregnant before reaching legal age (lack of knowledge about reproductive right)
-) Enforced abortion and female foeticide.
-) Discriminatory laws
-) Threatening through telephones and letters.

Incest-exploitation is also another form of violence against women. Incestuous relationship is mostly between women and her brother, brother-in-law, father or even with both paternal and maternal uncles, with even grand uncles, father -in-laws, nephews and son-in-laws as the possible perpetrators. Normally most of these types of relationship have developed from early childhood period. Due to these kinds of relationships, it will create fear of social dishonour, fear of perpetrators, deeply prolong silence and secrecy.

Because of the incestuous relationships victims suffer from psychological as well as social impact in their life time. Due to incestuous sexual violence victims can feel a lot of guilt of having participated willingly or forcibly in a sexual relationship with a blood or close relatives. The victim or even the willing partner may have a lot of very negative feelings about themselves. Victims may suffer stress and most of the time feel terrified as well as sleep disturbances. Most of the victims will also suffer from frequent mood swings and feel angry.

If the case comes out in the society, incest victims feel socially discriminated and have difficulties to adjust in the society once again. Nobody wanting to accompany them in public places, labelling them as deviants.

The deep psychological suffering harboured by incest and the intense fallings of guilt, shame and self dislike as well as low self esteem combined with being treated as a social out cast and unwanted person (From a survey article incest (their secret sex) "society and life" magazine).

The main causes for the victimisation of women:

-) Lack of education and awareness.
-) Deep rooted socialisation process, the traditional discriminatory upbringing of the son and daughters which begins at home at home and is supported by society and state.
-) Poverty and economic dependency.
-) Women's sacrificing nature and acceptance of violence.
-) Lack of appropriate legal, administrative and security measures for women.
-) The concept that physically and mentally women are weaker than men.
-) Political, social and family pressure to endure violence
-) No right over property or direct involvement of women in the economic sector.
-) Male dominated society.
-) Superstition and superstitious beliefs.

Domestic violence in this family structure can take different forms such as:

-) Violence between a couple: Due to incapability, sex role conflicts, personality clashes, family disputes, disparity in educational or socio-economic status, child marriage, unmatched marriage bigamy etc.
-) Child abuse: A child can be abused in the family by parents and other members for reasons such as undue expectations, lack of parenting knowledge, differential treatment based on sex, child labour, incest etc.
-) Abuse of elders: Elders may be abused by children when they are regarded as a burden, desire to wrest control over the property, old age and economic dependency on children, physical abuse under intoxication, abandoning old parents.
-) Violence within the family may take place due to external factors. Dowry, property dispute between siblings, marriage against family consent, mental illness etc. (SAATHI, Annual Report 2000/2001).

Impact of Domestic Violence on Children

Children who witness domestic violence or have themselves been abused face serious consequences that affect their survival, health, behaviour, and mental well-being.

Children of mothers who are abused:

-) Are more likely to be born under-weight.
-) Face high risk of dying in infancy or childhood.

-) Face difficulty eating or sleeping.
-) May be malnourished or stunted.
-) Perform poorly in academics.
-) Have problems interacting with peers.
-) May show suicidal tendencies.
-) May attempt to run away from home.
-) May internalise violence as a form of conflict resolution.
-) Are seen to accept violence in their lives and relationships.

Girls who witness violence are likely to accept violence as a norm:

-) Are more likely to become violent adults (boys who grow up in violent homes are more likely to become violent when they grow up)
-) Children whose mothers are facing domestic violence, receive less food, suggesting that they are unable to bargain with their families on their children's behalf (SAATHI, 2001).

2.2 Gender Based Violence over the Life Cycle

Women have to victimize from pre natal phase to old age which is shown by following box.

Some examples of different kinds of gender violence over the life cycle are given in Box- 1.

Box-1: Gender violence through out the life cycle

Pre-natal	Sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy
Infancy	Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution, trafficking in women.
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sexual abuse in the work place, rape, sexual harassment, forced sex.
Reproductive	Abuse of women by intimate partners, marital rape, dowry abuse and murder, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the work place, sexual harassment, rape, abuse of women with disabilities.
Old Age	Abuse of widows, elder abuse (affects women more than men) (Breaking the Earthen Ware Jar, 2000).

2.3 Forms of Violence

WHO 1998 mention there are following types of violence:

- i. Physical violence
- ii. Sexual violence
- iii. Psychological violence
- iv. Involving deprivation or neglect.

a) Physical abuse:

- i) Physical violence may be a single, manual act on a series of different act or a combination of assaults with use of weapons (SAATHI, 1997).
- ii) When someone hurts another person's body (women's health exchange, 1988).
- iii) Physical violence is the international use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm-physical violence includes but is not limited to scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, poking, hair pulling, the use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person and the use of weapon (UNFPA, 2003).

b) Sexual abuse:

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

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

c) Psychological or emotional violence:

- i) Mental torture, verbal assault, accusation of relationship with another men, sexual harassment in public places, sexual harassment in work places, emotional torture and so forth (SAATHI and the Asia Foundation, Cited in Adhikari, 2004).
- ii) This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapons. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate, prolonged silence often arguments, withdrawal of affections, siding with relations, sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to have an abortion (Rana-Deuba, 1997). When someone threatens, insults, humiliates, isolates or neglects another person (WHE, 1998).
- iii) Psychological abuse is defined as any act or omission that damages the self esteem, identity or development of individual. it includes but is not limited to humiliation, threatening, loss of custody of children, forced isolation from family or friends, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about repeated yelling or degradation, including fear through intimidating words or gestures, controlling behaviour and the destruction of possessions (UNFPA, 2003).

d) Economic abuse:

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

e) Traditional violence:

Polygamy, Deuki and Badini practices, accusation of witchcraft, child marriage, dowry related violence, bonded labour and jari related practices (SAATHI and the Asian Foundation, 1997; RUWDUC and the Asia Foundation, Cited in Adhikari, 2004).

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

Socio-psychological violence include always to be treated as subordinate, endure to use of humiliating words or sayings, denial of participation in societal management activities and education and so forth. Physical violence is widely prevalent however to a large extent remains in hidden forms for a number of reasons.

Regarding religious and cultural violence Dr. K.B. Bhattachan says women fasting, dancing and worshipping for the betterment of husband is also a religious violence against women (NTV Programme). Likewise, discrimination between son and daughters in household affairs, education, decision making process, participation in community activities include as social violence.

Similarly marriage related violence include marriage at very younger ages, polygamy, jari system. System of Dhan Khane (marrying away girls by accepting the sum of demanded amount to unmatched groom) and Karcha Khane (asking the sum of expenses of manning away girls from the groom side) in far western regions. In addition dowry related malpractices widely prevalent in Terai region can be taken as one of the marriage related violence. Since the amount of dowry offered by the bride side at the time of marriage determines the fate of the bride in her husband's house (Adhikari, KPA, Issues on Violence against Women, Population Magazine, Vol. II).

"Daijo or dowry is the gift given to the bride by members of her family, relatives and friends" (Majupuria, 1991). There is no doubt that the present widespread problem of dowry has its origin to the twin Hindu marriage rites, viz. Kanyandan and Varadakshina.

f) Wife battering

Violence against women in the context of marriage becomes more significant, when a husband who is supposed to love and protect beats his wife. For a woman, being battered by a man, whom she trusted most, becomes a shattering experience. The violence can range from slaps and kicks to breaking bones, torture and attempted murder and even murder itself. Sometimes, the violence may be related to drunkenness but not always. Similarly it may be related to demand for sex or refusal to obey the husband's commands, extravagance, habit of using vile disgusting language and so forth. Battering may be occasional or frequent. The wife may be beaten once or twice a week, once or twice in a month or three to four times in a year. In some marital relationship battering may begin soon after the marriage. Some husbands keep their

wives effectively as prisoners insist on controlling their very movement and knowing every detail of their lives (Auja, 1991).

An international review concludes "contrary to popular expectation most assaults on women occur in home and women everywhere are more at risk from husband, father, neighbour, colleagues than they are from strangers" (UN, 1993c, p. 7).

g) Religious and pre-historical basis

Nepalese societies was especially guided through Hindu's norms, customs and its ancient philosophy. In Hindu religion, women in a subordinate position to man. In "manu smiriti". It was preached that even a vicious husband must worshipped but a bad wife may at a any time be superseded (by another wife). It was highlighted that "a barren wife may be superseded in the eighth year, the whose children (all) die in the tenth, she who bears only daughters, in the eleventh year but she who is quarrel some without delay. A wife who being superseded in anger departs from her husband's house, must either be instantly confined or cast off in the presence of the family. Further for committing faults, Smiriti prescribed that she may be beaten with rope or split bamboo. If wife was having no right to free herself from the ditches of vicious and even from a dangerous type of husband because neither by sale nor by repudiation is a wife released from the husband.

In this age, religious injunction was strictly caste on widows to remain faithful to their husband's memory but there on the part of the husband was allowed to marry again and again by kindling the (sacrificial) fire.

In Vishnu Smiriti (C. 100 A.D.) was even more unkind toward widows and recommended that "widow can go the way of departed soul by dying after him and Angiras also supported this proposal. The text of Harita maintained that the wife can purify her husband from the dead lies to of sins, if she burns herself with his remains. It is perhaps from this age the evil custom of Sati became more and more frequent and developed into pernicious popular custom and continued in society.

Manu in his religious prohibitions discouraged widow remarriage and the hesitate (Niyago) system in society. He advocated the marriage of girl even in the age of eight years. The more modern Grihya Sutras and the Dharma Sutras also lay down the rule that the bride should be Nagnika (Naked) i.e. one who has not yet had her monthly period or one whose breasts are not yet developed though it. Contradicted the old text which describes the consummation of marriage as the Chaturthi Karman or the ceremony of the fourth night immediately after the marriage.

When widow remarriage was prohibited in Smriti age under the prohibition of Smritis and Puranas, widows instead of claiming their right for, remarriage resigned themselves to their lot and led a life of service and self sacrifice. Even then under the influence of religious injunctions, they were considered inauspicious on festive occasions and were being dishonoured and were avoided by the family members.

Veda, Puran etc. encourage early marriage. The early marriage created great problems for female children as it without any education qualification only turned them into child bearing machines, that too at an early age. They remained isolated in a corner of the house without any

chance of mingling with others and deprived of knowing about the further development and new outlooks of the world. Early marriage and early maternity affected her health and she remained like a hopeless and helpless creature under the pressure of social and religious customs inside four corners of her husband's house.

Sati is another form of bad custom in the ancient period. Sati is the customary practice of burning the widow together with the dead often husband on the funeral pyre. It may either be self sacrifice due to religious blind belief or a forcible murder of a widow. In many instances, it was seen women were burnt against their will even in the state of intoxication under the religious cover (cited in Tripathy, 1998).

h) Addressing women issue in the global scenario

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

One out of every five women in world is physically or sexually abused by a man at some point in her life (UNICEF, 2001). According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kinds of violence against women: recruitment by family member into prostitution, neglect by family member, foeticide on dowry demand, wife abuse. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life time (WHO, 1998).

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well being as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and influence. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and at the sometime,

women's own knowledge abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (ICPD, 1994).

UNICEF (1996) has introduced the South Asian Culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter-in-law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the heaviest work load, but get least food.

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

The universal declaration of human rights 1948 affirms freedom, equality and dignity to all human beings without discrimination thus giving equal human rights to everyone (Article No. 1). It states, "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel in human or disregarding treatment or punishment (Article 5). Convention on the elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1979, is an agenda for action by country to guarantee women's rights. It affirms equality between men and women while guaranteeing them enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom (Article No. 3).

The World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna (1993) asserted human rights are women rights. It declares that gender based violence was important with the dignity of women and called for the elimination of all forms of such violence.

The fourth world conference on women in Beijing, 1995, states that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. Such violence nullifies the human

rights and fundamental freedom of human. It considers the low socio-economic status of human as a cause and consequences of violence against women. It highlighted the increased vulnerability of women to groups such as refugees, displaced and disabled person and migrants.

The CEDAW Committee, 1982 was established as monitoring and reporting mechanism for state parties. General recommendation 19 deals with violence against women and measure to eliminate this, urging status to provide support services to victim of violence.

For too long, women and girls have been forced to suffer violence silently in their families and communities, in the workplace, in the public places, within public services institution and through the legal system. They the victim of gross violence and infringement of bodily integrating and basic human rights are stigmatized, victimized and blamed by societies, affected by violence, inequalities and contradiction. Our silence has made us accomplices of the violence even passive perpetrators (The Kathmandu Commitment on ending Violence Against Women and girls in South Asia, 1997).

Domestic violence is defined as the use of force or threats of face by a husband or boy friend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating women into submission. The violence can take the form of publishing, hitting, chocking, slapping, kicking, burning or stablign (Minnoesota Advocates Human Rights, Domestic Violence in Nepal, September, 1998).

i) Declaration on the elimination of violence against women

Article 2 of the UN defines the area of violence against women as:

- a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, the educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.
- c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state where ever it occurs.

Articles of the convention related to the following points:

- a) The right to life
- b) The right not to be subject to torture or to cruel, in human or degrading treatment or punishment
- c) The right to equal protection according to humanitarian norms in time of international or internal armed conflict,
- d) The right to liberty and security of person,
- e) The right to equal protection under the law.
- f) The right to equality in the family;
- g) The right of the highest standard attainable of physical and mental health;

Impact of unemployment and poverty lead the life of conflict where women are likely to be assaulted with various domestic violences like, battering, physical violence, mental violence, and others. Traditional attitudes by which women are regarded as subordinate to men or as having stereotyped roles perpetuate wide spread practices involving violence or coercion, such as family violence and abuse, forced marriage, dowry deaths, acid attacks and female circumcisions. Such prejudices and practices may justify gender-based violence as form of protection or control of women. The effect of such violence, as the physical and mental integrity of women is to deprive them of the equal enjoyment, exercise and knowledge of human rights and fundamental freedoms. While this comment address mainly actual of threatened violence the underlying consequences of these forms of gender-based violence help to maintain women in subordinate roles and contribute to their low level of political participation and to their lower level of education, skills and work and opportunities.

The 1995 Beijing platform of action give focus on violations of the rights of women in situations of armed conflict, including systematic rape, sexual slavery and forced pregnancy. Forced sterilisation, forced abortion, coerced or forced use of contraceptives, prenatal sex selection and female infanticide. It further recognised the particular vulnerabilities of women belonging to minorities, the elderly and the displaced indigenous, refugee and migrant communities women living in impoverished rural on remote areas or in detention.

j) Violence against women in Nepalese context:

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in

Nepal. The woman population is more than 50 percent and having lower literacy rate with comparing to their counterpart. There are various forms of violence against women in Nepal such as sexual abuse and torture, rape, sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, dowry practices, battering of women, foeticide because of priority of son, mental torture, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, jari, Deuki, Badini practices etc. Blind path faith superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value, which makes women status, has not raised above.

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

Deuki is another form of violence. The deuki hold the venerated ritual status on the one hand, while being forced to sell their bodies for their survival, on the other hand (Onta, 1992). They are also expected to support their parents. Deuki women have 5-15 clients per month and their annual income usually ranges between Rs 200-2500 (MLSW, 1983). The Deuki system is very similar to the Devadasi system in India. According to Onta (1992) about 17000 Deuki live in the far west of Nepal

In Nepal, Gender specific violence against women across all strata of society. SAATHI(1997) reports that violence against women and girls (VAW and G) in Nepal's cuts across women and girls of class, caste, age and ethnicity with 95% of respondents arresting to first hand knowledge of VAW and G incidents. Violence against women includes

not only physical violence but also sexual. Psychological and emotional abuse. Sexual violence that include rape, marital rape, custodial rape, gang-rape, incest, public stripping, harassment through language, gesture and or touch (eve-teasing), trafficking and forced prostitution or the more covert forms through verbal and psychological torture, the prevalence of violence has already been validated as being very high.

Various consequences will occur after violence incident. Consequences includes: Unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion and maternal mortality, miscarriage and still birth, delayed antenatal care, premature labour and child birth, foetal injury and low birth weight. Abuse women also face higher risks of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Exposure increases directly with rape and indirectly through fear of negotiating condom use. The fact that violent men tend to have more partners outside of marriage adds to the risks. Sexual coercion is now considered a significant factor in the continuing rise of HIV among young women. Brutal rape, such as reported in situation of armed conflict, can result in fistula, perforated sexual organs and other related injuries. The physical consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting induce great pain, excessive bleeding, shock, painful sexual intercourse, risk of HIV or other infections from the use of unsanitary tools, chronic pelvic inflammation and even death. Psychological effects include anxiety and depression.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Researcher choose the study area for his research study near the Kathmandu Metropolitan City because of the cost and time were the main constraints. Among the sixteen VDC of the Bhaktapur district, Duwakot VDC is the selecting area for research. Duwakot V.D.C is the municipality oriented area and developed by all forms of physical facilities and infrastructure. The study was conducted 9 wards in this VDC and only 12 representative were selected from each wards. These research area were choosen purposively and viability of the respondents.

3.2 Sample Design

12 representative from each wards (1-9 wards) were chosen for the sample respectively. 108 respondents have purposively selected for the sample. The study population consist of currently married women, Divorced, widow and separated of aged 15-49 years.

In this study researcher has given focus to the widow women because there is more probability of suffering from violence in our society.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Sampling procedure is the backbone to obtained the expected information to the study. In this research study, at first researcher consult/visits especial individual to interact/ discuss for overall study

purpose about study population. Those especial persons who are associated with social-political leaders, community level leaders, local teachers (male/female), mothers groups, local youth club, health workers, social workers and related with NGOs etc. were involved to informed/ help about the availability of respondents in the study area. Researcher had given highly preference to widow women information from the key informants in this research. The total household in all wards were not taken for the study purpose. The study sample contains of 108 respondents were selected purposively.

3.4 Sources of Data

Primarily this study is based on primary data collection using purposive sampling and availability of the respondents. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, articles, books, previous studies, survey reports and other reports

3.5 Questionnaire Construction, Tools and Instruments

The questionnaire was structured, pre-coded and opened. The questionnaire was also pre-tested and then required modification were made before field work. The whole sets of questionnaire in to four sections. In first section contains information on personal identification, of the respondents, the second section contains. Knowledge, attitude towards VAW. Third section contains violence related question and fourth section related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organizations and solution of domestic violence. Various material have been used to know the problems of present situation such as books, magazines, research paper, WHO, UNFPA,

UNICEF, reports, survey reports, different books which is related to domestic violence against women and girls

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

For the first time the researcher explained the purpose of visits to the concerned people who have information about the availability of respondents like female health worker, female teacher, community political leaders, people of local clubs etc. who were supported to the researcher for the availability of focused groups respondents. Then after when the researcher meet the respondents, and he explained the details about the purpose of the research then selected the respondents purposively. The qualitative and quantitative data were collected through the structured questionnaires.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure

Gathered data and information is presented in various tables and groups. The data and descriptive information is analyzed according to the percentages and frequency.

3.8 Some Ethical Issues in Field Survey

The researcher needs to keep in mind the ethical consideration while provoking answers from the respondents. He has to constantly remember throughout the process of data collection that it is their personal life; which is being encroached upon while eliciting response in that area, majority of the respondents live in small family, due to this reason the husband is the main perpetrator of violence. There is very difficult to find out the domestic violence in that V. D. C. They did not want to say their husband show violent behaviour simply. Therefore,

the researcher has to set a limit as to how far and not beyond should be on impinging upon. Further on, it is also important that a researcher be with the victims until the end of data collection.

Thus, the researcher needed to work within these limitations. It was quite difficult to convince the respondents. Therefore convincing them about the problems of Women, separately from the basic necessities in their lives was a challenge.

CHAPTER-FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

Chapter Four deals with Socio-economic and Demographic characteristics of respondents. Age, caste, ethnicity, religion, marital status, educational attainments are the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

4.1 Socio-Demographic Structure

4.1.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factor for the study of violence against women. The researchers take one hundred eight respondents for sample. Interview shows that life time experience of violence may be higher of intermediate ages women compared to younger and older one, which is shown in table one:

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age structure

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
15-19	10	9.3
20-24	14	13.0
25-29	24	22.1
30-34	20	18.5
35-39	16	14.8
40-44	15	14.0
45-49	9	8.3
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey 2006.

According to the table 1, the highest proportion of respondents 22.1% are in 25-29 age groups, followed by 30-34 age group, 35-39 age group orderly 18.5% and 14.5 percentage. The lowest proportion are in 45-49 age groups 8.3% and 15-19 age group 9.3 percent.

4.1.2 Marital Status

Normally most of the women facing violence after marriage. Marital violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated patriarchal society. In most of the cases daughters-in-law are dominated from each of the family members and violation of her all human rights.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents by marital status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	67	62.1
Divorced	10	9.26
Separated	6	5.6
Widow	25*	23.5
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

*Note: * indicates Researcher given highly preference to widow women because mostly widow women faced various forms of violence from their own houses and society.*

Table 2, clears that majority of the respondents 67 (62.1%) are married women, followed by widow women 25 (23.5%) which are highly preference by the researcher, similarly 10 respondents (9.26%) are divorced and 6 respondents (5.6%) are separated women. Table further shows that the percentages of the widows are high. In this case, researcher highly preference to widow women because mostly widow women faced several forms of violence in our society.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

It is estimated that there are diversity in terms of caste and ethnicity in research area. There are Brahmin, Cheetri, Gurung, Magar, Newar, Thakuri, Dalits and others racial groups in the study area.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to the caste and ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Frequency	Percentage
Brahmin	19	17.6
Cheetri	31	28.7
Newar	46	42.7
Gurung	6	5.6
Magar	6	5.6
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 3, reveals that among 108 respondents Newar have highest percentages (42.5%). Similarly Cheetri and Brahmin followed by orderly 28.7 and 17.6% and in this way Gurung and Magar have lowest percentage which is only 5.6% of these caste.

4.1.4 Religions of the Respondents

Violence differs from various religions and its values, cultural norms, belief system. Mostly Hindu culture give much priority to men supremacy and female inferior. Hindu philosophy guided by traditional faith which encourage early marriage, early pregnancy as well as son preference etc. are some sources of violence incidence. Similarly Muslim community highly restricted to female. Genital

mutilation/cutting and not using contraceptives are some forms of violence incidence.

Table 4: Distribution of the respondents according to religion

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Hindu	56	51.9
Buddhist	32	29.6
Christianity	12	11.1
Others	8	7.4
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Notes: Others includes: Jain, Kirat, Shikh etc.

From table 4, it is shows that 56 respondents (51.9%) are Hindu, 32 respondents (29.6%) are Buddhist, 12 respondents (11.1%) are Christianity and similarly only 8 respondents (7.4%) are others religions which is lowest percentage among them. We can see in above table more than half of the total populations are Hindu category of the study area.

4.1.5 Types of Family

Forming family is universal. It is compulsorily established in our society. Family is either joint or nuclear in its types. In this study joint family including husband and wife, their children, mother-in-law, grand father and sister-in law. Nuclear family including husband, wife and their children only. From table 5, it is clear that most of the respondent are living in nuclear family with compared to joint family.

Table 5: Distribution of the respondents according to the types of family

Types of family	Frequency	Percentages
Joint	44	40.7
Nuclear	64	59.3
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5, shows that, 64 respondents (59.3%) are living in nuclear family and only 44 respondents (40.7%) are living in joint family. From the above table it shows that there is increasing tendency towards nuclear family with compared to joint family system.

4.1.6 Child Bearing Status

Child bearing condition also the most essential factor for determining the family dispute. Most of the women facing domestic violence because of childlessness as well as not able to given a male child in her life time. So infertility is the major sources of domestic violence in our society. If the reproductive incapability between male and female, in the household there will be starts family conflict/ dispute. Mostly women bear greater risk due to male dominated patriarchal Hindu society.

Table 6: Distribution of the respondents according to the childbearing status

Given Birth to child	Frequency	Percent
Yes	94	87%
No	14	13%
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From Table 6, it is clear that out of 108 entire respondents 87% women have given birth to child, only 13% women have not given birth to child. In this context, it is estimated that, majority of the women facing domestic violence if they are unable to give live birth with compared to women having at least a baby.

4.1.7 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is another factor for determining the domestic violence against women. Early marriage is mostly dangerous to women's health. If early child bearing in the household there will be highly chances of decreasing maternal and child health condition. this is the other types of violence which is known by violence of health and reproductive as well as reproductive rights violence.

Table 7: Distribution of women classifying by Age at marriage

Age of Marriage	Frequency	Percentages
< 15	10	9.3
15-20	72	66.7
20+	26	24
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 7, clearly indicate that 72 respondents (66.7%) women have age at marriage between 15-20 years. Similarly 26 respondents (24%) women have age at marriage after 20 year of age and also table shows that 9.3% women have age at marriage below 15 years of age. Table also indicated that majority of the respondents get married in the age group 15-20 years age. It is clear that, women gradually become informative

and educated that will certainly lead to reduce domestic violence against women.

4.1.8 Education Attainment of the Respondents

Education is one of the prime factor of empowering women with the knowledge skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. From the field survey of the Duwakot VDC most of the women are literate only including able to read and write.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to the educational level

Education level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	25	23.2
Literate	50	46.3
Primary & Secondary	24	22.2
S.L.C. and above	9	8.3
Total	108	100

Table 8, estimated that the highest proportion of women 46.3% can read and write and 25 respondents (23.2%) are illiterate. Similarly 22.2% women having primary and secondary education and then only 8.3% women having S.L.C. and above education. Table also indicated that women having no education facing greater risk of VAW comparing to the women having primary/secondary S.L.C. or above education.

4.1.9 Occupation of the Couples

Primarily occupation is directly related to the people's educational status. Mainly occupation is divided into two types such as: white colour job and blue colour job, white colour job is related to the professional knowledge and skills whereas blue colour job is related to the physical labour. Therefore, those persons having professional job, there is less chances of occurring VAW with comparing persons having blue colour job.

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents according to the occupation of the husband and wife

Occupational group	Husband		Wife	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Agriculture	42	38.9	39	36.1
Services	30	27.8	13	12
Business	22	20.3	23	21.3
Household chores	8	7.4	27	25
Others	6	5.6	6	5.6
Total	108	100	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From table 9, it is clear that majority of male partner engaged in agricultural work (38.9%), 27.8% persons are involved in services. Table further indicate that persons who are involved in agriculture there will be more possibility of family dispute with comparing to the persons involving in the field of business and services.

In this way table also shows that 36.1 percent women engaged in agricultural field. 25% respondents replies that their daily duty is household chores. Only 12% respondents are participating in the service sector. Study further shows that women participating in services sectors are highly informative and aware than comparing women who are engaging in agriculture as well as household chores.

CHAPTER-FIVE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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

5.1 Number of Respondents who have Knowledge or Know Towards VAW

Most of the respondents don't know about various forms of VAW. Simply they are facing violence in their daily life but they are unknown to the violent act.

Table 10: Distribution of the respondents who heard or know about VAW

Respondents Knowing VAW	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	69	63.9
No	39	36.1
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey 2006.

Table 10, shows that around 64% respondents having knowing or heard DVAW. Similarly 39 percent respondents (36.1%) having not knowing or never heard about DVAW in their life time.

5.2 Respondents having Knowledge of VAW

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

Table 11: Distribution of the Respondents who Know the Violent Action

Action of VAW	Frequency	Percentage
verbal assault	12	17.4
Physical attack	19	27.5
Girls Trafficking	3	4.3
Sexual Harassment	6	8.8
Dowry related violence	12	17.4
Unequal Salary for same work	3	4.3
Accuse as witch	4	5.8
Marital rape	3	4.3
Denial of decision Making rights in house hold	7	10.2
Total	69	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 11, explain that, 19 respondents (27.5%) says that physical attack is violence, 12 respondents (17.4%) says that verbal assault is violence. Similarly only 3 respondents (4.3%) says that marital rap is violence.

5.3 Knowledge of Differences between Male and Female Rights

From the field survey most of the women were informed of the several rights. Respondents were also understood to the educating, property ownership, right to health and reproduction etc.

Table 12: Distribution of respondents according to differentiation between males and females rights

Rights	Frequency	Percentages
Right to education	43	39.8
Right to property ownership	26	24.1
Legal and civil right	19	17.6
Right to Health and reproduction	20	18.5
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 12, clearly stated that 43 respondents (39.8%) says differences in right to education in our society. 26 respondents (24.1) says that differences in inheritance property right and 19 respondents stated that differences in right to legal and civil rights. Similarly 20 respondents (18.5%) says that differences in right to health and reproduction.

5.4 Respondents who Ever Dispute with any of Family Members Except Husband

Family dispute starts after marriage due to various things in human life. Mainly financial problem is the major factor for family

maintaining. So due to lack of economic resources different kinds of conflict arise in the family.

Table 13: Distribution of respondents who ever dispute with any family members than husband

Dispute With family Members than husband	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	73.1
No	29	26.9
Total	108	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 13, shows that 73.1% respondents have dispute with any of the family members except to their husband and 26.9% respondents have not dispute with any family members except their husband.

5.5 Respondents who Ever Dispute Different Family Members of the Household

Majority of the respondents facing dispute with their mother-in-law and sister in law than other family members.

Table 14: Distribution of married women who ever dispute different family member of the households.

Dispute with different family members	Frequency	percent
Father-in-law	10	12.7
Mother- in- law	39	49.4
Sister-in -law	19	24.1
Brother-in -law	7	9
Nephew	4	5.2

Total	79	100%
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Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to life time experience of respondents, among 108 women, 79 married women facing violence with their family members of the household. Table 15, shows that out of 79 violated respondents, 49.4 percent have dispute with mother-in-law, 24.1% have dispute with sister-in-law, 12.7% have dispute with father-in-law, 9% have dispute with brother-in-law and lowest percentages of the respondents (5.2%) dispute with Nephew.

5.6 Types of Dispute/Quarrelling

Violated women bearing different forms of quarreling in their household. Mostly women have bearing insulting, Mental torturing, Psychological Violence in their life time.

Table 15: Distribution of the respondents according to the types of dispute/quarrelling faced by respondents

Type of dispute/ quarrelling	Frequency	Percent
Verbal assault	37	46.8
False acquisition	9	11.4
Allocation of excessive work load	19	24.1
Acquisition of elicited relationships	8	10.1
Beating	6	7.6
Total	79	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From the table number 16, it is clear that 46.8% violent respondents often have to face verbal/assault, 24.1% often have to face

allocation of excessive work load in their household, 11.4% violent respondents facing false acquisition. Similarly 10.1% respondents have faced acquisition of illicit relationships. Finally 7.6% married women facing beating activities in their household.

5.7 Violent act shown by Respondent's Family Members other than Husband

From the field survey, most of the respondents face violent act sometimes followed by weekly, monthly and daily, which is shown in following table

Table 16: Distribution of the respondents according to the frequency of violent act shown by family members

Violent Act	Frequency	Percent
Daily	13	16.5
Weekly	17	21.5
Monthly	21	26.6
Sometimes	22	27.8
Other	6	7.6
Total	79	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 16 shows that, highest number of respondents (27.8%) facing violence act sometimes from their family members (16.5%), respondents have to face violence in daily life situation. Similarly 26.6% respondents face violent behaviour in monthly period.

5.8 Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violent

Highest percentages of the respondents do not need medical treatment after violent act, which is shown in following table.

Table 17: Distribution of the respondents who need medical treatment after violent acts from family members

Medical Treatment	Frequency	Percent
Yes	10	12.7
No	69	87.3
Total	79	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 17, out of 79 respondents who under victimized of domestic violence (69) 87.3% respondents did not need medical treatment after violent act. While (10) 12.7 percent respondents need medical treatment after violent act.

5.9 Respondents Forced for Child bearing by Family Members

From the survey result, some respondents suffering from forced for child bearing in the household. Childlessness is not easily acceptable in our society.

Table 18: Distribution of the respondents who faced forced for child bearing by family members.

Forced child bearing	Frequency	Percent
Yes	29	26.9
No	79	73.1
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 18 reveals that 29, respondents (26.9%) suffering from forced for child bearing by family members and similarly 79 respondents (73.1%) excluded from forced for child bearing.

5.10 Respondents having Knowledge about Different among Various Aspects

From the study report, most of the respondents knowing unequal behaviour in various aspect in their household.

Table 19: Distribution of the respondents according the knowledge of differential factors by family members

Differences aspects	Frequency	Percent
Education	25	23.1
Work division	34	31.5
Food allocation	10	9.3
Household decision making	39	36.1
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 19, reveals that 25 respondents (23.1) having experiencing educational differences between males and females in the household, 34 respondents (31.5%) facing work division differences between males and females in the household. Similarly 10 respondents (9.3%) have been experiencing differences of food allocation between males and females in the household and 39 respondents (36.1%) state that the major differential factor in the household is household decision making.

5.11 Dispute with Husband

Dispute with husband starts after marriage due to various reasons such as strike poverty, lack of education, low level of income etc. Conflict within family is not good. It degradation to the household environment and hampers the children's future and their psychology.

5.11.1 Number of respondents according to dispute with husband

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

Table 20: Distribution of the respondents according to dispute with husband

Dispute of husband	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	73.1
No	29	26.9
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 20, show that, 73.1 percent respondents have dispute with husband while 26.9 percent women have no dispute with husband.

5.11.2 Causes of violent behaviour

There are various causes of violent behaviour in the study area. Behaviour is related to the person's educational level and employment status. Those respondents' husbands are related to the low level of income earning activities are mostly engaged in violent act.

Table 21: Distribution of the respondents according to the causes of violent behaviour

Causes of violent	Frequency	Percent
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After taking alcohol	31	39.3
After taking drugs	20	25.3
After gambling	14	17.7
Because of misunderstanding, due to domestic work, due to children	14	17.7
Total	79	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 21, mention that majority of the respondents 39.3 percent shows violent after taking alcohol, followed by 25.3 percent shows violent after taking different kinds of drugs and similarly 14 respondents (17.7%) facing violent action due to misunderstanding between couples due to children as well as due to household work.

5.11.3 Violent behaviour of respondent's husband

Respondents bearing various forms of violent behaviour in their household. Survey result shows that, most of the women have been experiencing verbal scolding and insulting words due to different matters in their household.

Table 22: Distribution of the respondents according to the husband's violent behaviour

Violent behaviour	Frequency	Percent
Physical (beating)	14	17.7
Verbal (scolding)	40	50.7
Others	25	31.6
Total	79	

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Above table 22 state that majority of the respondent's husband (50.7%) show their violent behaviour verbally or scolding, 17.7 percent husband show their violent behaviour by beating their wives and similarly 31.6 percent respondents says that their husband shows violent behaviour of other way.

5.11.4 Frequency of violence

Regular occurring violence is not good within the household. It affects the all members of the family as well as child growth and development. Frequently occurring violence affects the creative work at the family members. Study base data shows that majority of the women facing violence monthly.

Table 23: Distribution of the respondents according to the frequency of violent act shown by husband

Frequency of violent act	Frequency	Percent
Daily	9	11.4
Weekly	17	21.5
Monthly	39	49.4
Sometimes	14	17.7
Total	79	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 23, shows that majority of the respondents 49.4 percent faced violent behaviour monthly, 17.7 percent respondents face sometimes, similarly 21.5 percent respondents face weekly and 11.4 percent respondents face violent behaviour daily.

5.11.5 Respondents facing impact from the violent behaviour

After the violence incidence it can creates mental and physical effects of the victims. Mental effects includes: mental tension, inferiority complex, guilty feeling, upset, sadness, worry, anxiety, eroding self esteem and confidence. Similarly physical effects includes: disability,

physical injury, organs fracture etc. both forms of impacts are largely harmful for victim women.

Table 24: Distribution of the respondents according to the impact of violent act shown by husband

Impact	Frequency	Percent
Mental disturbance	8	57.1
Small injuries	4	28.6
Fracture	-	-
Disability	-	-
Others	2	14.3
Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 25, shows that, 57 percent respondents bear mental disturbance because of physical violence shown by their husband, similarly 28.6 percent respondents experiencing small injuries and 14.3 percent respondents faced by other types of impact.

5.11.6 Respondents beaten in pregnancy period

Some respondents have been facing physical beating from their husband in the pregnancy period because of various reasons.

Table 25: Distribution of the respondents beaten by their husband during pregnancy

Beaten in pregnancy	Frequency	Percent
Yes	4	28.6
No	10	71.4
Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 25, shows that 71.4 percent respondents are not beaten during the pregnancy period and 28.6 percent respondents are beaten during the pregnancy period.

5.11.7 Miscarriage because of excessive physical violence

Violence affects the health of the women and their reproductive functions. Due to excessive physical violence it can create complications of the pregnant women. Because of physical violence many women facing miscarriage, still birth, foetal death. Even maternal and child death can occurred because of physical violence.

Table 26: Distribution of the respondents who were miscarriage because of husband's beaten during pregnancy

Respondents who ever had miscarriage	Frequency	Percent
Miscarriage	1	25
Non-miscarriage	3	75
Total	4	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 26, shows that, 25 percent respondents had miscarriage due to excessive physical torture, 75 percent respondents did not have miscarries.

5.11.8 Reasons of violent behaviour of husband

Poverty is the mother of all evils. Income status affects the living standard of the people. If the people have low level of income status they can not able to meet their basic requirements. Then family dispute starts with in the household. Due to lower living, family environment

become jeopardize for every respect of life. Survey shows that the main reasons of violence are lack of education, economic factor, individual habit, marital status etc.

Table 27: Distribution of respondents according to the reasons of violent behaviour of the husband

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Lack of education	23	21.3
Individual behaviour	17	15.7
Economic factor	39	36.1
Marital status	16	14.8
I don't know	13	12.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 27, the highest percentages of respondents (36.1%) mention economic factor is the main reason, 23 respondents (21.3%) state that lack of education is the other reason of violence, 17 respondents (15.7%) says that individual habits is also the reason, similarly 16 respondents (14.8%) express that marital status also play the main role to increase the violent behaviour.

5.12 Incidence of violence by background characteristics

Nepal is male dominated patriarchal society. In this society women are subordinate status to men. Nepalese cultural norms, values, beliefs, system neglect the women. Due to lack of education and poverty or low level of income status also create violence in the society. Caste/ethnicity, religion, education, economic status all are related to violence.

5.12.1 Caste/ ethnicity and violence

Different caste/ethnicity have diverse cultural norms, value system, that play the variation in violence among the racial groups. On the basis of field survey in Duwakot VDC all wards are not equal in every matters.

Table 28: Caste/ethnicity and violence against women

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Violated Frequency		Non-violated Frequency		Total
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
Brahmin	12	17.1	7	18.2	19
Chhetri/Thakuri	20	28.6	11	29	31
Gurung	4	5.7	2	5.3	6
Newar	30	42.9	16	42.2	46
Magar	4	5.7	2	5.3	6
Total	70	100	38	100	108

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From table 28, it is clear that out of 31 Chhetri caste respondents 28.6 percent are violated and 29 percent are not violated. Out of 30 Newar caste groups 42.9 percent are violated and 42.2 percent are non violated. out of 12 Brahmin caste 17.1 percent are violated and 18.2 percent are non-violated. Similarly, out of 4 Magar caste 5.7 percent are violated and 5.3 are non-violated.

5.12.2 Occupation of husband and violence

Occupation is related to the educational level of the people. Those people who are involving low level of occupation may have been more violent behaviour than other upper class of occupation.

Table 29: Distribution of respondents according to husband's occupation and violence

Occupation (Husband's)	Violated	Percent	Non-violated	Percent	Total
Agriculture	30	42.3	12	32.4	42
Business	14	19.7	8	21.7	22
Service	18	25.4	12	32.4	30
Household Chores	5	7	3	8.1	8
Others	4	5.6	2	5.4	6
Total	71	100	37	100	108

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 29, shows that majority of the husband's occupation is agriculture showing 42.3 percent respondents are violated and 32.4 percent are non-violated. Similarly those persons who are involving business field showing 19.7 percent respondents are violated and 21.7 percent respondents are not violated persons having related to the services sectors showing 25.4 percent respondents bearing violent behaviour and 32.4 percent respondents are not violated. Some respondent's husbands are involved in other activities such as household chores. Animal husbandry etc. are showing also cruel violent behaviour.

5.12.3 Victim women seeking help with different people after violence incidence

Many victims women keep the case close due to family prestige/honour and family reputation as well as fear of threatened. Some victim women seeking helps with relatives, friends to discuss mutually about the problems and root causes of its to solve the problems.

Table 30: Distribution of victims women seeking help with different people after violent incidence

Victims asking help with	Frequency	Percent
Keep the incidence secret	32	29.6
Relatives	25	23.2
Police	9	8.3
Friends	30	27.8
Political leaders	8	7.4
Social worker	4	3.7
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 30, shows that, 29.6 percent victim women keep their incident secret for the sake of prestige, 23.2 percent victim ask their relatives, 27.8 percent victim ask their friends, 7.4 percent victim report the political leaders, similarly 3.7 percent victim women ask support the social worker and 8.3 percent respondents ask help to the police personnel.

5.12.4 Importance of reporting physical violence

Physical violence is related to beating, physical attack, physical injury, disability, killing, murder etc. Due to these types of violence the life of the victims become misery and painful. According to the study majority of the respondents to support the reporting of physical violence is important.

Table 31: Distribution of respondents with different opinions of reporting physical violence

Respondents with different opinions of	Frequency	Percent
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reporting physical violence		
Very important	29	26.9
Important	44	40.7
Not important	23	21.3
No idea	12	11.1
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 31, shows that among 108 respondents, majority of the respondents 40.7 said reporting physical violence is important, 26.9 percent respondents said that reporting physical violence is very important, similarly 21.3 percent respondents said that reporting physical violence is not important and 11.1 percent respondents said that we have no idea to reporting it.

5.12.5 Reasons of not reporting of psychological violence

Psychological violence is related to the mentality of the people. Due to this types of violence victims may have develop psychological disorder and victim people suffer from depression, anxiety, negative feeling, quick angry etc. On the basis of study majority of the respondents not reporting psychological violence due to family disgrace.

Table 32: Distribution of the respondents according to the reasons of not reporting psychological violence

Reasons of the reporting psychological violence	Frequency	Percent
Family disgrace	37	34.3
Lack of proof	18	16.7
Difficult to case analysis	23	21.3
Negligence by concerned sector	19	17.5
No idea	11	10.2
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 32 most of the respondents 37 (34.3%) said that this violence is not important to report because of family disgrace, 18 respondents (16.7%) said that it is not important to reporting to the authorities because of lack of proof, 23 respondents (21.3%) said that, it is not important to reporting because of difficult to case analysis. Similarly 19 respondents (17.5%) stated that it is not important due to negligence by concerned sectors and 10.2 percent respondents said that they have no idea about reporting it.

5.12.6 Types of support is needed for the victim of violence according to the opinions of respondents

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

Table 33: Distribution of the respondents according to the need based support for the victims of violence

Types of support is needed	Frequency	Percent
Providing shelter	9	8.3
Family counselling	17	15.7
Legal counselling	18	16.7
Providing eco. opportunities	36	33.3
Providing skilful training	23	21.3
I do not know	5	4.6
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 33, shows that, majority of respondents 33.3 percent said to providing economic opportunity, 21.3 percent said to give skilful training for victim, 16.7 percent said providing legal counselling, 15.7 percent said given to family counselling, similarly 8.3 percent said that providing shelter and the least percentages of respondents 4.6 percent said that they have no idea about it.

5.13 Knowledge of legal provisions, social organizations and stop controlling measures of domestic violence

This point deals with knowledge of social organizations, legal provision and protective measures of DVAW.

5.13.1 Knowledge of social and community level organizations of NGOs

On the basis of survey research, majority of the respondents do not have knowledge of social and community level organizations which can be clear by following tables:

Table 34: Distribution of the respondents according to the knowledge of social and community based organizations/ NGOs

Knowledge of social and community level organizations	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	38
No	67	62
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 34, reveals that, majority of the women do not have knowledge about social and community level organizations or NGOs (62%) while 41 percent respondents said that they have knowledge about social and community level organization on NGOs.

5.13.2 Knowledge of safe rehabilitation house

Most of the respondents do not have the knowledge of safe rehabilitation house and organizations which are going to running the safe house.

Table 35: Distribution of the respondents who know the provisions of safe rehabilitation house which are considered as safe houses

Knowledge respondents	Frequency	%	Organization going to safe house	Frequency	%
Yes	41	38	Maiti Nepal	16	39.0
No	67	62	SAATHI	11	26.8
Total	108	100	No idea	14	34.2
			Total	41	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From the table 35, it is clear that, majority of respondents 62 percent have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house while only 38 percent respondents have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house.

Similarly out of 38 respondents 39 percent said that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house, 26.8 percent respondents said that SAATHI Sanstha is going to running the safe house, and 34.2 percent respondents said that they have no idea about the safe rehabilitation house.

5.13.3 Knowledge of legal provisions

Information and education can make people sincere for every walks for live. Education is the prime instrument to struggle in the society. If the people have education and information, they can conscious about their fundamental rights which can be using from the

state being a human person. Every human beings are equal in dignity and rights.

Table 36: Distribution of the respondents according to the knowledge of legal provisions

Knowing respondents	Frequency	Percent
Yes	43	39.8
No	65	60.2
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 36, most of the respondents 60.2 percent said that they have not knowledge of legal provision towards violence against women, while only 39.8 percent respondents state that they have knowledge of legal provision.

5.13.4 Types of legal provisions

Various types of legal provisions established by legal rights and natural justice. Every human beings have right to freedom and lives. Women have own right to lives single or with their husband depending upon their interest confidence to survive in the society.

Table 37: Distribution of respondents according to the types of legal provisions

Types of legal provisions	Frequency	Percent
Legally divorced	13	30.3
Dividing property	17	39.5
Providing citizenship rights	9	20.9
No idea	4	9.2
Total	43	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 37 shows that, out of 43 respondents 30.3 percent said that victim women should legally divorced from their husband, 39.5 respondents said that dividing property between husband and wife, similarly 20.9 percent respondents said that victim women should have citizenship rights and 9.3 percent respondents said that they have no idea about the legal provisions towards violence against women.

5.13.5 Role of media to reduce domestic violence against women

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

Table 38: Distribution of the respondents having knowledge about role of media

Respondents who know the role of media	Frequency	Percent
Yes	70	64.8
No	38	35.2
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 38, clears that, majority of the respondents 64.8 percent having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 35.2 percent respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women.

5.13.6 Responsible reasons for the violence against women

Violence is related to the many forms of its reasons, such as lack of education, poverty, status of the women is low, religions/traditions, cultures political instability of the country is significantly related to the reasons of violence against women in the society.

Table 39: Distribution of the respondents according to the responsible reasons

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Education	27	25
Economy	29	26.8
Women's status	17	15.7
Religion/ traditions	14	13
Culture	8	7.4
Politics	6	5.6
Others	7	6.5
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 39, clears that, out of 108 respondents 26.8 percent said that economy is the main reasons to responsible violence against women, 25 percent respondents said that education is the greatest reasons for responsible domestic violence against women, 15.7 percent women express that women's lower status is most responsible factor for violence against women, 13 percent respondents state that religions/ tradition and culture is more responsible to violence against women, similarly 7.4 percent respondents said that politics is the greater reason for responsible violence against women.

5.13.7 Preventive measures of domestic violence against married women

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

Table 40: Distribution of respondents with preventive measures according to their opinion

Preventive measures	Frequency	Percent
Awareness and education	25	23.1
Improve women's status	33	30.6
Punish perpetrators	10	9.3
Economic independent of women	26	24.1
Others	8	7.4
No idea	6	5.6
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 40, clears that, most of the respondents 30.6 percent state that improve women's status is prime factor for prevention of VAW, 24.1 percent respondents said that women should have economic independent to prevent it, 23.1 percent respondents said that education and awareness is the major preventive way of domestic violence against women, similarly least percentages of respondents 5.6 percent said that they have no idea about to prevent it.

5.13.8 Possible solutions/ eliminating factors to stop domestic violence against women

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

Table 41: Distribution of the respondents according to solutions to prevent domestic violence

Solutions	Frequency	Percent
Control alcohol	14	12.8
Creating rallies and campaigns	11	10.2
Providing education	15	13.9
To respect wife	9	8.3
To love daughters-in-law	7	6.5
Believe to each other	8	7.4
Providing job opportunity	22	20.5
Skilful training for women	14	13.0
Equal work division	4	3.7
No idea	4	3.7
Total	108	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

From the table 41, it is clear that 20.5 percent respondents said providing job opportunity to stop domestic violence, around 14 percent respondents said that providing education to stop it, 13 percent respondents state that skilful training for women, 12.8 percent respondents said that control alcohol to stop domestic violence,

similarly 10.2 percent respondents said that, creating rallies and campaigns is best solutions to stop domestic violence, 8.3 percent respondents said that to respect wife is essential to reduce it, 7.4 percent said that believe to each other to stop domestic violence, around 4 percent respondents said that equal work division in the household is the best solutions to stop domestic violence against women.

Some Case Study of Widow Women

CASE 1

Widow Women Faced Violence within Household

- J A 49 years widow was scolded and beaten several times since her husband was died. All of the family members blamed her. She is unluckily women and cause of death of her husband was her fate.
- J A 29 years widow was scolded and severely beaten and facing mental torture because of false acquisition of elicited relationship with others men.
- J A middle aged widow women confined within the household boundary and restricted from movement outside the household, not allow to wearing red clothes and ornaments.
- J A young aged widow was beaten, scolded, bearing physical and mental torture, facing not given to food, not allowing to talk any other persons from her mother-in-law.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

CASE 2

Widow Women Faced Violence from the Society

- J A 69 years old widow was requested "don't beat me, I am not a witch" but nobody listened her voice. She had been closed 3 days in the room accusing witchcraft when a boy of her neighbourhood got a severe headache, fever and diarrhoea.
- J Group of widows neglected from the society because of creating red clothes wearing campaigns in the society.
- J A old aged widow women humiliate by many villagers accusing witchcraft, she was severally punished by villagers. A neighbour's son had died in village. People blamed her she was boksi and publicly humiliated as well as beaten by many village men.

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

CHAPTER-SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

Nepal is a patriarchal society and its religious, cultural norms, values, system which are directly against the women and their empowerment. The position of the women is very inferior in our society. Women were denied from the various types of human rights and participation of all forms of decision making elsewhere from long run. Women are suffering from discriminatory behaviour from before birth to the old age in Nepalese society. Women are exploited from the discriminatory laws by the state.

On the basis of study area women's status is not high. Variation of domestic violence on the basis of education, economic, employment status of the couples. Majority of the women are suffering domestic violence from family members (mother-in-law, sister-in-law) and husband. Economy, education, status of the women etc. are the main reasons of domestic violence. According to the respondents' views, gambling, alcoholing, drug addicting, marital problems, due to family needs are the fundamental causes of domestic violence. Most of the victim women deprived from violence related awareness, supported needs and legal, social and community based organizations.

According to the respondents' opinion, improving women status, educating of the female, raising of the income generating activities of the women, skilful training for victim women, stop alcoholing, respect to wife, mutual understanding of the family members etc. are the preventive measures of the domestic violence.

6.1 Findings of the Study

6.1.1 Background Characteristics

108 respondents have taken sample for study aged 15-49 years including married, widow, divorced and separated women. Study shows that out of 108 respondents 73.1% women were victim of domestic violence. In the study area, Newar, Chhetri, Brahmin, Gurung, Magar, Dalits, Thakuri caste and ethnic groups were found. Religious base shows that 50% respondents were Hindu, followed Buddhist 27.8% Christianity 11.1%, 3% Islam and 8% others. Around 59.3% respondents were living in nuclear family while 40.7% respondents were living in joint family. Educational status of the respondents indicates approx. 60% were literate, 17.6% were illiterate and only 8.3% respondents having SLC and above educational level. Occupational division of the respondents shows that, 36.1% are involved in agricultural work, 25% were engaged in household chores and only 12% of the respondents were involved in service sectors.

6.1.2 Violence Related Knowledge of the Women

Study indicates that approx. 64% respondents heard or know VAW and on the other way 36.1% respondents did not heard VAW. Around 40% women were said that right to education is main differential aspects between males and females, similarly 24.1% respondents were said that right to property ownership is main differential factor between couples. 66.7% respondents were said that, they felt unequal behaviour being a female. The total number of respondents are 108 among them more than 73% women violated from other family members. The data shows that out of 79 dispute respondents 49.4% facing violence from mother-in-law, 24.1% from

sister-in-law, 12.7% from father-in-law, similarly 9% from brother-in-law and 5.2% from nephew. Out of 79 violated women around 47% face verbal assault, 24.1% face allocation of excessive workload, 11.4% face false accusation, similarly 10.1% face acquisition of illicit relationships with others and 7.6% face beating.

On the basis of frequency of violence, the total number of violated respondents are 79, among them 27.8% have faced violence sometimes, 26.6% faced violence monthly, 21.5% faced violence weekly and 16.5% faced violence daily. 87.3% have no need of medical treatment after violent act. Around 27% respondents were said that, they were facing forced child bearing. Similarly, out of total numbers, 36.1% face unequal behaviour in household decision making, 31.5% face unequal work division 23.1% face unequal in education and 9.3% face not equal in food allocation within the household.

6.1.3 Violence Related with Husband

The total number of respondents are 108, among them 79 (73.1%) respondents dispute from husband. Respondents stated that 39.3% show violent behaviour after alcoholing, 25.3% show after drugs addicting. Similarly 17.7% show after gambling and 17.7% show due to others family life problems. Study shows that 50.7% faced verbally abusing and 50% respondents face violence monthly. Due to the physical violence 57.1% face mental disturbances and 28.6% were beaten during pregnancy period. Various reasons found behind violence incident, among the 36.1% said that economic factor is the main reason and 21.3% said that education is the main reasons of domestic violence. Data reveals that 30% keep the incident secret, around 28% respondents told their friends, 23.2% ask with relatives.

Majority of the respondents around 41% stated reporting physical violence is important, 27% said that it is very important to report and 21.3% said that it is not important.

Out of total number, 33.3% said that providing economic opportunity is supporting factor and similarly 21.3% said that providing skilful training for victim women. More than 60% deprived from legal provisions. Around 40% said that victim women should have separate half of the property of husband. According to the opinion of the respondents 30.6% said that improving women's status is one of the major preventive measures of VAW. Respondents stated that alcoholling, unemployment, drugs addicting, gambling, marital misunderstanding, false acquisition are causes of domestic violence. Finally respondents mention that providing skilful training, providing economic opportunity, educating, family counselling is help to support the victims of domestic violence.

6.1.4 Knowledge of Social and Community Based Organizations

According to the study 62% respondents didn't know knowledge about safe rehabilitation house. 39% respondents stated that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house for victim women. Most of the respondents stated that media can play the major role to reduce domestic violence. Finally, regarding solutions for prevention and elimination of VAW, 20.5% said that providing job opportunity, around 14% said that providing education, 13% said that controlling alcohol, 10.2% said that creating rallies and campaigns, 8.3% said that to respect wife, 6.5% said that to love daughter-in-law, 13% said that skilful training for women.

6.2 Conclusion

Violence against women is the main obstacles for the women empowerment. Violence against women is the violation of women's all forms of human rights. It makes the women, less confident, inferior and it also damage the women's self esteem, create social humiliate etc. this study deals only with the domestic violence in Duwakot VDC in Bhaktapur district. This study was selected purposively and availability of respondents. The researcher had taken 108 respondents from the entire VDC and 12 representative were chosen from each words. The study area was found diversity in caste, ethnic groups, religions, culture and socio-economic background. Duwakot VDC closely joined with Katmandu district. Physical and infrastructure development was good in this VDC. In this VDC people get transportation facilities, education, health facilities, electricity, pure drinking water, modernization, economic opportunities etc. There are various caste lethnic groups were found such as Brahmin, Cheetri, thakuri, Newar, Gurung. In this VDC most of the respondents are Hindus 50 percent, followed by Buddhist 27.8 percent, Christianity 11.1 Percent, Islam 3.7 percent, and 8 percentages are related to other religions. The large proportion 22.1 percent of women interviewed are at the age group 25-29 years, followed by 30-34 years age groups 18.5 percent

On the basis of field survey, in this VDC the events of domestic violence were highly occur in intermediate ages. In this study area most of the peoples engaging in agricultural and animal husbandry. In this VDC industrial and manufacturing development also were occur. People ere involve in cash crops also like poultry farm, floriculture, vegetables farming etc. In this VDC people are involved in social welfare sectors also but in this VDC not equally distribution of

development activities. Some places in this VDC can be seen, the living standard of the people is very low in every respect. Due to low level of living people were also found uneducated, poor health, unaware, engaging in alcoholing, gambling, traditional believes, system, due to these reasons most of the women facing violent behaviour.

Most of the women keep the incident secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women .from the views of respondents the cause of domestic violence are not mutual understanding between couples, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, not able to work, drugs addicting, marital problems, due to childlessness etc. According to the opinion of respondents it is clear that control alcohol, providing job opportunities, to give education for daughter, to respect wife, to love daughter-in-law, believe to husband and wife, skilful training for women, economic independent of women, equal opportunity for daughter-in-law etc. are essential to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against married women .

Finally it is suggested that local youth club, CBos, and NGOs will give their attention to prevent/eliminate domestic violence against women. Finally awareness and empowerment, skilful training for women, opportunity to work for women. Strong political commitment and community groups to be activate to impose adequate punishment to abuser and protect women from victimization.

6.3 Recommendation

Domestic violence is not problem in itself, it is byproduct from others various socio-economic problems in the study area. It is closely associated to others behaviours and daily life problems of the people. Domestic violence is secondary problem for the people product by

others primary fundamental problems. At the end of survey finding following recommendations are suggested to prevent and eliminate domestic violence.

1. Informal education /training classes and awareness programmes/ rallies, campaigns should be conducted to make people aware about domestic violence and its prevention to reduce.
2. Couples needs should have training program on the issues of human rights, women rights and various forms of violence against women as a social crime.
3. Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life.
4. Taking alcohol, using drugs and gambling should be controlled through sensitizing people.
5. Local pressure group, mother's group. Trade union, forest consumer group, local youth group, NGOs lady, Adolescent girls, local health workers, female teacher mobilized to prevent on eliminate domestic violence.
6. There is a need of supporting institution to help the victim of domestic violence.
7. Media and communication can play important role to eliminate domestic violence, so mass media should make effective.
8. Orientation and training programmes counselling services for targeted people's groups should be conducted by government and other concerned NGOs.

9. Efforts should made to empower women and improve their status within the family and community.
10. New laws are being drafted to end discrimination against women.

6.4 Further Research Issue

This study is only based on domestic violence against married women in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur district. In this study, researcher were taken only 12 representatives from each wards of the VDC. This study does not covers the entire women's population and their related issues. In this case a separate study could be done on domestic violence against women in all wards of the VDC of this district. In this topics not including all age groups women, only married women were included.

This study only related to domestic violence (including physical, psychological) against only 15-49 age group women within household, traditional violence, dowry related violence, discriminatory practices and other types of violence ignored which is important for study.

This study only descriptive base. An analytical study is far better to reach the logical end.

A baseline survey to estimate the exact size of victim of domestic against married women is needed.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Domestic Violence Against Married Women in Duwakot VDC of Bhaktapur District

I. Respondents Personal Identification

101. Name

102. Age (Complete year)

103.	Caste/Ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5
		Brahmin	Chhetri	Newar	Gurung	Magar
104.	Religion	Hindu	Buddhist	Christianity	Islam	Others

105. Marital Status: a) Married ☐

b) Divorced ☐

c) Separated ☐

d) Widow ☐

106. Educational Level a) Illiterate ☐

b) Literate ☐

c) Primary/Secondary Level ☐

d) S.L.C. and Above ☐

107. Types of Family a) Joint ☐

b) Nuclear ☐

108. Occupation

S.No.	Husband's occupation	S.No.	Wife's occupation
1	Agriculture	1	Agriculture
2	Services	2	Services
3	Business	3	Business
4	Household chores	4	Household chores
5	Others	5	Others

109. What age have you get married? _____

110. Do you have given birth to child?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

II. Knowledge/Attitude/Towards/Violence Against Women

201. Have you ever heard or know about violence against women?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

202. Which following action you think as violence against women?

a) Verbal assault ☐

b) Physical attack ☐

c) Sexual harassment ☐

d) Rape ☐

e) Girls trafficking ☐

f) Harassment due to Dowry ☐

g) Teasing ☐

h) Unequal payment for equal work ☐

i) Polygamy/ child marriage ☐

j) Accuse as witch ☐

k) Marital rape ☐

l) Denial of decision making right in household ☐

203. Is there any difference between males and females rights in following aspects?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
a) Right to educations <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b) Right to property ownership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Legal and civil right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

d) Right to health and reproduction ☐ ☐

III. Violence Related Questions

301. Being a female, have you ever felt unequal and misbehaviour?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

302. Have you ever dispute with any of your family member except husband in your lifetime?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

303. If yes with whom?

a) Father-in-law ☐

b) Mother-in-law ☐

c) Sister-in-law ☐

d) Brother-in-law ☐

e) Nephew ☐

f) Others ☐

304. What type of dispute/ quarreling you often have to face?

a) Verbal/ assault ☐

b) False acquisition ☐

c) Allocation of excessive workload ☐

d) Because of childlessness ☐

e) Acquisition of elicited relationships ☐

f) Others specifies _____

305. How often such dispute/ quarreling take place?

a) Daily ☐

b) Weekly ☐

c) Monthly ☐

d) Other specifies _____

306. Have you been experiencing differentiate between following aspects in your household?

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
a) Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Work division	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Food allocation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Household decision-making	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

307. Do you have to face any of these following events in your household?

a) Beating ☐

b) Mental torture ☐

c) Scold/insult ☐

d) Sexual harassment ☐

e) None of the above ☐

f) Others ☐

308. Have you ever forced for child bearing?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

309. Have you ever-experienced marital rape?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

310. Did you ever need treatment after violent acts?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

311. Does you husband even show violent behaviour against you?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

312. How does you husband show violent behaviour?

a) Physical (beating) ☐

b) Verbal (scolding) ☐

c) Others specify _____

313. When does he get violent against you?

- a) After taking alcohol ☐
- b) After taking drugs ☐
- c) After gambling ☐
- d) Other specify _____
314. If beating, what types of weapons/ Means does he us?
- a) Hands and legs ☐
- b) Wood sticks ☐
- c) Household kitchen utensils ☐
- d) Other specify _____
315. How often does he show violent bahviour?
- a) Daily ☐
- b) Weekly ☐
- c) Monthly ☐
- d) Other specify _____
316. What types of impact are you facing in your life because of physical violence?
- a) Mental disturbance ☐
- b) Small injuries ☐
- c) Fractures ☐
- d) Disability ☐
- e) Other specify _____
317. Have your husband even beaten you during pregnancy period?
- a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
318. Have you ever had miscarries of fetal deaths because of excessive physical torture?
- a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

319. In your opinion, what are the reasons of such violent behaviour of your husband?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

320. What did you ask for help in case such domestic violence against you?

a) Keep the incidence secret ☐

b) Relatives ☐

c) Police ☐

d) Friend ☐

e) Political leaders ☐

f) Other specify _____

321. If you keep it secret, why? Please specify

322. In your opinion, is there important to report of any kind physical violence to the authorities?

a) Very important ☐

b) Important ☐

c) Not important ☐

d) No idea ☐

323. If reported to the authorities of physical and psychological violence is not important, why? Give reason

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

324. In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victim of violence against women? Specify

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

IV. Information related to knowledge of legal provision, social and community based organizations

401. Do you know any of social and community based organization and NGO working in awareness rising activities on violence against women and women's legal rights?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

402. Do you know about the legal provision for protection of victim women of domestic violence?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

403. If yes, what types of provisions are there? Specify.

404. Do you know about provisions of safe rehabilitation house for victim women of domestic violence?

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

406. In your opinion, media would help to reduce domestic violence?

a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

407. What do you think, the possible solution to stop domestic violence against women?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

408. Among these violence, which violence do you think should be reported?

a) Physical violence ☐

b) Psychological violence ☐

c) Sexual violence ☐

d) All of the above ☐

e) None of the above ☐

409. Among these violence, which violence do you think should be reported?

a) Educating ☐

b) Economy ☐

c) Women's status ☐

d) Religion/ tradition/ culture ☐

e) Politics ☐

f) Don't know ☐

g) Others ☐

410. What do you think, is more responsible for the violence against women?

a) Male ☐

b) Female ☐

411. Can violence against women be prevented?

a) Yes ☐

b) No ☐

412. What should be done to prevent violence against women?

a) Awareness ☐

b) Improve women's status ☐

c) Punished perpetrators ☐

d) Others

413. Can violence against women be eradicated totally?

a) Yes

b) No