

**Domestic Violence against Women: A Case Study of Chauthe Village of  
Kakani Rural Municipality, Nuwakot**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
The Central Department of Rural Development,  
Tribhuvan University,  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
Degree of the Master of Arts (M A)  
In  
Rural Development**

**By  
KARUNA PANERU  
Exam Roll No. 281023/070  
T U Regd. No. 9-1-29-83-97  
Central Department of Rural Development  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
April, 2018**

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

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 to 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 (Kafle, 2012).

Violence against women and girls are challenging issues as a worldwide pandemic. Violence against women and girls have 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 (Paudel, 2012).

Wife beating is the most common form of violence within household. 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 inflicted 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 insecurity 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. VAWG is the most pervasive of human rights violation and is present in every country, cutting across boundaries or culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age (SAATHI, 2012).

Domestic violence is a manifestation of the historically unequal power dynamic between men and women, which has led to the domination and discrimination against women by men to prevent women from fully advancing in society. It is based in cultural, social and religious patterns, which enforce and justify the lower status of women in the family and society at large. It is one of the forms of gender based violence. Girls and women are neglected before their birth i.e. sex selective abortion. Most of the Nepalese parents prefer son to daughter. If any women give birth to a daughter, both mother and daughter get less care than she would have got in case she had a son. Likewise, female child is given less priority to go to school than male child, at least in the rural areas of the country. If the parents let go to school then usually female child goes to government school while the male child goes to private school (UNFPA, 2012).

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. Co-modification 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 and human beings are denied, their participation in development limited. Gender violence affects women's and girls' 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 (Kafle, 2012).

Violence against girls and women is obstacle in the achievement of equal rights in household, society and country. Unequal division of right and resources creates debate and disturbs peace. 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 (UNFPA, 2012).

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. 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 (SAATHI, 2012).

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 education programmes can also serve as a vehicle for sensitizing young men to respect women's rights (Paudel, 2012).

In the context of Nepal, dowry demands and dowry related crimes, i.e. abuse and even murder, are increasing day by day in our society, especially in the terai region. Our social norms have taught women to bear every humiliation, beating, molestation, even burnings. Women do not speak out because of their fear of losing honour. Thus, because of the culture of silence, women become more vulnerable to violence. Wife beating and battering is the most common form of abuse. A husband slapping or delivering a blow to his wife is regarded as routine husband-like behaviour. A preference for a son leads to female foeticide, which is another example of where women are victimized.

Before understanding the term "domestic violence" in the context of the country's social justice system, it would be relevant first to understand "violence" in its right perspective. It is, in a way, transformation of rationality into brutality, an expression of anger, violent temper, animal instinct and fury intending to cause disorder and disturbance of all kinds, to a particular person or the community of people.

Domestic violence, understood in a rather narrow dimension of violence, implies violence against female member/s of a particular family. The term domestic connotes something done within the four walls of individual households. Such violence could be of various kinds - physical, mental and sexual- all assaulting the

freedom of women. Sexual harassment and mental exploitation of the victim, both indoor and outdoor also come within the dimension of the term. Murder, murder after rape, sex slavery, prostitution, wife-beating, trafficking on women, sexual exploitation of women at rehabilitation centers, and in prison are some of the examples of physical violence. Mental torture, verbal abuse, sexual harassment, sex-related harassment in organizations, harassment through letters, mental tensions, pressure for suicidal attempts, gender discrimination, continual nagging of women by family members are common examples of mental or psychological violence (Sharma, 2014).

Domestic violence could be both planned and accidental. In planned violence, one or more members of the family make physical assault on physically or mentally vulnerable family member. In the case of wife beating and murder, the husband of the victim executes the plan. In jointly designed plans, the victim's mother-in-law, who plays an authoritarian role in the whole household, materializes the plan in association with her accomplice – married or unmarried daughter/s and other members.

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 (SAATHI, 2012).

Violence Against Women and Girl 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, 2012).

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.

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 overcome the traditional patriarchal mode of Nepalese society, the issue of violence against women and girl is yet to be recognized as a major implementer to the progress of women and development of the society (SAATHI, 2012).

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).

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 (Paudel, 2012).

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, 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 (Paudel, 2012).

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 (Kafle, 2012).

Most cultures of the world are patriarchal in nature. In the socialization process while women are taught to be non-aggressive, 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 socialized 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 on kinsmen. A women 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 (SAATHI, 2012).

The root cause of domestic violence is power imbalance between the victim and the accused, especially between two sexes. It is one of the social evils characterized by gender inequality and age-old socio-cultural milieu impeding the development of women. Apart from this, poverty, economic dependence of women on their male counterparts, illiteracy, evil social customs and manners, lack of social awareness, superstition, baseless social prejudices, etc. can be alleged as some of the major causes of domestic violence. To cite an example of poverty-related case of domestic violence, a few months ago, a Pakistani national, unable to feed his eight children murdered all of them in order to relieve himself of his fatherly duties. Such an act has nothing to do with personal enmity, jealousy, malice, etc. Female members having to depend on male members cannot report and register cases of violence and sue cases in the court. They, instead, tolerate injustice of all kinds and helplessly fall prey to violence. In the Terai regions in Nepal, the number of dowry-related violence is much greater than at other places.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

In the study area women have experiencing many forms of problems due to violence. Regular occurring violence affects women as well as children's all sectors of life such as education, health and productive field. Alcohol drinking, gambling as well as drugs taking habits of the husband directly affects of household economic sector that cause children dropout from the school and mismanagement of the family environment. Many women have been beaten during the pregnancy, which is the main cause to miscarriage, stillbirth, abortion and fetal death. On the one hand most of the women are suffering from mental disorders, anxiety, upset, psychosis,

depression etc. On the other hand victims women suffering from physical disabilities, physical injuries, physical attack etc. in the study area. Therefore violence is challenging for women empowerment so, that violence can be reduce through providing economic opportunity, education, self-employment training for women, controlling alcoholing Gambling etc. (Paudel, 2003).

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. 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 women'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 (Paudel, 2012).

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is cause by patriarchal values systems, unequal power relation and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. Therefore women are rendered powerless, asset less, excluded and perceived as worthless. Likewise women are largely denied from education, legal civic, economic and individual identity rights. 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 (SAATHI, 1998).

Domestic violence has been found to be a serious problem in every country where the problem has been studied. The risk of violence in the home is common to women regardless of their social position, creed, color or culture. Women and children are often in great danger in the place where they should be safest: within

their families. For many, 'home' is where they face a regime of terror and violence at the hands of somebody close to them – somebody they should be able to trust. Those victimized suffer physically and psychologically. They are unable to make their own decisions, voice their own opinions or protect themselves and their children for fear of further repercussions. Their human rights are denied and their lives are stolen from them by the ever-present threat of violence (UNICEF, 2012).

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. Majority of the women facing violence act after alcoholing, 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.

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 or their human rights and fundamental freedoms by women. 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. 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: 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. The research questions of the study are:

1. What is the social and economic status of the selected respondents?

2. What are the affecting factors for violence against married women?
3. What are the causes and consequences of domestic violence against married women?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to assess domestic violence against married women: A Case Study of Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot District. The specific objectives of the study are given below:

- To examine social and economic status of the selected respondents.
- To assess affecting factors for violence against married women
- To analyze causes and consequences of domestic violence against married women.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Violence against women and girls directly affects the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, infant and maternal health and mortality and combating HIV/AIDS. It can also affect educational attainment. It imposes obstacles to the full participation of women in social, economic and political life. In Nepalese context, thousands of married women are suffering from various forms of domestic violence at home due to lack of education, information and awareness. Patriarchal norms and value system enhance the rise of domestic violence. In our country, traditional type of violence like Dhimi, Jhankri, Boksi, Deuki, Jhuma, Dadini 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.

This research study is 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 Limitations of the Study**

The researcher needs to keep in mind the ethical consideration while provoking answers from the respondents. Researcher will be 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. This study only limited based on the primary data sources. The study area only limited to Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot District. The study only focuses on married women and domestic violence against them. The findings of the study does not represent for the other part of the country. The study is limited to time, money and human power in order to complete short period of time.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized into five different chapters. The first chapter is introduction which includes background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the literature review which includes theoretical review, review of previous studies, policy review and conceptual framework. The third chapter comprises research methodology of the study which includes research design, the study area and rationale for the selection, the universe and sample, nature and sources of data, data collection techniques and data analysis and interpretation. The fourth chapter is the presentation and analysis of data which includes demographic profile of respondents, knowledge, and causes of domestic violence, types of violence, causes and consequences of domestic

violence and remedy and way of prevention. Fifth chapter is summary, conclusion and implication. The reference and appendices are included end of the chapters.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Literature review is considered as a part of academic development where researchers 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.

#### **2.1 Conceptual Review**

Violence against women can 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, 2012). 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 (Tripathy, 2010).

Violence against women and girl (VAWG) is a global epidemic that kills, tortures and hurt - Physically, psychologically, sexually & economically. VAWG takes several forms. It also includes domestic violence; most women are not safe even in their own home. Every human being has basic right to live in their home

peacefully, but women's basic right is isolated due to violence. Therefore, Violence against girls and women is the most pervasive of human right violation.

### **2.1.1 Global Overview of Domestic Violence**

A National Survey of violence against women in Canada had shown that one third of all women had been physically assaulted by their partners. It is also mentioned that the weapon used by perpetrators develops upon their cultural factors and availability of weapons. In the United Nations, more murder of women is committed by guns where as in India, guns are used but beating and death by fire are common. Then perpetrators of the crime claimed that she died in a kitchen accident. About 30% of ever-partnered women throughout the world have experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives. One in five girls has been sexually abused during childhood. (WHO, 2015).

In India dowry related accident kills about 2500 brides every year. On the other hand, abortion is a form of violence about 8000 fetuses (young babies) are aborted at a Bombay clinic, among which 7999 are female. In Bangladesh about 3,00,000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothels. About 65% of reported cases of VAW were against adolescence and women in their early twenties (20-29) ages. Studies reveal that 47% of Bangladeshi women have been abused by their partners. In Pakistan, sample survey showed that 82% of women in rural Punjab feared violence resulting from husband's displeasure over minor matters, in the most urban areas 52% admitted for being beaten. (UNICEF, 2012)

Population-based studies from various countries indicate that 10-69% of women aged 15-49 years experience physical abuse by a male intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (Heise, Ellsberg & Gottemoeller, 1999; Heise & Garcia-Moreno, 2002) while 6-47% of women report attempted or actual forced sex by an intimate partner in their lifetime. The WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women found that between 6% and 59% of women

reported experiencing sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime with the figures for most sites falling between 10% and 50% (Ahuja, 2014).

World Health Organization showed that in Peru 70% of all crimes reported to police are of women beaten by their husband. A study in a Bangkok slum found that 50% of married women were beaten regularly. In the United States, every 15 seconds a woman is beaten and four battered women die each day. Each year more than 1.5 million women seek medical care for injuries resulting from domestic violence. 40% of Chilean women reported that abuse against them increased during pregnancy (WHO, 2015).

## **2.2 Review of Previous Studies**

Domestic Violence in the 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. (UNFPA, 2012).

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 or 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 girls 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.

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) (Sharma, 2014).

The main causes for the victimization of women are: Lack of education and awareness, Deep rooted socialization process, the traditional discriminatory upbringing of the son and daughters which begins 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 the 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 and Superstition and superstitious beliefs (MOPE, 2015).

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 (Adhikari, 2012).

### **2.3 Policy Review**

The Nepalese government has formally announced that men and women have equal rights, but this announcement has not been translated into reality. Many provisions have been enacted concerning gender equality, including the 33 percent inclusion methodology ensuring women's participation in each sector, as well as the abolishment of insensitive words in working areas to ensure gender sensitivity. The implementation of these provisions by men, in a patriarchal system however, is an overwhelming obstacle for women.

Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore, effective program should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision-making level. The women of study areas needs couples training programs on the issue of human rights and various forms of violence against women as social crime. Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life. The lack of development of the system of social respect system dignity towards women had been among the causes of VAW in the area (Tripathy, 2010).

According to the 11th Amendment of the Civil Code the women can claim for their parental properties as equally to man as the amendment has entitled significant rights to women This amendment also provided equal inheritance rights to unmarried daughters and sons (where previously an unmarried daughter had inheritance rights only if she was over 35 years of age) and removed discriminatory conditions that prevented women from having full access to property. Women were granted the right to their husband's property upon divorce and the provision of receiving monthly or yearly support in lieu of property. Widows were given full rights to their property allowing them to use it even if they remarry (where

previously they were required to return property to the deceased husband's household upon remarriage).

The Gender Equality Act (2006) has also ensured the property rights of women and removed and amended discriminatory language and provisions. It entitled women to use property freely without the permission of male family members which was required previously and included daughters within the definition of family under the act related to land. Reforms through the Gender Equality Act include rising the age of consent for marriage for both women and men to 20 years without parental consent and 18 years with parental consent. Women are now allowed to divorce their husbands on the grounds of rape. A man can no longer divorce his wife on the grounds of her inability to bear a child. However, there are still many other discriminatory provisions on whose ground the husband can divorce, e.g., if the husband can prove that the wife has a sexually transmitted disease or that she is having an affair with another person. The government has also legalize abortion in that country up to 12 weeks of pregnancy and as late as 18 weeks in cases of rape or incest. The Government of Nepal has adopted a gender.

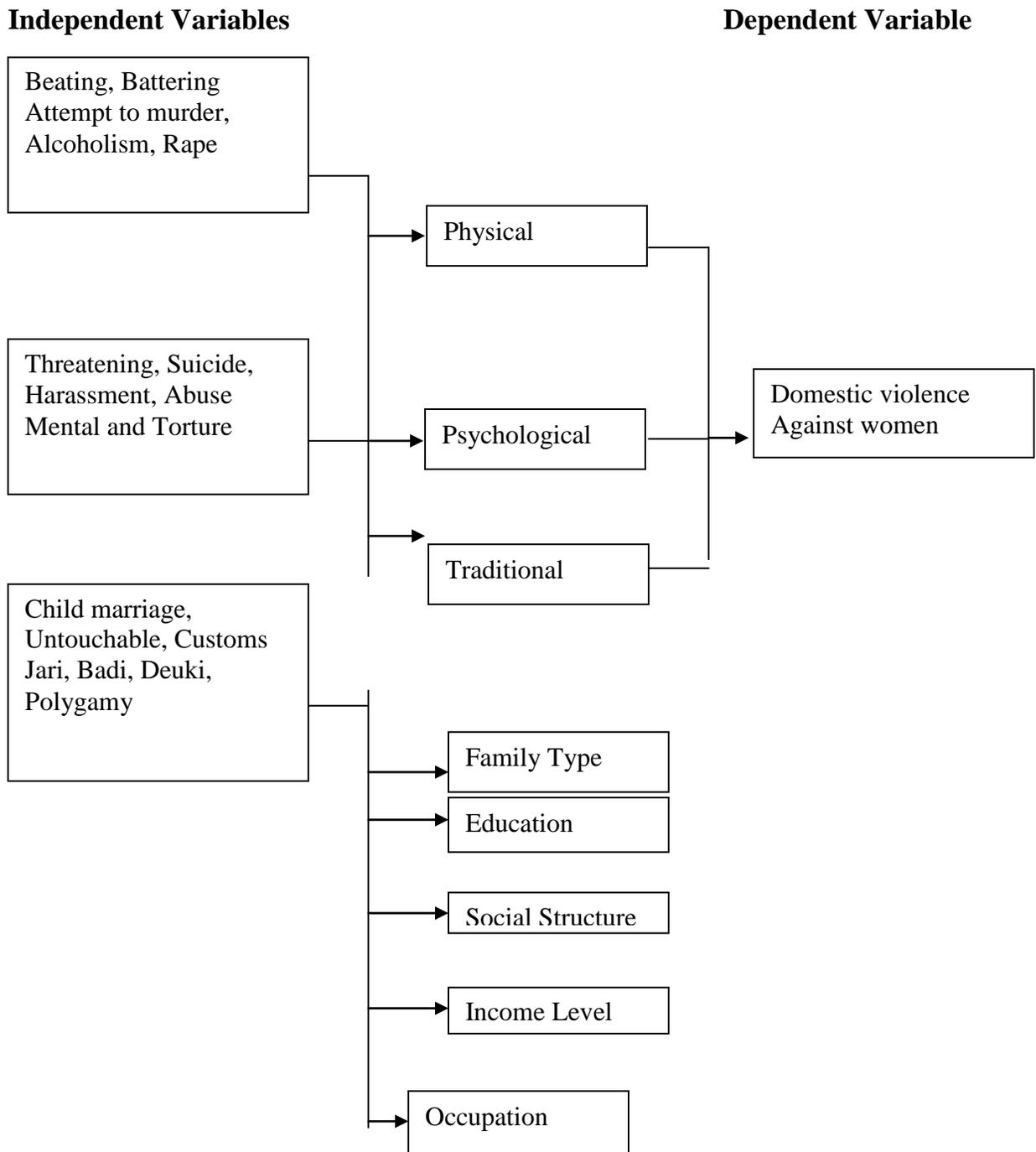
On 5 May, 2009 Parliament of Nepal passed the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment). The Act includes physical and psychological violence within the definition of domestic violence. The Act also states that the reporting of the crime can be made both verbal or in written forms. If the case does not get resolved through quasi-judicial bodies or mutual understanding, the victim can file a case directly to the courts (MOPE, 2015).

#### **2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study**

The conceptual framework mainly shows the types of violence under the domestic violence against women i.e. physical, psychological, traditional and family types which considered as dependent variables. In other words the conceptual framework shows the forms of domestic violence which are mostly prevailing in our society. Main causes of domestic violence are family type, education, social

structure, income level, occupation etc. The independent variables for domestic violence are beating, battering, attempt to murder, alcoholism, rape, threatening, suicide, harassment, abuse, mental and torture, child marriage, untouchable, customs, jari, badi, deuki and polygamy.

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study**



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is a process to find out new facts and also help to modify the old ones. Human beings are curious being. They are seeking new things and knowledge every time. Research is a scientific way of discovery new facts or data. These are different methodology used to collect data and facts.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Both the descriptive and exploratory methods of research are employed in this research design. It is exploratory because attempts are made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about the socio-economic status of respondents and mainly focused on about how the respondents aware about the violence against women as well as to explore the hidden facts and realities. On the other hand, descriptive research design is made to describe the general characteristics of the respondents which are measured by age, occupation, literacy status, which enables to present a clean picture of the phenomenon under study.

#### **3.2 The Study Area and Rationale for the Selection**

The study area (Kakani Rural Municipality-3 of Nuwakot District) is situated in the southern part of Nuwakot district. The women in this village are indigenous people. No other scholars have researched on the Domestic Violence Against Rural Women: A Study of Kakani Rural Municipality-3 of Nuwakot district. The researcher is an inhabitant of Nuwakot that is why it made easier for data collection so this area is selected as a study area. This research area has been chosen purposively and viability of the respondents.

#### **3.3 The Universe and Sample**

There are 540 married women of Kakani Rural Municipality-3 of Nuwakot district which is considered as theoretical population and there are 108 sample

population of the study, among them fifty four respondents were selected as a sample number through purposive sampling method. So, the sample size of the study is 54. In this study researcher has given focus to the married women because there is more probability of suffering from violence in our society for married women. The study sample consists of 54 respondents out of married population which is selected purposively to meet the objective of the research study. If random sample is chosen, there is a chance of being selection of non-violence women as sample.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

The nature of the study is qualitative as well as quantitative. Primarily this study is based on primary data collection using interview schedule, key informants interview and observation. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, articles, books, pervious studies, survey reports and other reports.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques**

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 are supported to the researcher for the availability of focused groups respondents. Then after when the researcher meet the respondents and explained the details about the purpose of the research then selected the respondents purposively.

#### **3.5.1 Questionnaire**

In this method I have prepared a set of questions. I have gone to the field and asked different types of questions to the respondents. After asking the questions researcher have got the fact data from the field survey which is a primary data. It

was more reliable than secondary data. While taking interview I have used my own language according to the necessity and capacity.

### **3.5.2 Observation**

As mentioned earlier that present study is based upon qualitative research design, hence to acquire some qualitative data and information observation method will be followed by the investigator. At the time of collecting information emphasis will be given to “Participant observation” method. The researcher has involved in close observation on the activities of the study site, verbal expression and emotion status. The observation technique has used for observed the domestic violence related cases of physical, psychological and traditional violence, remedy process, awareness process and their view about it, wherever possible in the study area.

### **3.5.3 Key Informant Information (KII)**

As mentioned earlier that present study is based upon qualitative research design, hence to acquire some qualitative data and information key informant Interview method has been followed by the investigator. At the time of collecting information emphasis has been given to political leader, Rural Municipality Chairperson, Secretary and Civil society. The key informant interview technique has been used for the domestic violence related cases of physical, psychological and traditional violence, remedy process, awareness process and their view about it, wherever possible in the study area.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Gathered data and information is presented in various tables. The data and descriptive information is analyzed according to the percentages and frequency. The study information is obtained on socio-economic, demographic structure and domestic violence against women and analyzed descriptive way.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter briefly discussed the population and ethnic composition, socio cultural characteristics of the people knowledge of violence, causes of domestic violence, social and community based organization and way of prevention of domestic violence against married women.

#### 4.1 Social and Economic Status of the Respondents

This section deals with socio-economic, culture and demographic characteristics of respondents. Age, religion, marital status, educational attainments are the main concerns clearly presented in this section.

##### 4.1.1 Age Structure

Age structure is one of the major important factors for the study of violence against women. This study covers only the married women of Kakani Rural Municipality-3. So, the age at marriage in Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot is 15-19 years and above.

**Table 4.1: Age Structure**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
15-19	5	9.3
19-45	34	62.9
45-60	11	20.3
60 above	4	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.1, shows that, 5 respondents (9.3%) are below 19 year age group and only 4 respondents (7.5%) are in age group above 60 years. From the above table it shows that there is maximum number of respondents having age 19-45 age group which is 62.9%.

#### 4.1.2 Religion

Religion is a part of culture. Each and every society of the world does not have its own religions tradition. The religion of every ethnic is interrelated with their religion process. Women of the study area strongly say that they are Hindu. They worship gods and goddess such as Shiva, Krishna, Bishnu, Durga, Laxmi, Kali etc. Some of them are Christian and follow the Christ and sometimes they also worship the god Buddha.

**Table 4.2: Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Hindu	45	83.3
Buddhist	5	9.3
Christian	4	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.2, shows that, 5 respondents (9.3%) follow the Buddhist religion and only 4 respondents (7.4%) follow the Christian religion. From the above table it shows that there is maximum number of respondents following Hindu which is 45 (83.3%). There are not any respondents in other religion.

### 4.1.3 Types of Family

Family is a social and economic unit consisting minimum one or more parents and their children members of family members have certain reciprocals rights and obligation towards each others, particularly economic ones. Forming family is universal. It is compulsorily established in our society. Family is joint, nuclear or extended in its types.

**Table 4.3: Type of Family**

<b>Types of family</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Joint	20	37.1
Nuclear	30	55.5
Extended	4	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.3, shows that, 30 respondents (55.5%) are living in nuclear family and only 20 respondents (37.1%) are living in joint family. Similarly 4 respondents (7.4%) are living in extended family. From the above table it shows that there is increasing tendency towards nuclear family with compared to joint family system because of education in people.

### 4.1.4 Family Size

Family size and violence are related. On the basis of field survey in Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot all wards are not equal in every matters regarding family size.

**Table 4.4: Family Size**

<b>Family size</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-2	3	5.5
2-4	3	5.5
4-6	9	16.7
6-9	23	42.6
Above 9	16	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.4, shows that, respondents (5.5%) are family size 1-2 and 2-4, 9 respondents (16.7%) are in 4-6 family size, 23 respondents (42.6%) are 6-9 family size and 16 respondents (29.7%) are above 9 family size. From the above table it shows that there is maximum number of respondents having 6-9 family size.

#### 4.1.5 Marital Status

Normally marital status refers to married, divorced, separated and widow.

**Table 4.5: Marital Status**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married	34	62.0
Divorced	5	9.1
Separated	3	5.5
Widow	12	23.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.5, clears that majority of the respondents 34(62.0%) are currently married women, followed by widow women 12(23.4%) which are highly preference by the researcher, similarly 5 respondents (9.1%) are divorced and 3 respondents (5.5%) are separated women. Higher number of marriage is due to early marriage and traditional concept. Out of 54, 12 women are widow. Widow has to suffer a lot

of violence. Widow is not supposed to attend any family meeting or touch any body. They are named as witch and are thrashed nearly. Thus, widow suffers a lot of physical and mental pain.

#### 4.1.6 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 Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot district, most of the women are literate only including able to read and write.

**Table 4.6: Respondents by Educational Level**

Education level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	13	23.2
Literate	25	46.3
Primary & Secondary	12	22.2
S.L.C. and above	4	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Education is the prime factor to bring about any positive revolution in people's concept. Girls with no education are more likely to face early marriage, sexual abuse, domestic torture and all. Their fates are decided by family and have to obey what their parents decide for them. Thus, providing education enables women to decide their future and care their way to happy life. Table 4.6 shows that 46.3% girls are literate and 23.2% women are illiterate. So, education must be imparted compulsorily to women to reduce the violence against them

#### 4.1.7 Occupation of the Respondents

Primarily occupation is directly related to the people's educational status. Therefore, those persons having professional job, there is less chance of occurring VAW with comparing persons having blue colour job.

**Table 4.7: Occupation of the Husband and Wife**

Occupation	Husband		Wife	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	21	38.9	20	36.1
Services	15	27.8	6	12.0
Business	11	20.3	11	21.3
Household chores	4	7.4	14	25.0
Others	3	5.6	3	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

From table 4.7, indicated 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 show that 36.1 percent women engaged in agricultural field. 25.0% respondents replied 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. Most of the families in the society are engaged in agriculture as the occupation has been traditional. Only few are engaged on other occupations. Table depicts that the literate family are mostly engaged in other occupation while illiterate are on farming. This shows the family with agriculture with their main occupation violated the women. It is because male are considered

the supreme than girl children. More sons, more help in their occupation. Because of this concept, women are highly violated.

## 4.2 Affecting Factors for Violence Against Married Women

Most of the respondents know about various forms of VAW. Simply they are facing violence in their daily life but they are unknown to the violence act.

**Table 4.8: Heard or Know about VAW**

<b>Respondents Knowing VAW</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	35	64.8
No	19	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.8, depicted that 35.2% respondents said that they know nothing about VAW. This is still the higher percentage. The reason behind this is illiteracy, poverty and their traditional concept of obeying their parents' decision. 64.8% respondents have knowledge or heard of domestic violence against women (DVAW).

### 4.2.1 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 of various forms of violence and also respondents are unaware towards such action are illegal or inhuman activities.

**Table 4.9: Knowledge of the Violence Action**

<b>Action VAW</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Verbal assault	6	11.1
Physical attack	9	16.7
Sexual Harassment	3	5.5
Dowry related violence	6	11.1
Marital rape	2	3.7
Others	9	16.7
No knowledge	19	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.9, explain that, 9 respondents (16.7%) said that physical attack is violence, 6 respondents (11.1%) said that dowry related violence and verbal assault is violence. Similarly only 2 respondents (3.7%) said that marital rape is violence. Similarly 3 respondents (5.5%) said that sexual harassment is violence. Likewise 9 respondents (16.7%) said others. The others type of violence are girls trafficking, unequal salary for same work, accuse as witch, and denial of decision making right in household. The major reasons of violence against women is the consumption of alcohol, joint family, lack of understanding, verbal assault, sexual harassment, dowry related violence and physical attack. But 19 respondents (35.1%) have no knowledge of violence action.

#### **4.2.2 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.

**Table 4.10: Differentiation between Male and Female Right**

<b>Right</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Right to education	22	39.8
Right to property ownership	13	24.1
Legal and civil right	9	17.6
Right to health and reproduction	10	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.10, clearly stated that 22 respondents (39.8%) said differences in right to education in our society . 13 respondents (24.1%) said that differences in inheritance property right and 9 respondents stated that differences in right to legal and civil rights. Similarly 10 respondents (18.5%) said that differences in right to health and reproduction. Due to the development of concept in people, role of media, education, women know their rights.

### **4.2.3 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 4.11: According to the Responsible Reasons**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Education	14	25.0
Economy	15	26.8
Women's status	8	15.7
Religion/culture	7	13.0
Don't know	4	7.4
Politics	3	5.6
Others	3	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.11, clears that out of 54 respondents 26.8% said that economy is the main reasons to responsible violence against women, 25.0% respondents said that education is the greatest reasons for responsible domestic violence against women, 15.7% women express that women's lower status is most responsible factor for violence against women, 13.0% respondents to state that religions/culture is more responsible to violence against women, similarly 7.4.0% respondents said that politics is the greater reason for responsible violence against women. Economics stability mean fulfillment of basic needs, like fooding, clothing, education. This highly reduces the family dispute between the family members and thus family stability is achieved. Thus violence will be highly reduced.

#### **4.2.4 Respondents who Ever Dispute with any of Family Members Except Husband**

Family dispute starts after marriage due to various reasons. 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 4.12: Dispute with any Family Members than Husband**

<b>Dispute with family member than husband</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	40	74.1
No	14	25.9
Total	54	100

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.12, shows that 74.1% respondents have dispute with any of the family members except to their husband and 25.9% respondents have not dispute with any family members except their husband. The reason of the family dispute is lack of understanding between the family and daughter-in-law. The daughter-in-law has to do all household work and even has to suffer a lot.

#### **4.2.5 Respondents who Ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Household**

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

According to life time experience of respondents, among 54 women, 40 married women facing violence with their family members of the household. Table 4.13, shows that out of 54 violated respondents 35.1% have dispute with mother-in-law, 18.6% have dispute with sister-in-law, 9.2% have dispute with father-in-law, 7.4% have dispute with brother-in-law and lowest percentages of respondents 3.8% dispute with Nephew. Most of the respondents disputed with mother-in-law, sister-in-law and father-in-law in study area.

**Table 4.13: Ever Dispute Different Family Member of the Households**

<b>Dispute with different family member</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Father-in law	5	9.2
Mother-in-law	19	35.1
Sister-in-law	10	18.6
Brother-in-law	4	7.4
Nephew	2	3.8
No dispute	14	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

#### 4.2.6 Types of Misbehavior

Violated women bearing different forms of quarrelling in their household. Mostly women have bearing insulting, mental torturing, psychological violence in their life time.

**Table 4.14: Types of Misbehavior Faced by Respondents**

<b>Types of dispute/quarrelling</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Verbal assault	20	37.1
False acquisition	4	7.4
Allocation of excessive work load	9	16.7
Acquisition of elicited relationships	4	7.4
Beating	3	5.5
No dispute	14	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

From the table 4.14, it is clear that 37.1% respondents often have to face verbal/assault, 16.7% often have to face allocation of excessive work load in their

household, 7.4% violence respondents facing false acquisition. Similarly 10.1% respondents have faced acquisition of illicit relationships. Finally 5.5% married women facing beating activities in their household. Most of the respondents were quarrelling on verbal assault, allocation of excessive work load and false acquisition.

#### **4.2.7 Violence Act shown by Respondent's Family Members Often than Husband**

From the field survey, most of the respondents face violence act sometimes followed by weekly, monthly and daily, which is shown in following table. Table 4.15 shows that, highest number of respondents (46.3%) facing violence act monthly from their family members (11.1%) respondents have to face violence in daily life situation. Similarly (16.7%) respondents face violence behaviour in weekly period. Daily violence is mostly caused by the consumption of alcohol. Sometimes due to the quarrel between the family members' women has to suffer a lot.

**Table 4.15: Respondents by Frequency of Violence Act Shown by Family Member**

<b>Violence act</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Daily	6	11.1
Weekly	9	16.7
Monthly	25	46.3
Don't know	14	25.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

#### 4.2.8 Respondents Needed Medical Treatment after Violence

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

**Table 4.16: Need Medical Treatment Violence Act from Family Member**

Medical treatment	Number	Percentage
Yes	5	9.2
No.	49	90.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

According to table 4.16, out of 54 respondents who under victimized of domestic violence 49 i.e. (90.8%) respondents did not need medical treatment after violence act. While (5) i.e. 9.2 percent respondents need medical treatment after violence act. This is because they are not supposed to air out the internal family dispute to the outsiders.

#### 4.2.9 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 Nepalese society.

**Table 4.17: Respondents who Faced Forced for child Bearing by Family Member**

Forced child bearing	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	22.3
No.	42	77.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.17 reveals that 22.7% of the respondents were forced to bear child because of the traditional concept that after becoming parents, they can easily get to the heaven after death. However, education has brought reforms in their concepts as depicted by the table

#### 4.2.10 Respondents having Knowledge about Different Aspects of Violence

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

**Table 4.18: Knowledge of Different Factors by Family Member**

Different aspects	Number	Percentage
Education	12	23.1
Work division	17	31.5
Food allocation	5	9.3
Household Decision making	20	36.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.18, reveals that 12 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 5 respondents (9.3%) have been experiencing differences of food allocation between males and females in the household and 20 respondents (36.1%) state that the major differential factor in the household is household decision making. These differences between the male and female are due to the more importance giving to male son than female. It is also because of the concept "More son, more work".

### 4.2.11 Dispute with Husband

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

#### 4.2.11.1 Number of Respondents according to dispute with husband

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

**Table 4.19: Dispute with Husband**

<b>Dispute to Husband</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	40	74.07
No	14	25.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.19, shows that, 77.07% respondents have dispute with husband while 25.93% women have no dispute with husband. The quarrel is due to the dominating nature of husband, alcohol, not having a male son from the wife.

### 4.2.12 Causes of Violence Behaviour

There are various causes of violence 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 violence act.

**Table 4.20: Causes of Violence Behaviour**

<b>Causes of Violence</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
After taking alcohol	16	39.3
After taking Drugs	10	25.3
After gambling	14	17.7
Misunderstanding	14	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.20 mentions the majority of the respondents (39.3%) show violence after taking alcohol, followed by (25.3%) shows violence after taking different kinds of drugs and similarly 14 respondents (17.7%) facing violence action due to misunderstanding between couples, due to children as well as due to household work and after gambling. Alcohol reduces the mental balance. The alcohol consuming husband beats and speaks abuse words to the wife and thus family dispute occurs.

#### **4.2.13 Violence Behaviour of Respondent's Husband**

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

**Table 4.21: Husband's Violence Behaviour**

<b>Violence behavior</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Physical (Beating)	7	12.9
Verbal (Scolding)	20	37.1
Dominating	27	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.21 states that majority of the respondent's husband (37.1%) show their violence behaviour verbally or scolding, (12.9%) husband show their violence behaviour by beating their wives and similarly (50.0%) respondents says that their husband shows violence behaviour of other way. Scolding and beating are mainly due to the alcohol and dominating nature of human.

#### 4.2.13.1 Frequency of Violence

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

**Table 4.22: According to the Frequency of Violence Act Shown by Husband**

<b>Frequency of violence act</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Daily	5	9.2
Weekly	8	14.8
Monthly	20	37.1
Sometimes	21	38.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.22, shows that majority of the respondents (37.1%) faced violence behaviour monthly, (38.9 %) respondents face sometimes, similarly (14.8%) respondents face weekly and (9.2%) respondents face violence behaviour daily. Frequency of violence as shown in the table 5.14, occurs mostly monthly due to economic pressure, household activities.

#### 4.2.14 Respondents Facing Impact from the Violence 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. Both forms of impacts are largely harmful for victim women.

**Table 4.23: Impact of Violence Act Shown by Husband**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Mental disturbance	22	40.7
Small injuries	12	22.2
Others	20	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.23, shows that (40.7%) respondents bear mental disturbance because of physical violence shown by their husband, similarly (22.2%) respondents experiencing small injuries and (37.1%) respondents faced by other types of impact. Assault, though any types, affects the physical and mental health of the people. Mental disturbance is high because the victims are not supposed raise their voice to the other and thus can't gain any help. Others include suicide, depression.

##### 4.2.14.1 Respondents beaten in Pregnancy Period

Some respondents have been facing physical beating from their husband in the pregnancy period because of various reasons like work load, lack of money.

**Table 4.24: Beaten by their Husband During Pregnancy**

<b>Beaten in pregnancy</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	4	7.4
No	50	92.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.24, shows that (92.6%) respondents are not beaten during the pregnancy period and (7.4%) respondents are beaten during the pregnancy period. The physical beating at the time of pregnancy is due to illiteracy and mostly due to alcohol consumption. However, because of the increasing mass awareness, those sorts of violence are highly reduced.

#### **4.2.14.2 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 4.25: Miscarriage because of Husband's Beaten During Pregnancy**

<b>Respondents who ever had miscarriage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Miscarriage	1	1.9
Non-miscarriage	3	5.5
No beaten	50	92.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.25, shows that, (1.9%) respondents had miscarriage due to excessive physical torture, (5.5%) respondents did not have miscarriage. Care, support, awareness have enlightened people with the concept of importance of offspring. Sometimes miscarriage occurs due to compulsion to the women to do excessive household work.

#### 4.2.15 Reasons of Violence 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.

**Table 4.26: Reasons of Violence Behaviour of the Husband**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lack of education	12	21.3
Individual behavior	8	15.7
Economic factors	20	36.1
Marital Status	8	14.8
I don't know	6	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

The table 4.26 depicts that the economic factors is the cause of violence. This is because poverty results in lack of fulfillment of family needs. Due to this dispute occurs.

##### 4.2.15.1 Incidence of Violence by Background Characteristic

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.

#### 4.2.15.2 Family Size and Violence

Family size and violence are related. On the basis of field survey in Kakani Rural Municipality of Nuwakot all wards are not equal in every matters regarding family size.

**Table 4.27: Family Size and Violence against Women**

Family size	Violence frequency		Non-violated		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1-2	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
2-4	2	5.7	1	5.3	3
4-6	6	17.1	3	18.2	9
6-9	15	42.9	8	42.2	23
Above 9	10	28.6	6	29.0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

From table 4.27, it is clear that out of 16 respondents having above 9 family size (28.6%) are violated and (29%) are not violated. Out of 15 respondents having 7-9 family size (42.9%) are violated and (42.2%) are non violated. Out of 6 respondents having 4-6 family size (17.1%) are violated and (18.2%) are non-violated. Similarly, out of 5 respondents having 2-4 family size (5.7%) are violated and (5.3%) are non-violated. It is concluded that family having large family members have greater chance of violence than small size of family. It is because of excessive work load on only to the women.

### 4.2.15.3 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 violence behaviour than other upper class of occupation.

**Table 4.28: Husband's Occupation and Violence**

<b>Occupation (Husband's)</b>	<b>Violated</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Non- violated</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Total</b>
Agriculture	15	42.3	6	32.4	21
Business	7	19.7	4	21.7	11
Service	9	25.4	6	32.4	15
Household chores	3	7.0	2	8.1	5
Others	1	5.6	1	5.4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.28, shows that majority of the husband's occupation is agriculture showing (42.3%) respondents are violated and (32.4%) are non-violated. Similarly those persons who are involving business field showing (19.7%) respondents are violated and (21.7%) respondents are not violated, persons having related to the services sectors showing (25.4%) respondents bearing violence behaviour and (32.4) respondents are not violated. Some respondent's husband are involved in other activities such as household chores. Animal husbandry are showing also cruel violence behaviour.

#### 4.2.15.4 Victim women Seeking help with different people after Violence Incidence

Many victim 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 4.29: Victims Women Seeking Help with Different People after Violence Incidence**

<b>Victims asking help with</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Keep the incident secret	16	29.6
Relatives	12	23.2
Police	5	8.3
Friends	15	27.8
Political leaders	4	7.4
Social worker	2	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

It is due to traditional concept that the victim can't ask for help with outsiders. However due to the excessive pressure and knowledge of limit of the pressure and due to role of media, some women share their pain.

#### 4.2.15.5 Importance of Reporting Physical Violence

Physical violence is related to beating, physical attack, physical injury, disability, killing, murder. 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 4.30: Opinions of Reporting Physical Violence**

<b>Respondents with different opinion of reporting physical violence</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Very important	14	26.9
Important	22	40.7
Not important	12	21.3
No idea	6	11.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.30, shows that among 108 respondents, majority of the respondents 40.7% said reporting physical violence is important, 26.39% respondents said that reporting physical violence is very important, similarly 21.3 % respondents said that reporting physical violence is not important and 11.1% respondents said that we have no idea to reporting it. It is important to report the violence. It is because it has been stated against women right and is illegal. If reported it also helps in creating awareness and raising their voice against physical to other women. But because of illiteracy, women are not able to report their problems.

#### **4.2.15.6 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. One the basis of study majority of the respondents not reporting psychological violence due to family disgrace.

**Table 4.31: According to the Reasons of not Reporting Psychological Violence**

<b>Reasons of the not reporting psychological violence</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Family disagree	18	34.3
Lack of proof	9	16.7
Difficult to case analysis	12	21.3
Negligence by concerned sector	9	17.5
No idea	6	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

In the society concerned family dignity and prestige are considered highly sensitive thing. Therefore, if psychological violence is done against women, they cannot share their violence in the home of family prestige.

#### **4.2.15.7 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 4.32: According to the Need Based Support for the Victims of Violence**

<b>Types of support is needed</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Providing shelter	5	8.3
Family counseling	8	15.7
Legal counseling	9	16.7
Providing economic opportunities	18	33.3
Providing skillful training	11	21.3
I do not know	3	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Providing economic opportunities reduces the family dispute, indulgence of people on alcohol consumption, gambling. That directly helps in proper education to other family members and hence reduces the violence.

#### 4.2.16 Types of Violence

All survey respondents were asked whether they had ever experienced domestic violence in your life time, all respondent were stated 'yes'.

Common form of domestic violence was seen in the survey like physical torture, verbal abuse but the psychological illness with mental torture could not be seen immediately in the community until it became severe mental illness like suicide so the questions were asked with open end regarding to mental torture.

**Table 4.33: Type of Violence**

<b>Types of Violence</b>	<b>No. of Victim Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Verbal	54	100.00
Physical	44	81.25
Sexual abuse	4	6.25
Psychological/Emotional	47	87.50
<b>Economic</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34.38</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

The table 4.33 shows that 100% of women had suffered from verbal violence and majority of them 87.50% and 81.25% were suffered from Psychological/emotional and Physical violence respectively. Women of 6.25% suffered from sexual abuse as forced sex with husband and women of 34.38% suffered from economic violence as the husband did not support in financial matter and due to poverty.

### 4.3 Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence

Alcohol and other drug abuse don't cause violence, but may act as a "trigger" and increase the severity of the abuse. It is often used as an excuse for violence. Many violent offenders do not abuse alcohol or drugs, or may not be violent when intoxicated. Violent offenders who abuse alcohol or drugs need to address both problems. Continuing alcohol or drug abuse will reduce the effectiveness of stopping violence programmes.

**Table 4.34: Habit and Violence Behavior of the Perpetrator**

Habit of the Perpetrator	Victims	Percentage	Frequency: How Often				Violent Behavior With Habit	
			Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasional	After	Before
Drinking	49	90.63	62.5	9.37	-	18.75	78.13	-
Gambling	10	18.75	-	-	-	18.75	-	-
Drug Addiction	8	15.62	9.37	6.25	-	-	6.25	-

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

The table 4.34 shows that the drinking behavior of the husband was the provoking habit that causes the most of the violence and 62.50% of respondents stated that their husband had addiction for drinking and 78.13% of women were persecuted by their husband after being drunk and only 15.62% of women reported that their husband had drugs addiction but only 6.25% of women reported that their husbands showed violent behavior after taking drugs.

#### 4.3.1 Knowledge of Prevention

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

#### 4.3.1.1 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 4.35: According to the Knowledge of Social and Community Based Organizations/NGOs**

<b>Knowledge of social and community level organizations</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>
No	33	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.35 reveals that, majority of the women i.e. 62% do not have knowledge about social and community level organizations or NGOs while 38% respondents said that they have knowledge about social and community level organization or NGOs. Those women who know about NGOs/INGOs are literate while the other who don't know are housewives and uneducated.

#### 4.3.1.2 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 4.36: Knowledge on Safe Rehabilitation House which are Considered as Safe Houses**

<b>Knowledge of respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Organization going to safe house</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	21	38	Maiti Nepal	8	14.0
No	33	62	SAATHI	6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	No idea	40	74.0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

From the table 4.36, it is clear that, majority of respondents 62% have not knowledge of safe rehabilitation house while only 12% respondents have knowledge of safe rehabilitation house. Similarly, out of 54 respondents 14% said that Maiti Nepal is going to running the safe house, 12.0% respondents said that SAATHI Sanstha is going to running the safe house, and 74% respondents said that they have no idea about the safe rehabilitation house. Out of 54, 33 women do not know about such safe houses. This is because they are housewives and illiterate. The reasons 38% of women know about such home are due to the medical and education.

#### 4.3.1.3 Knowledge of Reporting to Concern Office

Information and education can make people sincere for every walks of 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 4.37: Knowledge of Reporting to Concern Office**

<b>Knowing respondents</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	22	39.8
No	32	60.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Majority of respondents know nothing of reporting to concern office after violence due to the lack of education to the women and their compulsion to stay within the four walls of house.

#### 4.3.1.4 Types of Prevention

Various types of preventions are 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 4.38: Types of Prevention from Violence**

<b>Types of prevention</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Legally divorced	13	24.5
Dividing property	17	31.4
Providing citizenship rights	9	16.6
No idea	15	27.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Field Survey, 2018)

Table 4.38 shows that, out of 54 respondents 24.5% said that victim women should legally divorced from their husband, 31.4% respondents said that dividing property between husband and wife, similarly 16.6% respondents said that victim women should have citizenship rights and 27.5% respondents said that they have no idea about the legal provisions towards violence against women. Because of the media role and education, girls/women have gained the knowledge of their rights and freedom. They think that boys and girls are same and should have the equal rights on property as the sons

#### 4.3.1.5 Role of Media to Reduce Domestic Violence against Women

Mass media can play the major role to reduce the domestic violence against women. Mass 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 4.39: Knowledge about Role of Media**

<b>Respondents who know the role of media</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	35	64.8
No	19	35.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

Table 4.39, clears that, majority of the respondents 64.8% having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 35.2% respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women. 19 out of 54 women don't know about the role of media in preventing violence against them. This is because of the illiteracy and lack of education in them.

#### **4.3.1.6 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 shown by following table.

**Table 4.40: Solution to Prevent Domestic Violence**

<b>Solutions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Control alcohol</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Creating rallies and campaigns	6	10.2
Providing education	8	14.0
To respect wife	4	8.3
To love daughter-in –law	3	6.5
Believe to each other	4	8.3
Providing job opportunity	11	20.3
Skillful training for women	7	13.0
Equal work division	2	3.7
No idea	2	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

**(Source: Field Survey, 2018)**

It is crystal clear from the table 4.40 that 20.3% respondents believe providing job opportunity is the best means to alleviate violence against women. Likewise, education and skillful training for women are also vital factors. "An empty mind is an home of devil" providing employment reduces the indulgement of people on wrong actions like alcohol consumption, crimes and other peace-derailing activities. Similarly, education helps people establishing healthy practices like respect for women, congenial relationship, better understanding between spouse, equal work division. This directly and indirectly helps uprooting domestic violence against women. So, its worth noting that unemployment and illiteracy are the major factors causing exploitation on women.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

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. Women in Nepal live in an oppressive, backward and feudal environment which is caused by patriarchal values systems, unequal power relation and social religious, cultural norms and traditions. The main objective of the study is to assess domestic violence against married women. The specific objectives of the study are a) to study the socio-economic conditions of respondents, b) to trace out the knowledge and causes of violence against married women and c) to study the causes and consequences of domestic violence of violence cases against married women. As the concerned aspect of the study under the research design is descriptive type in nature. Both primary and secondary data have been used. Fifty-four respondents have been purposively selected for the sample. The study population consists of currently married women, divorced and separated. 54 respondents were chosen through purposive sampling method.

The study showed that, 5 respondents (9.3%) are 15-19 year age group and only 4 respondents (7.5%) are in age group above 60 years. The study found that there is maximum number of respondents having age 19-45 age group which is 62.9%. The study showed that majority of the respondents 34(62.0%) are currently married women, followed by widow women 12(23.4%) which are highly preference by the researcher, similarly 5 respondents (9.1%) are divorced and 3 respondents (5.5%) are separated women.

The study found that, 30 respondents (55.5%) are living in nuclear family and only 20 respondents (37.1%) are living in joint family. From the study it is found that there is increasing tendency towards nuclear family with compared to joint family system because of education in respondents. The study found that 36.1 percent women engaged in agricultural field. 25.0% respondents replied that their daily duty is household chores. Only 12% respondents are participating in the service sector. Study further showed that women participating in services sectors are highly informative and aware than comparing women who are engaging in agriculture as well as household chores.

The study found that 36.1% respondents said that they know nothing about VAW. This is still the higher percentage. The reason behind this is illiteracy, poverty and their traditional concept of obeying their parents' decision. 63.9% respondents have knowledge or heard DVAW. The study found that, 9 respondents (16.7%) said that physical attack is violence, 6 respondents (11.1%) said that dowry related violence and verbal assault is violence. Similarly only 2 respondents (3.7%) said that marital rape is violence. Similarly 3 respondents (5.5%) said that sexual harassment is violence. Likewise 9 respondents (16.7%) said others. The others type of violence are girls trafficking, unequal salary for same work, accuse as witch, and denial of decision making right in household. The major reasons of violence against women is the consumption of alcohol, joint family, lack of understanding, verbal assault, sexual harassment, dowry related violence and physical attack. The study found that 22 respondents (39.8%) said differences in right to education in our society . 13 respondents (24.1%) said that differences in inheritance property right and 9 respondents stated that differences in right to legal and civil rights. Similarly 10 respondents (18.5%) said that differences in right to health and reproduction. Due to the development of concept in people, role of media, education, women are knowing their rights.

The study found that out of 54 respondents 26.8% said that economy is the main reasons to responsible violence against women, 25.0% respondents said that education is the greatest reasons for responsible domestic violence against women, 15.7% women express that women's lower status is most responsible factor for violence against women, 13.0% respondents to state that religions/ tradition and culture is more responsible to violence against women, similarly 7.4.0% respondents said that politics is the greater reason for responsible violence against women. Economics stability mean fulfillment of basic needs, like fooding, clothing, education. This highly reduces the family dispute between the family members and thus family stability is achieved. Thus violence will be highly reduced.

The study found that the majority of the respondents (39.3%) shows violence after taking alcohol, followed by (25.3%) shows violence after taking different kinds of drugs and similarly 7 respondents (17.7%) facing violence action due to misunderstanding between couples, due to children as well as due to household work. Alcohol reduces the mental balance. The alcohol consuming husband beats and speaks abuse words to the wife and thus family dispute occurs. The study found that majority of the respondents (37.1%) faced violence behaviour monthly, (38.9%) respondents face sometimes, similarly (14.8%) respondents face weekly and (9.2%) respondents face violence behaviour daily.

The study found that (40.7%) respondents bear mental disturbance because of physical violence shown by their husband, similarly (22.2%) respondents experiencing small injuries and (37.1%) respondents faced by other types of impact. Assault, though any types, affects the physical and mental health of the people. Mental disturbance is high because the victims are not supposed raise their voice to the other and thus can't gain any help. Others include suicide, depression.

The study found that the drinking behavior of the husband was the provoking habit that causes the most of the violence and 62.50% of respondents stated that

their husband had addiction for drinking daily and 78.13% of women were persecuted by their husband after being drunk and only 15.62% of women reported that their husband had drugs addiction but only 6.25% of women reported that their husbands showed violent behavior after taking drugs.

The study found that, majority of the respondents 64.8% having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women, while 35.2% respondents not having knowledge about role of media to reduce domestic violence against women. 19 out of 54 women don't know about the role of media in preventing violence against them. This is because of the illiteracy and lack of education of respondents.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

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.

According to the respondents' opinion, improving women status, education 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 are the preventive measures of the domestic violence. 54 respondents have taken sample for study including married, widow, divorced and separated women.

On the basis of field survey, in this study area the events of domestic violence were highly occur in intermediate ages. People are involved in agriculture and household chores. 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 violence 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. 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 are essential to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against married women.

Finally it is suggested that local youth club, concerned organization 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, stronger political commitment and community groups to activate and impose adequate punishment to abuser and protect women from victimization are the possible way of prevention of domestic violence.

### **5.3 Suggestions**

#### **I. Knowledge Level**

- Domestic violence is due to unequal distribution of power between male and female, therefore, effective program should be developed to involve an equal number of female in decision-making level. The women of study areas needs couples training programs on the issue of human rights and various forms of violence against women as social crime.
- Women should have economically independent and right of self-determination about every respect in their life. The lack of development of

the system of social respect system dignity towards women had been among the causes of VAW in the area.

- It is suggested that local youth club, concerned organization and NGOs should give their attention to prevent/eliminate domestic violence against women.

## **II Practical Level**

- This study only related to domestic violence (including physical and psychological) against married women. But violence within household, traditional violence, dowry related violence, discriminatory practices and other types of violence are ignored which is important for study.
- This study only descriptive base, an analytical study is for better to reach the logical end. A baseline survey to estimate the exact size of victim of domestic against married women is needed.
- In this study area people are involved in social welfare sectors also but in this study area not equally distribution of development activities. Some places in this study area 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 violence behaviour. Therefore awareness and empowerment, skillful training and opportunity to work for women should be given.
- Most of the women keep the incident secrete for the sake of prestige, which is also increase the domestic violence against women. Stronger political commitment and community groups to impose adequate punishment to abuser and protect women from victimization are essential to prevent or eliminated domestic violence against married women.

### III Policy Level

- The Nepalese government has formally announced that men and women have equal rights, but this announcement has not been translated into reality. Many provisions have been enacted concerning gender equality, including the 33 percent inclusion methodology ensuring women's participation in each sector, as well as the abolishment of insensitive words in working areas to ensure gender sensitivity.
- The implementation of these provisions by men, in a patriarchal system however, is an overwhelming obstacle for women.
- According to the 11th Amendment of the Civil Code the women can claim for their parental properties as equally to man as the amendment has entitled significant rights to women This amendment also provided equal inheritance rights to unmarried daughters and sons (where previously an unmarried daughter had inheritance rights only if she was over 35 years of age) and removed discriminatory conditions that prevented women from having full access to property.
- Women were granted the right to their husband's property upon divorce and the provision of receiving monthly or yearly support in lieu of property. Widows were given full rights to their property allowing them to use it even if they remarry (where previously they were required to return property to the deceased husband's household upon remarriage).
- The Gender Equality Act (2006) has also ensured the property rights of women and removed and amended discriminatory language and provisions. It entitled women to use property freely without the permission of male family members which was required previously and included daughters within the definition of family under the act related to land. Reforms through the Gender Equality Act include rising the age of consent for marriage for

both women and men to 20 years without parental consent and 18 years with parental consent.

- Women are now allowed to divorce their husbands on the grounds of rape. A man can no longer divorce his wife on the grounds of her inability to bear a child. However, there are still many other discriminatory provisions on whose ground the husband can divorce, e.g., if the husband can prove that the wife has a sexually transmitted disease or that she is having an affair with another person. The government has also legalize abortion in that country up to 12 weeks of pregnancy and as late as 18 weeks in cases of rape or incest. The Government of Nepal has adopted a gender.
- On 5 May, 2009 Parliament of Nepal passed the Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment Act). The Act includes physical and psychological violence within the definition of domestic violence. The Act also states that the reporting of the crime can be made both verbal or in written forms. If the case does not get resolved through quasi-judicial bodies or mutual understanding, the victim can file a case directly to the courts. This act should be implemented in order to control any form of domestic violence.

## REFERENCES

- Adhikari, K. P. (2012). Issue on VAW. *Population Magazine*, Vol. II, PSSN, T.U., Kathmandu: CDPS.
- Ahuja, R. (2014). *Violence against women*, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Bhandari, T. (2015). *Violence against girls and women: A case study in Padmakanya Campus*. Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Padmakanya Multiple Campus.
- Bidari, P. (2014). *Domestic violence against women in squatter settlement of Kathmandu district*, Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus.
- CARE, Nepal (2011). *Care to pratibimba. Diversity*, Special Edition, Kathmandu.
- CBS (2012). *Nepal population report*. Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- Kafle, D. (2012). *Sexual violence against girls and women in Nepal*. Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Patan Multiple Campus.
- Loha, P. R. (2012). *Domestic violence against women, A study in Doti district*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to CDPS, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu
- MOPE (2015). *A report on domestic violence in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Population and Environment.
- Paudel, M. (2012). *Violence against Bhutanese refugees women, in refugee camps in eastern Nepal*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Patan Multiple Campus.

Population Reports (2012). *Ending violence against women*. The Population Information programme Centre Communication programmes, the John Hopkins University School of Public health in Collaboration with Centre for Health and Gender Equity (Change), Volume XXVII, Number 4.

SAATHI (2012). *Study on the psycho-social impacts of violence against women and girl with special focus on rape, in caste and polygamy*. Kathmandu: SAATHI.

SAATHI (2010). *A situational analysis of violence against women and girls in Nepal*.

Sharma, A. K. (2014). *Domestic violence and crime*. New Delhi: Tata Mc-Graw Hill.

Tripathy, P.C. (2010). *Crime against working women*. New Delhi: IPH Publishing Cooperation.

UNDP/UNFPA/WHO (2011). *Progress in human reproduction*. Kathmandu: UNDP.

UNFPA (2012). *Violence against women in south Asia: A regional analysis*. Kathmandu: UNFPA.

UNICEF (2012). *Lesson from south Asia to end violence against women and girls, Breaking the Earthenware Jar*, United Nations Children's Fund Regional Office for South Asia, Kathmandu, UNICEF, Regional Office.

UNICEF (2015). *A reference kit on violence against women and girls in south Asia*. United Nations, Children's Fund Regional Office for South Asia, Kathmandu: UNICEF.

VDC Profile (2071). *Kakani village development profile 2071*, Nuwakot

WHO (2015). *A report on domestic violence against women and their health Status in South-East Asia, Thailand*: World Health Organization.