

CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN TIKAPUR

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Abstract

The present study on "main cause and Impact of domestic Violence against women in Tikapur Municipality was undertaken in the backdrop of report appearing in visual and written media depicting in human treatment to the women meted to them by their own family members. Only 10 women who are suffering from domestic violence were included in the study through purposive and snowball sampling method. the main objective of this study is to find out the main cause and impact of domestic violence against women the study finding that domestic violence in the study areas was found among women of all age groups. According to the patriarchal norms and low status of women did not prepared even old women more than 45 years from being a victim of violence Illiteracy teenage marriage, low economic status as well as religious norms and values are the main cause of violence. Respondents are suffering from physical, mental emotional and sexual violence and it carried different kinds of problems like. Physical mental and reproductive health problems and negative health behaviors are seen in the study area.

Key words

Violence against women, Cause, consequence Gender, Sex.

Introduction

Violence against women (VAW) is a global problem that crosses cultural, geographic religious, social and economic boundaries and is a violation of human rights. Violence against women deprives women of their right to fully take part in social and economic life. It cause a myriad of physical and mental health issues and in some cause results in loss of life. (www.domesticviolenceresearch.org)

International research reveals that VAW is most prevalenc in a women's immediate social setting. In a considerable portion of VAW cases perpetrators are the husband or intimate partner and are other family members. (NOFO.'A' KAINGA 2009)

Domestic violence against women is a global problem without cultural, Geographic, religious, social, economic or national boundaries. Gender based violence is considered one of the most serious violations of human right and is a widespread phenomenon which doesn't discriminate based on race, religions, ethnicity or language. Violence against women as a social problems, mostly within close social setting has serious consequences affecting not only female victims, Physical and emotional health and social well beings but has considerable effects on children, family and society as whole.

Domestic violence against women deprives them of their rights to participate in societal life as a whole and hold them prisoners under the special conditions set by the immediate social setting such family kinship, social norms and values shared by the majority (Michael, 2004).

The Practice of violence against women and particularly domestic violence is a constant variable that deviates depending on societal vectors like social and economic development of the country as well as the societal norms perceived as a normal for the current culture of the national states.

In 1993 the united nations general assembly adopted the declaration on the eliminations of violence against women (DEVA) identifying the subordination of women as principle causes of domestic violence DEVAW states " Violence against women is a manifestly on of historically unequal power relations between man and women which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men ([Http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/svaw/domestic/laus/international/htm](http://www.umn.edu/humanrts/svaw/domestic/laus/international/htm)).

International Policy documents the ICPD program of action adoptions and development (1994), Beijing platform of action adopted at the fourth world conference on women(1995) outline the forms of violence against women and highlight methods if combating it. The issue of domestic violence has been studied and discussed in the context of health issues since 1985. The result of the WHO multi country study on women health and domestic violence against women carried out by WHO showed that reported lifetime physical violence against women varied between 15% and 71% ([Http://www.ksgm.govb.tr](http://www.ksgm.govb.tr)).

Gender is socially contracted features of women and men and sex refers to biologically determined characters people are born as female or male but learn as to be girls and boys and grow into women and men in the society where they live.

This learned behaviors determine gender role and makes up gender identity. violence against women includes any kinds of harmful behavior against women and girls that are most often carried out by individuals inside or outside the family Nepal consists of diverse ecological ethnic, cultural and multi language socialites in general our country is predominantly a Hindu country, where it has its own cultural practice and value regarding the status of men and women are unequal. women are considered as second class citizens in this society (SAATHI, 1997) Thus most of the families are mend leaded and treat the women as commodities or child producing machine.

In Tikapur municipality many women are suffering from domestic violence so the researcher is interested in why modern act against women violence are inaccessible in this area.

Objective of the Study

- To identify the socio-cultural and economic factors related to domestic violence.
- To Examine the main causes of domestic violence in the study area.
- To measure the effects of violence in general health of women.

Methodology

The Study was conducted in Tikapur Municipality entitled causes and impacts of domestic violence against women. It was based on qualitative research design. Ten women who are suffering from the violence against women were selected for the study. Non Probability purposive and snowball sampling technique was used for selecting the respondents, in depth interview schedule and FGD were used to collect the data. FGD was used to collect perceptions, experiences, views, opinions their sufferings and pains on domestic violence against women. The collected data was analyzed according to the objective of this study.

Discussion and Conclusion Socio Demographic Result

It is essential to understand the socio demographic background of the respondents to access the nature of social grouping as well as the interrelationship that exists among the members in the family the demographic variables which have been considered for the present study are present age, age at marriage, type of family, occupation of the respondents.

Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is an important variable in the study of domestic violence against women younger age at marriage puts a lot of stress for adjustment which results in use of violence women who are marriage at an early age are at higher risk of being abused by the husband or in law. The following table shows the age of respondent at the time of their marriage.

Table 1 : Age at Marriage

Age at marriage	No	Percent
13.19	6	60
20.24	2	20
25 and above	2	20
Total	10	100

The data relating to the age of respondents at marriage presented in table clearly indicated that very large majority of the respondents (60%) we got married when they were 13-19 years of age. 20 percent respondents married when they were 20-24 years and similarly 20 percent married were 25 and above. To conclude a very large majority of the respondents were married at the teenage (13 to 19 years).

Educational Status of the Respondents

Education plays a significant role in the life of any individual. Women are concerned education gives them a voice against all types of evils effected on them and following data indicates the educational level of respondents.

Table 2 : Educational status of the Respondents

Educational Status	No.	Percent
Illiterate	2	20
Only can read and write	3	30
Primary level	2	20
S.L.C.	1	10
Intermediate Level	1	10
Bachelor	1	10
Total	10	100

The data exhibited in the table throws light on details of educational qualification of respondents in the study area. Among 10 female only one (10%) had attended higher education. data indicated that lack of education. can increase vulnerability of domestic violence and exploitation. this lack of education is also reflective of the poor economic status of the victims family.

Occupational Background of the Respondents

Occupational background of the respondents is an important indicator of their social status, good occupational background provides higher prestige to the women in their family and society. It is also a common understanding that women who stay at home and are not engaged in paid work they are dominance in the family and may they suffer from domestic violence. The information about the occupations is collected and presented in the following table.

Table 3 : Occupational Background of the Respondent's

Occupation	No	Percentage
House wife	5	50
Service	1	10
Labour	1	10
Business	3	30
Total	10	100

The above table shows that about half percent (50%) were engaged in households work. Only few respondents engaged in service (10%). 30 percent were engaged in small business. The above data indicated that majority of the housewife women are suffering from violence.

Gender Based Socio Cultural Practices

Lots of questions had been asked based on gender related with social-cultural practices. Most of the respondents replied that women would rather better to work within the house. And they are only as domestic labor and they have no role decision making process at their home.

"I'm never allowed to go anywhere without my husband permission, Even if I want to go to the shop the buy something, He will have to know." Victim of Violence.

Controlling behaviors and all forms of violence are related to power dynamic within the marriage institution or within any relationship. Some educated women stated that they are treated as second grade citizen at their home and roles and responsibility of all activities are allocated on the basis of gender.

Perceptions of Respondents towards their Husbands' Behaviors

While asking to women about the behaviors of their husbands all most of all respondents responded that their husbands usually used to have a drink and play cards. Moreover, They used to come late of home in the evening and beat searching various bone of contention.

"Every night my husband would go out drinking near the house with his friends, when he would he return he would always except that his dinner was ready and it would always have to be hot. It was hard for me." Victim of violence

Types of Domestic Violence

These different forms of violence do not and may not occur in a given order. It does not mean that one types of violence is less harmful than the other. Abuser may use one types of violence at one time another types of violence at another time. A abuser may use a combination of different types of violence. the questions related with types of domestic violence are asked their response is given following table.

Table 4 : Types of Domestic Violence

Forms of violence	No	Percent
Beating	6	60
Torturing	10	100
Scolding	3	30
Insulting, Repeatedly	9	90
Sexual Abuse	5	50
Suspecting Character	3	30
Repeated quarrels	8	80
Rude behaviors	10	100

Multiple Responses

The data presented in the above table all respondents (100%) pointed out torturing similarly all respondents (100%) said rude behaviors all most all respondents (90%) said insulting repeatedly likewise 80 Percent said repeated quarrels and only 30 percent said suspecting character. The data indicate that all respondents are suffering from torturing rude behaviors of their husband in the study area.

"When I was pregnant. He was angry with me and wanted to hit me as usual. So I ran away from him to one of my neighbors. He ran after me and hit me hard on my back. I lost my baby as a result of this." victim of violence.

In the study area there are two case where women beaten while they were pregnant result in miscarriage.

Impact of Domestic Violence

The instant reaction to violence it's a temporary phase but violence causes a long term effect on the life of victim. It also effects the life of their children the respondents were asked whether they were suffering from any or more of the following disorders.

Table 5 : Impact of Violence

Impact	No	Percent
Mental Stress	10	100
Anxiety	7	70
Depression	3	30
Disturbed sleep	6	90
Physical fatigue	6	60
Reproductive health problems	6	60

Multiple Response

The analysis of data reveal that all respondents were reported to be suffering from mental stress similarly majority of the respondent (90%) were having disorders in sleep 70 percent who were victim of anxiety only 30 percent were suffering from depression some women said that they abortion because unwanted pregnancy due to unwanted sexual contact by husband. "I was in kitchen one day to cooking food my husband came home and he was drunk he was angry with me and he picked up the stone and hit me hard on my mouth. I lost tooth". Victim of Violence

It is clear from the analysis of data that domestic violence against women affects their physic and mental health. The psychological disorder and are more Rampant as compared to physical health problems.

Conclusion

The study was conducted to identity the root cause and its consequences in the Tikapur Municipality on the base of data analysis and major findings the following conclusion may be drawn.

The women of younger age who were married at a lower age were at high risk of being abused in contrast to those who were of higher age group and married at latter age and main cause of domestic violence in the community are low status of women and women are considered as a commodity

illiteracy and economic dependence over male were main factors of violence. Domestic violence is particularly insidious form of gender abased violence. In the place where they should feel the greatest safety and security. The family women of tern face terror from of physical, psychological, sexual and economical abuse no country on society can claim to be free of domestic violence. Violence against women carries the serious threat to health and wellbeing many women suffer serve injuries and many have long term indirect health effects the violence at home also affects children and other family the phenomena of violence against women is widespread and deeply rooted in Nepali society.

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