

Status and Dimensions of Violence  
Against Women, Reality Revealed



# ANBESHI 2015

A Year Book on  
Violence Against Women



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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, REALITY REVEALED





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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violence against Women (VAW) is one of the most shameful human right violations. Unfortunately, VAW is the most pervasive in Nepali society regardless of its geographical division, cultural practices, social class and ethnic differentials. Women are becoming the prey of violence in Nepali society and forced to be affected disproportionately just because they are women. The stereotyped conception and mindset towards women trigger violence against them. Most of the places on earth do not provide safety to women in any walk of life. From the women's standpoint, violence against women is a severe crime that violates women's human right, right to dignity, right to mobility, and right to control over body, control over resources and right to life.

Women's Rehabilitation Center (WOREC) has been undertaking activities and advocating for women's right. The rigorous work on women's issue has contributed in creating a paradigm-shift in understanding violence against women. Ever increasing VAW in Nepal has been breaking the orthodox culture of silence against all forms of violence. Women these days are bringing the issues of VAW and girls into the forefront. It is challenging but an inevitable one for the overall equitable development of society. It is imperative to document, analyze, and share the cases of VAW across the country to portray, reveal, and expose the ground reality and impact of violence against women that affect not only women but their family and ultimately the entire nation.

WOREC Nepal emphasizes, collecting and publishing an accurate and reliable statistics on violence against women is an important, effective and instrumental activity to raise societal awareness and pressurize the government and other concerned authorities to make them accountable as well as take some coherent action against such violence in order to eradicate the VAW. Better understanding of the dimension, nature, correlation, and magnitude of violence

against women; suffice the ground for reliable study that arrives at some general conclusions for policy implications.

WOREC initiated "*Anbeshi*" *Status and Dimensions of Violence against Women in Nepal, Reality Revealed* as an annual publication since 2008. It is as an attempt to shed light on various forms of violence prevailing in Nepali society and its adverse effect on women and girls. By publicizing the results of VAW through *Anbeshi*, WOREC has contributed to create a paradigm shift in understanding violence against women. VAW was confined to silent sufferings some years ago, but gradually in these years, increasing ratio of reported VAW cases has been breaking the culture of silence. It has resulted in shifting in social behavioural arena and has also contributed to enlargement of VAW as a public agenda.

Giving continuation to the publication of *Anbeshi*, "*Anbeshi 2015*" is prepared on the basis of collected and documented cases of VAW from July 2014 to June 2015 by WOREC Nepal and Women's Human Right Defenders (WHRDs). This year WOREC Nepal documented total 1,930 VAW cases from around the country, and the analysis of this book is exclusively based on those reported cases.

## VAW AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION

Violence against women takes place everywhere and it is not confined to any specific geographical location. In the year from July 2014 to June 2015 (hereafter the study period), the highest percentage of VAW cases was reported from the Terai Belt accounting 82.3 per cent (1,588), followed by the Hill with 17.5 per cent (338) of total reported VAW cases, and 0.2 per cent (14) cases of violence against women have reported from Mountain Region. The insignificant number of reported VAW cases in Mountain Region did not necessarily suggest that violence against women

in this part was far less than it is estimated. It may be attributed to the lack of organizational mechanism to capture the case on the one hand and women in this belt were less encouraged to report the cases due to various reasons, on the other. This information obviously calls for an attention and promising action in policy and program implementation level for both state and non-state agencies.

## TYPES OF VAW

### Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is any kind of abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner or any member of family to another. It includes willful intimidation, physical and sexual assault, polygamy, dowry related abuses, denial of resources and opportunity and psychological and emotional torture. *Anbeshi* report (2011) is evident that domestic violence is the single biggest and most occurring category of VAW in Nepal.

Women are at the highest risk of domestic violence within the family regardless of their age. In the study period, among the total documented 1,930 VAW cases, cases of domestic violence were 69.6 per cent (1,343). Husband and family members were the primary perpetrators of violence in domestic settings. It was also heart wrenchingly observed that 77 per cent (1,038) husbands and 23 percent (305) family members were alleged perpetrators of domestic violence. Undoubtedly, onset of VAW is prevalent among women in almost all ages, but the study period observed that married women in age group 16-25 underwent highest prevalence (38.1%) of domestic violence followed the age group 26-35 (36.7%). Similarly, data revealed that among the victims of total cases reported the literate women were almost five times more than (83%) the illiterate (17%). It sufficed the ground for estimation that illiterates had also undergone the cases of VAW but had extremely little courage to report it.

### Social Violence

Social violence takes place due to the various underlying socio-cultural causes and factors. It includes, but is not limited to, the discriminatory practices based on the caste, dowry, threat, Chhaupadi<sup>1</sup>, Devaki<sup>2</sup>, allegation of witch-craft that often includes feeding urine and feces etc. Social violence was the second most frequent type of violence prevalent in Nepali society. In the study year total 13.9 percent (269) cases of social violence were reported. Highest 76.2 per cent (205) social violence was perpetrated by neighbor, while 23.8 per cent were committed by others. This year, 11 per cent (29) cases of accusation of witch-craft were reported. Among these, 73 per cent (21) cases were perpetrated by neighbors and 27 percent (8) by family members and relatives. The most affected women and girls (30%) were from the age group of 36-45. Out of the incorporated respondents expressing Zero tolerance for VAW two third of them (66%) were literate and one third (34%) were illiterate, which suggested the importance of education to build a violence free and equitable society.

### Rape

Rape is non-consensual sexual intercourse through the use of physical force, threats, or intimidation. Rape is a human right violation of sexual autonomy, integrity, and right to dignity of an individual whether woman, man, or transgender. It was observed during the study year that the rape cases accounted for the third highest category of VAW. This year 96 (5%) cases of rape were reported in WOREC Nepal. Alarmingly, it unveiled that the community and neighborhood where women lives were the most unsafe places for women and girls. The culprits from within

- 
1. A system prevalent in Mid/Far-western Nepal of menstruating women living aloof from the family in a separate hut constructed in sub-standard in a considerable distance from the settlement
  2. A system of offering girls forever to the service of God/Goddesses in the temples of Mid/Far-western Nepal, prohibiting from family life of offered girls thereafter, which often results in prostitution for livelihood



the neighborhood were responsible for the 59.8 percent (107) reported cases of rape during study year that was followed by the unidentified and strangers (16.8%). Though the proportions were relatively low but the husbands (1.1%), lovers (1.7%), teachers (1.1%), friends (3.4%) and relatives (3.9%) were also found to have become perpetrators of rape.

It was also observed that more than half of the total rape survivors were of below 15 years. Altogether, 92 (52.5%) minor girls were the survivor victims of the rape. The devastating impact of this heinous act can be life-long on girls. This rate was also disturbingly increased by 6.5 per cent to the previous year. If it was classified by marital status of rape survivor it showed that a total 68.8 per cent (123) were single whereas 29.6 percent were married. Literacy and rape had a rather unexpected result that literate survivors were high as 83 per cent than among illiterate 17 per cent, which may be attributed to widespread literacy and exposure of literate girls to vulnerable situations. Moreover, 38 percent survivors of rape being students indicated the devastated safety networks in societies.

### **Murder**

WOREC Nepal documented total 24 cases of murder during the study year. Murders were resulted due to the various stereotyped socio-cultural images assigned to women, rape, dowry, witchcraft allegation, and domestic violence among many. Family members were found the primary alleged perpetrators for 30 per cent of reported murder cases, whereas 26.7 per cent murder cases were committed by husband. Some 1 in 6 (16.7%) reported that the crimes were committed by neighbor. The data of this year showed that 73 percent murdered women were literate whereas 27 per cent were illiterate. Women and girls from the age group of 16-25 were found murdered with the highest 50 percent, followed by 23 per cent girls and women from the age group 26-35.

### **Trafficking**

There were 21 cases of human trafficking of women this year. For 52.4 per cent the neighbor were main traffickers of women and girls. A 14.3 per cent of respondents observed perpetrators as each intimate friend, friend and person having no relation as such, but for the case of 4.8 per cent, they said that the husbands were also involved in trafficking of their wives. Girls and women between ages 16-25 were the most prone to trafficking. Data revealed that some 57 per cent girls and women aged 16-25 were trafficked much during the study year.

### **Suicide**

During the study year 13 cases of suicide were reported. Considering the sensitivity and seriousness of incidence this number cannot be accepted as a small one, the reasons behind the suicidal attempts need to be analyzed much for exploring the causes of violence against women. Information showed that women and girls aged 16-25 of had committed suicide in most numbers. Some 30.8 per cent women and girls in this group committed suicide. Classification by marital status revealed that the suicide was found more among (69%) married women resulting in extreme atrocity, beyond tolerance and away from endurance against women.

## **SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

Sexual violence is any sexual act committed against someone without that person's given consent. It is one of the most shameful acts that leave no age group untouched. The study year observed some 3.9 percent (75) cases of sexual violence of total reported VAW cases in WOREC Nepal. Intimate friends were largest (53.3%) group of perpetrators. Shamefully, 14.7 per cent neighbors, 10.7 family members, and 6.7 per cent husbands were alleged perpetrators of sexual violence. Strangers and unidentified perpetrators were 10.7 per cent and; teachers, relatives and

others had accounted for 1.3 per cent of sexual violence.

Sexual violence against literate women was reported highest with 88 per cent, whereas illiterate women were reported for 12 per cent of sexual violence. The data revealed that 65 per cent women and girls of age group 16-25 had to face most frequent sexual violence followed by the girls below the age of 15 with (15%). As sexual violence was prevalent amongst all age group, 3 per cent women also in age group 46-55 reported sexual violence. According to the data, 29.3 per cent survivors of sexual violence were student.

### **Differentials in VAW**

#### **Age Group and VAW**

Violence against women is prevalent throughout life cycle of a woman, which may occur in the form of sex selective abortion even before a girl child is born to her older ages in the name of widow or allegation of witch-craft. VAW doesn't leave girls and women of any age untouched. However, there are observations that confirmed that VAW was intense in age 16-25. VAW closely concentrated among the women of age group 26-35 with 32 percent reported cases in the study this year, followed by 16 percent in age group 36-45, 8 percent below 15 years, 5 per cent in age group 46-55, 2 percent in age group 56-65, and 1 percent above 66 years.

#### **Education and VAW**

It is evident that girls and women experience any form of violence regardless of their caste, creed, status, age, educational level etc. Data showed that literate women were the highest number of survivors of VAW. Some 4 among 5 (81%) literate women reported experience of VAW. In contrast, 1 among 5 (19%) illiterate women had to break their silence against VAW. It is cautiously to be interpreted that it was basically not due to their

educational level but spread literacy obviously captured those victims irrespective of their literacy status.

#### **Marital Status and VAW**

Among almost all forms of violence against women reported this year found perpetuated against married women accounting for 82.6 percent. Side by side, 12.9 per cent unmarried girls and women were also survivors of VAW, followed by 2.2 percent widow, and 1.9 percent separated women experienced VAW. Married women were exposed to various forms of violence ranging from domestic, social, sexual to murder etc. hence women belonging to this status were more prone to violence.

#### **Occupation and VAW**

A large proportion of women (35.3%) survivors who reported against VAW were in agriculture as their occupation followed by household (27.5%), and the unidentified (11.4%). Likewise, 9.2 percent students had reported VAW, whereas 8.7 per cent were in labor work, 3.2 per cent were in their own business, 1.1 per cent were as housemaid, and 0.4 per cent were in teaching profession. Some 0.2 per cent each among the VAW reporters were in government offices and social work. Moreover, 0.1 percent women survivors belonged to the profession of politics and journalism, and 4.4 percent VAW survivors had different 'Other' types of occupation.

#### **Ethnicity and VAW**

Out of the total VAW survivors, almost 1 in 5 (17.9%) were Tarai non-Dalits ethnic group women, whereas Tarai Janajatis (16.6 %) were just behind them followed by Chhetri (14.7%), Tarai Dalits (12.4%), Brahmin (9%), Hill Dalits (8.5%), Muslims (5.2%) and indigenous and other ethnic group (0.4%).

### **Survivors and Perpetrators Relationship**

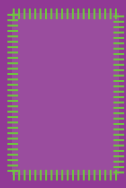
It was evident that highest numbers of survivors of VAW were married women, who experienced various forms of violence. The relationship between perpetrators and victims revealed that husbands were in highest number (55%) among alleged perpetrators. Family members (18.1%), neighbor (17.7%) and intimate partners (3.4%) were following them. Similarly, relatives (0.8%), friends (0.8%), teachers (0.3 %) and others (3.9%) were also among the perpetrators.

### **Impact of VAW**

Violence against women leaves various short term and long term impact on women. Its consequences are seen not only on women's body, psychology but it has great impact on women's social relation and position as well. The situation of VAW was analyzed during the study year with respect to their social, economic, physical and psychological differentials. Data sufficed the ground to indicate

that it had affected survivor's mental health to a greater extent (52 %) and had some adverse effect (22%) on physical stature of women as a result of violence. Similarly, almost one fifth (19%) had the unfavorable economic impact of VAW and a few (6%) survivors had to face critical social consequences.

Through the endeavor of **Anbeshi**, WOREC Nepal has attempted to understand the different dimensions of violence against women and illustrate the ground reality deeper from merely myth and rhetorical perceptions. VAW needs a thorough and detailed examination as it is fortified by socio-cultural factors, discrimination, and inequality. VAW devalues woman, undermines her autonomy, violates her rights, and silences her voice. It is imperative that societal awareness is to be raised to recognize, value, and respect women's diversity and dignity. The Nepali populace needs to learn lessons from these painful experiences and knowledge to take a stride to exterminate and eradicate VAW from the society.



# SECTION A

GENERAL INFORMATION

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. THE ISSUES AND BACKGROUND

Violence against women (VAW) is the serious, life threatening, protection, and human right issue. It primarily affects women and girls. VAW affects the lives of millions of women in all socio-economic, socio-demographic, and socio-cultural sphere of society. Violence against women has a significant impact on the lives of women, their health, their safety, their self-esteem, and their ability to participate in society. VAW is a significant barrier that keeps women's contribution in advancement of family, society, and nation as whole. VAW is the result of unequal power relationship between women and men in Nepali society. Inequality in social, economic, political, cultural, and legal system reinforce the violence against women in less developing societies. VAW is a consequence of unequal gender and power relations that assume men superior to women. As women are labeled with subordinated status in Nepali society, VAW is continued in an alarming pace. The imbalance of power between women and men and the way in which gender roles are articulated at all levels of society; they foster acts of VAW and prevent women to live their life in a dignified way. Violence against women is one of the most significant mechanisms by which the state and societies retain power over women, their lives, and choices.

In South Asia, gender bias and violence against women are institutionalized at all levels- individual, home, family, community, society, and the state; or from the local governance to national policy making level. Social, cultural, political, economic, and legal factors in the region combine to make women coercively vulnerable to community sanctioned violence<sup>3</sup>(Oxfam International 2004).

Amartya Sen has rightly illustrated that the

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3 Oxfam International (2004) 'Towards Ending Violence against Women in South Asia'

question of power is central to gender inequality. It throws into sharp focus the real 'capabilities' that women and men have - the power they have to do or be what they value. The more powerful party (men) obtains a more favorable division of the family's overall benefits and chores, and is also able to exercise power and control over others in the family<sup>4</sup>(Sen 2005). Sen's thesis is control over the economic activity that is by and large, determined by the social values and norms that are fairly unfavorable to women's dignity and values in most of the South Asian societies.

Sociologist, mathematician and the principal founder of peace and conflict studies, Johan Galtung says "Violence can start at any corner in the direct-structural-cultural triangle and is easily transmitted to the other corners. With the violent structure institutionalized and the violent culture internalized, direct violence also tends to become institutionalized, repetitive, and ritualistic, like a vendetta<sup>5</sup> (Galtung 1990:11). Its approach is well applicable to Nepali society that VAW has become a communicable disease-like event that has a high demonstration effect from one community to another. The witchcraft and other heinous crimes start to happen in any corner spread to others like a fire in jungle.

Violence against women is a common threat in the women's everyday lives in societies around the world. VAW occurs in all societies and at all stages of a woman's life-cycle. For instance, it can occur before a girl is even born, as with sex-selective abortion and continue to trouble women in old age. Child abuse, child marriage, malnutrition, adolescent forced prostitution, trafficking, forced marriage, honor killing, dowry killing, intimate partner violence, elderly/widow abuse, violence in

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4 Sen, A. (2005) 'Gender and cooperative conflicts', in B. Agarwal, J. Humphries, and I. Robeyns (eds.) *Capabilities, Freedom and Equality: Amartya Sen's Work from a Gender Perspective*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5 J Galtung, "Violence, Peace and Peace Research" (1969) 6 (3) *Journal of Peace Research* 167, 168-9.

the name of harmful tradition etc. are the forms of violence women face throughout her life cycle.

### 1.2. CONTRIBUTING CAUSES TO VAW

Violence against women is shaped by gendered inequality of power, social norms and values and other various social factors. Gendered norms, gendered relation, gendered construction of society and gendered patterns of socialization are the vital determinants of violence against women. According to the feminist theories domestic violence in particular and violence against women in general is a learned behavior. It is an impact of socialization where it is taught that males can perpetuate violence and it's a fate of women to tolerate violence against them. The environment in which men are socialized the ideas, images, norms of behavior etc. are play an important and significant role in nurturing, endorsing, and shaping violence against women. According to the OXFAM GB research report, 2011 "Boys are raised in a way that provides them with a feeling of authority over women and make them expect women to accept their superiority. They will react violently when they feel that their authority is being threatened, mainly because they are brought up in a violent environment and have learned to deal with frustrations in a violent manner"<sup>6</sup>.

Patriarchal value system is another strong and important factor of continued violence against women. Violence is predominantly prevailing in patriarchal family system. Patriarchy system is the powerful medium for men to dominate and exercise power and control over women. Michael flood writes, "Men having patriarchal and sexual hostile attitude and belief are more likely than other who does not hold these attitudes to use violence against women". In Nepali patriarchal society, power that lies in production of knowledge has been biased. Men have dominated the production of knowledge. Society has been seen and socio-cultural norms and values have been established through the men's perspective.

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6 Effects of socialization on gender discrimination and violence, Oxfam GB research report, 2011

Hence, women are designated a subordinated, inferior, and less respectful status in society. As a result most of women end up being the survivor of violence in general. Androcentric psyche and conception play a significant role to strengthen a mechanism in society to establish and reinforce male authority, power, and control.

### 1.3. COST OF VAW

The consequences of violence against women are far shocking than any imagination. Violence against women affects not only an individual woman but also her family, friends, community, society and at broader level whole country comes under its influence. In the context of intimate partner violence, its severe negative impact reflects on children as they regularly witness violence in family.

When adolescent girls experience regular violence in general and sexual exploitation and abuse in particular, it leaves an adverse effect on them. Being a girl makes unique vulnerabilities, sometime its impact last for a lifetime period. Statistical snapshot of violence against adolescent girls by Unique observed that "in every 10 minutes, somewhere in the world, an adolescent girl dies as a result of violence. Yet these deaths represent only the most extreme and irrevocable assault in long continuum of violence faced by the adolescent girls on daily basis, usually at the hand of people closest to them- caregivers, peers, and intimate partners".

Girls who face violence are not only denied of a dignified childhood, but they are also normally isolated from society and with limited or no opportunity for education and employment. To void unwanted attention, abuse, and assault by male teachers and male colleagues many of the girls may even stay away from school. This results in deprivation of their rights to education. Subsequently, it drastically reduces the chance of acquiring education and skills, security and lucrative employment that ensures living an independent, dignified, and prosperous life of her own, and be able to contribute to family,

community and the nation.

The impacts of violence against women are tremendous not only in the form of reducing women's potentials to contribute to society, but also the VAW diminish potential of women to self-realization and self-esteem. In terms of health, it is very serious, which prevents women from advancing at work and experiencing control over their own bodies. Furthermore, reproduction in society depends upon the enjoyment of sexual and reproductive rights by women, and the majority of VAW involves sexual assault and develops a negative attitude of potential mothers in total reproductive functions and hence it has the direct impacts on the wellbeing of another generation and human resource of the country. Violence against women largely cost women's physical and mental health and impact on quality of life and well-being. Health effects are serious with long term impact. The World Health Organization ratified violence as one of the public health issues in 1996, noting that its impacts especially on the health of women and children are severe<sup>7</sup>. The impact of violence against women in its severe and extreme degree may account for women's permanent or long term physical disability or even death.

Negative health consequences of violence against women cause major enduring reproductive health issues, unwanted pregnancies, other kinds of complications regarding pregnancy, sexually transmitting diseases, HIV and AIDS, mental illness etc. A number of studies have observed reproductive health issues as consequences of violence against women that may be enumerated as: prevalence of uterine prolapsed where the pelvic organs, the uterus, the rectum or the bladder protrude into the vagina prevalent among survivors. *Anbeshi* (2013) had also observed highest impact on mental health among VAW survivors. In 2013, 60 per cent of total VAW survivors reported having mental impact of the various forms VAW.

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7 World Health Organization (1997) Violence against Women Geneva: World Health Organization, family and Reproductive Health, Women's Health and Development Program.

### **1.3.1 *Anbeshi* - The Revealed Reality**

Women's Rehabilitation Center (WOREC) has been constantly focusing on advocating and undertaking the activities for women's right. The rigorous work on women's issue has contributed to creating a paradigm shift in understanding violence against women. Violence against women is ever increasing in Nepal that needs for a breaking of culture of silence and bringing the issues of women and girls into forefront. It is challenging and imperative to document, analyze, and share the cases of VAW across the country to portray, reveal, and expose the ground reality and impact of violence against women that affect not only women but her family and ultimately the entire nation. WOREC believes not only in collecting accurate and comprehensive data but also in sharing and disseminating findings on the prevalence of various forms of incidences of VAW with its root causes, nature, and consequences.

Various types of violence that women experience at their home, workplace and public sphere leave them frightened and unsecured. For many VAW survivors the fear of social judgment, stigma, and shame often prevent them from reporting and speaking-out about the torture, abuse, assaults, and sufferings. On the other hand, the very culture of silence has been helping VAW to deepen its root, stretch and expand in Nepali society.

WOREC has been relentlessly gathering, analyzing and publishing data as important, effective and instrumental activity to raise awareness against violence against women in recent years in Nepal. It suffices the ground to pressurize government and other concern authorities to be accountable and act effectively against such violence for mitigating VAW in Nepal. Without fully understanding the dimensions, nature, correlation and magnitude of violence against women, it is not pragmatic to design any reliable and coherent measures to combat against violence against women.

WOREC initiated the publication of "*Anbeshi*", *Status and Dimensions of Violence against*

*Women, Reality Revealed* as an annual book since 2008. It is an attempt to shed light on various forms of violence in Nepali society and its adverse effect on women and girls. By publicizing the results of VAW through **Anbeshi**, WOREC has contributed to create a paradigm shift in understanding violence against women. Once VAW was confined to silent sufferings but gradually increasing ratio of reported VAW cases that has break the culture of silence shifting and enlarging VAW as a public agenda. WOREC views violence against women not only as violence but as a violation of human right, women's right to dignity, right to control over body, right to freedom, right to security, right to resources, and right to physical and mental wellbeing, and right to live.

**Anbeshi** has been attempting to become a voice and mirror of survivors of VAW. **Anbeshi** also explores and exposes the resistance and resilience strategy and other various effort of survivors of VAW that threaten the dominant social structure, norms and values that transforms the identity of survivors as an agent of change maker from victimhood.

The inception of documentation process was initially stimulated by the Royal Coup of February 2005, which directly and indirectly increased the cases of human right violation in every aspect of socio-political life. As a consequence, violence against women was the most increase and pathetic byproduct of this act. Later, the documentation process gained momentum since 2007, when WOREC Nepal started releasing a report every four months and organizing media interaction on the trends, patterns and consequences of VAW. To amplify the voice against VAW and establish **Anbeshi** as a reliable source of data against VAW; as a continuation of quarterly updates, WOREC in 2008 launched a year book on VAW. This was a first attempt to compile cases of violence against women from various sources that included WOREC's own documentation from all its district offices, cases reported in various print media, cases documented by other NGOs, cases that were reported to

Women's Development Offices, and cases that were registered in the district offices of Women's Human Right Defenders (WHRD) throughout Nepal.

#### 1.4. OBJECTIVES OF ANBESHI

In general, the objective of **Anbeshi** is to break the culture of silence and quantify the prevalence of various forms of violence that women and girls experience every day throughout the country.

The specific objectives of the **Anbeshi** are as following:

- To map the scenario of VAW prevalence in Nepali society and to create pressure to the government for formulating relevant laws, policies, and action plans towards eliminating violence against women.
- To identify key areas that will ensure survivors' access to justice and lobby the government to effectively address those areas and establish to justice for the survivors.
- To identify the needs of survivors of VAW and advocate for appropriate support mechanism.

#### 1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

**Anbeshi** can be a resource material for policymakers in high level to the grassroots. However, the GOs and NGOs can utilize it as a training material. The federal state level or regional level authorities can have reference of information included in this document for monitoring and evaluation of the programs implemented.

Also it is suggested that the civil society organizations and political parties build a consensus among them to eliminate VAW from the society. They can manage for constant training and orientation programs for their members so that they imbibe the values of dignity of women.

The local governance, DDC and VDC level programs can also be benefitted from the document.



# CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 NATIONWIDE SAMPLE

WOREC associated WHRD are spread over all 75 districts of Nepal to collect information regarding VAW. Incidences of VAW are either reported by the concerned victims/survivors or their friends and relatives, or they are detected by the WHRDs and reached for counseling. These are all incorporated in the sample. However, this may not constitute the total, because there is possibility of underreporting.

## 2.2 UNIFORM TOOL

A tool is formulated to collect the case by WOREC. This constitutes their socio-economic and demographic information with causes and consequences of VAW (Appendix). This tool was a blended of quantitative and qualitative nature depending the type of information.

## 2.3 COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

The intake forms were used to collect the information by trained counselors and case workers and case managers of WOREC. The information collection process used both ways of detection of event by personnel and also the reported cases by the victims or anyone on their behalves to institutional outlets of WOREC. The reference period is maintained for this study as from 2014 to 2015.

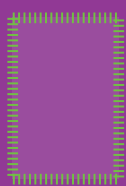
## 2.4 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data were entered in data processing software SPSS, and were further edited as well as analyzed to suit the report format.

## 2.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following ethical guidelines were taken into consideration for the research.

- The consent of related individual was taken before filling in the case of survivor or victim. In case of minors, consents of parents or close relatives were taken.
- The respondents were ensured about the anonymity and confidentiality of information they supply, and their permission was sought.
- They were also informed that the data would not be analyzed in personal level and the report was to be published.
- No any kind of coercive method was used, neither physically nor psychologically. They were not also given any assurance or any materialistic benefit against information. They participated in this study voluntarily.
- During filling in the intake forms the communicating language didn't contain any degrading, discriminatory versions or other unacceptable slangs that could be offensive or rhetoric for the respondents.
- Privacy of respondents was maintained.



# SECTION B

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY TYPES

# CHAPTER 3: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic Violence can be described as the misuse of power by one or more family member(s) to control another. It is an establishment of control and fear in relationship. Domestic violence includes different forms of violence like physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, economic abuse, sexual assault, expel from home etc. However, these forms of violence are not limited to domestic violence. Domestic violence is perpetuated by 'by' and 'on' both men and women. However, according to the evidences of **Anbeshi** (2013) "women" are the most common survivors of the domestic violence in Nepal.

**Anbeshi** 2010 observed that 61 per cent of VAW survivors had reported themselves as victims of domestic violence, which did not vary much in 2011 (64%) and in 2013 (61%).

Domestic violence is the most common and most frequently occurring form of VAW in Nepal. Data for the study year unveils the alarming figure against domestic violence. According to the statistic of this year 69.6 per cent of total VAW survivors reported Domestic Violence. Unequal socio-cultural norms, religious practices, gendered image, role, responsibilities and control over resources, gender biasness in job distribution and jurisdiction within the same job, inside/ outside dichotomy in family and community level activities, economic and political conditions etc. are the root causes of perpetuating domestic violence in Nepali society.

Domestic violence contributes to increase the deterioration of health of victim women. The serious consequences of domestic violence are seen on women's mental, physical, reproductive and sexual health. It also includes injuries, gynecological problem, physical as well as reproductive disabilities, which may appear as temporary or permanent, depression and in some worst cases the suicidal attempts by the victims.

**Anbeshi** 2013 reported that some 30 per cent of domestic violence survivors experienced mental and psychological consequences. Another group of 20.8 per cent survivors had reported some sort of mental health problems due to the domestic violence. In general, the domestic violence create devastating consequences as traumatic effect on women who experience it and also on those who witness it, particularly the children.

Economic dependency was found as the central reasons of women suffering from domestic violence in Nepal. The psychological terror even accelerates when the violence is concealed and not reported. Social stigmata and shame is another contributing factor to keep women from reporting. Lack of awareness and information sharing and related legal provision also help VAW to grow. It requires an integrated effort, political, legal and civil action to eliminate VAW from Nepali society.

Below is the discussion on VAW by its differential characteristics during the study period.

Domestic Violence can be described as the misuse of power by one or more family member(s) to control another.

### 3.1. TYPES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The data of study year showed that women and girls suffered highest physical torture (51.6%) in domestic violence followed by mental torture (21%). Polygamy was the third major reason (15.2%) that perpetuated violence against women.

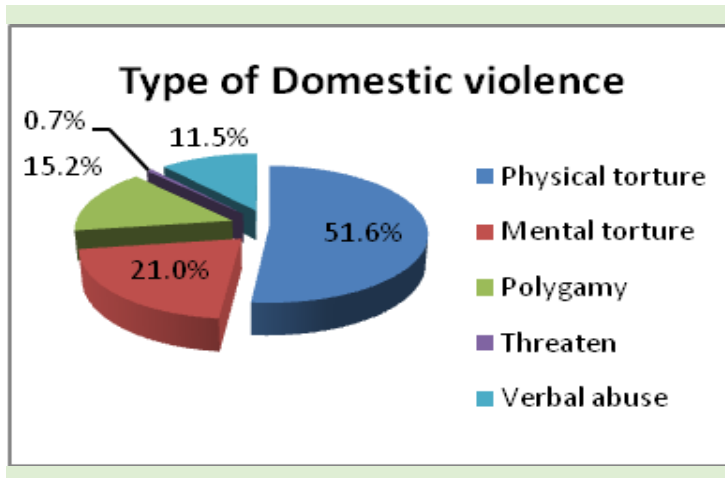


Chart no.1.  
Types of Domestic Violence

Some 11.5 per cent verbal and 0.7 per cent threat consisted on other forms of domestic violence that women and girls reported during the study year (Chart 4).

### 3.2. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND TYPE OF PERPETRATORS

Data on the study year revealed that husbands were in highest number for the domestic violence. This year 77 per cent husbands were found responsible for the cases of total reported domestic violence. Only 23 per cent of total were the other family members as perpetrator of domestic violence

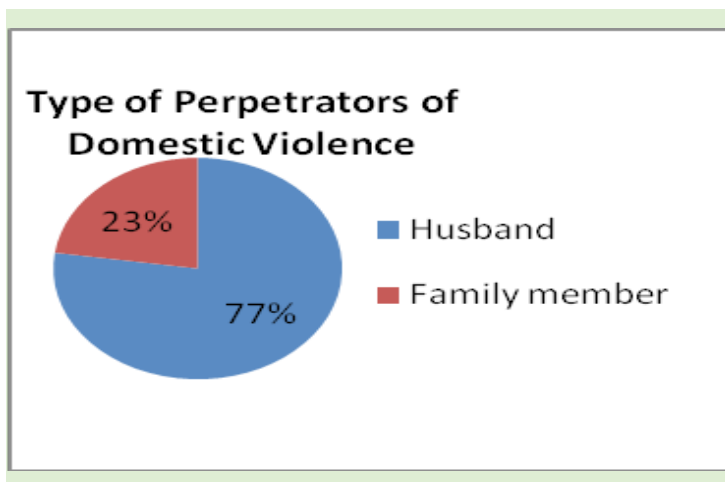


Chart no. 2. Types of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

### 3.3. MARITAL STATUS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS

During the study period, among the reported cases 93.3 per cent survivors were married, 2.3 per cent were unmarried and separated, 1.8 per cent were widow and 0.3 per cent were divorcee women. A large proportion of married women who had come forward to break the silence and sought justice against domestic violence was a shift from their traditional and household confined submissiveness to a full-fledged human being to enjoy civil rights.

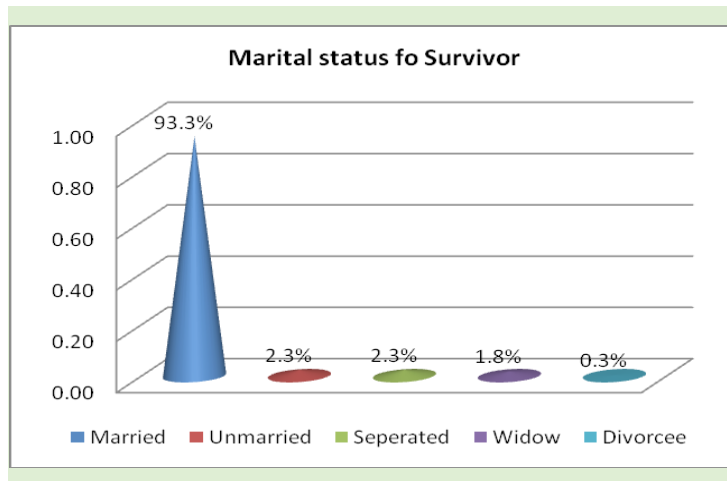


Chart no. 3.

Marital status of Survivor

### 3.4. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND AGE OF THE SURVIVORS

It was evident that domestic violence occurred to women irrespective of their age group. During the study period, it was found that the women and girls in age group 16-25 were subjected most (38.1%) to domestic violence followed by age group 26-35 (36.7%), age group 36-45 (15.2%), age group 56-65 (1.8%). The girls below 15 also constituted 1.4 percent, of total and 1.3 per cent were of the ages over 65. This indicated the domestic violence had spread over all ages, it had no age discrimination, only sex of the person was subjected.

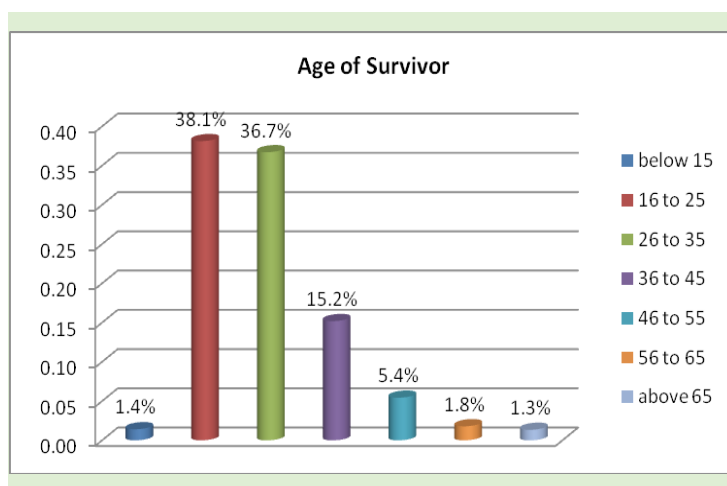


Chart no. 4. Domestic Violence and Age of the Survivors

### 3.5. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND EDUCATION

There were 83 per cent of respondents literate among the total who had reported against domestic violence during the study period, and only 17 percent were illiterate. It must not be interpreted as the violence occurred more to literate women, but the general literacy rate of the country is also increased and the women who came out of the veil and reported the cases were more literate and with some education. Rather it revealed the fact that literate women were more aware of their human rights and had a zero tolerance against violence.

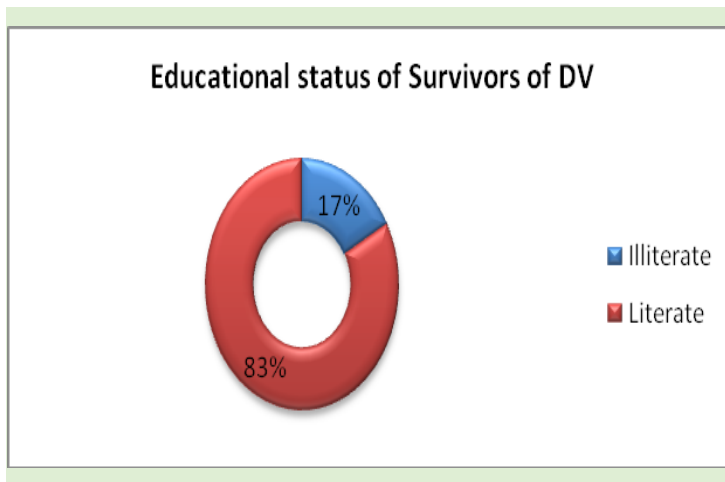


Chart no. 5. Domestic Violence and educational background of survivors

Similarly, pondering deeper into to education level of these literate women survivors of domestic violence revealed that out of the total literate women, 52.2 per cent were just literates, 9.9 per cent had primary level of education, 16.8 per cent had secondary level of education, 16.1 per cent had higher secondary level of education, 4.7 per cent were undergraduates and 0.4 per cent were the graduates. A sharp decline in incidences with increasing education was observed confirming the importance of education to reduce domestic violence onto women.

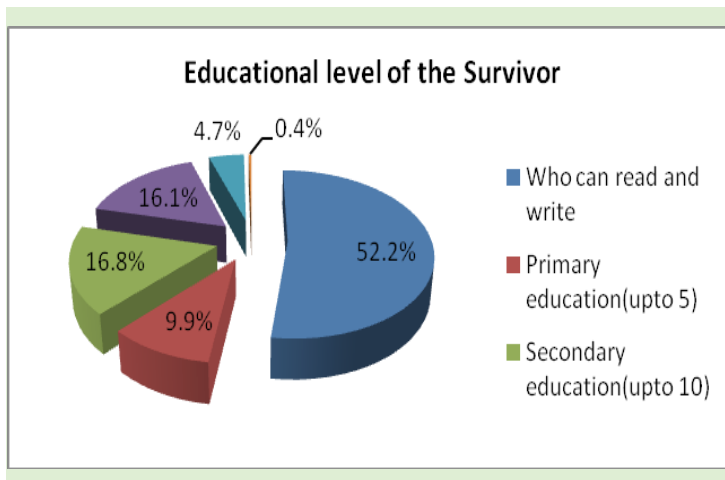


Chart no. 6. Educational level of the Survivor

### 3.6. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ETHNICITY OF SURVIVORS

Irrespective of ethnicity, domestic violence was prevalent in almost all groups. Out of the total, the respondents who had have experience of domestic violence were 17.3percent Terai non-dalit followed by 16.2 per cent Terai Janajatis, 15.3 per cent Chhetri, 14.3 percent Hill Janajatis, 11.4 per cent Tarai Dalit, 10.5 per cent Brahmin, 8.3 per cent Hill Dalit, 6 percent Muslim, 0.4 percent others, and 0.2 per cent indigenous women (Chart 10). This scenario gave a glance of spread of domestic violence, because the recorded cases also represented the prevalence. However, there is a need to analyze all these ethnic groups to reveal what proportion of women had the experience of domestic violence in each categories.

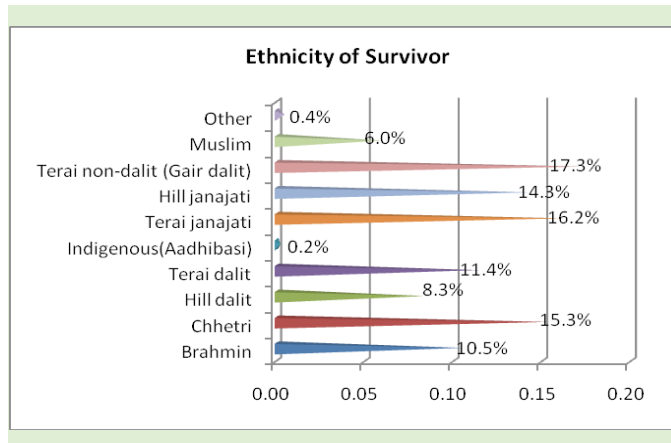


Chart no. 7. Ethnicity of Survivor

### 3.7. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND OCCUPATION OF SURVIVORS

It was observed that out of the total survivors 38.4 percent women were survivors of domestic violence follow agriculture for their living followed by 30.2 per cent survivors reported labor work as their earning. Similarly, 10.9 per cent reported other various types of occupations, 3.9 per cent are students, 3.6 per cent are business, 1.3 per cent housemaid, 1.2 per cent tailoring and knitting, 0.7 per cent non-government job, 0.5 per cent foreign employment, 0.3 per cent teachers, 0.2 per cent social workers, 0.1 per cent survivors are involved in politics, journalism, and government job.

Data above showed that women involved in agricultural work suffered more domestic violence than women in other works. Hence, attempts for women to make economically independent can reduce domestic violence to some extent. It is clear that VAW was the result of not having control over her own body, labor, and resources.

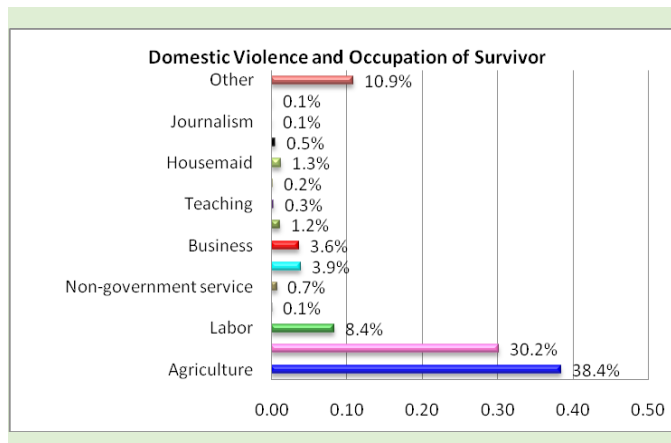


Chart no. 8. Domestic violence and occupation of survivor

### 3.8. IMPACT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON THE SURVIVORS

The data collected for the study year showed that domestic violence left severe mental effect on survivors of domestic violence. Among all types of impact 52 per cent mental and psychological consequences were on women and girls survivors of domestic violence. Altogether, 22 per cent physical, 19 per cent economic, and 6 per cent social consequences had an adverse effect of domestic violence .

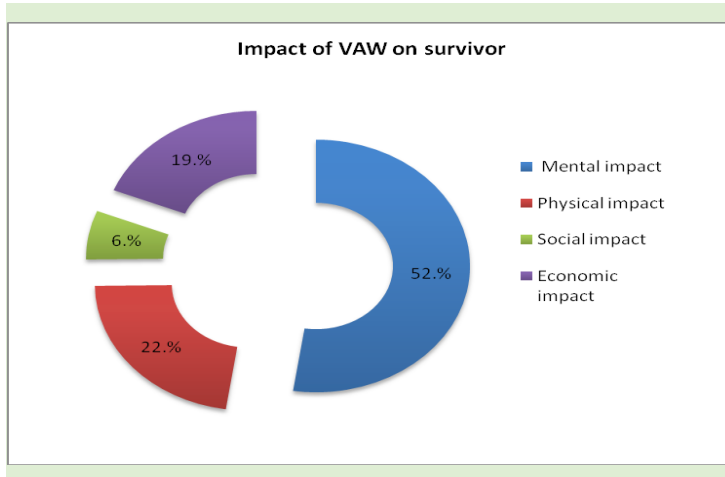


Chart no. 9. Impact of VAW on survivor



# CHAPTER 4: SOCIAL VIOLENCE

Socio-cultural, political, economic, and other related context and factors are very important aspects to take into account while analyzing social violence and its consequences. Social violence takes place due to the various underlying socio-cultural causes and factors. It includes but not limited to discriminatory practices based on the caste, dowry, allegation of witchcraft, threat, Chhaupadi, Devaki, feeding urine and feces etc. Social violence is the second most frequent type of violence prevalent in Nepali society. During the study period, total 13.9 per cent (269) cases of

social violence were reported.

There are some traditional practices that are harmful and unsafe to women and girls which are practiced as a part of social, religious, and cultural practice. For an example, women alleged of witch-craft are treated inhumanly and ruthlessly. She is physical, sexually, psychologically, and social assaulted and at worst she is excluded from society. Social violence costs in an adverse and severe to an individual woman herself and her family as well.

## 4.1. FORMS OF SOCIAL VIOLENCE

Social violence prevails in Nepali society in various forms. According to the data of study year, beating in form of physical violence takes the most place in society, whereas 21 per cent verbal abuse, 16 per cent mental torture, 11 per cent of social violence were blamed as witch-craft. Among other types of social violence there were 3 per cent threats and 2 per cent child marriage reported.

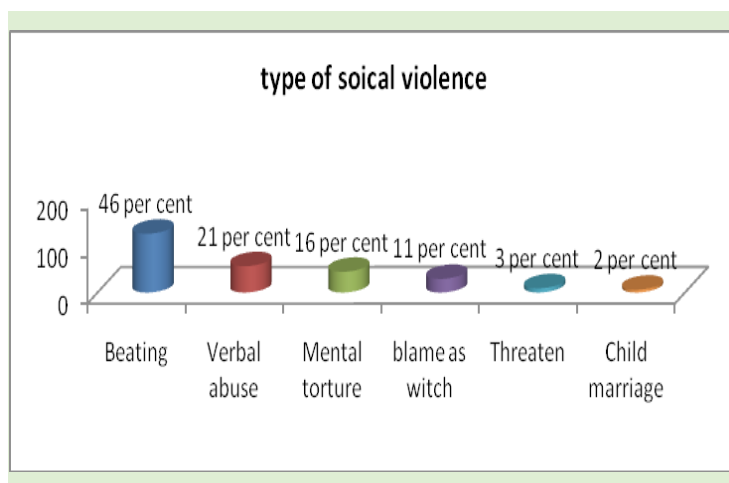


Chart no. 10. Types of Social Violence

#### 4.2. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND TYPES OF PERPETRATORS

As social violence defines, social violence is not an isolated event but it comprises of physical, sexual, verbal abuse and is caused by sense of supremacy, traditional beliefs, gender identity, role, responsibility etc.

Among the incidences of the study year, perpetrators of 76.2 per cent events were reported that neighbor were committing social violence. Some 7.8 per cent were unidentified perpetrators and 7.1 per cent were caused by the intimate friends. Similarly, 3 per cent perpetrators were relatives, 1.9 per cent were family members and friend. Likewise, 1.1 per cent husband and teachers perpetuated the social violence.

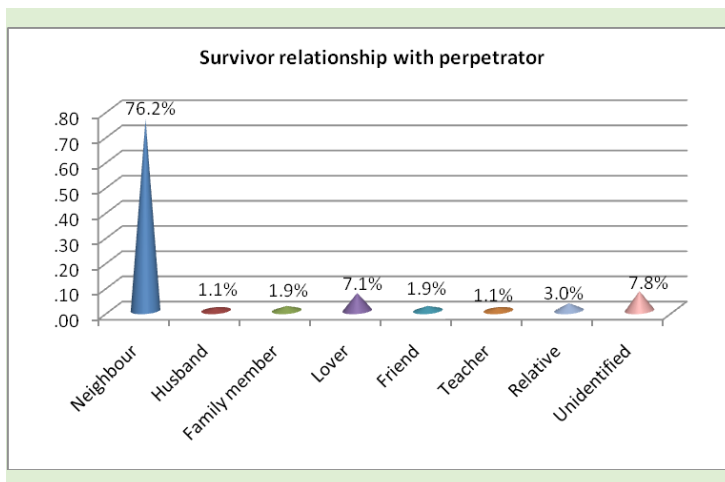


Chart no. 11 . Survivor relationship with perpetrator

#### 4.3. MARITAL STATUS OF SURVIVORS

Among all the reported VAW cases, social violence was found highest among the married women accounting for 79.9 per cent. Social violence made 14.5 per cent unmarried women and girls, 5.2 per cent widow and 0.4 per cent separated women its prey .

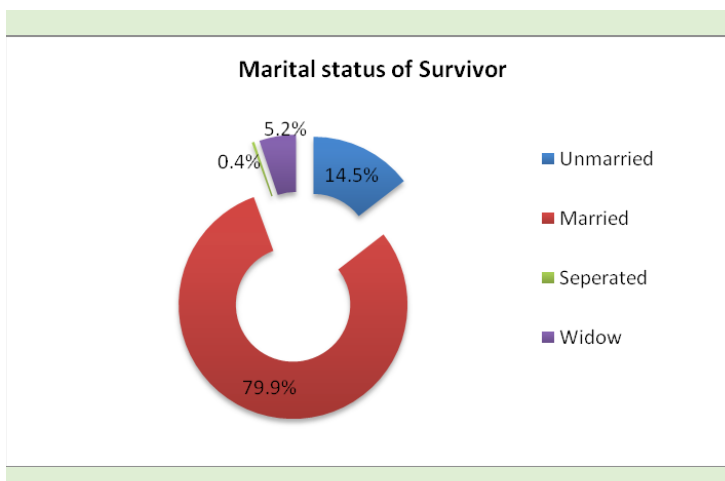


Chart no. 12. Marital status of survivor.

#### 4.4. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND THE AGE OF SURVIVORS

Social violence doesn't leave any women and girls of any age range. But according to data of study year it seemed that social violence in this year was concentrated against women and girls from age group 36-45 (30%), followed by 26-35 (29%), 16-25 (19%) and 46-55 (7%) and below 15 (7%). Moreover, 2 per cent women and girls above 65 also suffered the social violence.

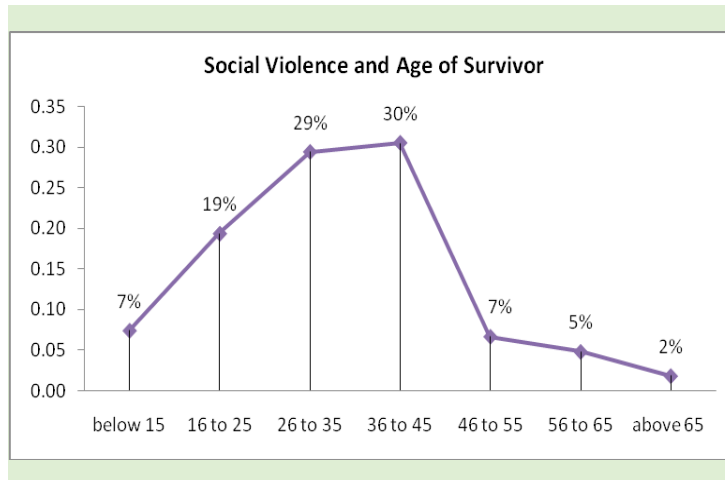


Chart no. 13. Social Violence and age of survivor

#### 4.5. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF SURVIVORS

This year highest 66 per cent literate survivor reported against social violence perpetuated against them. At the same time 34 per cent of illiterate survivors broke the culture of silence and reported against violence.

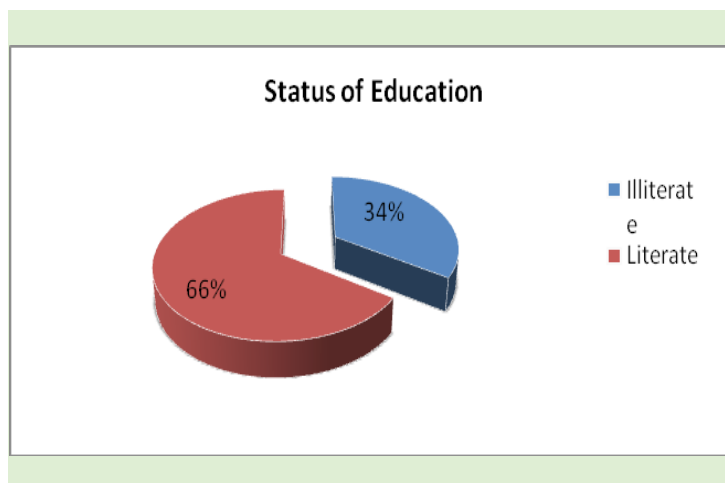


Chart no. 14. Status of education

Analyzing the literate status of survivors, it was found that 13 per cent of survivors who had reported against violence had secondary level of education, followed by 10 per cent of higher education. Similarly, 5 per cent of total literate survivors had primary education and 1 per cent of total sample was of undergraduates.

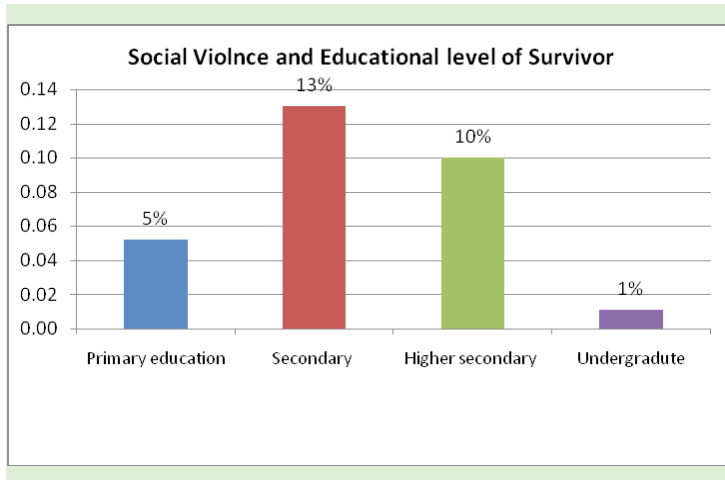


Chart no.15. social violence and educational level of survivor

#### 4.6. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND ETHNICITY OF SURVIVORS

The highest number of social violence was perpetuated against Tarai non-Dalit followed by Tarai Janajatis accounting 19.1 per cent. Similarly, 16.1 per cent Tarai Dalit, 15 per cent hill Janajatis, 10.9 per cent Chhetri, 5.6 per cent hill Dalit, 4.9 per cent Brahmin, 3.7 per cent Muslims were fallen prey of social violence.

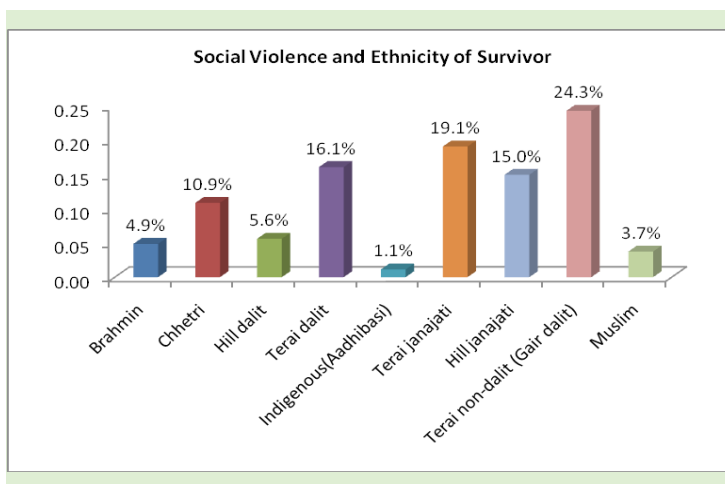


Chart no. 16. Social violence and ethnicity

#### 4.7. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND OCCUPATION OF SURVIVORS

The data of study year revealed that on the basis of survivor's occupation 33.5 per cent survivors were engaged in agricultural task. Some 25.7 per cent were involved in household work, 12.3 were in labor and other types of work, 9.3 per cent were students, 3.3 per cent had their own business, 1.1 per cent were working as housemaid and in non-government organization, 0.7 per cent were teachers, 0.4 were in foreign employment and social work.

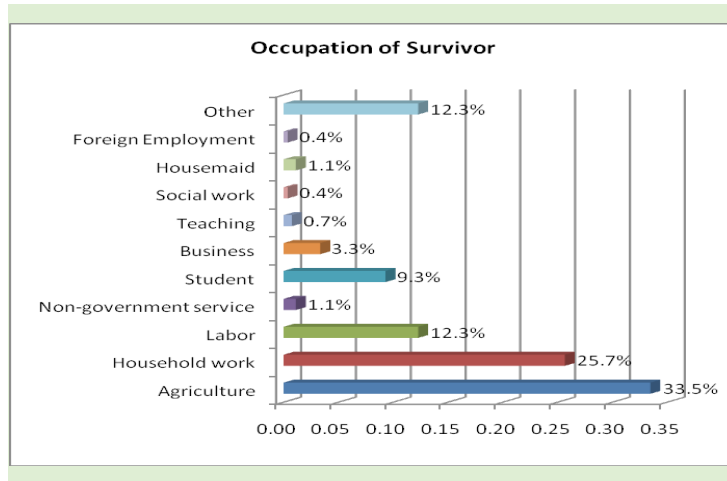


Chart no. 17. Occupation of survivors.

#### 4.8. SOCIAL VIOLENCE AND IMPACT ON THE SURVIVORS

Impact of the social violence on survivor is severe and prominent. The survivors of social violence reported that they experienced different problems, as mostly the mental torture by 53 per cent, followed by physical impact by 21 per cent, and social adverse impact by 17 per cent survivors as consequence of social violence.

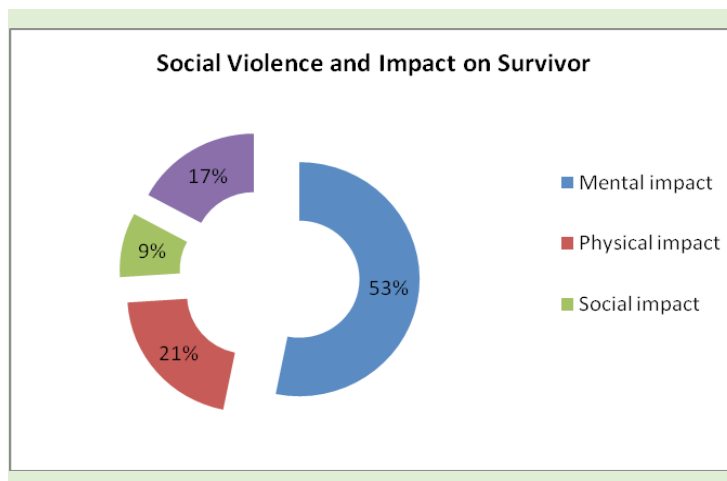


Chart no. 18. social violence and impact on survivors

# CHAPTER 5: RAPE

Although the proper definition of "**Rape**" is itself a matter of some dispute, rape is generally understood as a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration perpetrated against a person without that person's consent. Rape is committed overwhelmingly by men and boys usually against women and girls but sometimes against other men and boys too.

Rape cause women get physically and emotionally hurt. Rape is a strong act of invading one's privacy which emotionally and psychologically breaks the women and girls down. Depression, borderline personality disorder, sleep disorder, guilt, distrust on others, short and long term psychological effects are caused by rape. Rape ensues in severe physical consequences like sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy; and survivor of rape may turn to drug and alcohol abuse as a means to coping and escaping from the reality of rape.

Along with physical and psychological consequences, rape costs fair share of social consequences. As result of rape, women and girls face many other social troubles along with physical and emotional trauma, they experience life altering result in all types of interpersonal relationships within family and at large within society.

Rape is an extreme level of human rights violation that overrides women's rights to dignity and bodily integrity. It is very important to discuss and spread awareness on "rape myths", as society and media keep reinforcing the myth that rape is sexual instead of humiliating and disgracing act of violence against women. Many misconceptions about rape suggest that assaulted survivors somehow "provoke" their attacker into raping them either verbally or by seductive dress and demeanor<sup>8</sup>. It is to be noted that rape is an abuse of power that is expressed through sexual violence.

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<sup>8</sup> Women: images and realities, a multicultural anthology. Edited by: Amy Kesselman, Lilly D.Mc Nair, Nancy Schneiedwind

Rape is generally understood as a type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual penetration perpetrated against a person without that person's consent.

### 5.1. RAPE AND ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

Data revealed that neighborhood was the most unsafe, insecure and risky place for women and girls. According to data of the study year, 59.8 per cent neighbors were the perpetrators of rape against women. Women and girls were in continuous fear of invading their dignity from the one they know and from other strangers whom they don't even know, because among the perpetrators 16.8 per cent were unidentified, 12.3 per cent were family members, 3.4 per cent were friends, 3.9 per cent were relatives, 1.7 per cent were intimate friends, and 1.1 per cent of were husbands and teachers.

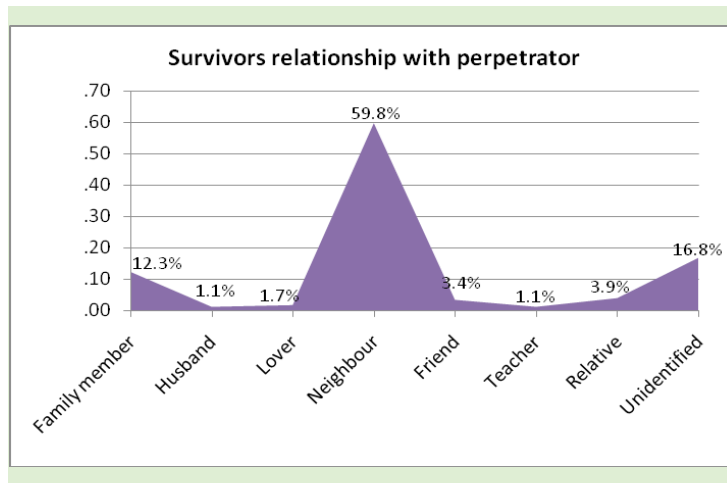


Chart no. 19. Survivors relationship with perpetrator

### 5.2. RAPE AND MARITAL STATUS

Unmarried women and girls were found the most vulnerable to rape. Data of study year showed 68.7 per cent unmarried women and girls reported against rape, followed by 29.6 per cent married women and 0.6 per cent each for separated, divorced, and widow against rape cases this year.

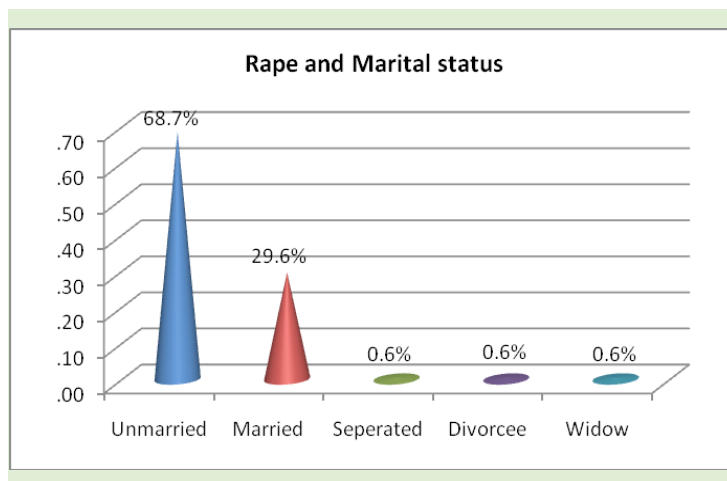


Chart no. 20. Survivors relationship with perpetrator

### 5.3. RAPE AND AGE SURVIVORS

Data of study year revealed that girls below 15 years were the most affected group of rape. This year 52.5 per cent girls below 15 years reported against rape, 26.8 per cent girls and women were aged 16-25, women aged 26-35 were 11.7 per cent, women aged 36-45 were 4.5 per cent, women aged 46-55 were 2.8 per cent, women aged 56-65 were 1.1 per cent and above 65 years were 0.6 per cent as the survivors of rape.

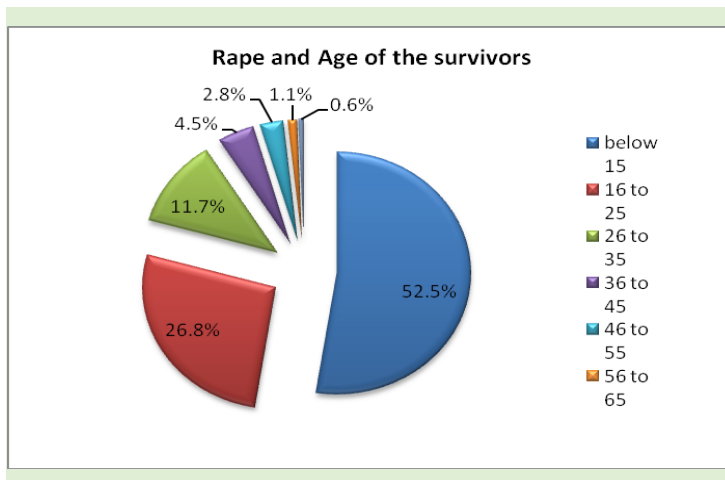


Chart no.21. Rape and age of the survivors

### 5.4. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF RAPE SURVIVORS

Rape was perpetuated against women regardless of her ethnicity, age, educational background etc. This year 83 per cent literate women reported against rape while 17 per cent were illiterate. It gave a clear picture that women and girls who were educated, have knowledge and were aware about the legal procedure and reported against rape (Chart 25). It did not necessarily mean that it was quite low for illiterate ones, there might have been hidden cases piled up.

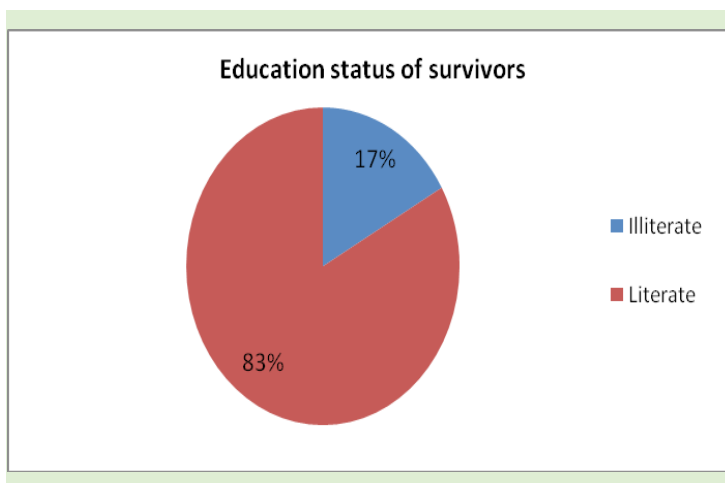


Chart no.22. Educational status of survivors



Among the literate women and girls 34.1 per cent women and girls who can read and write only reported against rape. It was further found observing educational level that 26.3 per cent women and girls had primary level education, 17.3 per cent had secondary level education, 5 per cent had higher secondary education, and 0.6 per cent survivors had undergraduate level of education (Chart 26). A sharp decline in the case of rape with increased education depicted straightforward that rape can be mitigated to a zero level by providing education to the women.

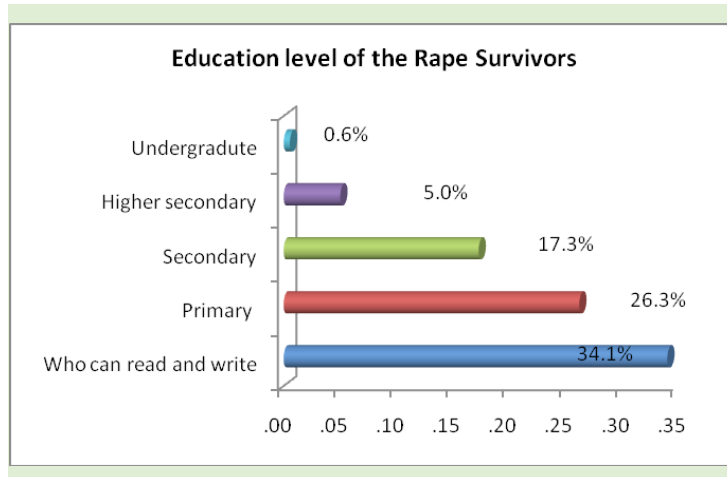


Chart no.23. Educational levels of rape survivors

### 5.5. OCCUPATION OF THE RAPE SURVIVORS

Most vulnerable of rape were in the age group below 15 years, who were the minors and perusing school. They become prey of rape easily while going to school, performing household or other types of works. This year data further sustained that students were the most vulnerable to rape with 38 per cent of the total cases. The data of study year further showed that women were insecure in every profession they were enrolled to. Some 23.5 per cent women involved in agriculture became prey of rape, 14 per cent survivors were in other types various profession, 12.3 per cent were in household works, 8.9 per cent were in wage labor, 1.7 per cent were in foreign employment, 0.6 per cent were in government services, business, and teaching. Incidence of rape has no profession and occupation, as its perpetrator. It can be occurred to anyone.

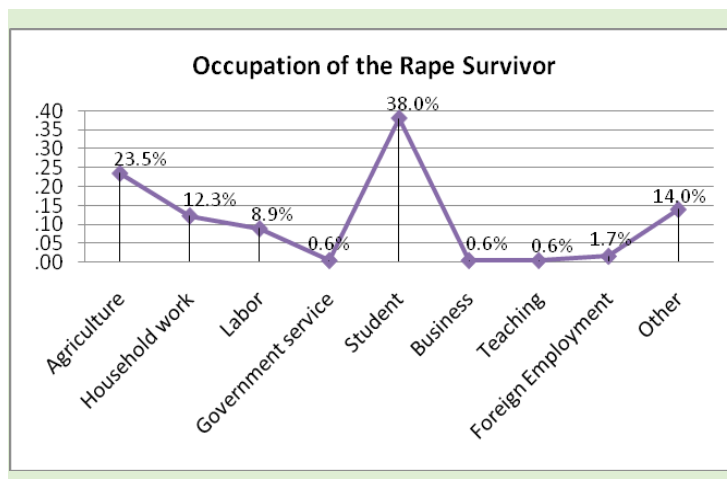


Chart no.24. Occupation of rape survivor

## 5.6. IMPACT OF RAPE ON SURVIVORS

Rape costs a wide range of devastating results in the life of rape survivors. Some 54 per cent of survivors were found with suffering from mental sickness followed by 21 per cent had physical affects. Dignified reintegration of rape survivors into society is a great challenge. Social impact was observed in 11 per cent as a consequence of rape this year. Similarly, another 11 per cent had economic impact as a severe result of rape.

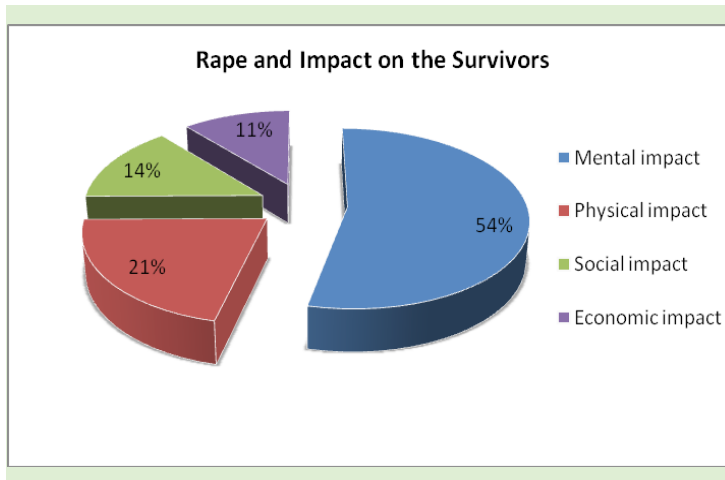


Chart no. 25. Rape and impact on survivors

Rape against women is the crime of decency, dignity, and honor. It is therefore, imperative to inspect and reform patriarchal belief system that is deep rooted both in micro and macro levels institution and cognition to bring about the tangible change that really could be seen, felt and experienced.

# CHAPTER 6: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

The World Health organization has defined sexual violence as "Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to victim in any setting including but not limited to home and work<sup>9</sup>".

Sexual violence, including sexual harassment, frequently occurring in institutions assumed to be "safe" such as schools where perpetrators including friends, teachers, school, bus driver and conductors etc. are found repeatedly doing the same act. Women and girls experience sexual assault in their everyday life. Sexual harassment such as leering, touching, pinching, hearing suggestive remarks are the everyday occurrence of sexual assault to many women.

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9 World Health Organization, violence against women-intimate partner and sexual violence against women. Geneva, World health Organization, 2011.

Understanding the factors encouraging sexual violence against women is complex, however, traditional gender and social norms related to male superiority to the primary factor that led men to misuse their power over women. These traditional values feed in a conception that sexual intercourse is a man's right in marriage and women and girls are responsible in keeping men's sexual demand fulfill and men have right to control over women's body and sexuality.

According to the *Anbeshi* 2013, 72 per cent women from the age group 16-25 reported sexual violence whereas 10 per cent of total VAW survivors were children. Fear of social stigma, reprisal from the perpetrator, lack of support mechanism, lack of awareness about their rights, lack of trust on police and enforcement institution against their abuse led to remain this disgraceful violence under reported.

Sexual violence as – Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to victim in any setting.

## 6.1. SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND AGE OF SURVIVOR

It is evident that violence against women leaves no age group of women untouched. This year, it was found that women and girls from the age group 16-25 were subjected to sexual violence the most with 65 per cent of all, girls below 15 years with 15 per cent of total sexual abuse. Similarly, women in age group 26-35 were 13 per cent, women in age group 36-45 were 4 per cent and women in 46-55 were 3 per cent who were subjected to sexual violence during the study year.

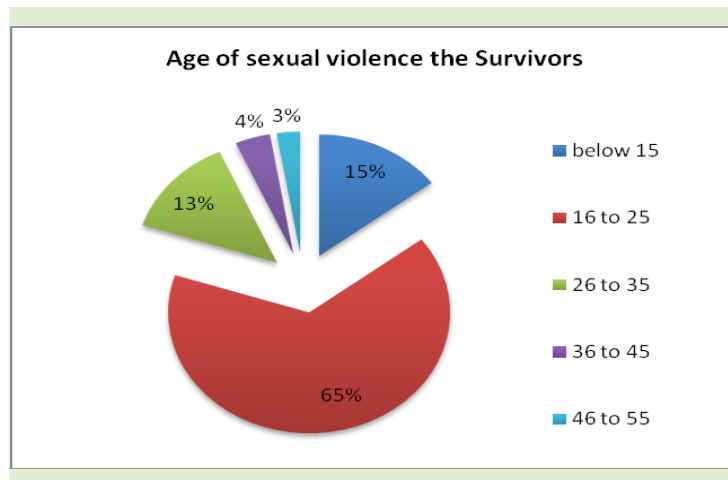


Chart no.26. Age of sexual violence survivor

## 6.2 SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ALLEGED PERPETUATOR

This year 53.3 per cent perpetrators of sexual violence were reported as intimate friends. This was an awful that highest number of perpetrator of sexual violence was the one whom women and girls trust the most and were close to the most. A total of 14.7 per cent perpetrators were neighbors and 10.7 per cent were unidentified. The women and girls had experience of sexual violence while they were walking on road, traveling in bus, roaming in neighbor anywhere. Similarly, 6.7 per cent husbands, and 1.3 per cent relatives, friends and teachers had perpetuated sexual violence against women.

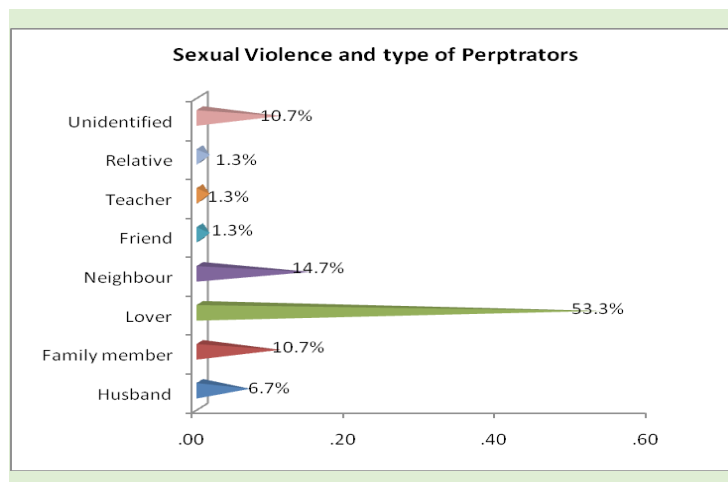


Chart no.27. Sexual violence and relation with perpetrators

### 6.3. SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

This year, highest unmarried girls and women reported the cases against sexual violence. Some 49 per cent unmarried women and girl raised their voice against sexual violence and dared to seek justice. Very closely, 43 per cent married women reported against sexual violence. Similarly, 4 per cent separated women, 3 per cent living in relation girls and 1 per cent widow women reported against sexual violence.

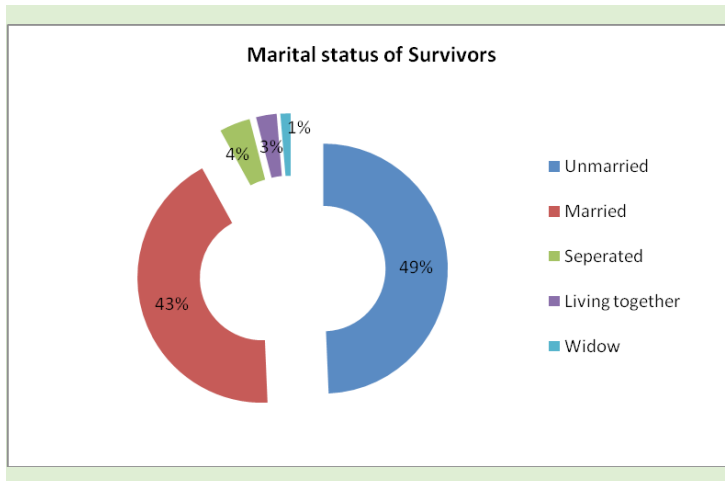


Chart n. 28. Marital status of sexual violence

### 6.4. SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS

A majority as 88 per cent of total, the literate women reported against domestic violence this year, whereas 12 per cent illiterate women dare to come out and speak against sexual violence. It reveals the fact that literate women were more aware of their human rights and had zero tolerance against any kind of violence.

Similarly, pondering deeper into to education level of these literate women survivors of sexual violence, it showed that 35 per cent survivors had primary education and 27 per cent women and girls could read and write among the total literate survivors of sexual violence.

A group of 16 per cent literate survivors of sexual violence had secondary level of education and 11 per cent survivors had higher secondary education.

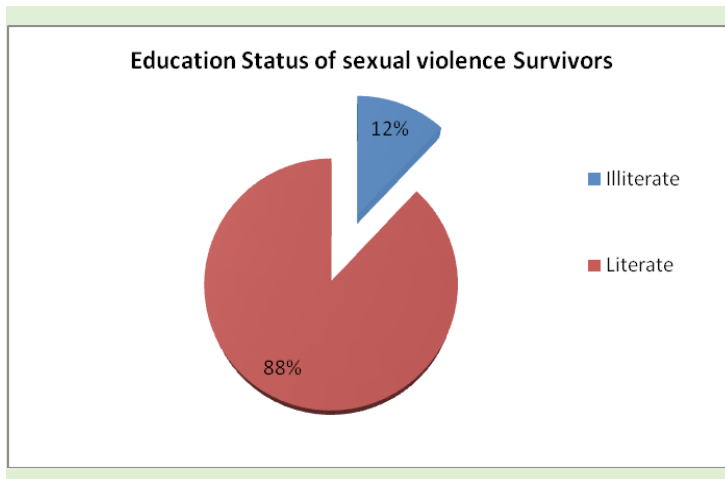


Chart n. 29. education status of sexual violence survivors

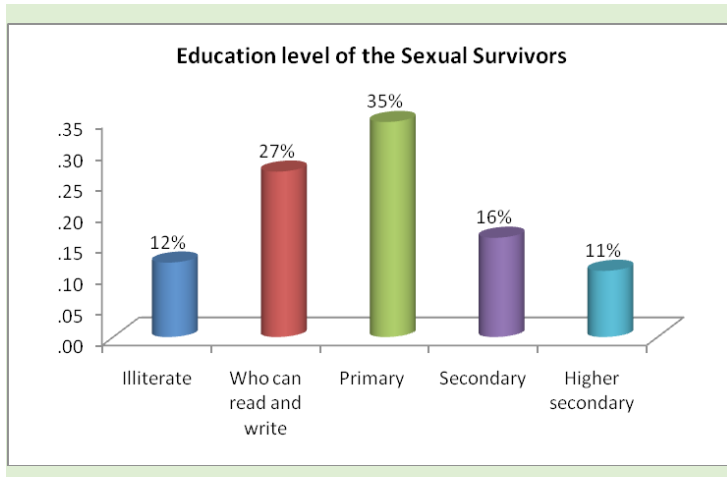


Chart n. 30. Education level of the sexual survivors

### 6.5. SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ETHNICITY

Categorizing by caste ethnicity, it was observed that 25.3 per cent Tarai non-Dalithad reported against sexual violence that was followed by 21.3 per cent Chhetri, 13.3 per cent TaraiDalit, 12 per cent hill Dalit, 9.3 per cent hill Janajatis and Tarai non-Dalit each, 6.7 per cent Brahmin, and 2.7 per cent Muslim .

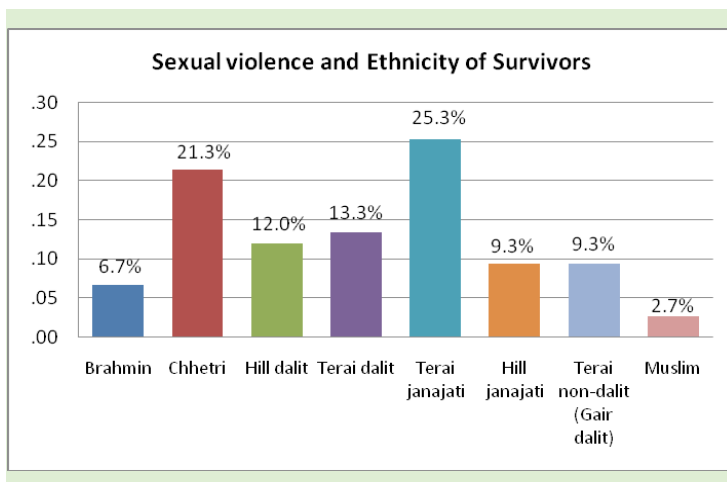


Chart no 31. ethnicity and survivors of sexual violence

## 6.6. SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND OCCUPATION

Some 29.3 per cent women and girls survivors of sexual violence were students who were still a school and collage goers. Similarly, data showed that household worker was in the continuous threat of sexual violence as 22.7 per cent survivors in this category had reported. Survivors of sexual violence reported 18.7 per cent other types of occupation. Similarly, 5.3 per cent survivors reported labor work as their earning, 4 per cent had business, 2.7 per cent had non- government job, and 1.3 per cent were housemaid and in teaching each .

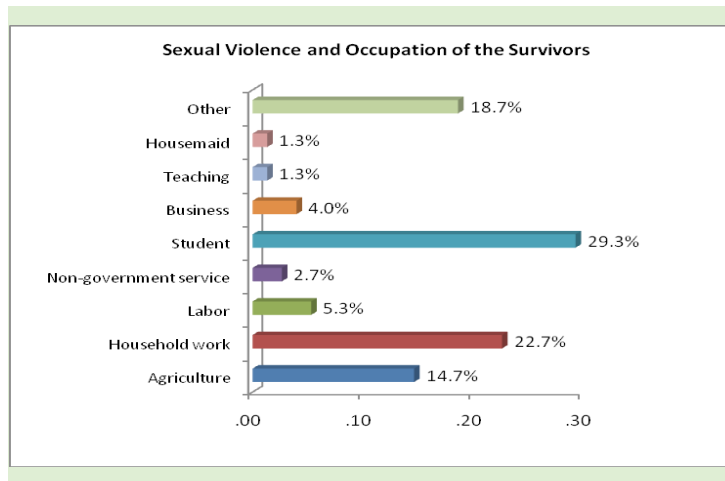


Chart no. 32. Sexual Violence and occupation of the survivors

# CHAPTER 7: MURDER

## 7.1. GENERAL SITUATION OF MURDER IN STUDY PERIOD

It is a sobering fact that 1.2 per cent of women reported murder and among those murder cases 26.7 per cent husband alone were the alleged perpetrator of murder. It was a disturbing fact that this year among reported cases, 3 murder cases had male intimate partner i.e. husband as alleged perpetrators. Domestic Violence was the leading cause of death and injury and illness for women in Nepal. The increasing number of murder cases indicated continued violation of women's human rights and right to live in the country. It also sadly revealed that domestic violence is reaching epidemic levels.

It is a high time to go upstream and understand the root causes behind men's control over women and ultimately murder. However, gender equality and traditional and rigid gender stereotype conceptions and the driving force of violent behavior of men against women.

In the context of Nepal, dowry and witchcraft are considered as widespread factors that trigger the murder of women in the family, especially after marriage. Similarly, evidence shows that murder also takes place after rape. The problem of dowry is a serious social evil practiced extensively in the Terai region of Nepal. Dowry is not a gift or return gift; it is considered more as an expenditure on the marriage of a girl, which parents of girls are required to incur by force. Parents of a groom, according to the qualification of the boy, have accrued a demand for dowry, which means dowry is a "value" of their son. When the girl's family cannot meet the demands of the groom, brides are harassed, tortured, burnt, or they are murdered. Dowry has been the commonly cited reason for murder, and its most common cases are preceded by rape, **Anbesi 2013**.

This year, a total of 80 per cent (24) murder cases and 20 per cent (6) attempted murder cases were reported in WOREC Nepal.

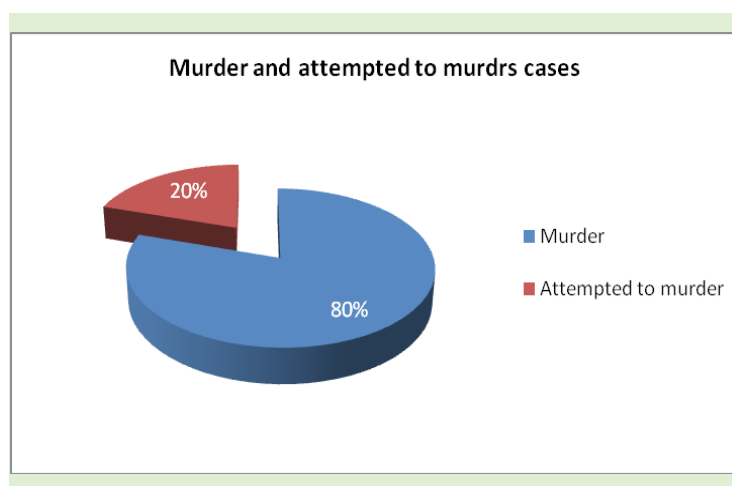


Chart no. 33. Murder and attempted to murder cases



## 7.2. TYPES OF PERPETRATORS OF MURDER

As it is evident that dowry related issues, allegation of witch-craft, domestic violence, and rape were the primary reasons women and girls losing their lives in the hand of men. The data of study year further sustains the notion as alleged perpetrators of murder were recognized as family member accounted for 30 per cent that closely followed husbands accounted 26.7 per cent of total alleged perpetrators of murder, 23.3 per cent perpetrators were unknown whereas 16.7 per cent were neighbor and 3.3 per cent perpetrators were intimate friend.

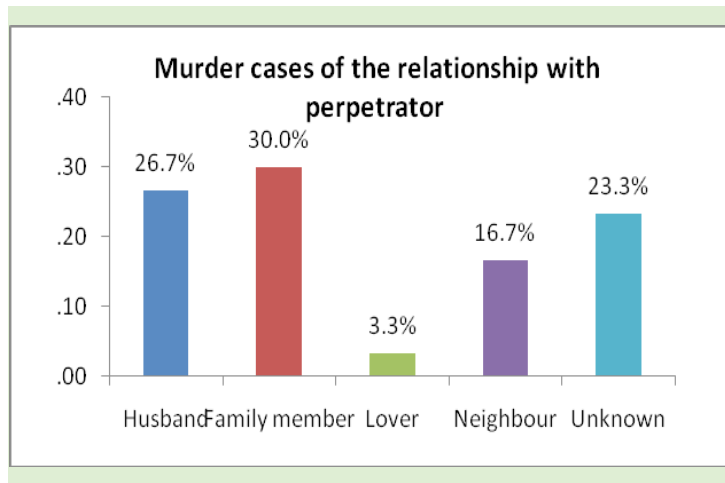


Chart n. 34. Perpetrators of murder

## 7.3. MARITAL STATUS AND MURDER

Highest percentage of murder was found among married women. This year 90 per cent women were recognized as married among total reported cases of murder whereas 10 per cent unmarried girls and women had reported murdered.

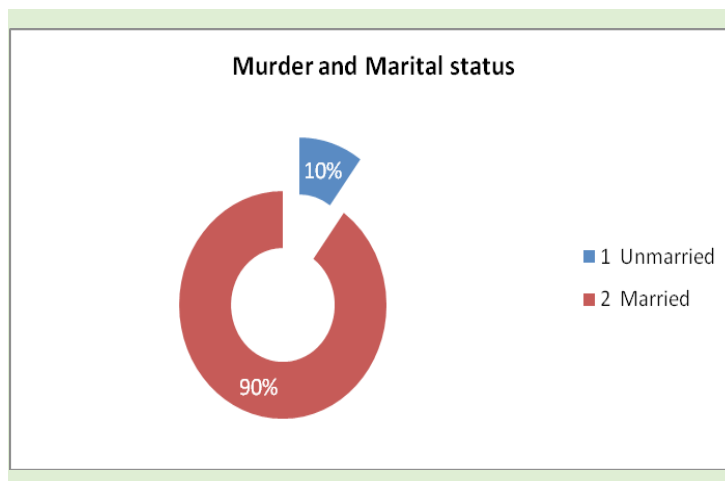


Chart no. 35. Murder and Marital status

#### 7.4.AGE CLASSIFICATION OF MURDER

Violence doesn't leave any women and girls of any age range. According to data of study year 50 per cent women and girls of age group 16-25 reported murdered, followed by 23 per cent women of 26-35 age group. Likewise, 17 per cent women lost their from age group 36-45, 7 per cent women from age group 46-55, and 3 per cent women from age group 56-65.

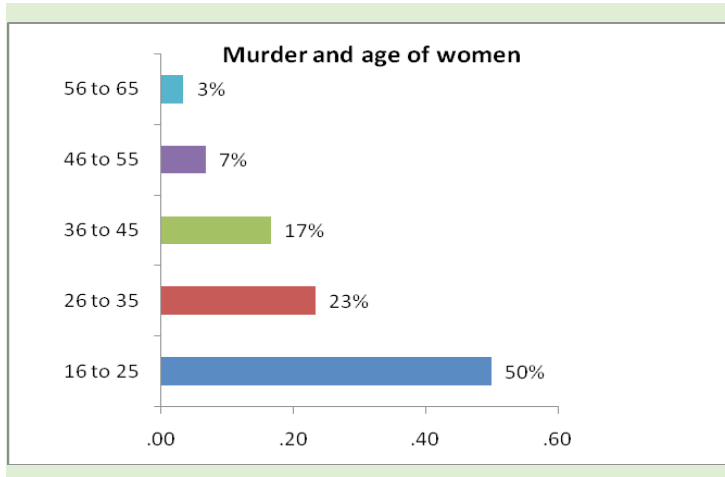


Chart no.36. Murder and age of women

#### 7.5. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MURDERED WOMEN

This year data showed that 73 per cent literate women and 27 per cent illiterate women were murdered (Chart 40). Among literate women 53.3 per cent were able to only read and write whereas shockingly 10 per cent murdered women had attended higher secondary level education. Similarly, data showed that 3.3 per cent women who were murdered this year had primary, secondary and undergraduate level of education each. This data awfully strengthened the notion that women and girls in Nepali society are tortured, exploited and at large murdered regardless of their educational level, ethnicity, age, etc.

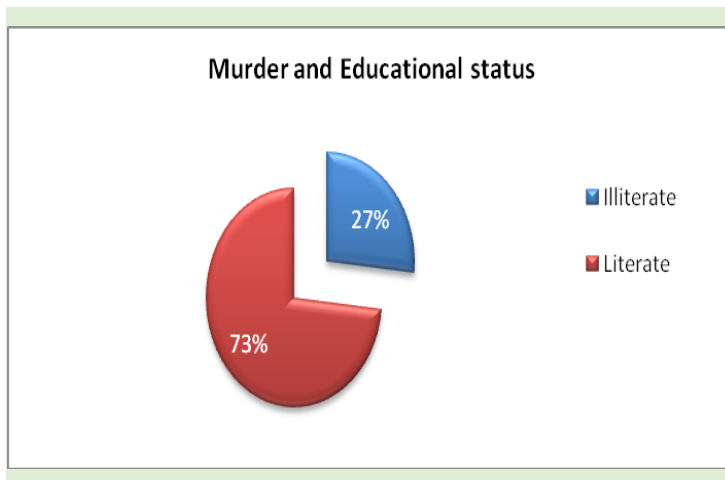


Chart no. 37. Status of education

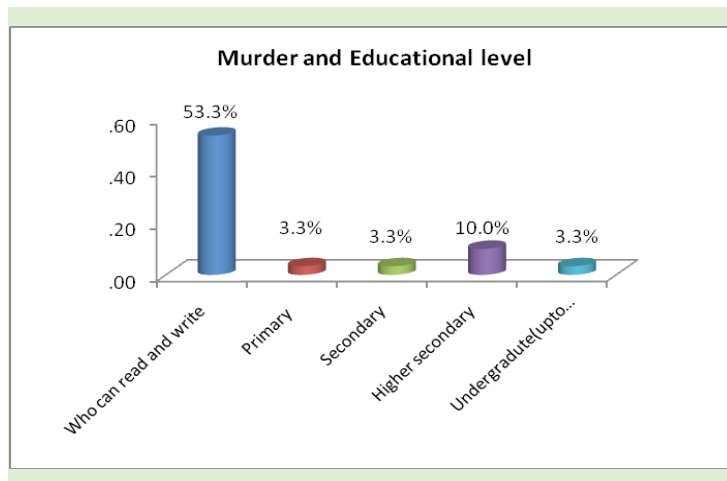


Chart no.38. Murder and educational level of women

## 7.6. MURDER AND ETHNICITY OF WOMEN

Classified by ethnicity, some 33.3 per cent of murdered women belonged to the Terai non-Dalit group followed by Terai Dalit group with 23.3 per cent. Similarly, women from hill and Terai Janajatis group were murdered 10 per cent each, women from hill Dalit, Chhetri, and Brahmin were reported murdered 6.7 per cent each and 3.3 per cent Muslim women were reported as murdered.

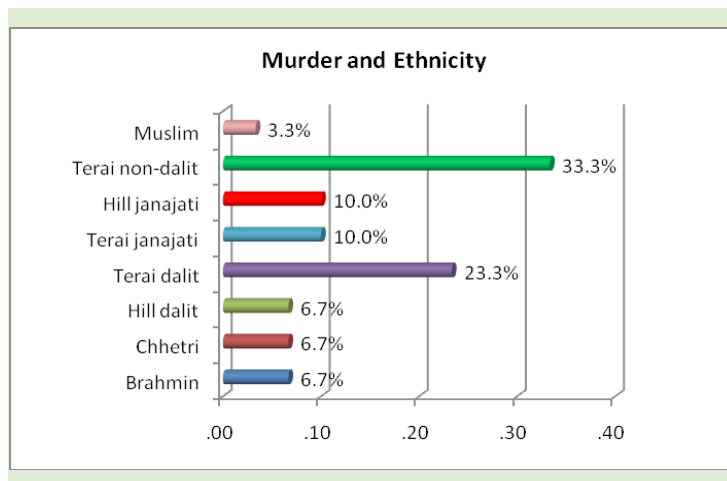


Chart no. 39. Ethnicity of murdered women

## 7.7. MURDER AND OCCUPATION OF WOMEN

The data of study year revealed that women involved in household work were murdered the most with 46.7 per cent this year while 43.3 per cent women who were in agricultural occupation, 6.7 per cent were students and 3.3 per cent were in non-government job had lost their lives .

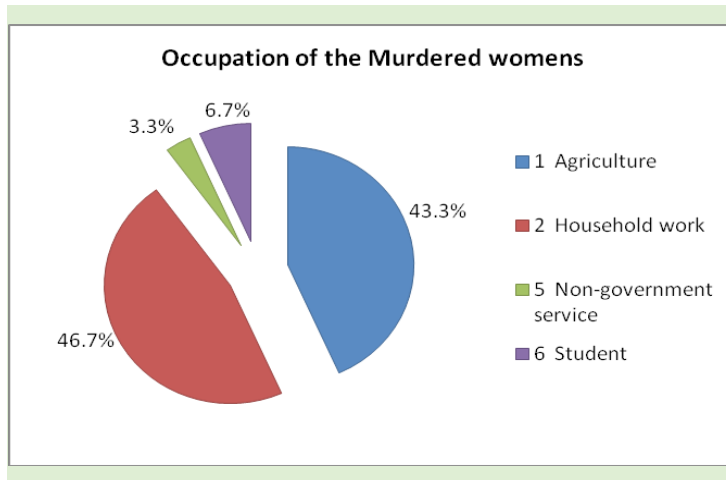
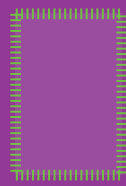


Chart no.4o. Occupation of murdered women



# SECTION C

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERPETRATORS

# CHAPTER 8: PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Perpetrator is known as a person or group of persons who directly imposes, supports or encourages violence or any form of abuse against a person or group of persons. According to the data, Perpetrators were always the one who have acquired power, position, authority, and decision making capacity in family and society. As a result, Violence takes place in the form of exercise of that unequal power and position established by society against women and men. The sense of entitlement

which is socially accepted and culturally practiced reinforces and allows alleged perpetrators to behave more violently and find it reasonable. Data of this year disclosed that 85 per cent male of total perpetrators were the primary culprit of violence against women. However, data also revealed that 11 per cent female were also among the total alleged perpetrators.

Perpetrator is known as a person or group of persons who directly imposes, supports or encourages violence or any form of abuse against a person or group of persons.

## 8.1. AGE OF THE PERPETRATORS

There was no definitive age for perpetrators of violence against women to act, as evidences showed that perpetrators of VAW ranged from age below 15 to age above 65. Perpetrators ranging between the age group of 26-35 accounted highest 29.1 per cent for the different forms of violence against women followed by 19.9 per cent perpetrators belonged to the age group 16-25. Very closely, perpetrators of age group 36-45 were accounted for 18.8 per cent of total alleged perpetrators. This statistics disclosed an extremely critical situation and called an emergency alarm on socialization process and raised a question whether the young generation was heading. It is an issue to ponder when citizens of most productive and constructive age group engage in violence. Some 19.5 per cent perpetrators were not identified as most women girls and women become prey of violence by strangers and people unknown to them. Likewise, perpetrators in age group 46-55 accounted for 8.8 per cent, 56-65 age group for 2.7 per cent, and above 65 age group for 0.8 per cent of total alleged perpetrators. The perpetrators of age group below 15 accounted 0.4 per cent of total perpetrators (Chart 44). Perpetrators of this age group though looked small amount but minors' involvement in heinous act against girls and women was terrible.

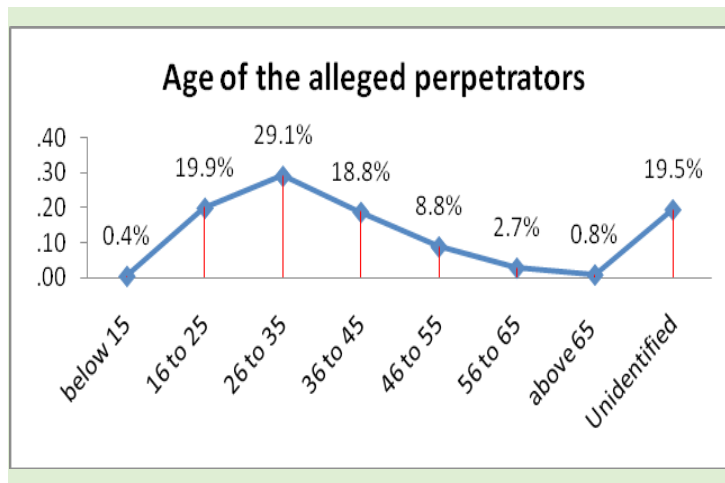


Chart no. 41. Age of the alleged perpetrators

## 8.2. SEX RATIO OF ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

Violence against women is perpetuated by both men and women in Nepali society. However, it is evident that men were committing the highest rate of violence against women. According to the data of study year (chart 45), 85 per cent men were the primary perpetrators of total alleged perpetrators reported this year, whereas 11 per cent female were found responsible for perpetuating violence against women and 4 per cent perpetrators were unidentified whether they were male or female.

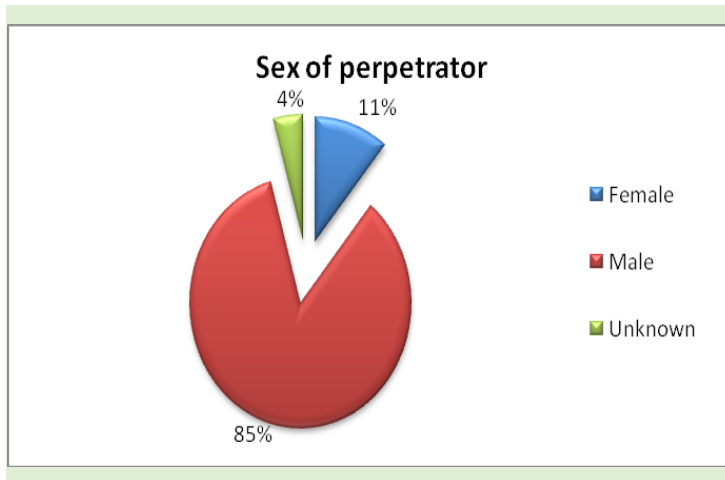


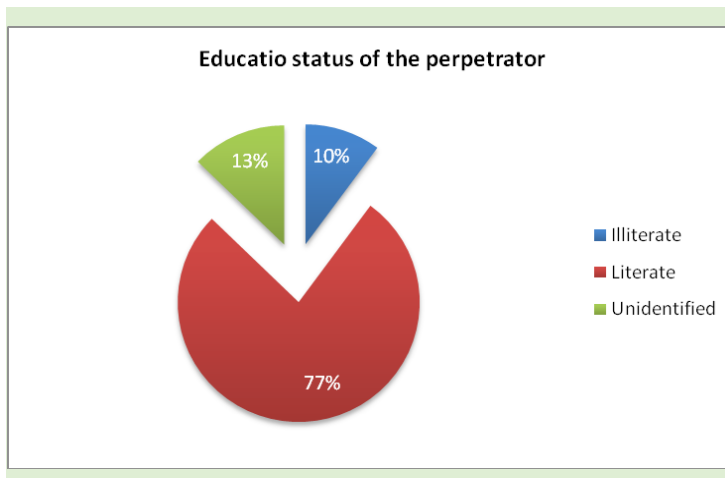
Chart no. 42. Sex of perpetrator

The data reveal that it's men who commit majority of violence and brutal acts against women.

To prevent and eliminate this evil practice from Nepali society we need to revise the whole cognitive structure, socio-cultural belief, and asymmetry in the power relations between men and women which perpetuates the subordination and devaluation of women. The cognitive structure that is set up to blame and point at women and girls reinforce violence against women as in stream men easily can escape and whole society blame women and girls for provoking violence. Society internalizes and socializes women and girls to be obedient, sacrificing, calm, tolerant and submissive. Hence, paradigm shift is needed to understand violence against women is not just a women issue rather it's men's issue at the first and foremost. Men in society need to understand and change their belief, image, role, and practice.

### 8.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE PERPETRATORS

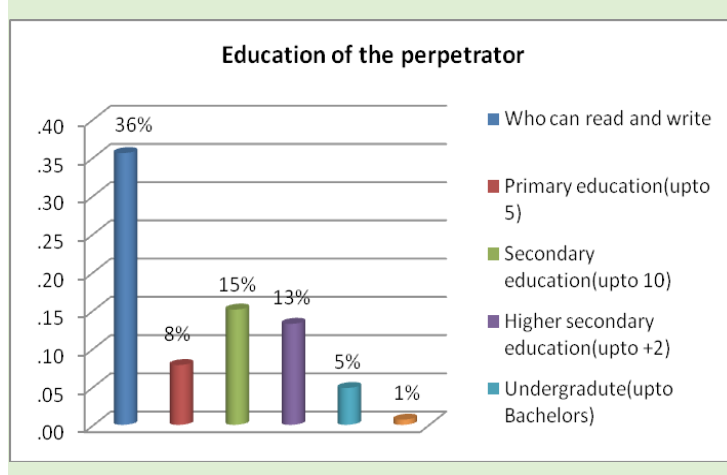
This year, data reveals that 77 per cent alleged perpetrators were literate, 10 per cent perpetrators were recognized as illiterate, and 13 per cent alleged perpetrators educational level is unidentifie.



Chartno. 43 Education of the perpetrators



Among them, 36 per cent of the alleged perpetrators were those who can read and write only, while 15 per cent of them have acquired secondary education, 13 per cent perpetrators have higher secondary education, 8 per cent perpetrators have primary education, 5 per cent perpetrators were undergraduate and 1 per cent perpetrator of total alleged perpetrators were graduate .



Chartno. 44. Education level of perpetrator

#### 8.4. MARITAL STATUS OF THE PERPETRATORS

Examining the marital status of all alleged perpetrators recorded this year, it is evident that 81.2 per cent of total perpetrators were married person. While unmarried perpetrators accounted for 10.5 per cent , 5.9 per cent perpetrators marital status is unidentified. 1.3 per cent separated perpetrators were found to be perpetuating violence against women. Similarly, 0.6 per cent widower, 0.6 per cent divorcee, and 0.1 per cent live in relationship were found responsible for the violence against women this year (Chart 48).

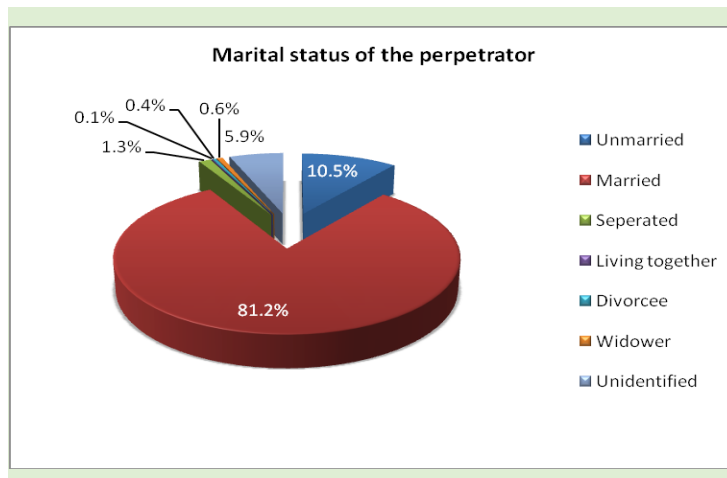


Chart no. 45. Marital status of perpetrators

Above finding strengthens the report of last year that married man (especially husband) or women (specially mother-in-law) abuses and violates their wives and daughter-in-laws to a great extent. An abusive and violent married man perceives women as possessions and controlling and exploiting her as a symbol of power, status, and prestige.

## 8.5. OCCUPATION OF ALLEGED PERPETRATORS

Looking at the occupation of the perpetrators, we find that most of them 43.2 per cent perpetrators were involve in agriculture. Similarly, 15.4 per cent alleged perpetrators occupations were unidentified. Likewise, it is found that 10.8 per cent perpetrators were labor, 7.7 per cent perpetrators run their own business, and 5.1 per cent were foreign employee. 3.1 per cent perpetrators were involve in army/police, 2.3 per cent in non-government job, 2.1 per cent teachers, 1.8 students, 1.5 per cent government job, 1.4 per cent perpetrators were involved in politics, 1.2 per cent in driving, 0.6 per cent were in tailoring/ knitting, 0.5 household work, 0.2 per cent journalist and trade agents, and 0.1 per cent perpetrators were engage in animal husbandry .

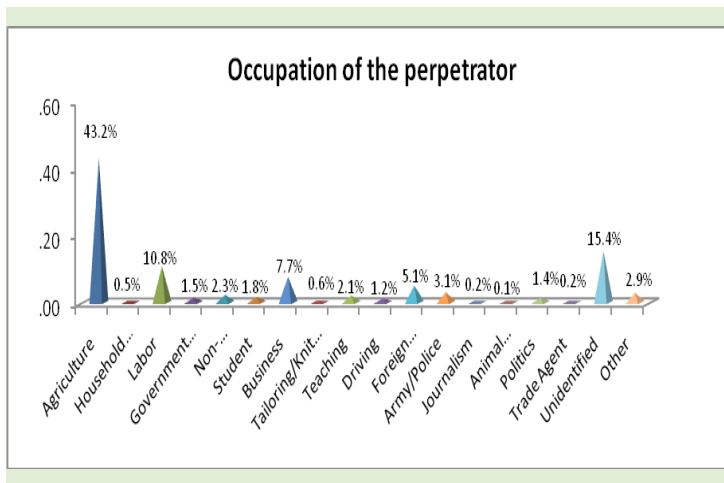


Chart no. 46. Occupation of perpetrators



# SECTION D

SUPPORTIVE ACTIONS

# CHAPTER 9: SUPPORT SERVICE

## 9.1.SAFE HOUSE & OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES

Violence against women in Nepal is widespread phenomenon. In Nepal's deeply rooted patriarchal society, violence against women and girls is widely practiced and takes many forms like rape, sexual abuse, early marriage, economic and physical violence, emotional abuse, denial of resources, opportunity, and services etc if not limited to this. Pity is that such acts of violence and brutality were generally not viewed as human rights violence and enough measures were not taken against such acts. This in turn adversely affects survivors of VAW to suffer in silence. Women and girls survivors of VAW were reluctant and hesitant to break the silence and report against violence because of number of reasons. Financial dependency, lack of awareness on laws, risk of social stigmatization and exclusion, etc. discourages women coming front and reporting against violence against women. Henceforth, presence of safe house is very important to ensure shelter and protection to the survivors of violence against women and children accompanying who dare to stand still against VAW and become an inspiration many more others.

WOREC Nepal has established safe houses in six districts Kathmandu, Dang, Udayapur, Dhanusha, Morang, and Kailali to provide shelter and all need-base support to the VAW survivors. Safe houses were established with a survivor-centered approach. The primary goal and objective of safe house is to ensure immediate safety, security, physical and emotional well-being, and also long term physical, legal and socio-economic security of survivors. Beside these, during survivor's stay in safe house, educational, vocational and livelihood trainings to empower them as well as counseling to help them overcome and cope with trauma and prepare them for reintegration back to society were taken care principally. This is an instrumental in transforming VAW survivors to the agent of change maker from victimhood. By overcoming the multiple consequences of violence and rebuilding their life better.

Importantly, women's safety and confidentiality were ensured and maintained in regards to any services they receive throughout the time survivors were the safe house.

This year WOREC through her safe houses located in different districts provided safe shelter to 350 VAW survivors among all 1930 survivors of VAW reported this year.

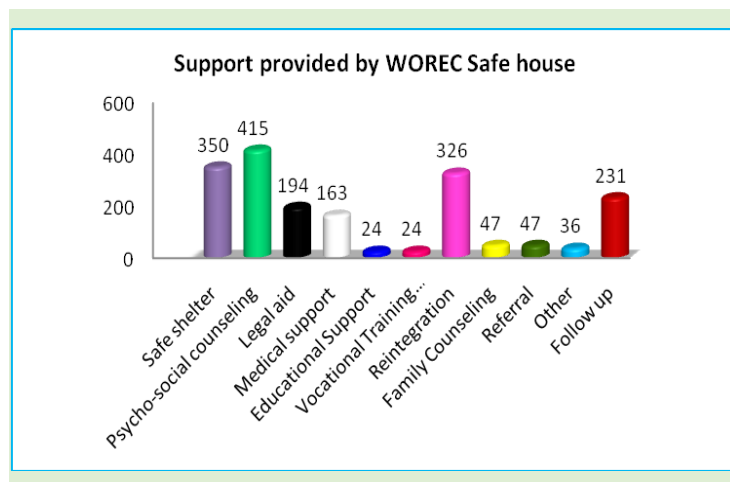


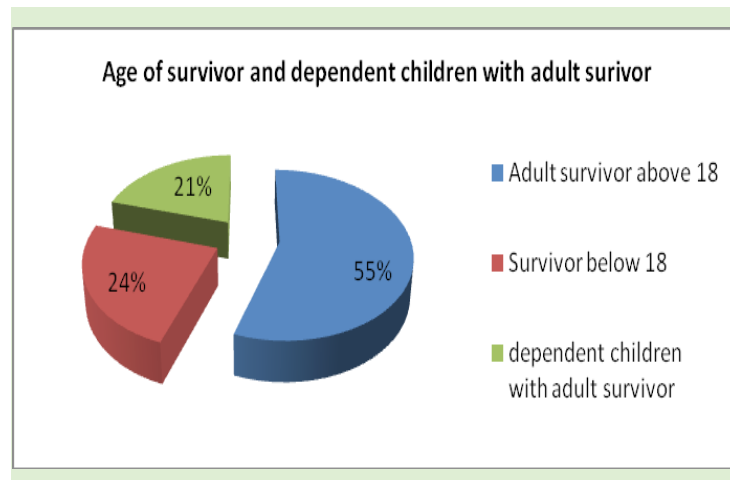
Chart no. 47. Support provided by WOREC safe house

Beyond physical protection and security, safe houses provide various emotional and psychosocial services which were very significant in supporting women to regain control over their lives. Counseling is important to help survivors to improve their self esteem, realize they were not responsible for the violence they have experienced, to know that they were not alone, increase coping mechanism and support their resilience. Organization was able to provide psychosocial counseling to 415 survivors and strengthen their self esteem.

Reintegration of VAW survivors back in to the family and society is extremely challenging. However, WOREC continuously strive to provide support and protection for women and girls. Reintegration is often one of the greatest challenges because of social stigma and other risk factors. However, organization reintegrated 326 VAW survivors back to their society this year. Follow up to 231.

WOREC NEPAL provided legal aid to 197 VAW survivors, medical support to 163, family counseling to 47 and survivors were referred to 47. Other types of service provided to 36 survivors. Whereas 24 VAW survivors were provided with vocational training support and equally 24 VAW survivors were provided with educational support.

### Age Profile



Chartno.48. Age of survivor taking shelter in safe house

Violence against women and girls is prevailed and practiced in all age group and no any age group is untouched and unharmed. The data for this year shamefully and regretfully reveals the reality that almost the half of adult survivors werethe survivors below the age of 18, who took shelter in safe houses,which is alarming andvery disgraceful.24 per cent of total survivors were survivors below the age of 18, who were provided with the safe shelter. 55 per cent of adult survivors of violence women were provided a safe shelter through the WOREC's safe houses established in different districts. As the severe and brutal consequence of VAW this year 21 per cent (i.e 72) dependent children accompanied their mothers who were the survivors of VAW in safe house.

# CHAPTER 10: HOT LINE SERVICES

WOREC Nepal has operated hotline service in her four working districts Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Dang, and Kailali. The goal of hotline service is to ensure early reporting and of all the cases within the recommended 72 hours window period and involve survivors and other community members in the fight against all forms of violence targeted to women and girls. WOREC Nepal through the hotline endeavor aims to ensure secure environment and platform that can enable survivors and community members to speak freely about the violence affecting them and find solutions. The hotline service at large helps to break the silence cultures on VAW.

This year WOREC Nepal came into contact with total 210 VAW cases through hotline services existing in four working districts Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Dang, and Kailali. Following chart gives the details of the records.

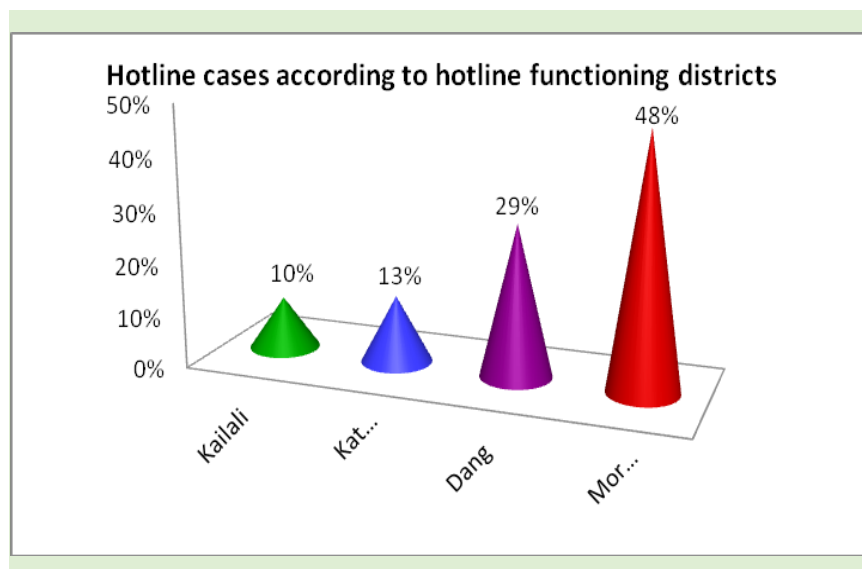


Chart no. 49. Hotline cases according to hotline functioning districts

According to the chart above, Morang records 48 per cent the highest number of VAW cases through hot line service. Whereas Dang recorded 29 per cent , followed by Kathmandu with 13 per cent cases and Kailai with 10 per cent cases of total VAW cases recorded through hotline services.

# CHAPTER 11: PRINT MEDIA COVERAGE OF VAW

Media plays an effective and crucial role in the fight against violence against women and girls. As media is considered as the eye, ear and limbs of society, it plays greater role in creating a milieu to mitigate and minimize the violence against women. Media generates an effective awareness and sensitizes mass of people by exposing, highlighting, and condemning violence against women. Henceforth, WOREC Nepal closely scrutinizes all the daily news papers published in Kathmandu and collect the highlighted VAW cases. Meticulous effort is invested to filter and make sure of no repetition and duplication of cases published as same case get space in all the news papers.

This year, total 598 cases of violence against women were brought into fore front by various daily news papers. Details of the ratio of VAW cases on the basis of month can be seen in the following chart.

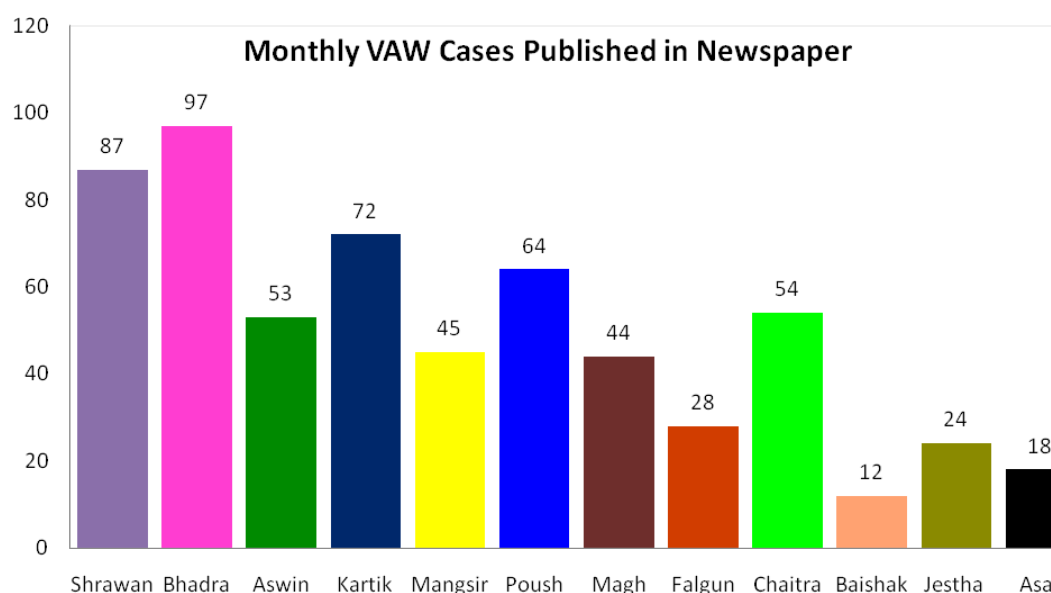


Chart no.50. Monthly VAW cases published in News paper

According to the chart above, in the month of Bhadra news papers published the highest 97 number of VAW cases followed by shrawan with 87 cases, kartik with 72 cases, Poush with 64 cases, Chaitra with 54 cases, Ashwin with 53 caes, Mansir with 45 cases, Magh with 44 cases, Falgun with 28 cases. After the disastrous earthquake of Baisakh 12, publishing ratio of VAW cases in newspapers dropped dramatically whereas It is prevalent that during the acute emergency women, girls and children becomes more vulnerable to VAW and GBV due to the absence of law and order, lack of adequate basic support, break down of social support network and so on. In the month of Baisakh only 12 VAW cases were brought into fore front by various news papers, where as in Jestha, charts shows, slightly increased and 24 VAW cases were published. But again in Asar it dropped down to 18 cases.

## TYPES OF VAW COVERED BY NEWS PAPER

News papers have highlighted the various forms violence against women to raise awareness and sensitize mass of people. Following chart shows the details of the types of VAW highlighted in newspaper this year.

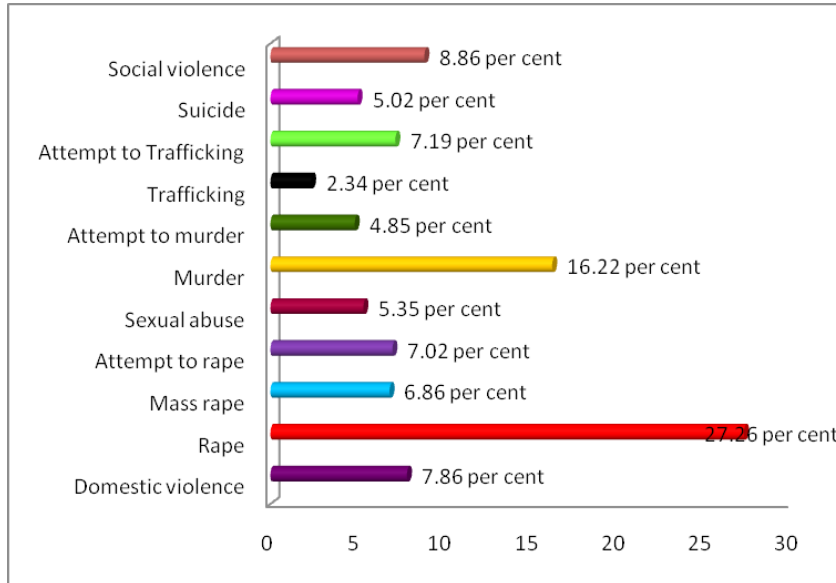


Chart no.51. Types of VAW covered by newspapers

Above chart reveals that among various minute forms of VAW, highest 27.26 per cent of Rape incidences were published in newspapers, followed by Murder 16.22 per cent , Social violence 8.86 per cent , domestic violence 7.86 per cent , attempt to trafficking 7.19 per cent , attempt to rape 7.02 per cent , mass rape 6.86 per cent , sexual abuse 5.35 per cent , suicide 5.02 per cent , attempt to murder 4.85 per cent , and trafficking 2.34 per cent .





# SECTION E

FOR THE BETTER FUTURE

# CHAPTER 12: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## 12.1. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

WOREC Nepal is deeply concerned by the continued magnitude of violence against women around the country. Hence, through *Anbeshi* an analytical year book on VAW attempts to shed light on the ever increasing issues of violence against women, its root causes, impact and consequence to women and girls. It is evident that violence is practiced among all walk of women. According to data it is apparent that the root causes of persisting violence against women is social constructed and it is "structural issues". It is propagated by socialization and institutions, where men were taught to endorse traditional gender role by socializing them to believe that they were socio-culturally and socio-economically superior, can dominate and exercise their power over women. The patriarchal structure provides space to commit violence against women makes it as normative. Women's submission and subordination is considered normal. Social pressures were always upon women to fit and maintain stereotypical roles, image and responsibility that society assigns to women.

The most encouraging finding of this study is that awareness against VAW has grown and tolerance of violence against women has fallen. This year WOREC Nepal documented total 1930 cases of VAW. Terai region of the country reports 82.3 per cent of total documented VAW cases, whereas, in Mountain region large percentage of violence goes unreported and this year very nominally 0.2 per cent VAW cases were reported from this region.

Data of study year showed that domestic violence is the most common crime which occurs at home perpetuated by husband and family members. Increasing number of reporting against domestic violence is a sign that gradually putting across this issue is now less a taboo and more a public agenda. This year domestic violence is reported the highest, 69.6 per cent.

Data of study year disclosed that 52.2 per cent minor girls were the survivors of rape, 38 per cent rape survivors were students, and 29.3 per cent student suffered sexual violence. These types of heinous violence leave long and short terms consequences on girls, which ultimately obstruct their rights to education and dignified life. Hence, WOREC on the basis of these statistics amplifies the voice for safe education for all.

It is well known that violence is practiced against women regardless of their age and educational level. At the same time, highest number of educated women and girls (81%) reporting against all forms of violence suggested that education is an important instrument to speak against VAW that encourages women to be intolerant against it.

Survivors of VAW not only suffer emotional and physical harm but VAW significantly cost lives of individual women, their health, their safety, their self-esteem, and their agency as chance makers. Violent crimes against women significantly impacts women's mental health and emotional wellbeing among other economic, physical, social impacts. This year, adverse effect of VAW on mental health is reported 52 per cent. Similarly, rape and social violence cost not only physical and mental impact on survivors but in some instances, it leaves women with chronic health consequences and even a death (both murder and suicidal).

Due to ever increasing violence against women, every year thousands lives of women are ruined, childhoods are damaged and families are destroyed due to the fear of violence and women's silence behind the door. To confront VAW in a long term, stereotype gendered role should be broken and every individual should be encouraged to assume social roles that they themselves choose regardless of their gender. Victim centric justice system has to be incorporated. Legal systems have to be sensitive to feminist issues to curb the crime against women and crime against dignity and humanity.

## 12.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Keeping present context at heart, below are some recommendations that come forward from the study:

- Patriarchal attitude are ingrained in all the social institution which needs to be challenged. Incorporation of feminist thinking is needed to effectively address women's issues and change societal attitude towards VAW. It is important to raise awareness in community through engagement of people from different groups to help change the dominant views that are detrimental to women.
- From amending discriminatory laws to ensuring access to justice a holistic vision is needed. It is imperative to ensure that there is survivor friendly support network and mechanism; quick, fair, and affordable legal process to encourage survivors to speak up against violence and seek justice against violence. Similarly, to encourage none cases of VAW go underreported, better Witness Protection System needs to be ensured. Likewise, judges, lawyers, police officers, public sector officials in general should be trained to facilitate the reporting of crimes and provide protection to the survivors.
- Finding of study showed that mental health has emerged as the primary health impact for the survivors of VAW. There is an urgent need to focus on counseling and safe house facilities for the survivors of VAW. It is important to train community level health workers as psycho social counselors who are sensitive to issue of VAW. Such health and psycho social counseling services have to be decentralized to the community level so that women are able to access it without any fear and time consuming travel to urban areas.
- Preventive measures including public information and education programs to change gender stereotype conception, role and status of women and men and to raise awareness regarding VAW and women's right should be prioritized.
- It is found that most of children and minors are vulnerable to sexual violence and rape. It is indispensable to increase state support to children of sexual violence to protect human rights of children. To ensure their rights to safe education and opportunity to pursue life in a dignified way the government needs to ensure that all forms of sexual violence are specifically and individually criminalized.
- It is recommended that easy access to support and protection mechanism for survivors should be effective and efficient, One Stop Crisis Management Center (OSCMC) needs to be expanded strengthened throughout the country that can provide comprehensive services, Fast Track Court should be in place, to increase reporting of VAW women friendly environment and networks should be ensured and quality of service and safety in the safe house should be improved. Effective witness protection system should be practiced to ensure protection of survivors and witness against all threats and intimidation.
- The government must support, protect, and ensure safety of those who are committed to eliminating violence against women, including women human rights defenders as they face risk of violence. The UN declaration on Human Rights Defenders adopted by UN General Assembly on 9 December 1998 lays out the basic principles that must be fully respected in order to support them to carry out their work freely and without fear of reprisal. In this regard, NGOs who work to support survivors of sexual violence are under violent attacks who must be protected.

# APPENDIX

## QUESTIONNAIRE: TOOL FOR INFORMATION COLLECTION

### ओरेक नेपाल

### महिला हिंसाका घटना सङ्कलन फारम

(यो घटना संकलन प्रक्रियाको अन्त्यमा पीडित तथा अधिकारकर्मीहरूले यथार्थ सूचना, घटना विवरण, हिंसाका प्रकार, सहयोग संयन्त्र तथा अनुगमन विधिबारे जानकारी प्राप्त गर्नेछन् ।)

#### १. पीडित

- १.०१ नाम : जन्म मिति : उमेर :
- १.०२ लिङ्ग : १. महिला  २. त्सेस्रो लिङ्गी
- १.०३ राष्ट्रियता :
- १.०४ ठेगाना :
१. जिल्ला: २. गाविस/नपा : ३. वार्ड ४.टोल :
- १.०५ जाति:
- १.०६ धर्म :
- १.०७ शैक्षिक अवस्था :
- १.०८ पारिवारिक विवरण :
१. एकल परिवार  २. संयुक्त परिवार  ३. विस्तारित परिवार
- १.०९ परिवारका सदस्य संख्या : १. महिला..... २. पुरुष..... ३.जम्मा.....
- १.१० वैवाहिक स्थिति:
- १.अविवाहित  २.विवाहित  ३.विवाहित तर सँगै नबसेको
४. सँगै बसेको  ५. पारपाचुके गरेको  ६.एकल  ७. अन्य (खुलाउने).....
- १.११ विवाह गर्दाको उमेर :
- १.१२ पेशा
- १.१३ अविभावकको पेशा:
१. बाबु..... २. आमा..... ३. पति.....
४. ससूरा ..... ५. सासू.....

## २. घटना

- २.०१ घटना घटेको मिति :
- २.०२ घटनाको किसिम :
- २.०३ घटना घटेको स्थान : १. जिल्ला : २. गाविस/नपा: ३. वडा : ४. टोल:
- २.०४ घटनास्थलको किसिम :
- २.०५ पीडक संख्या: १. महिला..... २. पुरुष .....
- २.०६ पीडितले पीडकलाई चिनेको छ ? १. छ  २. छैन  ३. देखेपछि चिन्ने
- २.०७ पीडकको चरित्र भल्काउने खालको परिचय :
- १ .....
- २ .....
- ३ .....
- २.०८ पीडितको पीडकसँगको सम्बन्ध :
१. पति  २. पारिवारिक सदस्य  ३. प्रेमी  ४. छिमेकी
५. साथी  ६. शिक्षक  ७. विद्यार्थी  ८. अन्य (खुलाउने).....
- २.०९ घटना हुनुको कारण :

## ३. पीडक/मतियार

- ३.०१ पीडक/मतियारको किसिम (पेशा) :
१. कृषक  २. सरकारी कर्मचारी  ३. गैरसरकारी कर्मचारी
४. निजी संस्थाका कर्मचारी  ५. राजनितिकर्मी  ६. सेना/प्रहरी
७. व्यवसायी  ८. वकिल  ९. पत्रकार
१०. शिक्षक  ११. प्राध्यापक  १२. सामान्य व्यक्ति
१३. अन्य (खुलाउने).....
- ३.०२ नम : जन्म मिति : उमेर :
- ३.०३ लिङ्ग : १. महिला  २. तेश्रो लिङ्गी
- ३.०४ राष्ट्रियता :
- ३.०५ ठेगाना : १. जिल्ला: २. गाविस/नपा : ३. वार्ड : ४. टोल :
- ३.०६ जाति:
- ३.०७ धर्म :
- ३.०८ शैक्षिक अवस्था :
- ३.०९ पारिवारिक विवरण :
१. एकल परिवार  २. संयुक्त परिवार  ३. विस्तारित परिवार

- ३.१० परिवारका सदस्य संख्या :
१. महिला..... २. पुरुष..... ३. जम्मा.....
- ३.११ वैवाहिक स्थिति:
१. अविवाहित  २. विवाहित  ३. विवाहित तर सँगै नबसेको
४. सँगै बसेको  ५. पारपाचुके गरेको  ६. एकल  ७. अन्य (खुलाउने)
- ३.१२ विवाह गर्दाको उमेर :
- ३.१३ पेशा
- ३.१४ अविभावकको पेशा:
१. बाबु..... २. आमा.....
३. पति..... ४. ससूरा .....
- (पीडक संख्या एकजना भन्दा बढी भएमा सादा कागज थप गरी माथिकै अनुसार भर्नुहोला )

#### ४. घटनाको कानुनी पक्ष

- ४.०१ घटनाको बारेमा कसैलाई उजुरी/सूचना गरेको छ ?
१. छ  २. छैन
- ४.०२ छ भने कसलाई ?
१. प्रहरी/प्रशासन/अदालत  २. साथी/इष्टमित्र
३. गाँउले/छिमेकी  ४. परिवार
५. आफू काम गर्ने स्थान  ६. पीडकको परिवार
७. पीडकका नातेदार/साथी  ८. पीडकका छिमेकी
९. गैरसरकारी संस्था १०. अन्य (खुलाउने).....
- ४.०३ घटना स्थलको निरीक्षण गरेको छ ?
१. छ २. छैन (खुलाउने).....
- ४.०४ छ भने कसले ?
- ४.०५ घटनासँग सम्बन्धितहरूको स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण गरेको छ ?
१. छ  २. छैन  ३. थाहा छैन (खुलाउने).....
- ४.०६ घटना सम्बन्धि फोटो खिचेको छ ?
१. छ  २. छैन  ३. थाहा छैन (खुलाउने).....
- ४.०७ अन्य दसी प्रमाण भए सो को विवरण :
- १.....
- २.....
- ३.....

५.०१ पीडितलाई परेको असर .....

५.०२ पीडितको परिवारलाई परेको असर .....

**६. सूचना दिनेको विवरण :**

६.०१ व्यक्तिको नाम :

६.०२ लिंग : १. महिला  २. पुरुष  ३. तेस्रो लिंग

६.०३ सम्पर्क ठेगाना :

६.०४ पेशा :

६.०५ १. आवद्ध संस्था २. पद:

६.०६ शैक्षिक योग्यता :

६.०७ सूचना सम्प्रेषण गरेको मिति :

६.०८ घटनाको उजुरी /सूचना गरेको स्थान :

१. सदरमुकाम  २. गाँउ  ३. शहर/पायक पर्ने नजिकको हाटबजार

४. संघ/संस्थाको कर्मचारहरु  ५. प्रहरी  ६. गा.वि.स कार्यालय

**७. साक्षी/प्रत्यक्षदर्शी**

नाम

लिंग

सम्पर्क ठेगाना :

घटनाका पक्षहरुसँगको सम्बन्ध:

**८. घटना संकलक**

८.०१ नाम :

फोन नं. :

हस्ताक्षर:

८.०२ आवद्ध संस्था ठेगाना :

८.०३ सम्पर्क ठेगाना :

८.०४ घटना संकलन गरेको मिति :

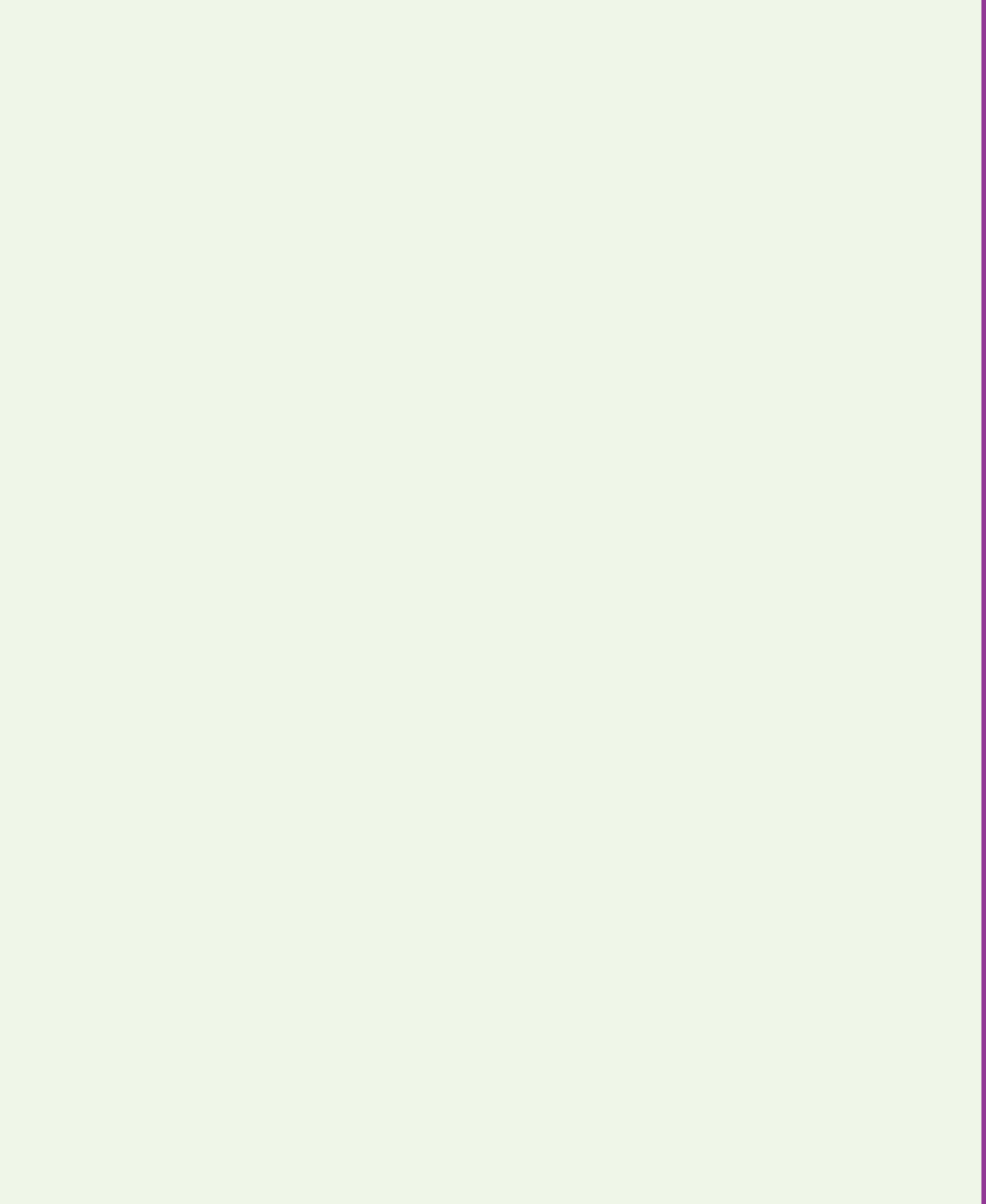
८.०५ घटना संकलन गरेको स्थान : १. घटना स्थल  २. सदरमुकाम  ३. अन्यत्र

**९. घटनाका सम्बन्धमा तत्काल सूचना गर्नुपर्ने अन्य केहि भए :**

१०.०१ घटना पूर्वको विवरण :

१०.०२ घटना विवरण :

१०.०३ घटनापछिको विवरण:







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