

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is one of the least developed, landlocked country in the world. According to the census report 2011 the female population is 51.50 percentages in total (2.64,94,504) population. The gender based violence against women is raised day by day. In every society of Nepal. Violence against girls and women is common. Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal value based country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husband or son's name. They do not have their Own identity and are not free in many more aspects. Each of the Nepalese girls and women is being violated at least once in their lifetime. Violence is common in all ages, castes, religious groups and social classes. Only its degree and forms may differ by society, ages and religious values (Kafle. 2012).

Violence to girls and women done simply because they are female. because they are not valued as such or because they have misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly patriarchal society. From before birth to old age girls and women are there by denied rights, tormented and even killed. Widespread attitudes towards girls and women as inferior, even as the property of men . systematic discrimination, traditional practices and acts in the name of religion, oppression by patriarchal institutions, indifference or collusion of the state all are involved in denying girls and women their human rights and fundamental freedoms and sometimes, their lives. Co-modification of women in the media and their economic marginalization in the global economy are traditional negative forces, along with politics that sometimes build male solidarity around the issue of controlling women (UNFPA, 2012).

Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age. sexual orientation. religion, or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating. Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused. but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends. co-workers. Other witnesses, and the community at large. Children, who grow up witnessing

domestic violence. are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life - therefore, increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers (NDVH. 2015).

Domestic violence against women refers to any type of harmful behavior directed at women and girls; the domestic violence has more specific meaning than the meaning of violence. Mainly it denotes the violence within household. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, and misconduct. ill-treatment in the level of family and generally in the level of society. It takes variety of form of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, incest, sexual, harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment, dowry related violence and abuse of maids such violence is deeply embedded and rooted in a cultural and psychological political and social base in our society. Further more women are treated as sex object to be exploited as thumping hag to ease frustration abuse to satisfy sexual desire and also they are exploited in the sector of economic.

Abused women also face higher risks of contracting HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. The physical consequences of female genital mutilation/cutting include great pain, excessive bleeding. shock. painful sexual intercourse. risk of HIV or other infections from the use of unsanitary tools, chronic pelvic inflammation and even death. Psychological effects include anxiety and depressed. VAW affects women of all class, poverty and lack of education are additional risk factors. Increasing educational level can help prevent violence by empowering young women. Quality education programmes can also serve as a vehicle for sensitizing young men to respect women's rights (Paudel, 2012).

Violence against woman is an act of gender base violence that results or is likely to result in physical. sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether occurring in public or private people. (UN. 2013)

Nepal is also suffering from this problem. Most of Nepalese women are away from the mainstream of development. There is 51.5 percent of population of women but they are behind in social justice. (CBS, 2011)

Most of women are victimized from various kinds of the violence in our society, which are sexual abuse, physical torture, mental torture, trafficking, sexual harassment, force prostitution, infanticide, dowry related violence, wife beating and burning. Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household in Nepalese society. In the name of dowry, many women have been compelled to tolerate insult by their family member and relatives even some of them are murdered. Some husbands are totally careless about her unwanted pregnancy, serious ill health, low nutrient diet, and traditional birth attendants.

Today's Nepalese society is passing through the pane of poverty, deprivation, hunger and through cultural violence, which damages the social peace. Although there are established legal institution, policy and administration, the country could not protect violence against women inside or outside the family. The Tharu people are an ethnic group indigenous to the Terai, the southern foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal and India. The Tharus are recognized as an official nationality by the Governments of Nepal. The Tharu population of Nepal was 1,737,470 people, or 6.6% of the total population. There are several endogamous sub-groups of Tharu like: Rana Tharu, Kathoriya Tharu, Sonha Tharu, Dangaura Tharu, Paschuhan (Western) Tharu, Rautar Tharu, Purbaha Tharu, Aarkutwa or Chitwania Tharu, Kochila Tharu, Danuwar in eastern Terai, Lampuchwa Tharu (CBS, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Various studies conducted by different NGOs and agencies have found different forms of violence throughout the country. SAATHI 2013 have found the prevalence of violence among all castes, age and status of society.

Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different forms which are distinct to each other. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life. High social health and economic cost to the individual and society are associated with violence against women.

Though, recently Nepal has been declared as "Secular state 4th Jestha 2068, but in reality Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on religion, which have perpetuated both practices of unsociability and exploitation of women.

Most of the Girls and Women are forced religiously, culturally and traditionally into prostitution practice such as Deuki, Badi women by Trafficking, wife beating, chhoupadi and child marriage in Nepal. And many societies, people are dominated by the majority and upper cast and ethnicity. Most of the Nepalese women and girls engage in agriculture. They have lack of opportunity to the education, skill training, job in other sector and unequal payment.

Due to all these experiences. it made curious to know about the situation and extent of violence in Tharu community of Kawasoti Municipality 4 Hsaura Nawalparasi district. The Tharu community is in low socio-economic condition as like the rural community so that it is possible to choose the topic on violence against women and conduct research. Some research issues are as follows:

- i. What are the causes of domestic violence?
- ii. How is the knowledge of women on legal provision and Community action on domestic violence?
- iii. What are the impact of violence on family order and family management?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to examine the domestic violence against women in Tharu Community of Kawasoti Municipality 4 Hasaura Nawalparasi and the specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To identify the cause of domestic violence.
- ii. To assess the knowledge of women. on legal provision and community action on domestic violence.
- iii. To assess the impact of violence on family order and family management.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are many researches in different issues in squatter settlement and few researches have been carried out in domestic violence against women so. some researches should he done in particular in Tharu community. There have not being sufficient researches in respective community. So, this study has been acquisition in the field of domestic violence against women in Tharu community in Kawasoti Municipality 4 Hasaura.

Nepalese society is male dominated society. where thousands of women frequently suffer from different kinds of mental and physical torture relating to different reason. Women are not only dominated by their husbands and other male family member but also dominated by women like mother-in-law, Sister in-law auntie and others. Without development of women it is impossible to develop the nation.

This study has been based on field research. This study has highlighted the situation of domestic violence against women in Kawasoti Municipality 4 Hasaura particularly Tharu community. This report helps the students of the similar field to start another study like this. The students of might be useful to find the report. It is expected that this study may be useful information to students, project planners, policy maker's administration and implementers. And also it helpful for government and other related organization to make plan and implement programmers to eliminate domestic violence in Tharu community.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five different chapters. The first chapter of this thesis outlines the introduction of the study. It deals with background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study. significance of the study, organization of the study and operational definition of the key terms. The second chapter presents the literature review. The third chapter is research methodology which deals with the description of the selection of the study area, nature and sources of data, population and sample size, method of data collection and data analysis. Fourth chapter concentrates socio economic characteristic of the respondents which includes age. occupation and educational status, structure of house etc. and finally the fifth chapter presents the summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nepal is a poor country and its patriarchal norms and values there are so many reasons, which cause violence against women in Nepal. Though the basic concept remains the same, the theory of feminism has evolved with time and their attributes vary. Broadly, the feminist theory has been classified as follows:

Feminist theory talks about social and class exploitation. This theory says that god, supernatural forces, nature do not create the society and social change. It is the man who creates society and social change. Each and every activity in the society like gender issue, specific condition of women etc is created by man. Marxist feminism believes that women's unequal position in the society is not due to biological conditions but due to specific social arrangements. This theory fails to deal gender conflict at home and sexual harassment. Marxist theory focuses more on class than gender so Socialist feminists blame Marxist feminist for being gender bias (Sharma, 2014).

Socialist feminism believes that production and reproduction are equally important because production of the means of existence of food, shelter and clothing and tools are necessary for production and reproduction of human beings equally contributes to the reshape and continuation of human history. For social feminism both production and reproduction are interlinked. For a socialist feminist the market and the kitchen are not two distinct locations. The market and the kitchen instead are closely intimately related spaces. It's very essential that women's health must be taken care by the family and provisions must be developed by the states. The major problems like domestic violence has hindered in the development of the society. The impurity of the rural women suffers from this problem that they lag behind them much in productive area.

2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

The first of the new movements to generate its own distinctive cultural theory was second wave feminism. Women's resistance to patriarchal oppression is very probably as old as patriarchy itself, and certainly long pre-dated various types of cultural theory and cultural politics that concerned here. Since the second world war most western governments have tended to regard cultural policy of one king or another as a

necessary albeit often relatively minor, contribute to the maintenance of national identity. In the first instance, then these policies were developed in relation to essentially national frameworks. But over the last thirty years or so feminism, antiracism and gay activism have forced issues of minority cultural representation in to the national arena in many societies. (Browitt, 2013).

In our society, after marriage women bear several kinds of violence such as physically and sexually abuse, dowry related abuse, reproductive care and right abuse, as well as even in a pregnancy period women were also beaten brutally that result still birth. Foetal death, miscarriage and that also sometime damage the women's reproductive organs (Bidari. 2014).

Any activities that damage physical and mental states are termed as violence. It may be committed an individual or community against other individual or community. The acts of violence may be assaulting. non-cooperating. pressurizing, trafficking etc. To find the domestic violence researcher has selected Tharu women.

Increasing educational level can help prevent violence by empowering young women. Quality education programmes can also serve as a vehicle for sensitizing young men to respect women's rights (Paudel. 2012).

Any act of gender-based violence that results in. or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. (UN. 2013)

Domestic violence includes physical acts of violence within the family including sexual coercion by the husband, physical threats, psychological abuse and controlling actions such as enforcing physical isolation and/or controlling access to information and services (WHO, 2011).

2.1.1 Religious and Historical Basis

Modern history (1846-1999)

In 1854, Jung Bahadur Rana, the then Prime Minister of Nepal, enforced the Muluki Ain (General Code of Nepal), Nepal's first legal system. It comprised applications of traditional Hindu Law and clauses to accommodate ethnic practices. In the Muluki Ain both Hindus and Non-Hindus were classified as castes based on their habits of

food and drink. Tharu people were considered "enslavable alcohol drinkers" together with several other ethnic minorities.

In the 1950s, the WHO supported the Nepalese government in eradicating malaria in the forests of Terai. People from hills migrated to the Terai and claimed the fertile land. Tharus lost their traditional land and became slaves of the new landowners. This resulted in the development of the Kamaiya system of bonding generations of Tharu families to labour. When the first protected areas were established in Chitwan, Tharu communities were forced to relocate from their traditional lands. They were denied any right to own land and thus forced into a situation of landlessness and poverty. When the Chitwan National Park was designated, Nepalese soldiers destroyed the villages located inside the boundary of the park, burned down houses, and beat the people who tried to plough their fields. Some threatened Tharu people at gun point to leave.

Recent history (2000-2017)

The government of Nepal outlawed the practice of bonded labour prevalent under the Kamaiya system on July 17, 2000 which prohibits anyone from employing any person as a bonded labourer and declared that the act of making one work as a bonded labourer is illegal. Though democracy has been reinstated in the country, the Tharu community has called for a more inclusive democracy as they are fearful of remaining an underprivileged group.

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society is guided by its life nature like Manu smriti. Purana, Mahabharata, Ramayana. These Grantha says men are supreme of the society. Since human history, women have been discriminated that led violence in social norms, values and attitudes even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or other books, which are written in ancient period. (Subedi. 2007)

According to Christian Mythology, female are made by male's ribs so male are respected and female shouldn't be over from the heart or throat. And according to Hindu mythology "Manu" who looks left man and social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code "Manu Smriti" both men and women organized from god. Men come out one half of his being and women and other half However a lot of discrimination had been made between men and women at that period. According to Manu, women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures, there is on the one hand glorification of women hood and on the other hand degradation of women.

Some passages show that women are highly respected and honored such as the Manu Smriti, holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as: Symbol of power prosperity and knowledge and represented by the Goddess mahakali, mahalaxmi, where people were respected in temple but hated at home. (Subedi. 2007)

2.1.2 World Wide Scenario

Domestic violence against women is not only in country but also it spreads all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing countries are mostly affected due to lack of education, poverty, and unemployment.

Women's organizations around the world embraced gender violence as a propriety issues the UN decade from women, General Assembly passed its first resolution on violence against women in November 2013.

The south Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter in law, lowest in family hierarchy. While it can be stated that women are the usual unclear, which particular women and men are likely to be involved. UNICEF (2011) Studies indicate that marital violence occurs in some communities is as many as in one in three marriages. There appears to be no part of the world where it is unknown.

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world, women receive less formal education than men and mechanisms of them go unrecognized (SAATHI, 2011)

International conference on population and development (ICPD) stressed on empowering women and reducing inequality between measure to eliminate all forms of abuses, harassment exploitation and violence. The fourth world conference on women in Beijing, 1994 states that violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of equality, development and peace. Such violence nullifier the human rights and fundamental freedom of human. If considers the low socio-economic status of women as a cause and consequence of Violence against Women (SAATHI, 2011).

UN declaration on elimination of violence against women 1993 is the formal definition of violence against women in the UN system. It affirms that VAW violates impairs the enjoyment of women basic rights and urges the states to pressure measure

to eliminate violence. The world conference of Human Right Vienna 1993 arrested human rights are women rights. It also recommended for main streaming women's and girl's right. It declared that gender based violence was important with the dignity of women and called for the elimination of all forms of such violence (Sharma, 2010).

There is male dominated patriarchal family in south Asia. Their duty is sexual and reproductive services as well as labor under the control of men and women are second class citizen in south Asia. From before birth to old age girls and women are thereby denied rights for minted and even killed. Men have supreme position in south Asia.

Many forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnations about their gender can be understood as "Gender based violence, or simply gender violence". It is a worldwide problem, but one that fairly new for open discussion in south Asia. (UNICEF, 2011)

There are different kinds of violence against women and girls in south Asia. Feticide and infanticide are one of the forms of violence against women and girls in our context. Dowry demands are another dangerous types of violence which have claimed lives of many women. Another forms of violence against women is neglect by family members even to the point of death. Similarly. Sexual abuse, incest and rape by family members and others are the violent situation of DVAW. Recruitment of family members into prostitution have been found in Nepalese context which is severe form of violence against women.

Women and girls in South Asia horn into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination. In south Asia. particular is having to many of 11e worst manifestation of gender violence in the world. (UNICEF, 2011)

South Asian Regional office in collaboration with the ministry of women's government of Srilanka, organize 12-14 September 2010 in Kalutara to create understanding of measure requires to implement the convention for all forms of discrimination against women which ratified all countries of south Asia. The consultation also aimed to provide an opportunity for interaction between government and NGO's, so that later could share their experiences on their experience on their own work in the area of promotion of women's rights and NGO's have played important role to develop skill inform object and support government. (Kalutara, 2010)

2.2 Review' of Empirical Literature

Nepal is developing country. There are many reasons about violence against women but main reason is patriarchal norms and values. The women population is more than 50 percent. They have poor literacy rate, social status. economic participation and decision making-right. Woman are victimized form trafficking, rape, sexual harassment beating of women , priority of son, mental torture, polygamy, Jeri, Badi. Deuki and other superstitions. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and values which indicate women status has risen.

Thapa, (2004) concocted a study on sexual harassment in public places in Nepal revealed instances where girls had dropped out of collage due to extreme sexual harassment and thus closed the door to chance for bettering themselves.

Stated various, forms of violence against women prevailed in Nepalese society including domestic violence. The survey identified as a first common of violence. The survey identified as a first common of violence is beating and second was rape. Women who are victimized and have to leave in constant fear cannot participate in development programs designed to benefit them. (SAATHI, 2011)

Domestic violence intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than and isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits slaps kicks and psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation and humiliation and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behavior such as isolating women from family and friends, monitoring her movements and restricting her access to resources. (CBS, 2011)

In Nepal gender specific violence against women occurs across all strata of society. Violence women and girls in Nepal cuts across women and girls of class, cast, age and ethnicity with 95 percent of respondents arresting to first hand knowledge of VAW and G incidents. Violence against women includes not only physical violence but also sexual, psychological and emotional abuse whether they are in the more over forms of violence such as sexual violence that include rape, gang rape incest public stripping, harassment through language gesture, trafficking and force prostitution or more convert from through verbal and psychological torture, the prevalence of violence has already been validated as being very high. Existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of the total respondents (sample

soze:1250) and beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girl (82%) in Nepal, followed by rape (30%) and forced prostitution (28%) in Nepal, polygamy was reported without fail by respondents (64%) in every target district and could easily be assumed to be the most prevalence a from of traditional VAW. (Deuba, 2010)

Women and Violence

In viewing through gender perspective. it is evident that there are many kinds of violence against women. Women are found to suffer at homes and societies from different type of violence like exploitation, punishment, non-cooperative, heavy workloads criticism etc. The violence against women can be classified into two categories like, household and social. In the household violence category, there is exploitation of labour, punishment, polygamy criticism and prevent from education. And in the social violence category there are inequality, physical punishment. murder etc. Some examples of violence against women have been found in our country.

Family disputes due to the alcohol drinking habit. The situation gets worsened when alcoholic beats wife and children. It has adverse effects on mental condition of women. Family disputes due to wives not begetting children. These disputes may lead to serious accident. There are different violence against women like calling woman a witch, assaulting and verbal abuses etc. In some societies women is to all kinds of troubles for not bringing enough dowries. The widows are hated. They are always misbehaved.

Gender advocacy lead to different aspects such as roles of men and women, social change and socialization disparities from the view point of gender perspective. There programme are conducted in view of generating awareness among women, to make them rightful to generate participation in all kinds of activities. The advocacies help make people concern to work .for the development and amendment of policies and laws. People will be inspired to develop and implement gender related programme. It is general trend of the development of the society. We should see it positively. Advocacy is done by identifying the problem and discriminations on women in various policies. Different government and non-government organization, lawyers. social workers etc. are found interested for advocacy after the re-establishment of democracy in 1991 AD in Nepal by adopting the methods like, problem identification, creating sources, executing programme, monitoring and evaluating. (CDC, 2010)

2.2.1 Gender Based Violence over the Different Stages

At the age of children whatever is there in house, effect in their lifetime. It is said that home is the first school of child. In early age, whatever he or she gets from family environment has a great influence on his or her life. So, to make civilized society, family atmosphere should be free from violence, gender is determined by socially and culturally. So gender discrimination should be abolished from society. Women have to be victimized from pre—natal phase to old age which is even felt in Nepalese society (Sharma, 2007).

In these period sex selective abortion, battering during pregnancy, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care, child prostitution, trafficking in women, rape, sexual harassment. dowry abuse, psychological abuse, abuse of widows etc. takes place.

Tamang, J. (2009) entitled is Domestic Violence in Nepal the study team wishes to express its sincere gratitude to Social Inclusion Research Fund. SNV Nepal for providing this research grant. The main objectives of this study were: Examine the power relations within the family in the different communities. Estimate the extent of domestic violence in the different communities. To investigate the risk factors that perpetuates domestic violence or protects. Explore the coping strategies used by women to deal/avoid domestic violence from their husbands.

The study aimed to estimate the prevalence, nature, and extent of domestic violence among the four ethnic communities. The study was conducted in four districts. Rupandehi, Achham, Ilam and Gulmi among 1536 women. The study was conducted in two phases and both qualitative and quantitative approach was employed in gathering information from the respondents.

Regarding the socio-demographic characteristics, slightly more than one-fourth of the women were young and around two-fifths of the women were aged 25 to 34 years. Saving and credit groups are increasingly common in Nepal. Involvement in saving and credit groups has found to be helpful in decreasing risk of domestic violence among women in other South Asian countries. Half the women in all the four districts have been involved in either saving and credit or are members of mothers group.

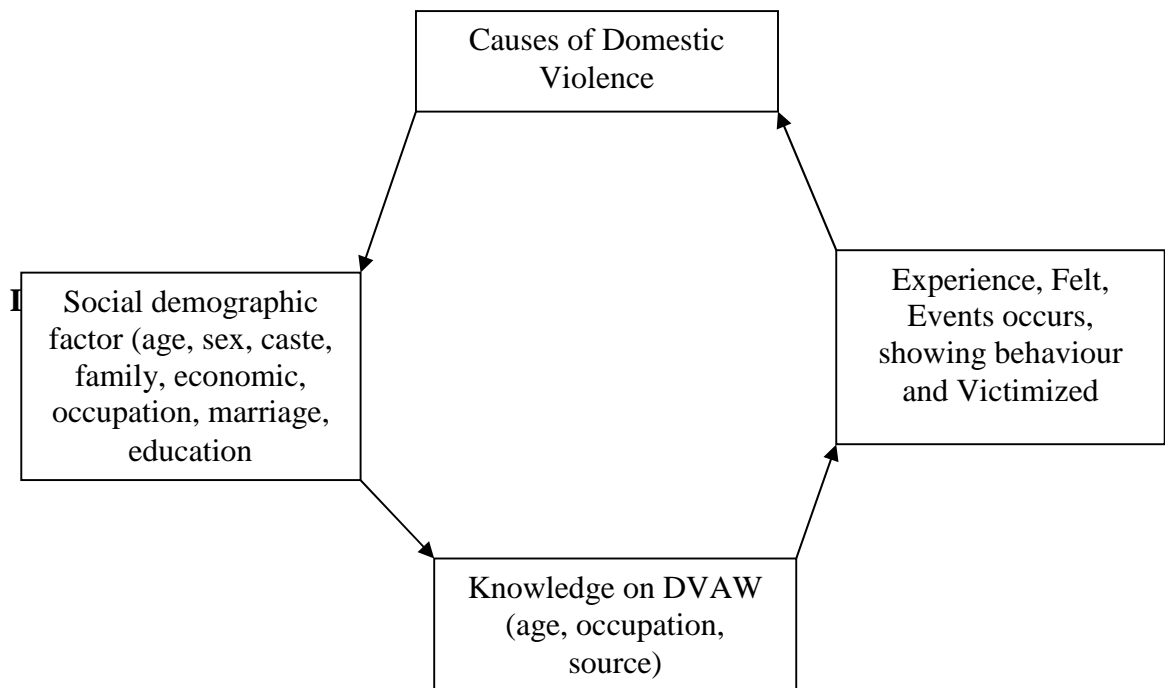
In many countries attitude towards wife beating is taken as proxy to prevalence of domestic violence where violence related experience was not asked. In this study

attitude towards wife beating was measured by asking several questions. District wise variations was observed in which majority of the women from Rupandehi accept that it is justifiable for a husband to hit his wife under those and fewer women from Ilam state that it is justifiable for a husband to hit his wife under any of the circumstances mentioned.

Thus we can see that domestic violence is not uncommon in Nepal. The findings show that domestic violence is closely linked to abuse of power and control over a woman's life. Women silently accept violent behavior of their husband as they perceive that they are the only ones facing such problems in the community. Even though the Domestic violence bill has been passed, many efforts are required to prevent domestic violence and rehabilitate those who are facing such violence. He study shows that there are very few organizations at the community in which women can turn to for help whether it is legal or for psycho social counseling. Educating women or empowering women is also not enough and change in attitude and behavior of the men has to take place for the couple to lead a happy life.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.1 : Conceptual Framework of Domestic Violence



This study is based on domestic violence on Tharu Community in Kawasoti Municipality 4, Nawalparasi district. This study has focused on social and demographic factors of domestic violence, knowledge on domestic violence, causes of domestic violence, experience of domestic violence and felt and event occurs on domestic violence. It has attempted to find the knowledge of DVAW on the women of study area

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure and the strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. It refers to the procedures for the collection of data and its analysis. The research design adopted in this study is descriptive research design. The study has been the sense of exploring the socio-economic condition and identifying the problems faced by the women in the Tharu community.

3.2 Site Selection and It's Rationale

The study area Hasaura is located in Northern parts of Kawaoti Municipality and Eastern part of Nawalparasi district. The women in this ward are indigenous people. No other scholars have researched on the Domestic Violence Against Tharu Women. No study has been done in this area about domestic violence. The researcher being a Consultant. Many relatives (Sister) were an inhabitant of this ward, that is why it made easier for data collection so this ward is selected as a study area. This research area is chosen purposively and viability of the respondents.

3.3 Universe and Sample

In the study area the total female population is 1950. Among 1950 females population 450 is Tharu People . out of total Tharu females population the researcher has been selected 45 married women above 15 years. Study sample consists of 45 respondents out of 450 Population which is selected purposively. If random sample is chosen, there's chances of being selection of non-violence women as sample

3.4 Source of Data

This study has been based on primary as well as secondary data. The secondary data are used as complementary which are obtained from journal, article, books previous studies, survey report and other report and primary data has been collected through the 45 respondents using interview schedule in Thant community of Kawasoti Municipality.

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

At first researcher explained the purpose of the visit to the respondents. After that explanation the detail about the purpose of the research and selected the respondents. The data has been collected through the structure and semi structure questionnaire.

3.6 Data Analysis

All the raw data were coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis would made using percentage frequency, simple calculation, cross tabulation.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

Each study has own limitation. The researcher being a student has limited time and economy, so it has some limitations, which are as follows:

- i. The study has been limited to Kawasoti Municipality 04 Hasaura of Nawalparasi district.
- ii. In this study, only age 15 above married women have been selected as respondent.
- iii. One female in each generation from one house has been selected as respondents.
- iv. There are many types of domestic violence but this study deals only physical (hurting. injuring body. sexual) and psychological, verbal assault violence.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This section mainly deals with the analysis and interpretation of primary sources of data taken from the respondents with the help of interview schedule. It is all about domestic violence against women in Tharu community in Kawasoti Municipality 04, Hasaura, Nawalparasi district. The collected data are analyzed and presented here with the help of tables, figures, bar-diagram and pie-charts in frequency and percentage.

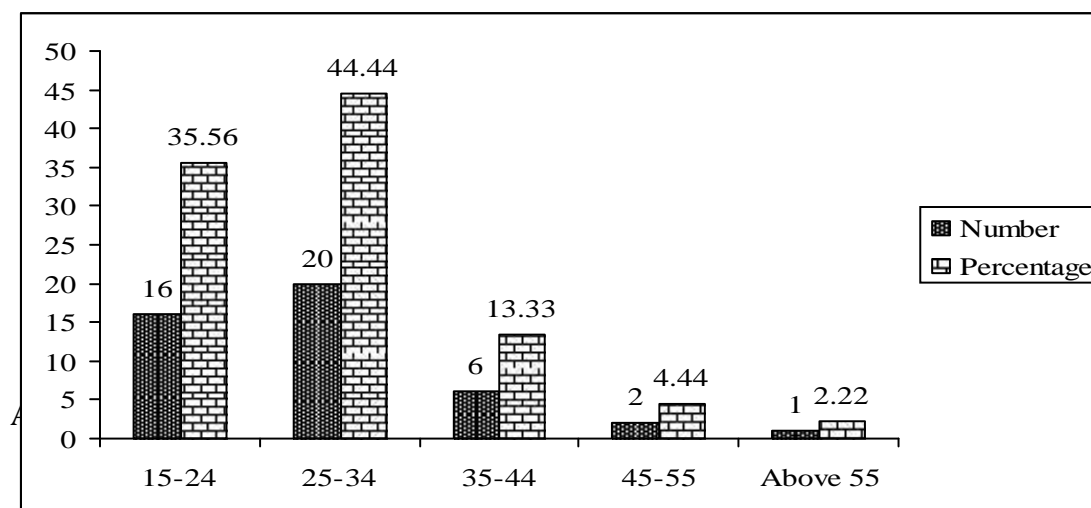
4.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic situation of respondents is one of the responsible factor which affects directly and indirectly in the result of the study. The age composition, occupation status and family size of respondents are the major influencing factors under demographic status. The selected respondents for this study are 45 married women above 15 years which has been introduced below:

4.1.1 Age Composition

Age wise distribution of population is helpful to find out economically active population. The distribution of shown in below bar-diagram.

Figure 4.1 : Distribution of Respondents According to Age Composition



Source – Field Survey 2075

25-34 year which is 44.44 percent and (15-56) 35.56 percent. The lowest proportion of age group above 55 is 2.22 percent. The other age groups 35-44 and 45-55 are 13.33 percent and 4.44 percent respectively.

4.1.2 Occupational Status

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower level of occupation status are service, business, foreign country and others and higher level of occupation is wage labour and agriculture.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by their Occupational Status

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Remarks
Agriculture	12	26.67	
Business	4	8.89	
Wage Labour	16	35.56	
Service	2	4.44	
Agriculture cum others	7	15.56	
Foreign Country	4	8.89	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table shows out of total 35.56 percent respondents are wage labour. It is followed by 26.67 percent engaged agriculture and 15.56 percent agriculture cum others but lower percent engage in service 4.44 percent, 8.89 percent engaged business and as well as working in foreign country.

4.1.3 Family Size

Family is the most important unit of the social structure of Nepal. For this study, a household includes all those living in same households including their unmarried siblings and who share the same kitchen.

Table 4.2 Family Size

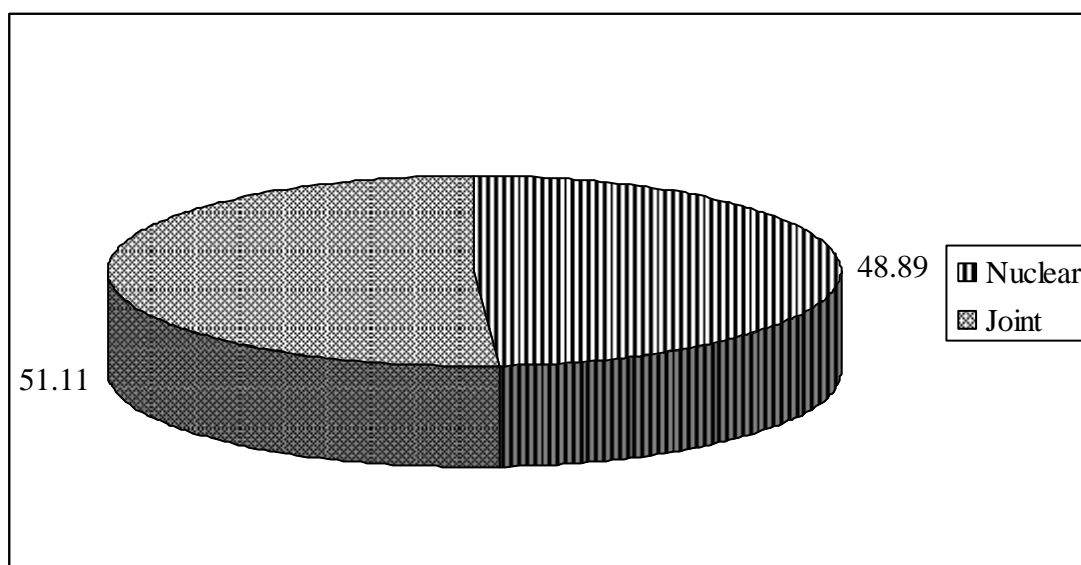
Family Size	Number of Households	Percentage	Remarks
3 to 5	22	48.89	
6 to 8	17	37.78	
Above 8	6	13.33	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table shows the size of families, the highest family size from which they originate was 3 to 5 members i.e. 22(48.89 percent). Family of 6 to 8 members were of 37.78 percent and family with more than 8 members were of 13.33 percent.

4.1.4 Types of Family

Figure 4.2 Types of Family



Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure shows the types of families, the highest family types is joint family out of 100 percent respondents 51.11 percent respondents reported that they living joint family and rest of 48.89 percent respondent reported that they lived in Nuclear family. It proved that steel more people live in joint family in comparison to nuclear family.

4.2 Personal Identification of the Respondents

4.2.1 Literacy Status

Educational is the key of personality development for all. The table shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status.

Table 4.3 : Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Remarks
Yes	42	93.33	
No	3	6.67	
Total	45	100	

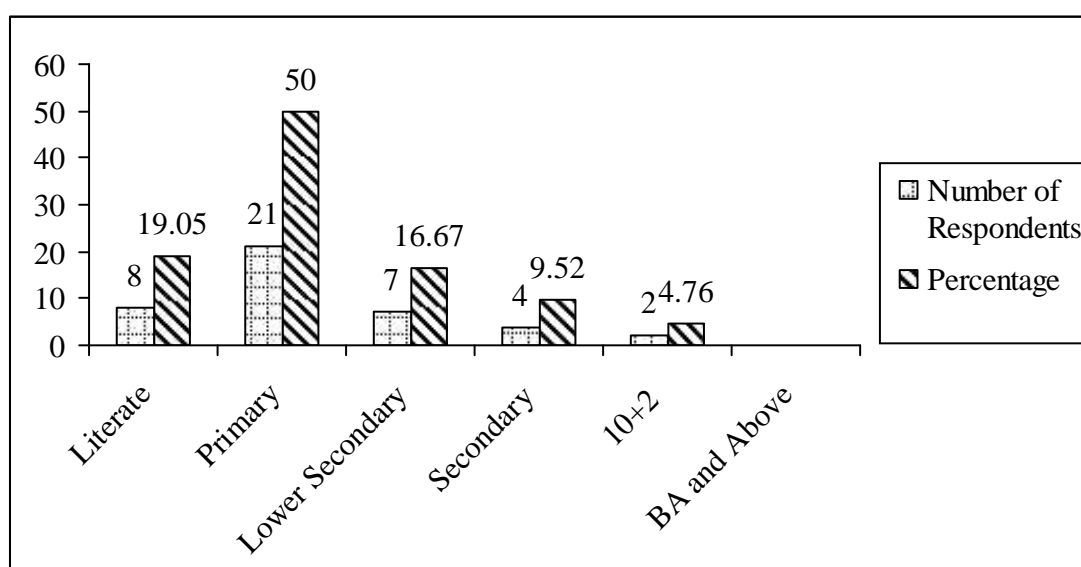
Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table shows most of the respondents are literate that is 93.33 percent can read and write and few number 6.67 percent can't read and write.

4.2.2 Educational Attainment

Education plays the essential role on the family future. The first step of socialization of the man starts from his own home. A widespread parental illiteracy makes (as shown in figure 4.3) them unaware of the advantages of education in building a better future of their family.

Figure 4.3 : Educational Attainment



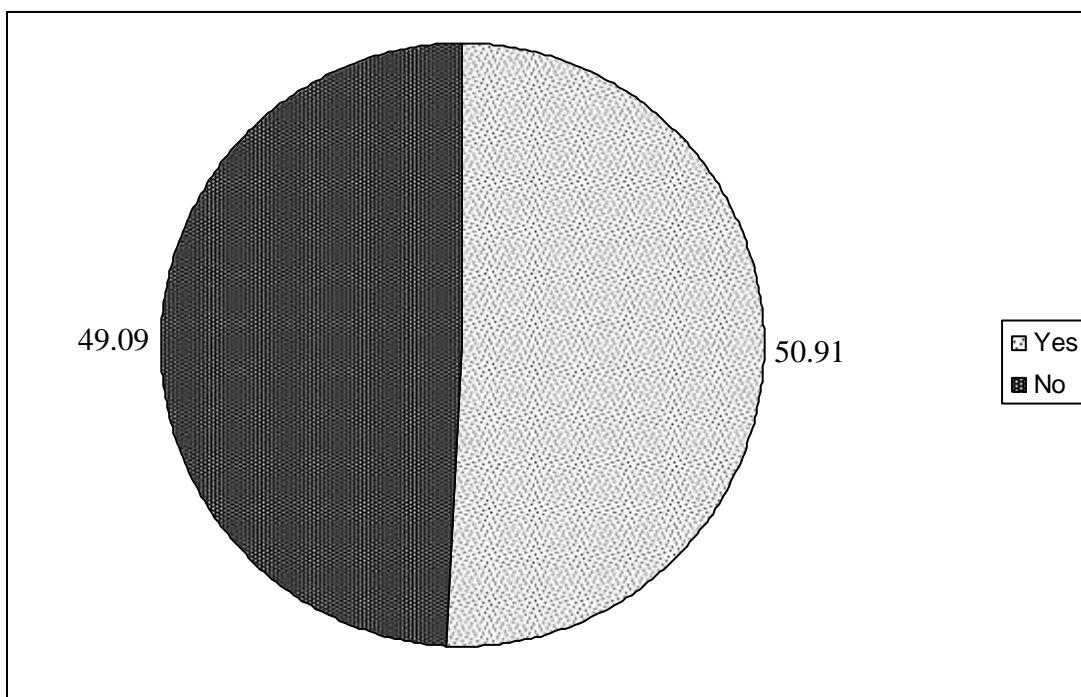
Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure shows 19.05 percent were literate, 50 percent respondents were have passed primary level, 16.67 percent were of lower secondary level, 9.52 percent have passed secondary level and 4.76 percent have passed 10+2 and non of the respondents have has BA and above educational attainment.

4.2.3 Income Source

The source of income is one of the indicators of economic development. It play significant role for enhancing the status of respondents. The researcher had studied regarding the income sources of related persons in the study sites. Which is shown in the below figure.

Figure 4.4 : Income Source



Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure shows out of total 45 respondents 50.91 percent have income source and 49.09 percent respondents have not any income source.

4.2.4 Income Status

Below table shows 13 respondents (59.09 percent) have income Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2000 per months and above Rs. 2000 were 9 (40.91 percent).

Table 4.4 : Income Status

Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage	Remarks
Rs. 1000-Rs. 2000	13	59.09	
Above Rs. 2000	9	40.91	
Total	22	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

4.2.5 Land Holding

Nepal is patriarchal society. Women are backward in every aspect from individual to national life. In this context, they are also deprived from the equal property right.

Table 4.5 : Ownership any Land Property

Land Holding	Number	Percentage	Remarks
1.5 Kattha	2	4.44	
3 Kattha	4	8.89	
5 Kattha	2	4.44	
Land Less	37	82.22	
Total	45	100	

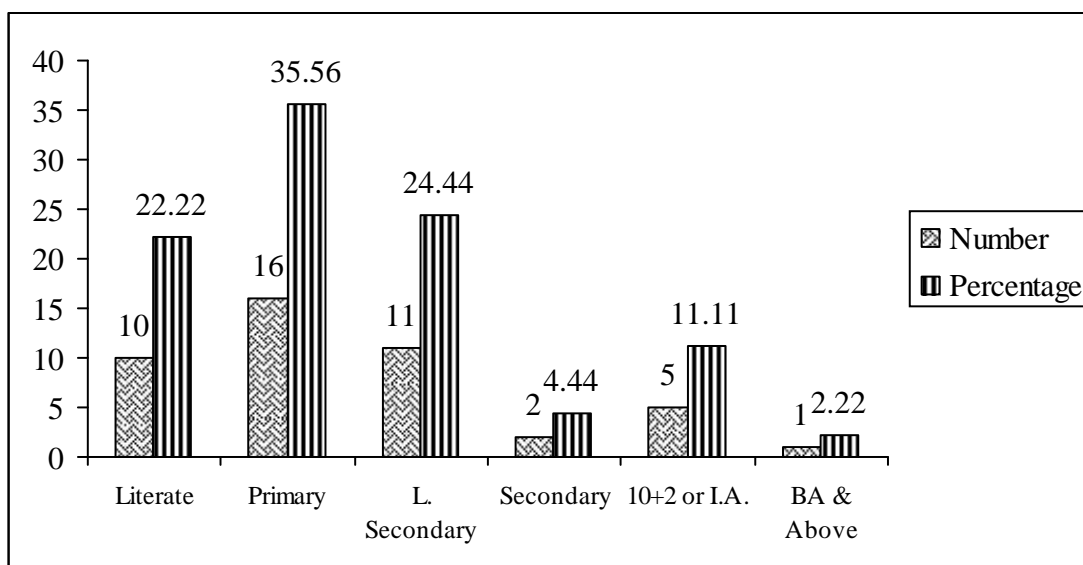
Source – Field Survey 2075

In the study area, few women have own land property. According to the above table only 8 respondents (17.77 percent) have own land and 37 respondents (82.22 percent) have land less. Out of the 8 land holder, 2 have 1.5 kattha, 4 have 3 kattha and 5 have 5 kattha.

4.2.6 Distribution of Husband Literacy Status

The above Bar-diagram shows the distribution of respondents by different educational level of their husband, out of 45 respondents, 10 respondents husband are literate, primary level of education of highest 16, lower secondary is 11, secondary level of education is medium which 2 and the 10+2 or I.A. and BA and above level of education where only 5 and 1 person respectively.

Figure 4.5 : Husbands Literacy Status



Source – Field Survey 2075

4.2.7 Husband's Occupation

There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower level of occupation status are service, business, wage labour and higher level of occupation are agriculture.

Table 4.6 : Husband's Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage	Remarks
Own Agriculture	9	20.00	
Business	5	11.11	
Agriculture	17	37.78	
Wage labour	12	26.67	
Service	2	4.44	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table shows most of 37.78 percent respondent are engaged in agriculture cum others. It is followed by 4.44 percent services, 26.67 wage labour, 20 percent own agriculture and 11.11 percent doing business.

4.3 Knowledge on DVAW by Age Group

Table 4.7 : Respondent According to Knowledge of DVAW by Age Group

Age Group	Knowledge about DVAW				Remarks
	Yes		No		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
15-19	6	16.22	1	12.50	
20-24	7	18.92	1	12.50	
25-29	7	18.92	1	12.50	
30-34	3	8.11	1	12.50	
35-39	4	10.81	2	25.00	
40-44	4	10.81	1	12.50	
45+	6	16.22	1	12.50	
Total	37	100	8	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

The table below shows that 37 respondents have got knowledge and 8 respondents don't have knowledge. Out of the total 45 respondents, highest knowledge about

DVAW is age group (20-24) and (25-29) 18.92 percent. It is followed by age group (15-19) and above 16.22 percent. The least knowledge about DVAW is age group (35-39) and (40-44) which is 10.81 percent.

Figure 4.6 : Knowledge about DVAW by Yes

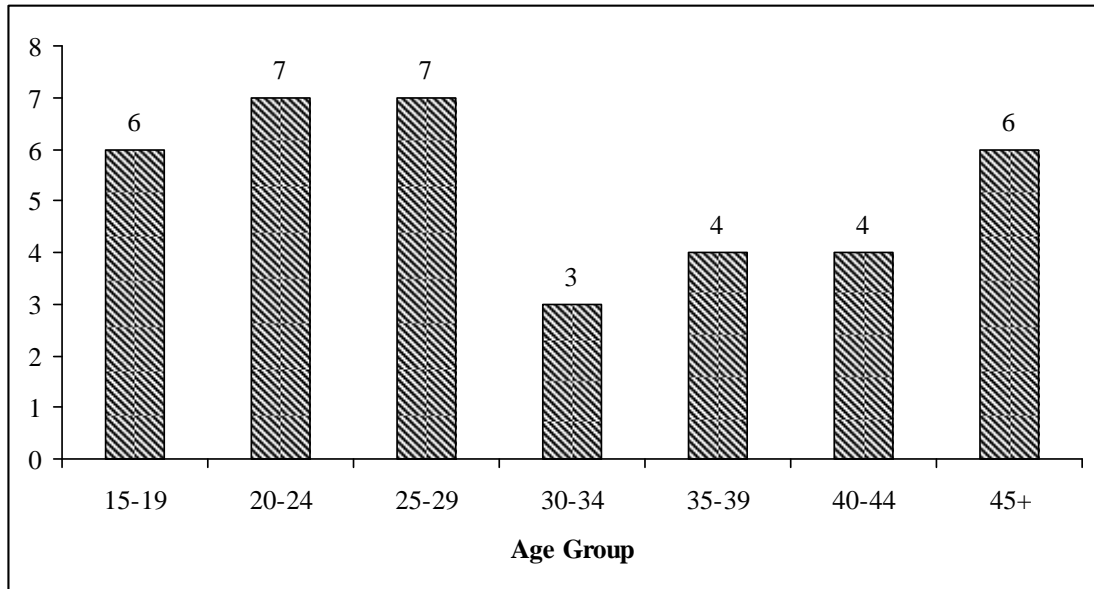
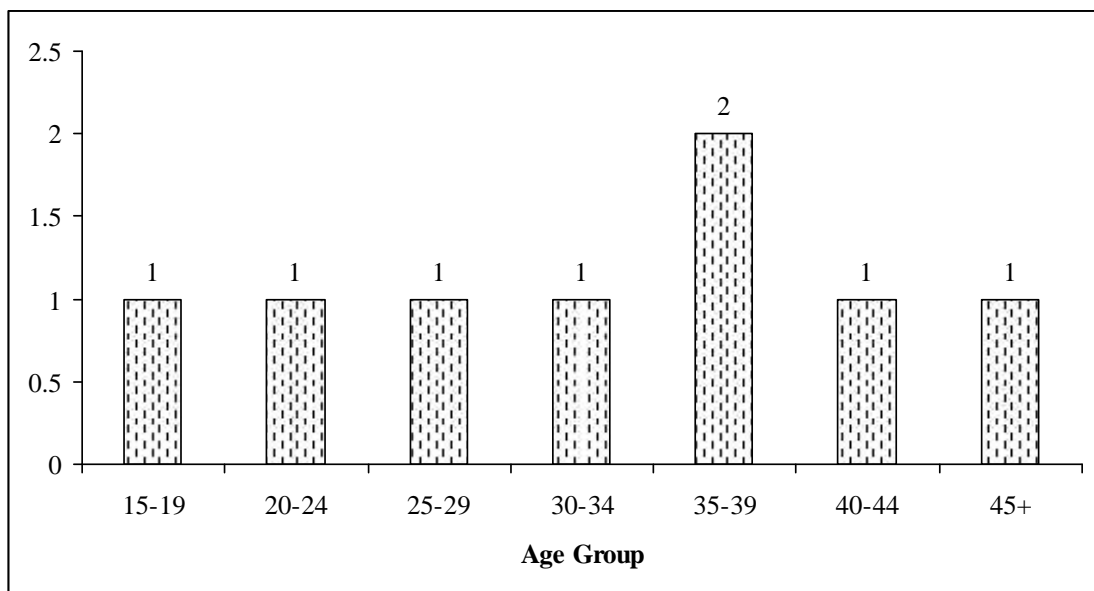


Figure 4.7 : Knowledge about DVAW by No



Source – Field Survey 2075

4.3.1 Knowledge DVAW by Occupation

Table 4.8 : Distribution of Respondents DVAW by Occupation

Occupation	Knowledge about DVAW		Remarks
	Yes	No	

	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Agriculture	24	58.54	3	75	
Wage Labour	8	19.51	1	25	
Teaching	1	2.44	-	-	
Service	5	12.20	-	-	
Student	2	4.88	-	-	
Other	1	2.44	-	-	
Total	41	100	4	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Below table shows that 4 respondents in different occupation. Among them, teaching service, students and others 100 percent knowledge and lowest percentage about knowledge in agriculture and wage labour with respectively 75 percent and 25 percent.

4.3.2 Source Information on DVAW

Respondents who know about the DVAW where asked about the source of knowledge, the result is presented in table.

Table 4.9 : Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW

Type of Source	Number	Percent	Remarks
By Friend	6	13.33	
By Radio	21	46.67	
By Newspaper	5	11.11	
By NGOs/INGOs/GOs	3	6.67	
By Family Member	10	22.22	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Above data shows that majority of respondents have got information about DVAW from the radio (46.67%). It is followed by family member (22.22%). The respondent got medium level of information by friend which is (13.33%). And NGOs, GOs/INGOs and Newspaper provide lowest level of knowledge about DVAW.

Figure 4.8 : Distribution on Source of Information about DVAW



Source – Field Survey 2075

4.4 Experiencing of DVAW

There are various kind of experiment of DVAW in Nepal. In the field study area, table below shows that, 30 (66.67 percent) of the respondents have experienced of DVAW and 15 (33.33 percent) respondents say that they do not have to face DVAW.

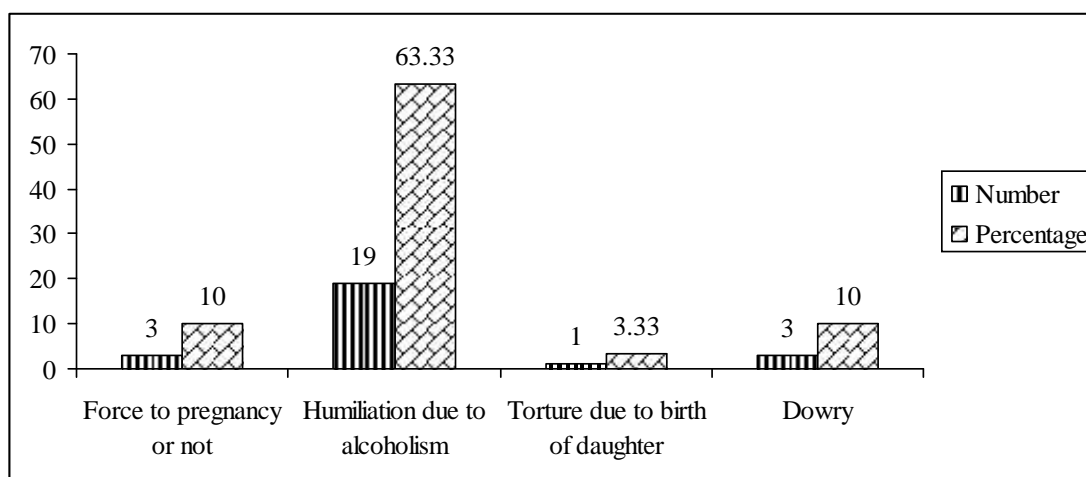
Table 4.10 : Experience of DVAW

Felt of DVAW	Number	Percent	Remarks
Yes	30	66.67	
No	15	33.33	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

4.4.1 Felt in Domestic Violence

Figure 4.9 : Felt in Domestic Violence



Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure shows that, 10 percent respondent reported that they were force to pregnancy. 63.33 percent of the respondents said that they were humiliated due to alcoholism. 3.33 percent of the respondents said the they were given torture due to birth of daughter. Followed by 10 percent said that they faced violence because of dowry. Rest of others 13.33 percent said that they were still other forms of violence.

4.4.2 Domestic Violence Event Occurs

According to survey most of respondents says they felt domestic violence daily by their family. Below table shows how often such type of violence events occurs in your family.

Table 4.11 : Domestic Violence Events Occurs

Events	Number	Percent	Remarks
Daily	19	63.33	
Weekly	3	10.00	
Monthly	3	10.00	
Sometimes	5	16.67	
Total	30	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table shows that 63.33 percent violence were daily, 10 percent were felt weekly as well as monthly of violence were found monthly and rest of 16.67 percent of violence were found sometimes.

4.4.3 By Whom You Were Victimized

Table 4.12 : By whom you were Victimized

Victimized Persons	Number	Percent	Remarks
Husband	3	10.00	
Mother in Law	18	60.00	
Sister in Law	2	6.67	
Step wife	1	3.33	
Other caste/ethnic	6	20.00	

Total	30	100	
--------------	-----------	------------	--

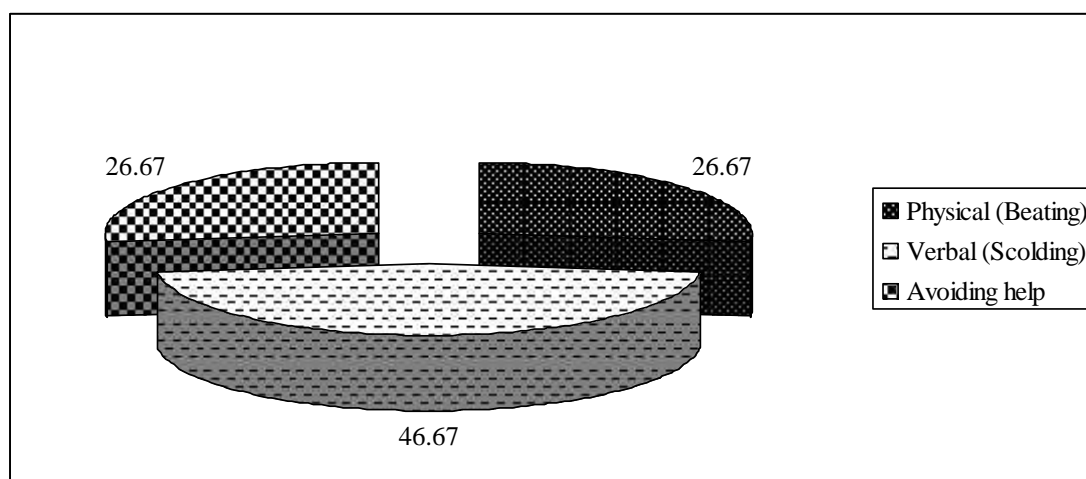
Source – Field Survey 2075

Above table presents, the maximum respondents have experienced DVAW by mother in law. Out of the 30 respondents 60 percent felt violence by mother in law, which is followed by husband 10 percent other respondents reported that 6.67 percent were victimized by sister in law. Similarly, 3.33 percent of the respondents were said that they were victimized by step wife and 20 percent of the respondents reported that they were victimized from other cast of ethnic group too.

4.4.4 Showing Violence Behaviour

Below figure presents, out of the 30 respondents (14) 46.67 percent showing verbal, (8) 26.67 percent are showing physical and avoiding help.

Figure 4.10: Showing Violence Behaviour

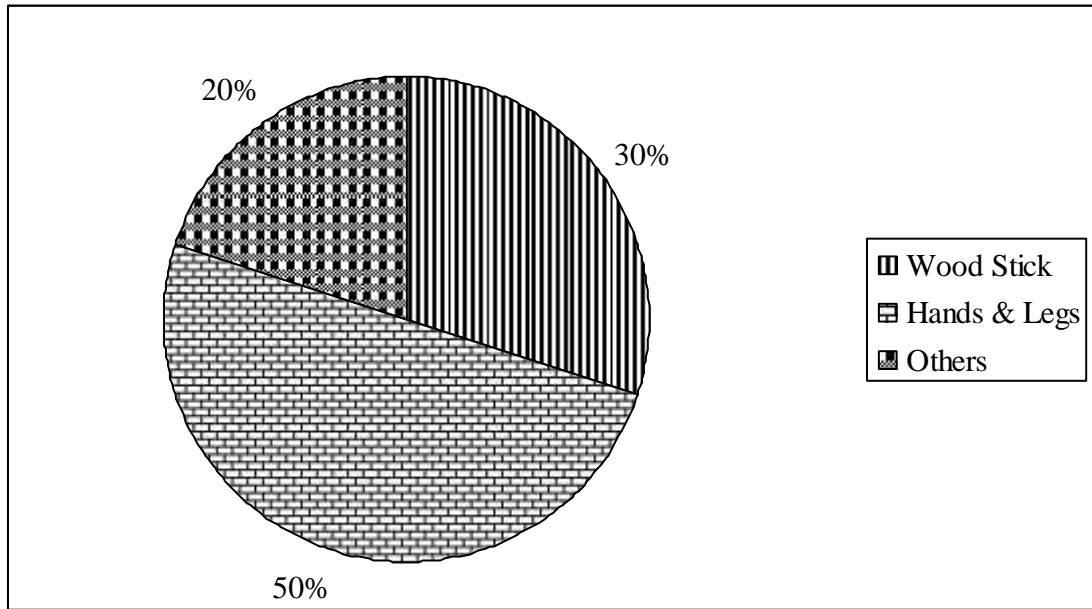


Source – Field Survey 2075

4.4.5 Use of Weapons for Beating

Different types of weapons or things have been used for beating especially to women since long ago in Nepalese context, wood stick, hands, legs and other common things which are available in their reach have been used to beat women. The researcher found following things used by their relative persons to beat women which is shown in the figure below:

Figure 4.11 : Use of Weapons for Beating



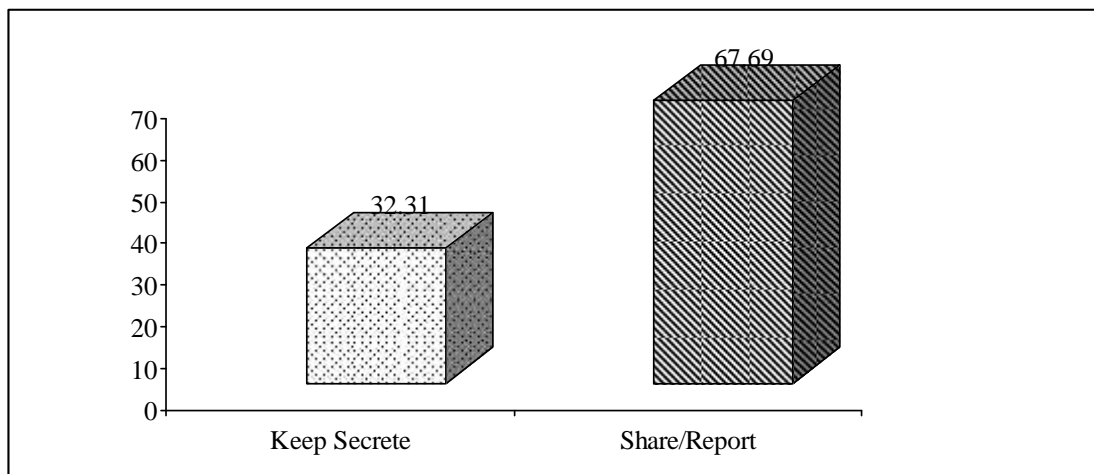
Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure presents, 50 percent used hands legs for beating, 30 percent are used wood stick for beating and 20 percent used other weapons for beating. Which were the common weapons for beating.

4.4.6 Keep Secrete/Share Incidence

Most of respondent are share other people or report any concern organization and lower respondents keep secrete any incidence.

Figure 4.12 : Keep Secrete/Share Incidence



Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure shows 32.31 percent respondent keep secrete any incidence and 67.69 percent respondent report or share any concern organization.

4.4.7 Report/Share Incidence

Most of respondents share other people or report any concern organization and lower respondent keep secrete any incidence.

Table 4.13 : Report/Share Incidence

Victimized Persons	Number	Percent	Remarks
Family Members	10	50.00	
Friends	4	20.00	
Civil Society	2	10.00	
Municipality	1	5.00	
Relatives	2	10.00	
Others	1	5.00	
Total	20	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Most of respondents share any violence with her family members which is 50 percent, share with friends 20 percent, civil society 10 percent, municipality 5 percent and relatives 10 percent respectively and others share in only 5 percent.

4.4.8 React Against Violence

Table 4.14 : React against violence

Response	Number	Percent	Remarks
Response positively & help	14	70.00	
Response negatively	2	10.00	
Ignore	4	20.00	
Total	20	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Most of respondent 70 percent found positively and helpful response by concern organization, 10 percent think negatively any report against violence and 20 percent think ignore about any report.

4.4.9 Legal Provision Against Violence

DVAW is common problems in the Nepalese society. Researcher tries to know about legal provision against violence. Most of respondent are know about legal provision. This shown in below table.

Table 4.15 : Legal Provision Against Violence

Response	Number	Percent	Remarks
Yes	34	75.56	
No	11	24.44	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

Most of respondent 75.56 percent know about legal provision against violence and 24.44 percent respondent don't know about legal provision against violence.

4.4.10 Involvement of Organization

Advocacy should be based on the various problems. It can be adopted according to types of discrimination. Different Government and non-government organization, social workers are involved to wipeout domestic violence.

Table 4.16 : Involvement of Organization

Name of Organization	Number	Percent	Remarks
Nagarik Awareness Centre	11	24.44	
Municipality	31	68.89	
Social Workers	3	6.67	
Total	45	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

4.4.11 Opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding

The below table presents majority of respondent have focused on band of alcohol to avoided domestic violence against women. Out of 30 respondents, so 50 percent accepted that the best way to avoid DVAW is band of alcohol, 26.67 percent think women should be united for solve this problems. 16.67 percent give pinion income generating activities of women and 6.67 percent this awareness programme for solving this problems.

Table 4.17 : Opinion that the Best Way of Avoiding DVAW

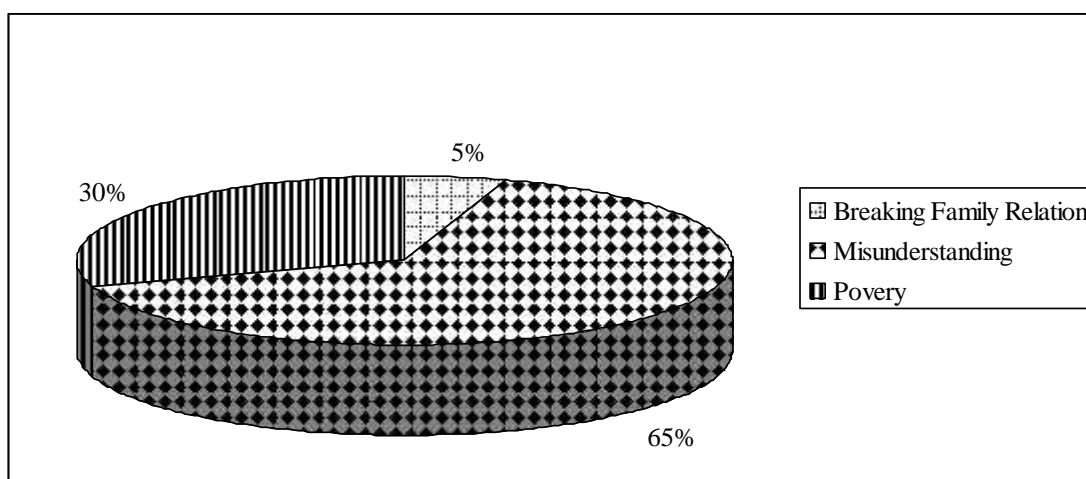
Best way of Avoiding DVAW	Number	Percent	Remarks
Awareness Programme	2	6.67	
Women should be united	8	26.67	
Band of Alcohol	15	50.00	
Income Generating Activities of Women	5	16.67	
Total	30	100	

Source – Field Survey 2075

4.4.12 Impact of Domestic Violence

The impact of domestic violence have been found severe in study sites. Which is shown in figure below :

Figure 4.13 : Impact of Domestic Violence



Source – Field Survey 2075

Above figure presents, 65 percent family found misunderstanding, 30 percent observed poverty and only 5 percent found breaking family relations.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

Domestic violence is universal problem. It cuts across all social classes, cast, ethnic groups, religious groups and nationalities. Domestic violence is defined as physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family including wife battering,

sexual abuse of female, children in the household_ genital mutilation, other traditional practice, harmful to women on squirrel violence, violence related to exploitation.

The overall study shows the introduction and background of the study in unit one as well as objectives, statement of the problems, significance of the study in government policy maker, stakeholders, further researcher and any social organizations etc. This research is conducted with general objective to study the situation of domestic violence in Tharu community. Kawasoti Municipality according to different demographic and socio– economic background. The respondents have been taken as a sample for the study, they all are over 15 year age group. Among 45 respondents, all are married group 26.67 percent are found involved in their own agricultural work, 35.56 percent wage labour and 15.56 percent are agriculture cum others. Among 45 respondents 93.33 percent are literate and 6.67 percent are illiterate and out of total whom often you have victimized 10 percent are victimized by husband, mother in law 60 percent and. The least victimized are step wife and sister in law. Out of 45 respondents had got information about gender based by radio 46.67 percent. from family member 22.22 percent and least knowledge have got from NGOs. Most of women present their attitudes towards violence at due to alcoholism, second position on of attitude about violence due to unequal right and least attitudes towards violence due to verbal assault.

The illiterate women have been more experience of DVAW than literate women. According to occupation the highest level of experience of DVAW by wage labour in 25 percent, it is followed by agriculture 75 percent, teacher and students have been no experience of DVAW. The main cause of DVAW is alcoholism. Among the 30 respondents 63.33 percent the cause of DVAW is alcoholism. It is followed by force to pregnancy or not 10 percent and others 13.33 percent.

5.2 Conclusions

The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change into the life of people. But unfortunately, Nepalese women have compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They have been still treated as second citizen of the nation. DVAW is common problems in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study denotes the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community.

This study found out that married women both literate and illiterate have faced DVAW and had few knowledge on it. Most of the respondents are engaged in lower

level of job like, wage labour, own agriculture (Traditional occupation) and few respondents are engaged in teaching service and some are students. In comparison the lower level job workers are more violated than who are in service and teaching. Out of the total respondents, minimum number of respondents reported that they didn't have any feeling of DVAW.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factors to get rid of DVAW. The efficiency of legal provision and mechanism also can play vital role to control DVAW but majority of women of Tharu community in Municipality are not well known about existing legal provision and mechanism, they are also not hopeful to get justice. So, majority of women used to keep secret their domestic violence related problems.

REFERENCES

- Adhikari, K. P. (2012), *Issue on VAW*, Population Magazine, Vol. II (PSSN, T.U., CDPS).
- Ahuja, R. (2014). *Violence against Women*, New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Bhandari, T. (2015). *Violence Against Girls and Women: A Case Study in Padmakanya Campus*. Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Padmakanya Multiple Campus.
- Bidari P. (2014). *Domestic Violence against Women in Squatter Settlement of Kathmandu District*, Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus.
- Browitt, J. (2003). *Contemporary Cultural Theory*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- CARE, Nepal (2011). *Care to Pratibimba, Diversity*, Special Edition, Kathmandu.
- CBS (2012). *Nepal Population Report*, Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.
- CBS. (2011). *National Population and Housing Census*. Kathmandu: Nepal. Deuba, A. (2010). *A study on the Psycho-Social Impact of Violence Against Women and Girls with Special Focus on Rape Incest and Polygamy*, Kathmandu: INSEC.
- Kafle, D. (2012). *Sexual Violence Against Girls and Women in Nepal*, Thesis Submitted to Department of Sociology/Anthropology, T.U., Patan Multiple Campus.
- Kalutara, S. (2010). *Report of South Asian Regional Consolation on CEDAW, Conservation of all Forms of decimation Against Women*, USA: UNICEF.
- NDVH (2015). National Domestic Violence Hotline, National Center for Victims of Crime, and Womens Law.org.
- Population Report. (2011). *Ending Violence Against women*. The Population Information Programme, Center for Commutation Collaboration with Center for Health and Gender Equity, Volume XXVII.
- SAATHI. (2011). *A Situational Analysis of Violence against Women and Girl in Nepal*. Kathmandu: SAATHI in Collaboration with the Asian Foundation.

Sharma, C. (2010). *Educational Psychology*. Kathmandu: M. K. Publishers and Distributors.

Subedi, P. (2007). *Nepal Women Rising*, Kathmandu: ILO.

Tamang, J. (2009). *Domestic Violence in Nepal*. Social Inclusion Research Fund, SVN, Nepal.

Thapa, T. (2004). *Sexual Harassment in Public Place, Result of A Survey*. Cited as SAATHI, Kathmandu.

UN (2013). *United Nations office at Veinna Centre for Social Development at Humanitarian affairs Strategies for Confronting Domestic Violence*. New York: A Resource Manual, United Nations

9) How did you get information about DVAW?

- a) By Friends b) By Radio c) By Newspaper
d) By NGOs/INGOs/GOs e) By Family Members

III) Experience of Violence

1) Have you ever felt domestic violence being women?

Yes No

2) If yes, which of the following causes do you have felt?

- a) Force to pregnancy or not b) Sexual harassment
c) Humiliation due to alcoholism d) Torture due to birth of daughter
e) Verbal assault/curse f) Dowry
g) Others

3) How often such type of violence events occurs?

- a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Sometimes

4) By whom often you have to victimize?

- a) By husband b) By mother in law
c) By sister in law d) By step wife
e) By other caste/ethnic f) By other persons

5) How do they show violent behavior?

Physical (Beating)

Verbal (Scolding)

Avoiding help

6) If beating, what type of weapons they use?

Wood stick

Hands and legs

Other specify

7) Do you keep such incidence secrete or share with other and report elsewhere?

Keep secrete

Share/report

- 8) If share, with whom or where?
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| Family members | <input type="checkbox"/> | Relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Police | <input type="checkbox"/> | Civil society | <input type="checkbox"/> | Others | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Municipality | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 9) What they react?
- Response positively and help
- Response negatively
- Ignore
- 10) If keep secrete why? Give reason.
.....
- 11) Do you know the legal provision against violence?
Yes No
- 12) Have you ever felt the cases that minimized/removed the domestic violence?
Yes No
- 13) If yes, which of the following approach solve the cases?
- i) Arbitration of family members
 - ii) Arbitration of civil societies
 - iii) Dialogue
- 14) Do any organization and community action involve to wipe out domestic violence?
.....
- 15) In your opinion, what should be done to wipeout domestic violence?
.....
- 16) What are the Impact of DVAW on family order and management?
- i) Breaking Family Relations
 - ii) Misunderstanding
 - iii) Poverty