

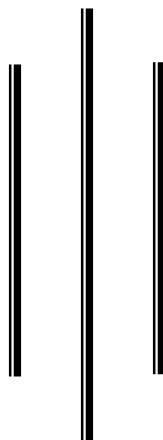
**Domestic Violence Against Women in
Tharu Community**

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Introduction

Chapter – I

1.1 General Background

The problem of gender based violence is neither a recent phenomenon nor exists in the certain limits of geographical location. Gender based violence is the wider spread and socially tolerated matter of human rights violations. The poor status of women, their children, families and community is a significant obstacle to reduce poverty, achieving gender equity and meeting the other millennium development goals.

Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal value based country where 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 aspect. In every society of Nepal, violence against women and girls is common. Only its degree and form are differ. Nepal is a developing country where the living standard and quality of life of people is very low. Recently Nepal has been declared as a secular state but still Hindu's traditional customs and values are prevailed and deeply rooted in our society. There is a vast paradigm between male and female, landlord and kamaiya and upper cast and lower cast. From the period of Sita, Droupadi, Ahilya and Renuka in ancient age to thousand of Laxmi, Saraswati, Pemba, Salma, Suji..... at present days society are being victimized, though the ages has been changed significantly. And they are facing various types of violence in different phases their life.

In the midst of war between Athens and Sparta in early fifth century B.C., Aristophanes wrote *Lysistrata*, a play featuring an Athenian woman who organized all the women of Greece, seized the Acropolis and the Treasury of Athens and forced the men into a honorable peace by withholding sexual contact. To the magistrate's query, "What business are war and peace of yours?" *Lysistrata* replied, "War is the care of women! I prophecy that before long we women will be known as the peacemaker of Greece." *Lysistrata*'s dilemma- that of being caught up in a war while powerless to influence its course though conventional means-is essentially the same dilemma in which most women find themselves in times of armed conflict. For, even though women have participated

in and suffered from war for centuries, they have been virtually excluded from all stages of decision-making from the commencement of hostilities to the conclusion of peace.(Source: Joshi Ganesh, *“Domestic Violence against Women”* 2008, An unpublished dissertation submitted to Purbanchal University.)

War is only one of many forms of violence to which women are subjected world-wide. There are other types of violence which affect most women at some point in their lifetime. regardless of their class, colour, religion or culture and which can be equally devastating, even life threatening. Every day women are battered, sexually harassed, abused, raped and psychologically tortured in the home, the work place and society. Yet the problem of violence against women has only recently been recognized as a crime and major obstacle to equality, development and peace. In effect, peace-a fundamental human right-has been systematically denied to half the world's population for centuries, irrespective of the type of political and legal systems under which they lived. A women's right to be free from danger and fear for her personal safety within the home. The work place and society is likely to be the toughest battle women will wage in the Lagos. Human beings live in the in the society and all the members of any society should have the equal opportunity and be able to exercise the right and responsibility to take an active part in the social affairs of the community where they live. But such equilibrium theories are not properly being practiced in the real world. In our society, there is still a huge paradigm between male and female and such gender discrimination leads the female far from decision making process and the opportunities and benefits available in the society are monopolized by males. Women participation in socio-cultural and political activities depend upon attitudes and behaviors of their husbands, fathers or male relative.

1.2 Definition of gender based violence

There are various types of definition/statement about gender based violence. The term violence against women refers to any of types of harmful behaviour directed at women and girls because of their sex/gender."Violence is a traumatic experience for any men or women, but gender based violence's preponderantly inflicted by men or women and girls, in both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the healthy, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims." (UNFPA, 2003)

"Violence against women is perhaps the most harmful human rights violation and it is perhaps the most pervasive. It knows no boundaries of geography, culture or wealth. So long as it continuous, we cannot claim to be making real progress toward equality development and peace." (Poudel, 2006)

" Peace includes not only the absence of war, violence and hostilities at the national and international levels but also the enjoyment of economic and social justice, equality and the entire range of human rights and fundamental freedoms with in society." Nairobi Forward looking strategies for the advancement of women in 1985. (Poudel Surya, 2006)

Chaulagain, (2004) provide more precious understanding about different forms of gender based violence as follow:

Topology and forms of violence

<p>1. Domestic violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Verbal abuse) Alcohol related physical and mental torture) Beating by husband) Overload of work) Coercion to accept husbands extra marital) Alienation from family affairs of festivity) Denial of adequate food) Restriction of visit by relation of other people) Restriction on muting or association with children) Rejection from family) Sold of daughter for economic benefits
<p>2. Sexual violence/ Exploitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Sexual harassment in work place.) Unwanted or force pregnancy) Marital rape) Rape) Operations on their reproductive organs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Forced prostitution) Trafficking) Traditional prostitution) Sexual exploitation by police/army in custody
3. Marital violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Child marriage) Polygamy, bigamy, force abortion) Being identified as concubine) Female insecticide) Marriage with older persons.) Forced divorce on the ground of rape or extra marital relation) Repeated pregnancy in order to produce sons.
4. Cultural violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Keeping in a dark and isolated place during first menstruation) Unsociability and abortions during menstruation) Placement in unhygienic places during post delivery period) Restriction on social interaction of widows and strict prescription of their dress.
5. Medical abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Unsafe abortion and extortion of money) Unethical and secret fertility experimentation) Unnecessary exposure of private parts) Examination of unaffected parts of the body.
6. Pornography	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Obscene advertisement) Presentation of women and girls as sex objects) Use of obscene language in front of women.) Publication of vulgar posters and pumpletes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Exposing the privates parts of women) Production of pornographic films) Urination in public place.
7. Dowry related violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Murder) Body mutilation, acidic attack etc.) Extraction of property from bride's family

Source: 'Gender studies'-Chaulagin, Pokhrel and Sapkota (2004) Ktm Nepal
 "Domestic violence against women" Poudel-2006

It is obvious that women and girls have compelled to face various types of violence throughout their life, which is given as follows: W.B. Heise (1994) enlisted the following types of gender based violence throughout a women's life.

Phase	Types of violence
Parental	Sex-selective abortions, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy, rape during pregnancy.
Infancy	Female infanticide emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food clothing and medical care.
Childhood	Genital mutilation, incest and sexual abuse, child prostitution, differential in food, schooling and medical care.
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sex, sexual abuse in the work place, rape, sexual harassment, force prostitution
Reproduction	Abuse of women by intimate partners, marital rape, dowry related abuse and murders, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the work places, Sexual harassment, rape, abuse of women with disabilities.
Old age	Abuse of widows, lack of food, lack of shelter, lack of medication, abuse of witch affects the most old age women.

Source: W.B.Heise L.1994, violence against women. 'The hidden Health Burden' the World Bank, Washington D.C.

1.3 General Background of Tharu community

Tharu people are indigenous people living in the Terai on the border of Nepal and India. The Jhapa district Eastern and Kailali, Kanchanpur, Banke , Bardiya and Dang districts in western Nepal are the areas of Tharu habitation. The Tharus are a culturally and linguistically diverse ethnic category. There are almost 1.2 million, Tharus people in Nepal. The population of Nepal is 28,287,147 (July, 2006 best) of which are Tharu people make up 6.6%. (Poudel Surya, 2006)

The Tharu are recognized as an official nationality by the government of Nepal plains. They were the primary victims of the Kamaiya system outlawed by the government of Nepal on July 17, 200. It is illegal to contract for labour through debt bondage or indenture though democracy has been reinstated in the country. The Tharu community has called for a more inclusive democracy as they are fearful of remaining a backward and under privileged people. Because of the very low socio-economic condition and high illiteracy rate, the Tharu women are severely discriminated and violated in every phase of their life. Because of low economic condition a Tharu girl is compelled to do work as 'organi' at her early childhood where women have to work as 'Kamleri' and 'Bukrahi' inlandhood's home and physically, mentally and sexually exploited in different ways. (Poudel Surya, 2006)

1.4 Statement of the problems

The reason why so many women "Put up with" abuse in the home is primarily due to their unequal status in society and the fact that they have no viable alternatives available to them. Women are often caught in a vicious circle of economic dependence, fear for their shame, ignorance of their rights before the law, lack of confidence in themselves and social pressures fear of harming a husband's career and apprehension about the attitude of the police also prevent women from reporting crimes of domestic violence.

These factors effectively sentence abused women to a life of recurrent mistreatment from which they often do not have the means to escape. Social prejudice reinforces domestic violence against women. Particularly since wives are often considered as little more than their spouses' property, husbands assume that this subordinate role gives them the tacit right to abuse their wives in order

to "Keep them in their place" – the underlying notion being that women are at best naughty children in need of discipline. Physically brutality and sexual abuse are wide spread largely because they have been sanctioned for centuries by legal system which grant women no protection or recourse. In nineteenth century England and North America as well as in much of the developing world, the husband was often excused by the law under various pretexts and his sentence was remarkably light.

Though, Nepal has been declared as "Secular state" (4th Jyestha 2063 by the declaration paper of representative) but in reality Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on caste (HDR, 2001). On the other hand the fact is that women comprised 50.1 percent of the total population but unfortunately they are always treated as second citizen of the nation and they are always subjected to discriminate at the each aspects of individual, community and national life. The above situation is more deeply rooted in Tharu community also because of their low socio-economic status, ignorance and illiteracy.

The problem is comparatively more serious among 'Tharu' women of far western. Due to their stereotype roles and economic dependence, women perceive such behaviour as normal, the violence is, therefore accepted. The problem of domestic violence is on the rise because of the lack of comprehensive law on the domestic violence.

In the context of Nepal and far western development of Nepal thousand of girls and women are forced into religiously, culturally and traditionally institutionalized prostitution practices such as Devki and Badi. Chhoupadi is one of the wide spread form of violence in the far western hill community and child marriage is also existence as form of violence in far western of Nepal.

In the context of Tharu community, the socio-economic status of this community is very low because of this reason they use to involve in different sectors like brick factories agricultural farm and landowner's house as a labourer. The women and girls of tharu community are engaged in agricultural work as a labourer. Because of lack of opportunity to the education, skillful training they could not get good job in other sector. According to the census 2001 share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sector is only 17.5% v/s, 82.5 of their male counterparts in agricultural works. Working women/girls are victimized in such different forms, unequal payment for equal work, sexual harassment and over work load in work place etc.

The form violence like early marriage and polygamy system, sexual harassment at workplace verbal abuse, alcohol related violence, beating by husband and repeated pregnancies for the sake of son are the serious form of violence in Tharu community. Particularly the women from age group 15-`9, 20-24 are found highly affected by above different types of violence.

.In summary, Nepalese women and girls altogether tharu women are compelled to face various forms of violence. They have no right to their parental property in turn which creates economically dependency of women and it creates the marginalization of women and breaks overall empowerments of women. In the name of so called cure, religious and traditional values and norms they are severally victimized by family. Community and even the state. They do not have control on their own sexuality and reproductive health and right, so they are victimized by physical, psychological and sexual violence. This situation is being a great challenging for the campaign of bringing women in the main stream of the nation. The major problems of the study area for the topic are given below:

- a) What is socio-economic status of Tharu women?
- b) What types of violence are privileged against women in Tharu community?
- c) By whom the women are most victimized?
- d) What are the main reasons of such violence?
- e) Which age group of women are highly affected among them?
- f) What types of violence are common in this community?

In this context, to sketch the status of women in the tharu community on the perspective of domestic violence this study topics is chosen

1.6 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of the study is to study the overall scenario of status of women in Tharu community. This study has aimed to bring out the following specific objectives:

- i) To examine the knowledge and attitude of Tharu women about violence against women.
- ii) To analyze the forms of violence against women and its degree in Tharu community.
- iii) To point out the major responsible factors of violence against women in Tharu community.

1.5 Significance of the study

Every study has its own importance. To combat the women and girls in the different stage with various form of gender based violence one should know about the inherent and real situation of it. Violence, trafficking, prostitution and conflict have deep rooted since the history of human civilization within different society. So to get rid from this chronic in human and devastating situation, the study of such phenomenon is being inevitable in this contemporary society.

This study will be gainful to the researcher who wants to research on this particular field. Besides, academicians, scholars, development, programmers and workers, GOs/NGOs, female activities and students etc. will be benefited from this study who works in this field. On the other hand, there has not been extensive study about this topics specially, in the case of violence against women in tharu community of far western region. So the importance of the study cannot be minimized.

1.7 Limitation of the study

No study can be free from limitations or every study has it's limitations and boundary due to the limited source and time and it will also not be an exception of this fact. The preassumed limitations of this study are as follows:

- a) This study is focused on the knowledge, attitude and practices of gender based violence (violence against women) only among Tharu community.
- b) This study will be limited among the Tharu women aged 15-49 years.
- c) This study will be conducted in Tharu community in Tikapur municipality ward no.9. There for the finding of the study can't be generalized for the women as a whole in the country.

1.8 Organization of the study

This dissertation is organized in eight chapters. First chapter is introduction which consist general background, definition of gender based violence, general background of tharu community, statement of the problem, importance of the study, objective of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two consists the literature review of DVAW in international, national and local context. Chapter three consists research methodology. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents are organized in chapter four. Perception of tharu women towards DVAW is expressed in chapter five. Similarly types, causes and causing agents of DVAW are organized in chapter six and Cooping strategies of victims against DVAW are organized in chapter seven and finally summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study is organized in chapter eight.

Chapter – II

Literature Review

2.1 Situation of DVAW in Global context

Gender based is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. World wide it is estimated that one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life time, one in three will have been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance more often than not the perpetrators go unpunished. Each year hundreds of women and children are trafficked and enslaved, millions more are subjected to harmful practice, violence kills and disables many thousands women between the age of 15 and 44 as cancer. And its tool on the women's health surpassed that of traffic accidents and malaria combined (UNFPA, 2005)

An intrastate conflicts have increased and civilians have become the main victims. In recent decades, the proportion of war victims who are civilians has leaped dramatically to an estimated 75 percent or higher most of them probably women and children. In Sierra Leon 94 percent of displaced women and girls experienced sexual slavery and that at least 2,50,000 perhaps as many as 500,000 women were raped during the 1990s in Ruwanda (WB 2005). Women are more vulnerable as among the refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPS). In many refugee camps, women have little choice but to trade sex in return for vital needs, thereby increasing their infection risk. In times of conflicts, family members or spouses may sell women into sexual slavery (WB 2005).

Sexual violence is common in the lives of adolescent girls, this gross violation of their rights also harm their reproductive and sexual health. Only over the past decade has the extent of sexual violence against girls come to be understand and documentation begun. Studies in India, Jamaica, Mali, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe found the between 20 to 30 percent of adolescent girls had experienced sexual violence. In South Africa, 30% of young women indicate that their first sex was coerced. Another study in South Africa found that sexual violence and coercion against young girls was so widespread it was referred to as "every day love". In another study of 30,000 young people one man in four claimed to have had sex without girls consent (UNFPA 2003).

An estimated 4 million women and girls are bought and sold worldwide, either into marriage, prostitution or slavery (UNFPA, 2000).

Female genital mutilation (cutting) threatens the sexual and reproductive health of million of girls in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East. Worldwide about 130 million girls and young women have experienced female genital cutting and an additional 2 million are at risk each year. FGC is practiced in about 28 countries with prevalence rates ranging from 5 percent in the Democratic Republic of Congo to 98 percent in Somalia, Studies done in 1995 found 97 percent of married women in Egypt aged 15 to 49 had been circumcised, in Mali, this figure in 1998 was 94 percent. (UNFPA, 2003).

Child marriage is also form of violence. Despite a shift towards later marriage in many parts of the world 82 million girls in developing countries who are now aged 10 to 17 will be married before their 18th birthday. In some countries the majority of girls still marry before age 18. This contains 60 percent in Nepal, 76 percent in Niger and 50 percent in India (UNFPA, 2003).

About the domestic violence, which occurs against women, a data sheet is published by UN, in 2000, which reveals the magnitude of such incident in some countries of the world.

Table no.1

Prevalence of domestic violence in different countries, 2000

Countries	Percent	Countries	Percent
Canada	29	Nicaragua	28
Egypt	34	Colombia	19
Philippines	5	Moldova	14
South Africa	16	Australia	23
Switzerland	13	USA	20

Source: *United Nations, 2000.*

Violence against women is of great concern to many in Bangladesh, where economically and culturally, the cards are stacked against women due to low literacy poverty and limited awareness of legal rights. Even if they wanted to women's capacity to use the courts is limited because of discrimination (ADB, 2004)

In some district of the India, 16 percent of deaths during pregnancy were attributed to domestic violence (UNFPA, 2005)

A recently research finding of Jha (2006), indicated that some half million females undergo selective abortion. The incident occurs in each years in India, which is the clear pictures about the gender biased violence at parental stage in India. Thus, India loses each year half million girls baby before they born.

Throughout the world, perhaps as many as 5,000 women and girls a year are murdered by members of their own families, many of them for the dishonour of having been raped often as not by a number of their own extended family violence against women and girls takes many forms.

So-called 'honour' killing take the lives of thousands of young women every year, mainly in Western Asia, North Africa and parts of South Asia. At least 1,000 women were murdered in Pakistan in 1999.

Physical assault (beating) is one of the worst forms of domestic violence. Which is also exists spread throughout the world. The UNFPA outlined the figure of violence in which currently married women bear physical assault by their husband among the different part of world.

Table no. 2

Number of currently married women bearing physical assault by their husband in different part of the world

Countries	Percent	Countries	Percent
South Africa	20	Nicaragua	28
Ethiopia	45	Egypt	34
Bangladesh	47	Canada	29
Cambodia	16	USA	22
India	40	Switzerland	21
Mexico City	27		

Source: *Poudel Surya, 2006*

Table 2 reveals that the incidence of physical beating (by husbands) is most common in the entire Afro-Asian region. Such types of violence victimize women even in the western developed countries, for example Canada (29%), USA (22%) and Switzerland (21%) respectively. But this problem is in very pick point in the least developing countries of the Afro-Asia. Data shows in Bangladesh have maximum prevalence of wife beating, about 47 percent, followed by Ethiopia (45%) and India (40%).

2.2 Situation of DVAW in the context of Nepal

In Nepal, it was belief that women or girls are not subjected to be independent or free from the time of birth to until the date of marriage she is to be under control of parents, especially father, after marriages she becomes property of husbands so he deserved right to decide about her life. After death of husband she has to be under patronage of her son children. So father husband and son were projected as masters of her life and were authorized to make any decision of her life whether she likes or not (Adhikary, 2004).

In Nepal, women are subjected to discriminate in the forms of deep-rooted social, cultural, since the early infancy in every society of Nepal. According to HDR (2004), some common forms of violence exist in Nepal are as follows:

- Traditional violence (Deuki, Jhuma, Badi, Chhoupadi)
- Violence based on superstition (such as torture for alleged witch craft)
- Sexual violence (domestic polygamy, child marriage)
- Dowry related violence (both mental and physical) (HDR 2004).

Selling sex is very common for the Badi and Deuki. According to the estimates, there are about 5,000 Badi sex workers in Nepal. It is reported that 35 to 50 percent of Badi women involved in prostitution are under age of 15 (Bidari, 2004) Deuki is another form of violence. The Deuki holds the venerated ritual status, on the one hand, while being forced to sell their bodies for their survival on the other hand. They are also expected to support their parents. Deuki, women have 5-15 clients per month. According to Onta (1992), about 17,000 Deuki is live in the Far West of Nepal (Bidari, 2004).

A field study indicated that among the respondents of study 70 percent reported that were victimized of violence in the name of tradition. Among victim respondents, 20.5 percent quite often and 5.1 percent often victimized in the name of tradition/culture (Bhandari, 2004)

The problem of sex trafficking of Nepalese women and girls is left to become pervasive in Nepal. Day by day, many more women and girls are being propelled to the sex industries by various coercive and deceitful means. It has crossed Nepali boundaries and trafficking of women and children to India and other countries has been a lucrative business. Trafficking in women/girls from Nepal are mostly taken to India to enter prostitution. It is often cited that estimated number of 2,00,000 women and girls are sold off to Indian market. The

sources indicated that 5,000-7,000 young girls are trafficked to Indian brothels each year (Jit, 2002)

A study by SAATHI (1997) outlined that existence of mental and emotional torture was reported by 93 percent of total respondents (sample size 1250) and beating was also identified as the most common form of physical violence against women and girls (82%), followed by rape (30%) and forced prostitution (28%) in Nepal.

The tradition of child marriages is still prevalent in the Nepalese society. The door of heaven will not be open to those who do not give birth to a son is still in vogue. A widow woman seen on some auspicious occasions is regarded as bad sign (Ghimire, 1980).

As in many developing society, it is out of economic and social necessity that Nepalese women also heavy physical work in various forms. In spite of the stress due to frequent pregnancies and in spite of intense fatigue due to anemia, malnutrition or lack of sleep. Instances of child abuse or abandonment can be viewed as reaction of desperation arising from such unbearable economic/social and health conditions (WSSC, 1980).

2.3 Impact of DVAW

Violence causes immense damage to the reproductive health and well being of women and girls throughout the world, indirect and direct ways.

a. *Psychological problems*

Violence distorts the emotional lives of women and families in Nicaragua. For instance, focus group studies found that many women considered the persistent psychological effects of domestic violence to be more severe and debilitating than the physical ones (UNFPA, 2000). Violence can also lead to suicide. Serious episodes of depression affect about one third of battered women in the US. Data in the United States suggested that women who were sexually abused as children tend to end up in abusive relationships and have a higher than normal risk of becoming involved in prostitution and drugs.

b. *Violence and STDs*

Forced or unprotected sex puts women at risk of acquiring STDs, including HIV/AIDS. Many STDs and reproductive tract infections could be prevented if men routinely wore condoms when engaging in sex and refrained from having sex when the women complained of soreness or other problems. Many women are afraid to ask their partners to wear condoms during sex for fear of violent reactions rape victims are especially at risk of infection. Up to 30 percent of women raped in the US every year, for instance, develop an STDs as result (UNFPA, 2000).

c. *High Risk Pregnancies*

Violence has been linked with increased risk of miscarriages, premature labour, fetal distress and low birth weight. A study in Leon Nicaragua, found that violence against pregnant women was associated with a threefold increase in low birth weight babies (UNFPA, 2000). Violence may also affect the outcome of pregnancies indirectly by increasing a woman's likelihood of engaging in harmful behaviour such as smoking and alcohol and drug abuse, all of which have been linked to pregnancy complications and low birth weight. Stress and anxiety brought on by persistent violent behaviour during pregnancy can reduce a woman's ability to obtain adequate nutrition, rest, exercise and medical care. This may retard fetal growth (UNFPA, 2000).

d. *Violence as a barrier to family planning*

Though most contraceptives use is accepted by both partners, researchers have found that abused women tend not to use family planning services, even if readily available, for fear of reprisals from husbands. Women in Zimbabwe and Kenya, for instance, often hide their contraceptive pills because they are terrified of the consequences should their husbands discover that they no longer control their wives, fertility. Similarly, abused women who participated in focus group discussions in Peru and Mexico said they did not discuss contraceptive use with their husbands. Out of fear that the men would turn violent. In a study in Ghana, close to half of all women and 43 percent of men said a man was justified in beating his wife if she used a family planning method without his expressed consent (UNFPA, 2000).

Women who are abused or afraid to raise the issue of family planning with their partners are at risk of repeated unwanted pregnancies then many abused women seek abortions (UNFPA, 2000).

2.4 Legal Reforms and Policy Initiatives (At international and nation level)

World Conference on Women and Development, Copenhagen, July 1980 decided the UN decade for women (1976-1985). Delegations from 45 nations come together in Copenhagen to review progress on the 1975 World Plan of Action and to promulgate a programme of action for the second half of the decade for women (IWIC, 2004)

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women was adopted by the General Assembly of UN in 1979 and had 165 states parties as of January 2000. The convention seeks to address pervasive social, cultural and economic discrimination against women, declaring that states should endeavor to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct that stereotype either sex or put women in an inferior position. It also declares that states should ensure that women have equal rights in education and equal access to information, eliminate discrimination against women in access to health care, and end discrimination against women in all matters relating to marriage and family relations. The conventions declare the states must act to eliminate violations of women's right whether by private persons, group or organizations (UNFPA, 2000).

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development recognized that empowering women and improving their status are important ends in themselves and essential for achieving sustainable development. Principle 4 of the ICPD programme of Action states advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility are cornerstones of population and development-related programmes. The human rights of women and the girl child are on inalienable integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life at the national, regional and international levels and eradications of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex, are priority objectives of the international/community (UNFPA, 2000).

Another landmark event in efforts to achieve full equality for women was the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), held in Beijing in 1995. The Beijing platform identifies '12 critical areas' of action needed to empower women and ensure their human rights: women and poverty, education and training of women; women and health; violence against women; women and armed conflict; women and the economy; women in power and decision making; institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women and the media, women and the environment and the girl-child. The FWCW reaffirmed and strengthened the consensus that had emerged at the ICPD in Cairo the year before, (UNFPA, 2000).

The World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993 urged that increased priority be given to eradicating all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex.

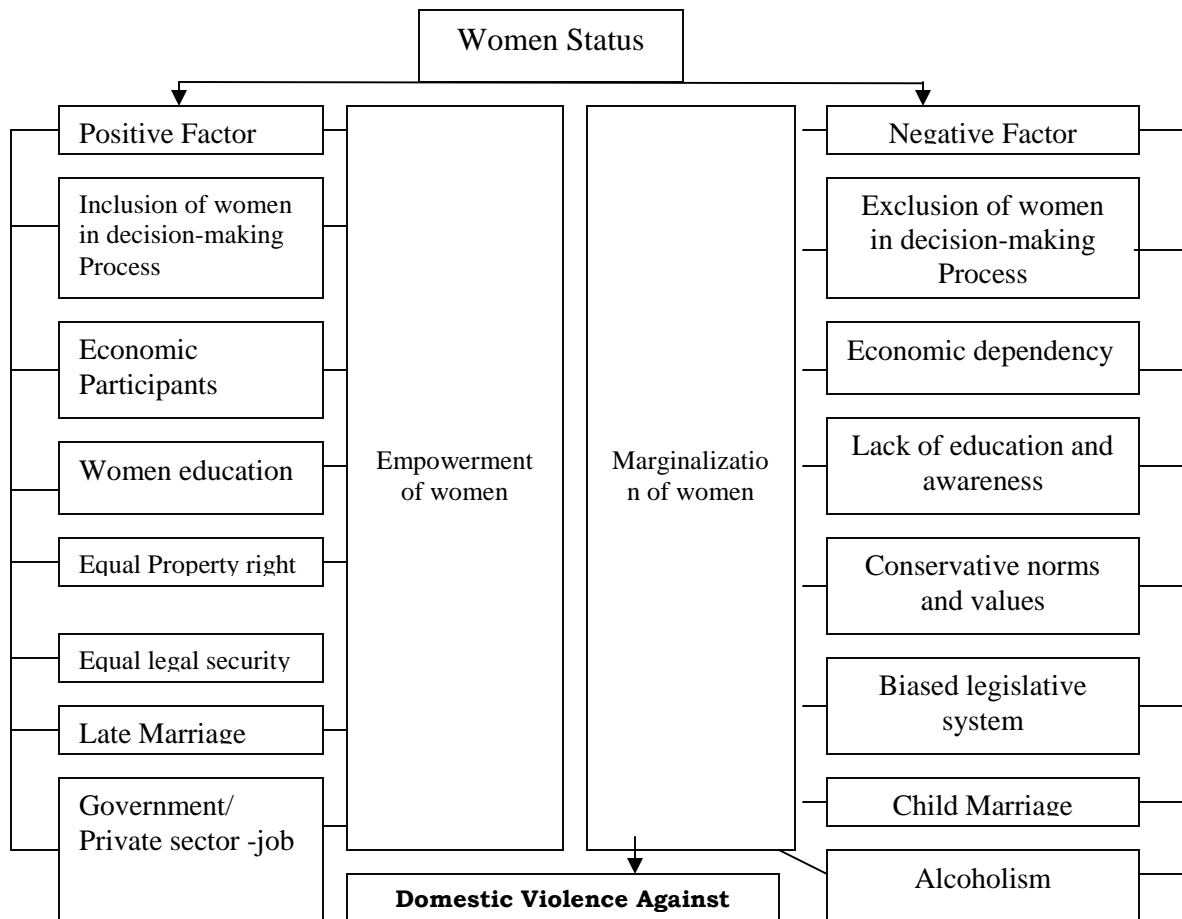
Nepal has reaffirmed its commitments to the 1995 Beijing Declaration on women's equality, development and peace including implementing the platform for action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women.

It urged Nepal to amend discriminatory laws on property and inheritance, marriage, nationality, birth registration and abortion and to punish persons who procure women for prostitution or for trafficking and it expressed concern about harmful traditional customs and practices such as child marriage, dowry, polygamy and ethnic and religious practices that force girls to become prostitutes (UNFPA, 2000).

The constitution stipulated that non-discrimination and equality are fundamental rights. The National Country Code in its 11th Amendment sets out women's right to property and a conditional right to abortion, and increase in minimum age of marriage (16 to 18) and equality in grounds for divorce. However, Nepal's state laws as well as traditional values, still relegate women to inferior status (HDR, 2004)

2.5 Study Framework for DVAW

Closely Determinants Variable of Violence against women



Source: Poudel Surya, 2006

Above study (conceptual) framework is presented as a findings of the study, which gives a clear figure about the key factor which affects women status and other closely determinants variable of DVAW in the study area, women participants in decision making process, economic participation, education equal property right and legal security are plays positive role to empowerment of women and makes strong and capable to live with prosperous life. But on the other hand women exclusion of women in decision making process, economic dependency lake of education, rigid cultural norms and values, blasé legislative system, alcoholism and child marriage are responsible to the marginalized status of women interns push women are in vulnerable place there is higher chance of being violated by violence against women in Tharu community.

Chapter III

Methodology

This section discusses a set of methods which are employed to accomplish the research objectives. More especially this chapter contains selection of the study area, sources and nature of data, research design, sampling procedure, methods of data collection and methods of data analysis.

3.1 Sources and Nature of data

To gain the objectives of the study, mainly the primary data have been used but some where the secondary data also have been used where required. Primary data have been gathered through interview from the target population in the field. Where as the secondary data have been collected from various contemporary books, journals, articles and newspapers. Qualitative as well as quantitative information are generated in this study.

3.2 Selection of the study area

The study has been conducted in Tikapur municipality of Kailai district in Far-Western region. Tikapur is situated at 14 km south to Lamki (a junction of Mahendra highway), 14 km north to Indian border (Mohana river) and between the Karnali river in east and patharaiya river in west. Tikapur was established as an municipality in 2053 B.S. The total area of Tikapur is 67.11 square km is spreaded from 28°27'30" to 28°33'33" North longitude and 81°2'30" to 81°10'4" East longitude and it is located 145 to 161 metre above the sea level. This study has been conducted in Tharu shivir in ward no.9 of Tikapur municipality. There are three Tharu sivirs in ward no.9 called Bijay Nagar, Shaktinagar and Shiva Nagar with 478, 489 and 795 households respectively. And the households have been selected by stratified random sampling from each sivr.

According to the census of 2001, out of the total 38722 population in Tikapur-9, 19447(50.22%) are males and 19275(49.78%) are females. Different casts/ethnic people, who practiced different religion different language as mother tongue and they live in the pleasurable small town tied and found in sisterhood and brotherhood cast/ethnic composition of the study area is given in the table.

Table No. 3**Population distribution of major caste/ethnicity for Tikapur municipality 2001.**

S.No.	Cast/Ethnicity	No. of People	Percent
1	Tharu	16321	42.2
2	Chettri	6911	17.8
3	Brahmin Hill	4397	11.3
4	Kami	3715	3.6
5	Thakuri	1556	4.0
6	Magar	1327	3.4
7	Damai	844	2.2
8	Others	3651	9.4
	Total	38722	100.0

Sources: CBS, 2001

In fact far western region is the least developed development region than the other 4 region, where the quality of life of the people is very low as well as the income compared to the national level. Among the various cast/ethnic group the Tharu people are in leading numbers but the living standard of them is very low and miserable. Among them the condition of women is even more miserable. That's why the relevant topic "Violence against women in Tharu community" has been selected as the matter of the study. In other hand, the study has become possible as being the native and familiar member of the research area.

3.3 Research Design

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study is focused on knowledge and attitude of Tharu women about violence against women, forms and degree of violence and to find out the major reasons and responsible factors of such violence against women in Tharu community.

3.4 Sample size:

Out of the 1762 households of 3 sivirs, 115 households have been selected proportionately from each sivir so that the respondents represent the whole Tharu people living in Sivir. For this purpose one woman aged 15 to 49 years old are taken and interviewed from each selected households with the help of questionnaire.

Table No. 4, Sampling frame of study population.

S.N.	Name of Sivr	Total no. of household	Sample household
1	Shiva Nagar	795	45
2	Shaktinagar	489	40
3	Bijay Nagar	478	30
	Total	1762	115

Source: *Election commission 2064, "Voter list of Tikapur 2064"*

3.5 Sampling Procedure

To carry out the study 115 households are taken proportionately from each shivir so that the study can represent each strata and outcome result can be generalized in all the Tharu women of Thau sivr. For this purpose 45 households from shiva Nagar, 40 from Shakti Nagar and 30 households from Vijay Nagar have been selected. And one women from each house incidentally selected and interviewed to get the required information through the help of questionnaire.

Voter list published by the election commission in the year 2064 was used as sampling frame. First the list of the household heads in Tharu shivir of Tikapur-9 were made and then through the systematic sampling, 115 households were selected from each stratus. And finally, according to the thrust of the research interview was taken with the target respondents.

3.6 Tools of data of collection

an array of data collection tools were used, viz, semi structured questionnaire. A brief discussion of this instrument is given below.

Household survey: Household survey was conducted to acquire information about domestic violence against women in the study area. married women aged 15-49 were taken and interviewed in order to acquire the required information because major cases of domestic violence are occurred in this age group in Nepalese society. Two types of questionnaire schedules were used (i) Household and (ii) Individual. Household schedule was asked to the respondents to get the socio-economic and household information. And Individual schedule was asked

to the respondents to acquire the objectives of the study, which was concerned about the knowledge and attitude of DVAW, main reasons of such violence, responsible factors and impacts of such violence in the future life of the respondents.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The analysis is simply based on descriptive types of analysis. The analysis and interpretations of the data and figure are obtained from appropriate statistical tools. The numbers and percentage are presented in simple tabulation method and represented in appropriate diagrams and pie chart.

3.8 Definition of key terms

(a) Physical Violence:

Physical violence may be single manual act or a series of different acts or a combination of assaults with use of weapons. (Dahal, 2005)

(b) Sexual Abuse:

When someone makes another person do sexual things against her will, this is sexual abuse. (Women health exchange, 1998)

(c) Psychological/Emotional Violence:

This type of violence involves threat or intimidation or verbal abuse. It could be verbal or gestured threat to kill or harm physically or threatening with knife, gun or other lethal weapon. It can also be degrading or insulting words, public humiliate prolonged silence after arguments, with drawl of affection, siding with relatives sudden abandonment, ordering victim out of house, taking children away, forcing her to bear children or forcing her to have an abortion. (SAATHI, 1997)

(d) Cultural Violence:

It includes Deuki and Basi custom, Bonded labour, child marriage, accused of with craft, forced labour, polygamy, dowry related violence and unsociability. (SAATHI, 1997)

(e) Economic Abuse:

Economic abuse is usually denial or with drawl of financial support prohibiting wife from handing money, controlling wife's own earnings having total control over conjugal financial resources, using household money for alcoholic drink, gambling and drugs. (Rana /Deuba Araju, 1997)

Chapter-IV

Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This chapter describes the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. Respondents' age, caste/ethnicity religion, occupation status as well as economic background and educational status are presented below.

4.1 Age composition by literacy status

The literacy status of the respondents is shown in the table in 5 years age group.

Table No.5

Distribution of Respondents by their age group and literacy status

Age group	No. of Respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
15-19	5	4.35	2	1.74	7	6.08
20-24	13	11.30	8	6.96	21	18.26
25-29	15	13.04	17	14.78	32	27.83
30-34	9	7.83	20	17.39	29	25.22
35-39	6	5.22	6	5.22	12	10.43
40-44	4	3.48	5	4.35	9	7.83
45-49	2	1.74	3	2.61	5	4.35
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

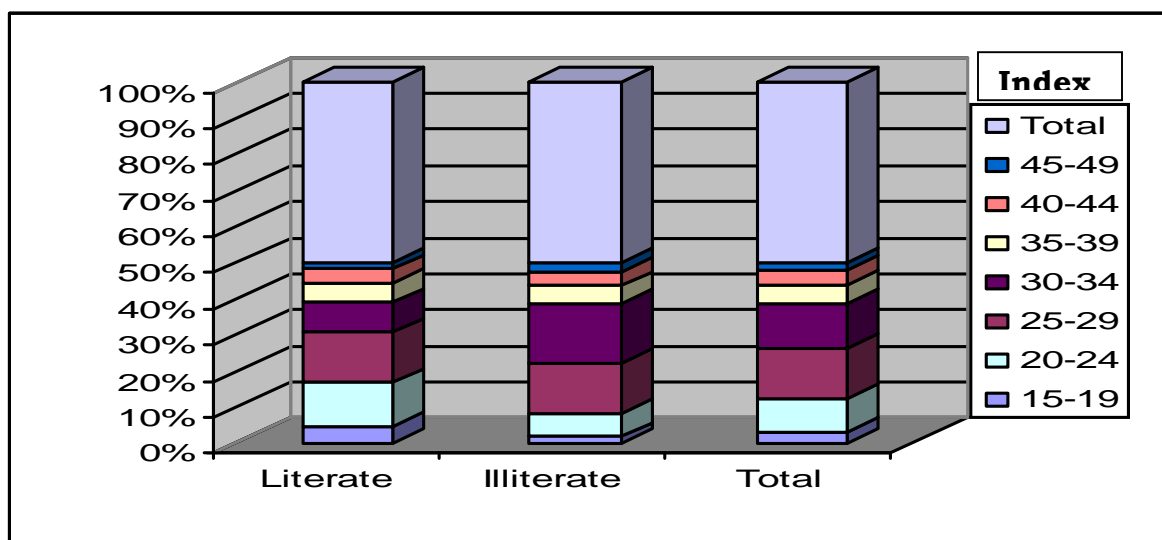
Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 4 shows that the highest proportion of respondents belong to the age group 25-29 (27.83%) followed by the age group 30-34 (25.22%), 20-24 (18.26%), 35-39 (10.43%), 40-44(7.83%) , 15-19 (5.08%) and the least proportion is in 45-49 (4.35%). Similarly the highest proportion of literate respondents (13.04 %) are found in the age group 25-29 followed by 11.30% in age group 20-24 and 7.83 in age group 30-34. The table shows that the women who are in the middle age group(20-34) are found comparatively more literate than the women of lower and above age.

The literacy level of respondents by their age group is shown in the given diagram.

Figure No. 1

Distribution of Respondents by their age group and literacy status



4.2 Relationship with households

Relationship of the respondents with their household head are shown in the given table.

Table No. 6

Distribution of respondents by their relationship with household

Relationship with household head	No. of Respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Married daughter	3	2.61	1	0.87	4	3.48
Daughter in law	13	11.30	16	13.91	29	25.22
Wife	31	26.96	27	23.48	58	50.43
Step wife	2	1.74	1	0.87	3	2.61
Mother	4	3.48	10	8.67	14	12.12
Step mother	--	--	4	3.48	4	3.48
Other	1	0.87	2	1.74	3	2.61
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

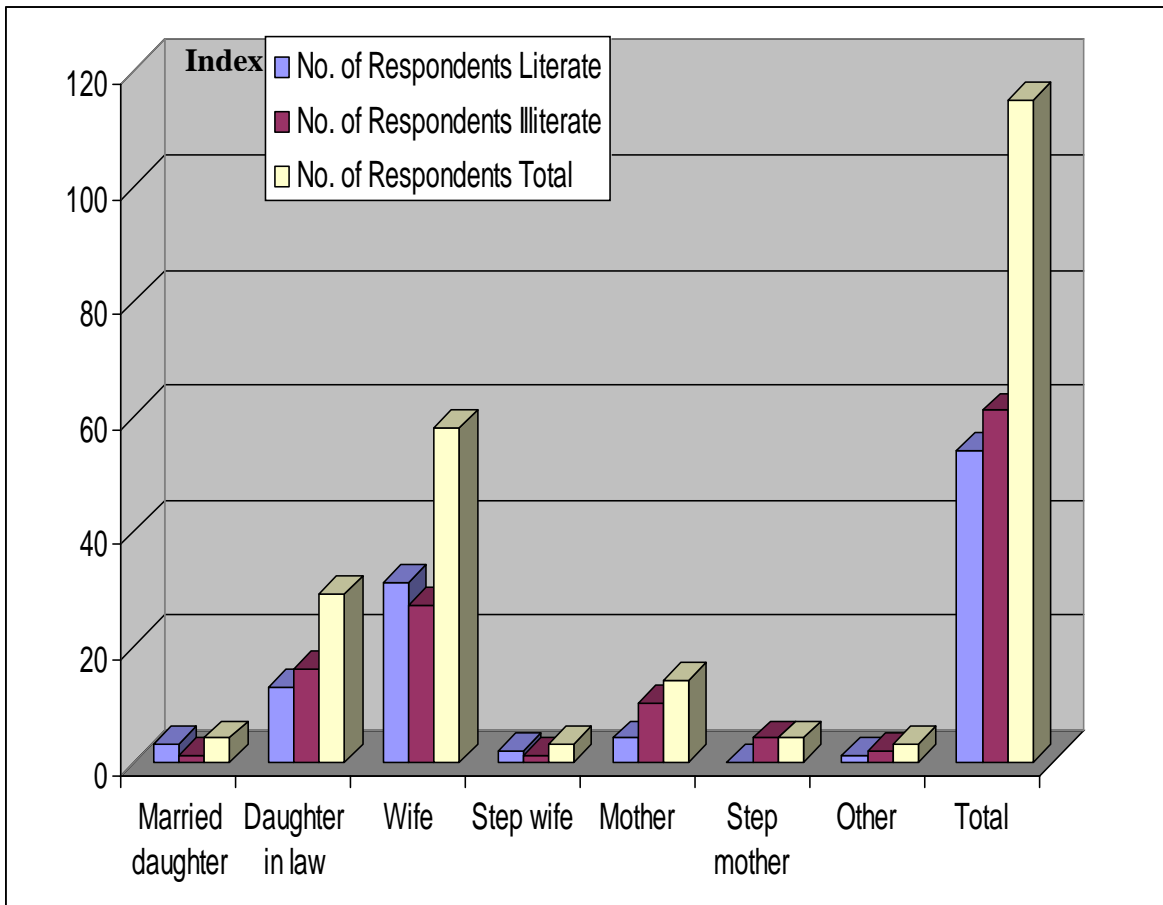
Table 5 shows that, among the total respondents, regarding the relationship with household head, wives are in leading proportion (50.43%) followed by Daughter-in-law (25.22%), Mother (12.12%) Married daughter and Step mother (3.48%)

where as the Step wives and rest other relation contains the least proportion. Similarly the table shows that the literacy level is high in wives(26.96%) , Daughter in laws (11.30%) and Mothers (3.48%) compared to daughters, step wives , step mothers and others.

The relationship of the respondents with their household head is represented by the given sub divided bar diagram.

Figure No. 2

Distribution of respondents by their relationship with household head



4.3 Religious composition

Table No. 7

Distribution of respondents according to their religion and literacy status.

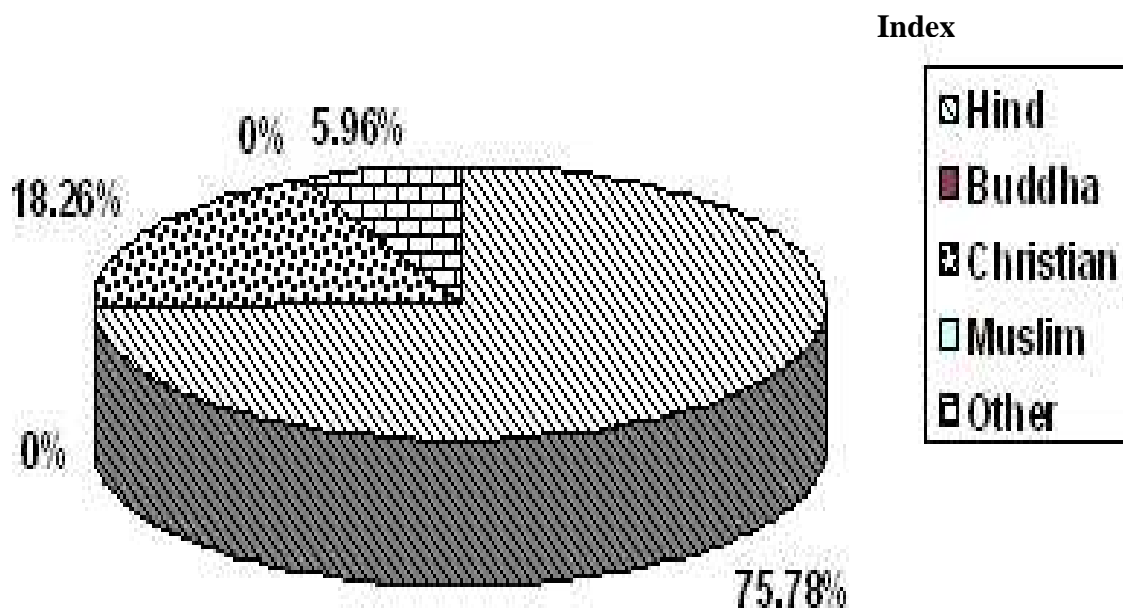
Religion	No. of Respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Hindu	39	33.91	47	40.87	86	75.78
Buddhist	--	--	--	--	-	-
Christian	13	11.30	8	60.96	21	18.26
Muslim	--	--	--	--	-	-
Other	2	1.74	6	5.23	8	5.96
Total	54	46.96	53.04	53.04	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 6 of religious composition reveals that among the respondents the overwhelmingly majority is of Hindus (75.78%) followed by Christian 18.26% and other (5.9%) mixed religion. Where as the literacy status of the respondents are also found high in Hindus followed by Christian and other mixed religion. The religious composition of the respondents is shown in the given pie chart.

Figure No. 3

Distribution of respondents according to their religion



4.4. Marital Status

Table No. 8

Distribution of respondents by their marital - literacy status

Marital Status	No. of Respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Currently married < 5 yrs	17	14.78	12	10.43	29	25.22
Married > 5 years	23	20	41	35.65	64	55.65
Divorced	6	5.22	2	1.74	8	5.96
Separate	7	6.09	4	3.48	11	9.57
Other	1	0.87	2	2.61	3	2.61
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 7 of marital status of the interviewed women indicates that the respondents being married for more than 5 yrs is in leading proportion (55.65%) among the total interviewed respondents. Which is followed by currently married women (25.22%), separate with their husbands (9.57%), Divorced (5.96%) and other rest are 2.61% among the total respondents where literacy percent is found high in more than years married women followed by currently married and separated women.

4.5 Family Composition

Family composition includes types or structure of the family where the respondents are living. The family structure of the respondents by their religion in given in the following table.

Table No. 9

Distribution of respondents by their family structure and religion.

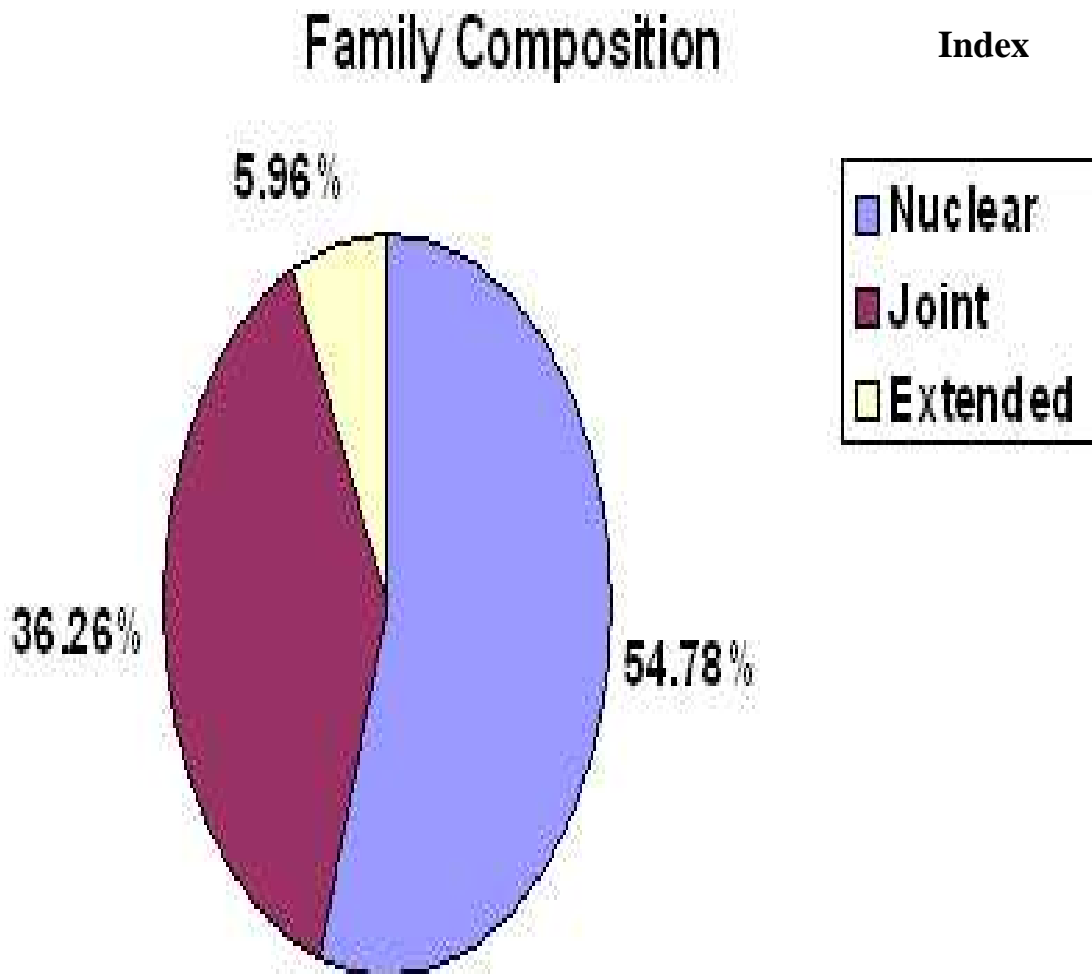
Family structure	No. of Respondents							
	Hindus	Percent	Christian	Percent	Other	Percent	Total	Percent
Nuclear	48	41.74	11	35.65	4	3.48	63	54.78
Joint	33	28.70	9	7.83	2	1.74	44	36.26
Extended	5	4.35	1	0.87	2	1.74	8	5.96
Total	86	74.78	21	18.26	8	18.26	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

From the table 8, it is revealed that out of the total 115 respondents, 63 (54.78%) respondents belong to Nuclear family where as 44 (36.26%) respondents are from

Joint family and rest 8 respondents (5.96%) belong to Extended family where Hindu religion is found in the leading position among the all family followed by Christianity and other mixed religion. The data of family structure is also represented in the given pie chart.

Figure No. 4
Distribution of respondents by their family composition



4.6 Literacy status of respondents

Table No. 10

Distribution of respondents by their literacy status, literacy level and family structure.

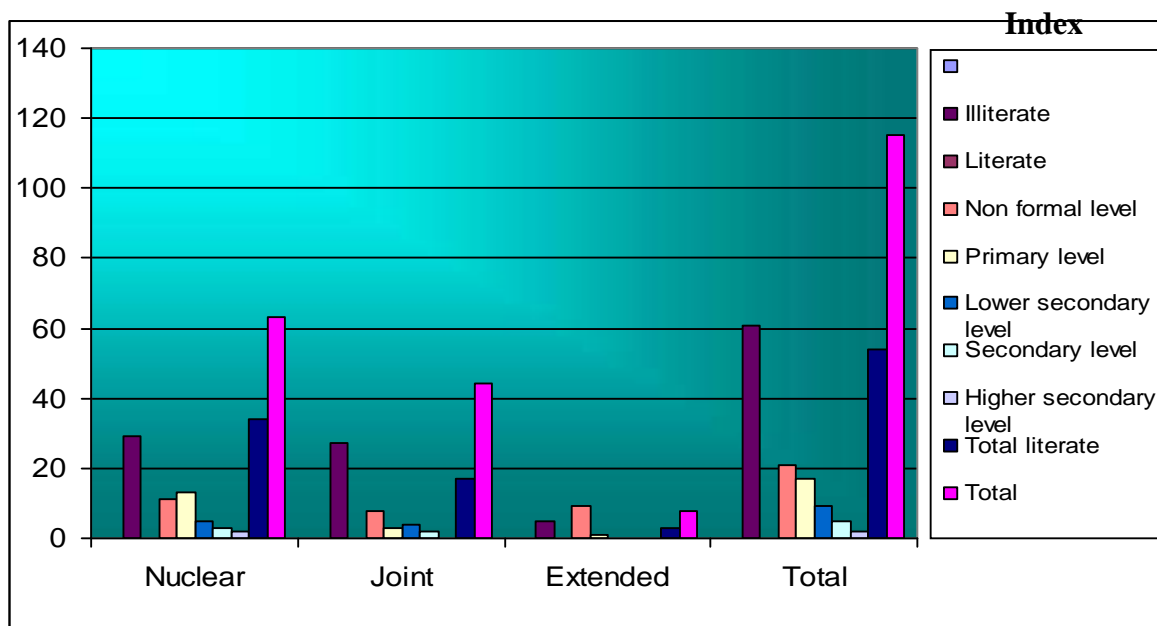
Literacy status	No. of Respondents by family structure							
	Nuclear family	%	Joint family	%	Extended family	%	Total	%
Illiterate	29	25.21	27	23.47	5	4.34	61	53.1
Literate								
Non formal level	11	9.56	8	6.96	9	7.83	21	18.26
Primary level	13	11.3	3	2.61	1	0.87	17	14.78
Lower secondary L.	5	4.34	4	3.48	--	--	9	7.83
Secondary level	3	2.61	2	1.74	--	--	5	4.34
Higher secondary L.	2	1.74	--	--	--	--	2	1.74
Total literate	34	29.57	17	14.78	3	2.61	54	46.96
Total	63	54.78	44	38.26	8	6.96	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 9 shows that the literacy level is very low in the study area. Among the total 115 respondents only 54 (46.9%) women are literate and rest 61 (53.1%) are illiterate. The data reveals that there is a deep interrelationship between the respondents family structure and their literacy level. The literacy level is found high in nuclear family followed by joint and extended family. This figure is shown in the given bar diagram.

Figure No.5

Distribution of respondents by their literacy status and family structure.



Education is the key for personality development. But the educational level of the respondents is very poor and low. According to the above diagram. Out of total 115 respondents, 21 (18.26%) respondents have been literate through Non formal education, 17 (14.78%) respondents have attained primary school education followed by 9 (7.83%) with lower secondary school level education, 5 (4.35%) with secondary school level and only 2 (1.74%) respondents have completed their higher school education.

4.7 Literacy level of respondents' husband

Table No. 11

Distribution of respondents by literacy level of their husband and family structure

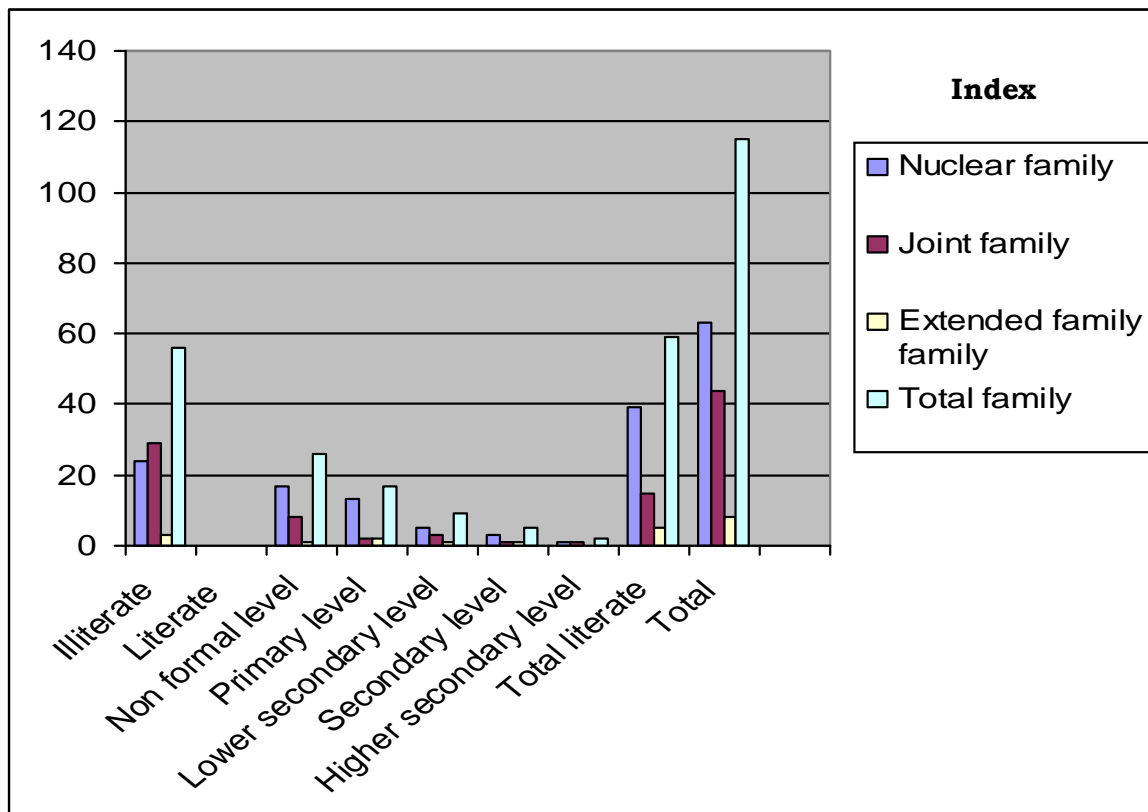
Literacy status of respondents husband	No. of Respondents by family structure							
	Nuclear family	%	Joint family	%	Extended family	%	Total	%
Illiterate	24	20.87	29	25.22	3	2.61	56	48.70
Literate								
Non formal level	17	14.78	8	6.096	1	0.87	26	22.61
Primary level	13	11.30	2	1.74	2	1.74	17	14.78
Lower secondary L	5	4.35	3	2.61	1	0.87	9	7.83
Secondary level	3	2.61	1	0.87	1	0.87	5	4.35
Higher secondary L	1	0.87	1	0.87	--	--	2	1.74
Total literate	39	33.91	15	13.04	5	4.35	59	51.30
Total	63	54.78	44	38.26	8	6.96	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

The table reveals that out of 115 respondent's, only the husband of 59 (51.3%) respondents are literate where as the husband of 56 (48.7%) respondents are illiterate. Among the total 115 respondents, husband of 26 (22.61%) respondents have attained non formal education, 17 (14.78%) have attained primary school education, 9 (7.83%) have attained lower secondary education, 5 (4.35%) have attained secondary school level education where as only 2 (1.74%) husband of the respondents have had higher secondary level education. As like as the respondents, the high percentage of literate husbands of respondents belong to nuclear family and found least percentage in extended family. Most of the respondents husbands are found illiterate and even among the literate husband, most of them are deprived from formal education. The table shows the low socio-educational status of the study area which is shown by the given diagram.

Figure No. 6

Distribution of respondents by the literacy level of their husband and family structure



4.8 Involvement of respondents in income generating work

Table No. 12

Distribution of respondents by their occupation

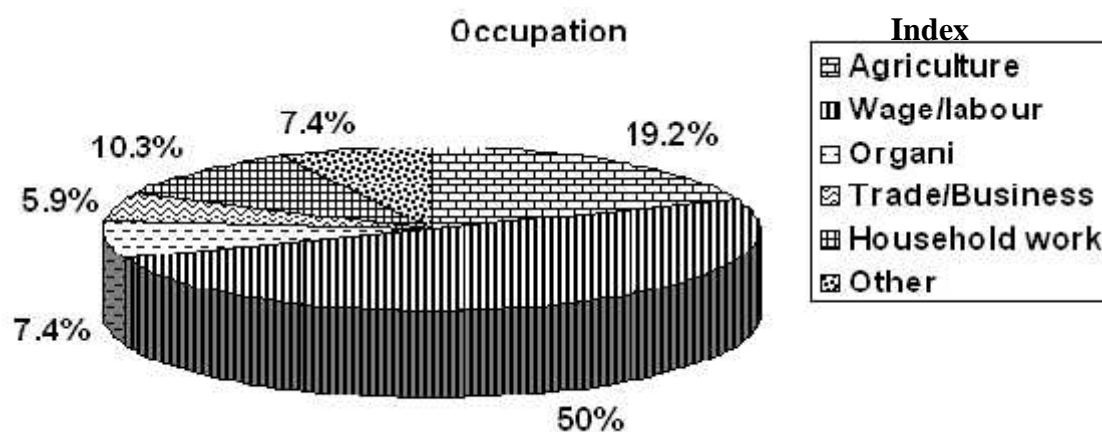
Occupation of respondents	No. of Respondents by their literacy level					
	literate	%	Illiterate	%	Total	%
No occupation	15	13.04	32	27.83	47	40.87
Agriculture	6	5.23	7	6.09	13	11.30
Wage/labour	26	22.61	8	6.96	34	29.57
Organi (Servant)	--	--	5	4.35	5	4.35
Trade/Business	4	3.48	--	--	4	3.48
Service	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household work	2	1.74	5	4.35	7	6.09
Other	1	0.87	4	3.48	5	4.35
Total	39	33.91	29	25.23	68	59.13
Grand Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

It is revealed by the table 11 that out of 115 respondents, only 68 respondents (59.13%) are engaged in income generating work and rest 47 (40.87%) are not

engaged in any type of income generating work. The data shows that the literate respondents are found more in number(33.91%) in occupational work compared to illiterate respondents(25.23%). The study reveals that the wage labour is the main occupation of the study area followed by agriculture, house hold work, servant and trade.

Figure No. 7
Distribution of respondents by their occupation



4.9 Husbands' involvement in income generating work

Table No.13

Distribution of respondents by husbands' involvement in income generating work

Involvement	No. of respondents	Percentage
Not engaged	32	27.8
Engaged in		
Agriculture	19	16.52
Wage labour	32	27.83
Kamaiya	7	6.07
Trade	11	9.57
Service	4	3.48
House hold work	7	6.07
Other	3	2.61
Total	83	72.2
Grand Total	115	100.0

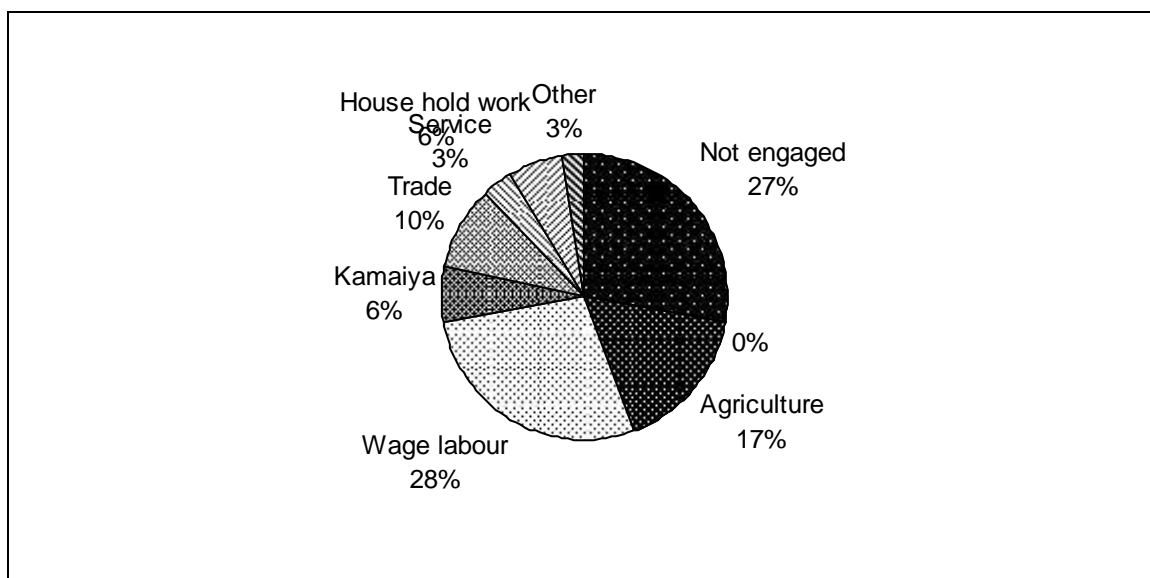
Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 12 reveals to know that out of 115 respondents' husbands,83 (72.2%) respondents are engaged in income generating work where the rest 32 (27.8%)

are not engaged in any kind of income generating work. Similarly the data shows that wage labour is the main occupation(27.83%) of the respondents' husbands as like as the respondents and service is the occupation where least husbands(3.48%) are found. The data is shown in the given pie chart.

Figure No. 8

Distribution of respondents by husbands' involvement in income generating work



4.10 Monthly income of Respondents Family

Table No. 14

Distribution of respondents by their monthly income

Monthly income	Types of family							
	Nuclear	%	Joint	%	Extended	%	Total	%
Below 2000	6	5.22	2	1.74	1	0.87	9	7.8%
2000-4000	46	40	38	33.04	3	2.61	87	75.7%
4000-6000	11	9.57	4	3.48	4	3.48	19	16.5%
6000-8000	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	-
Above 8000	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	-
Total	63	54.78	44	100.0	8	6.96	115	100

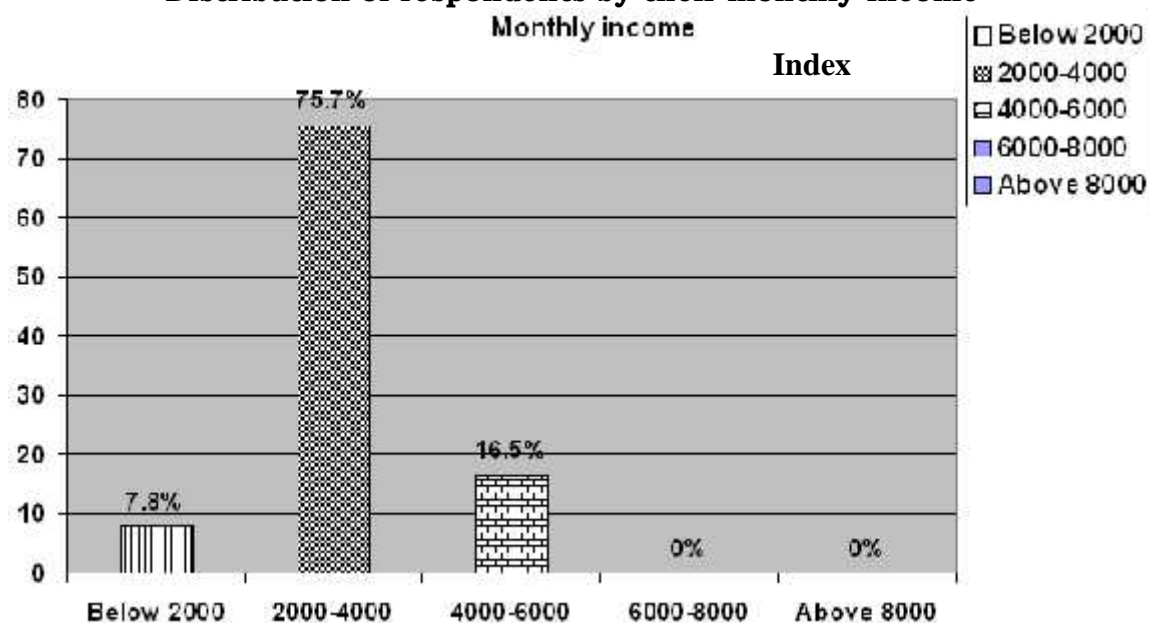
Source: *Field survey, 2009*

The above data reveals that out of 115 respondents family, income of 9 (7.8%) respondents is below 2000, 87 (75.5%) respondents belong to Rs.2000-4000 monthly income where 19 respondents (16.5%) belong to 4000-6000 thousand

monthly income. The data shows the poor economic status of the respondents which is the root cause of low quality of life of the study area.

Figure No. 9

Distribution of respondents by their monthly income



4.11 Land holding of respondents family

Table No. 15

Distribution of respondents by area of land ownership

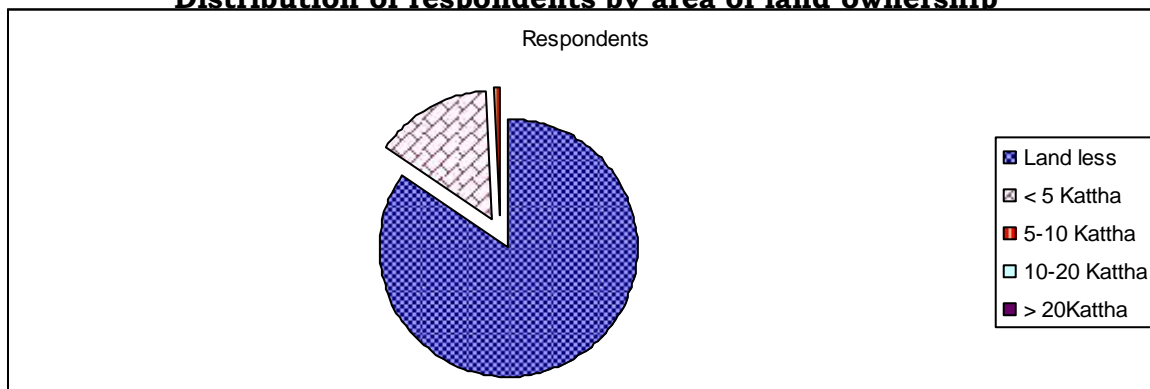
Land ownership	No. of respondents	Percentage
Land less	97	84.35
Land holding		
Less than 5 Kattha	17	14.78
5-10 Kattha	1	0.87
10-20 Kattha	--	--
Above 20 Kattha	--	--
Total	18	15.65
Grand Total	115	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Among the total respondents only the family of 18 (15.7%) respondents have their own land plot where as the majority of respondents 97 (84.3%) are landless. And the respondents family who have their own land plot have a very small amount of land area. The perceived landless status is the main problem of the study area due to which the respondents are compelled to live in temporary SIVIR as SUKUMBASI.

Figure No. 10

Distribution of respondents by area of land ownership



4.12 Fertility and child bearing level of respondents

Table No. 16

Distribution of respondents by fertility ,child bearing and majority of children

Status of child bearing	Majority of child sex					
	Majority of son	Percent	Majority of daughter	Percent	Total	Percent
Child bearing women						
1 child	4	3.48	3	2.61	7	6.09
2 children	6	5.22	7	6.09	13	11.30
3 children	11	9.57	13	11.30	24	20.87
4 children	13	11.30	16	13.91	29	25.22
5 children	4	3.48	5	4.35	9	7.83
> 5 children	3	2.61	3	2.61	6	5.22
Total	41	35.65	47	40.87	88	76.52
Child less women					27	23.48
Total					115	100

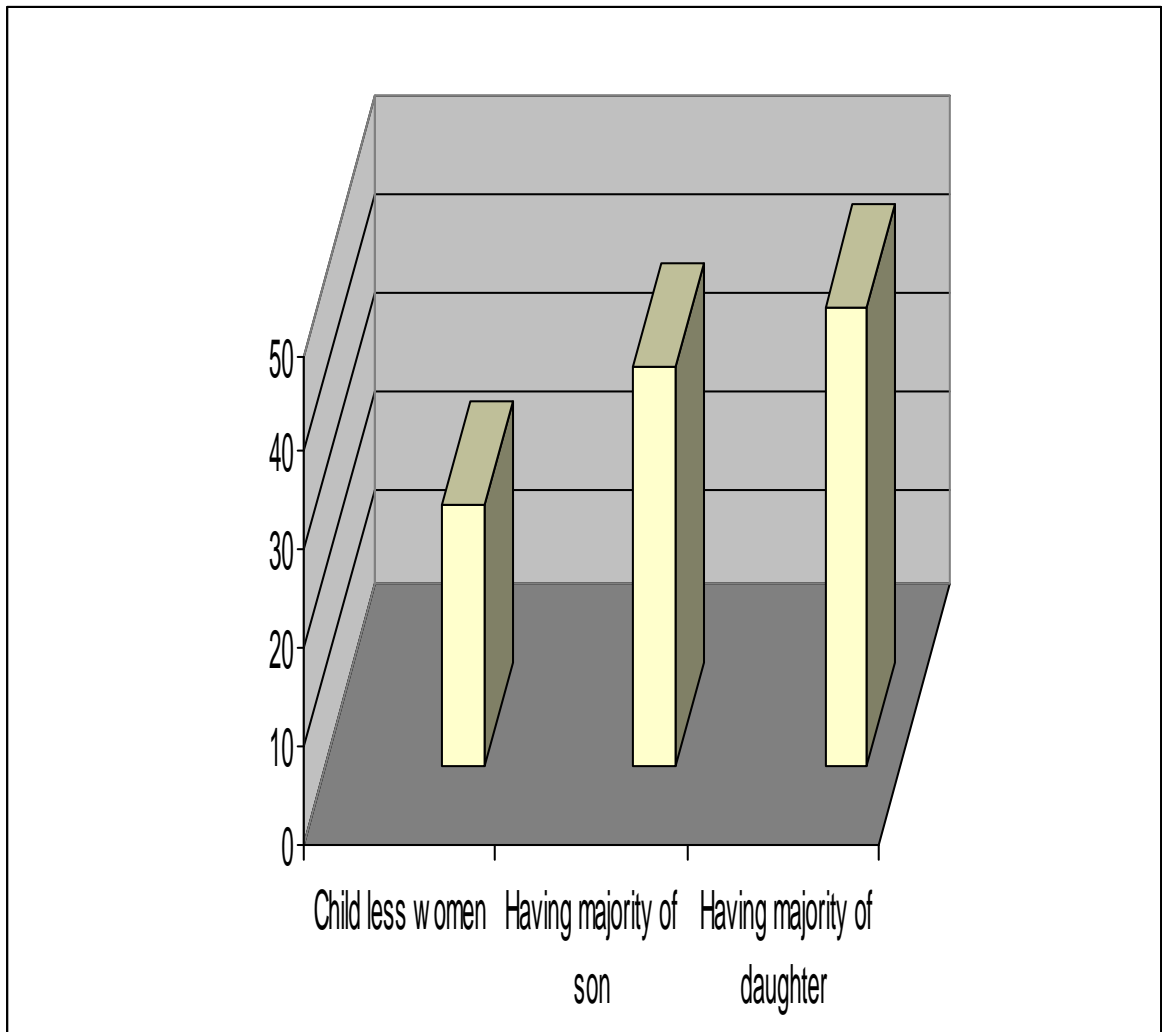
Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 15 shows that among the 115 respondents, 88 (76.52%) women have been a mother where as other 27 (23.5%) women are child less. And among the child bearing women, the high proportion of women 29(25.22%) have 4 children

followed by 24(20.87%) with 3 children, 13(11.30%) with 2 children and so on. The data shows the perceived high fertility rate in the study area. Similarly the data reveals that the women who have more no of girl children (40.87 %) are comparatively more than the women having more no of son children ie, 35.65%.

Figure No. 11

Distribution of respondents by fertility ,child bearing and majority of children



Chapter-V

Perceptions of Tharu women towards DVAW

This chapter provides analysis on respondents' knowledge, attitude, types, causes and reporting behavior about violence against women, the major responsible factor and their perception to prevent women from such violence.

5.1 Knowledge of violence by age group of respondents

Table No. 17

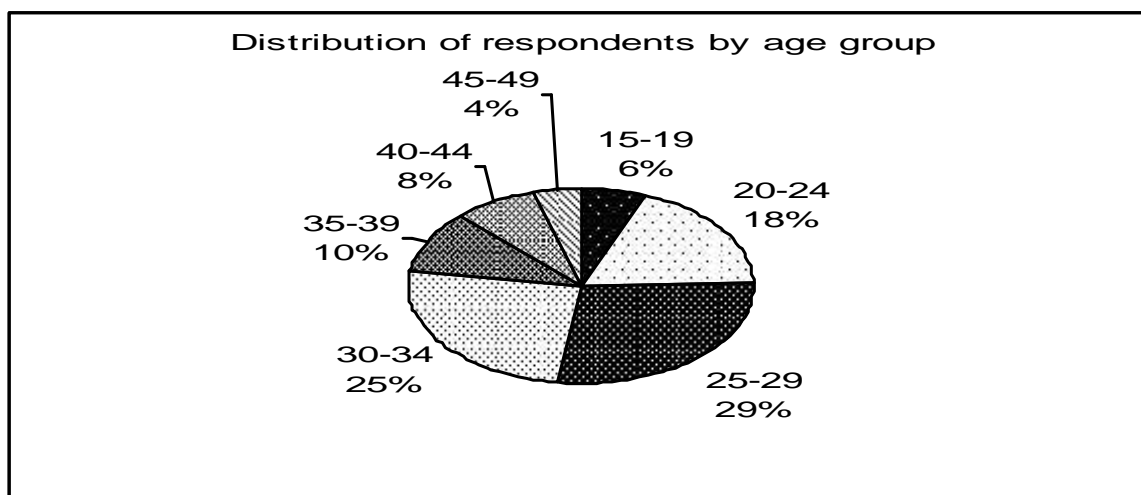
Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by age group

Age group	No. of respondents having knowledge of DVAW					
	Yes		No		Total	
	respondents	Percent	respondents	Percent	respondents	Percent
15-19	5	4.35	2	1.74	7	6.09
20-24	17	14.78	4	3.48	21	18.26
25-29	24	20.87	8	6.96	32	27.83
30-34	12	10.43	17	14.78	29	25.22
35-39	5	4.35	7	6.09	12	10.43
40-44	3	2.61	6	5.22	9	7.83
45-49	2	1.74	3	2.61	5	4.35
Total	68	59.1	47	40.9	115	100.0

Source: *Field survey, 2009*

Table 16 shows the knowledge of violence by age group of the 115 respondents 68 (59.1%) know the meaning of violence where as 47 (40.9%) respondents are unknown about the word violence. Similarly out of 7 respondents in group 15-19 years, 5 (4.35%) respondents know the word violence where rest 2 (1.74%) are unknown to the word violence. The respondents who have knowledge about DVAW are found high in age group 25-29 (27.83%) followed by age 30-34 (25.22%), age 20-24(18.26%) and so on and found least in age group 40-49(4.35%). The data is also shown in the given pie chart.

Figure No. 12



5.2 Knowledge of DVAW by literacy level and Religion

Table No. 18

Distribution of respondents having knowledge of DVAW by literacy level and religion

Knowledge status	Literacy status				Religion						Total	
	Literate	%	Illiterate	%	Hindu	%	Christian	%	Other	%	Total	%
Yes	41	35.65	27	23.48	49	42.61	15	13.04	4	3.48	68	59.13
No	13	11.30	34	29.57	37	32.17	6	5.22	4	3.48	47	40.87
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	86	74.78	21	18.26	8	6.96	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table No. 16 reveals that out of total (115) respondents only 59.13% respondents have knowledge about violence and remaining 40.9% respondents do not have the knowledge about the title of the study or violence against women. The data shows that the knowledge about DVAW is found comparatively high (35.65%) in literate women than the illiterate women which shows the directly proportional relation between literacy and knowledge level of DVAW. Similarly the table shows the composition of respondents by religion. With the help of the table we came to know about the knowledge of violence by their religious category. From the table it is obvious that Hindu respondents are found more in number than other religion. Out of 115 respondents 86 are Hindus among them only 49 (42.61%) have knowledge about violence. Similarly among 21 Christian respondents, only

15 (13.04%) Christian respondents have knowledge about DVAW where Buddhism and Muslim religion are found nil in the study area. 8 (6.96%) respondents are found the followers of other mixed religion, among them only 4 (50%) have knowledge about DVAW.

5.3 Knowledge of violence by occupational group

Table No. 19

Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by occupation

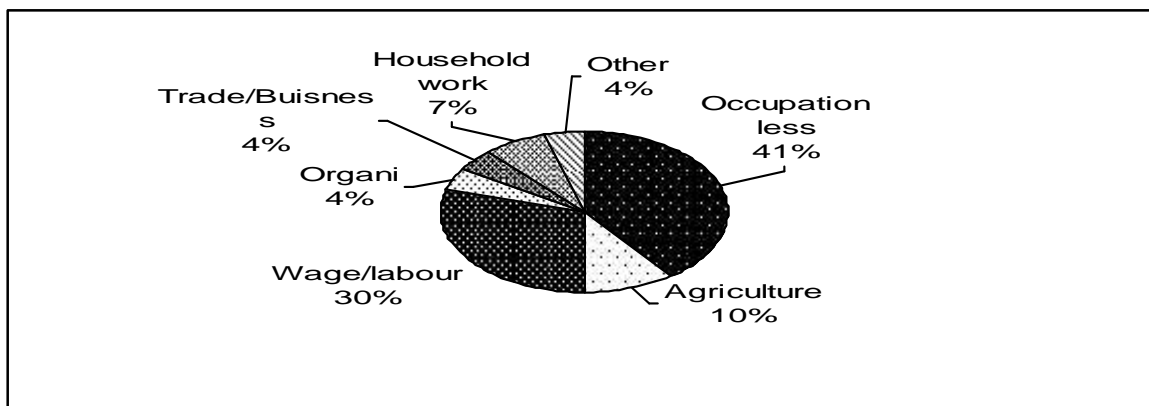
Occupation	Respondents having Knowledge about DVAW					
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Total	Percent
Occupation less	27	23.48	20	17.39	47	40.87
Agriculture	7	6.01	6	5.22	13	11.30
Wage/labour	20	17.39	14	12.17	34	29.57
Organi	3	2.61	2	1.74	5	4.35
Trade/Buisness	3	2.60	1	0.87	4	3.48
Household work	5	4.35	2	1.74	7	6.1
Other	3	2.61	2	1.74	5	4.35
Total	68	59.13	47	40.87	115	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 18 reveals the respondents by their knowledge on DVAW by occupational group which shows that the respondent women who are not engaged in any occupation are found high (23.48%) having knowledge of DVAW, followed by the women engaged in Wage labour, Agriculture, House hold work, Organi(Servant), Trade and other mixed occupation consisting 17.39%, 6.01%, 4.35%, 2.61%, 2.61, 2.61% respectively. The data is also shown in the given pie chart.

Figure No. 13

Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by occupation



5.4 Knowledge of violence by Family structure

Table No. 20

Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by Family structure

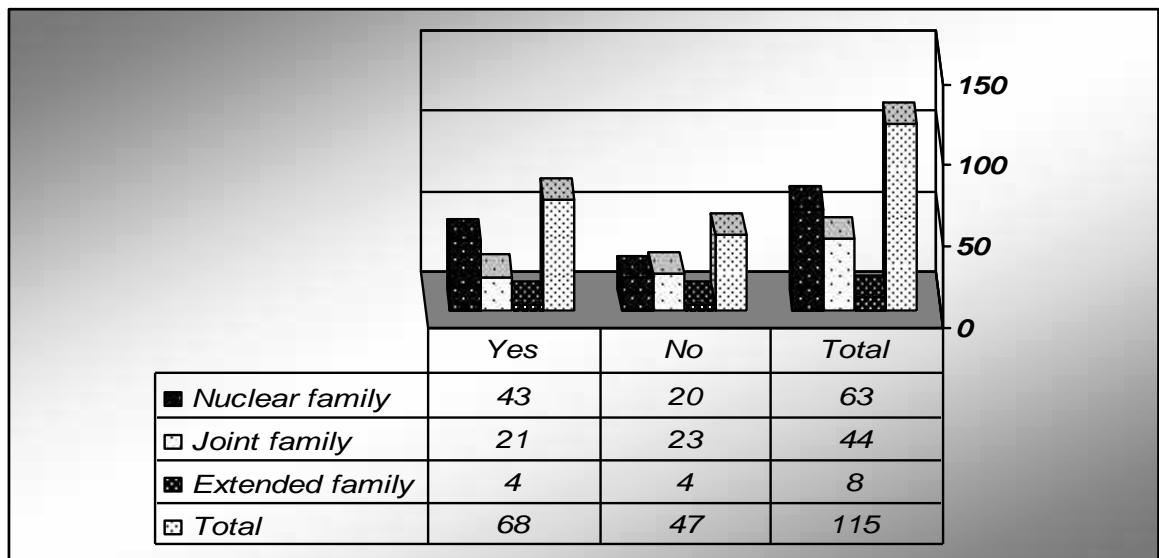
Family structure	Respondents having Knowledge about DVAW					
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Total	Percent
Nuclear family	43	37.39	20	17.39	63	54.78
Joint family	21	18.26	23	20	44	38.26
Extended family	4	3.48	4	3.48	8	6.96
Total	68	59.13	47	40.87	115	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 19 shows that the respondents who have knowledge about DVAW are found high in Nuclear family (37.39%) followed by joint and extended family consisting 18.26% and 3.48% respectively. The table shows that women belongs to a nuclear family is comparatively have more knowledge of DVAW than the women belongs to joint and extended family. The data is shown in the given diagram.

Figure No. 14

Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge on DVAW by Family structure



5.5 Attitude of respondents on different forms of violence

Table No.21

Distribution of respondents by their attitude on different form of violence by literacy status

Types of violence	Take as DVAW				Do not take as DVAW				Total
	Literate	%	Illiterate	%	Literate	%	Illiterate	%	
Beating	49	42.61	14	12.17	5	4.35	47	40.87	115
Quarreling	36	31.3	13	11.30	18	15.65	48	41.74	115
Accusing	43	37.39	11	9.57	11	9.57	50	43.48	115
Denial of needs.	34	29.67	25	21.74	20	17.39	36	31.30	115
Sexual harassment	26	22.61	16	13.91	28	24.35	45	39.13	115
Verbal assault	29	25.22	17	14.78	25	21.74	44	38.26	155
Psycho. torture	33	28.70	24	20.87	21	18.26	37	32.17	155
Other	19	16.52	12	10.43	35	30.43	49	42.61	115

Source: Field survey, 2009

To know about the attitude of respondents towards the form of violence, multi response questions (which of the action do you think as DVAW?) was asked to the respondents. Out of 115 total respondents 42.61% literate and 12.17% illiterate respondents viewed beating as a form of violence where 4.35% literate and 40.87% illiterate respondents do not think beating as violence. Similarly 31.3% literate and 11.30% illiterate respondents viewed quarrelling as a normal behaviour rather than a form of violence. The data shows that 37.39%, 29.67%, 22.61%, 25.22%, 28.70%, 16.52% literate and 9.57%, 21.74%, 13.91%, 14.78%, 20.87%, 10.43% illiterate respondents think Accusing, Denial from needs, Sexual harassment, Verbal abuse, Psychological torture and Other mixed behaviour as a form of DVAW respectively.

5.6 Attitude of respondents towards perceived causes of DVAW

To know the attitude about perceived reasons for domestic violence against women, a multi response questions, (what do you think the reason as the causes behind such violence?) was asked to the respondents. The various reasons that are suppose as the causes of DVAW by the respondents in the study area are shown in the given data.

Table No.22**Attitude of respondents towards perceived causes of DVAW by literacy status**

Causes	No of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Illiteracy	49	42.61	38	33.04	87	75.65
Poverty	51	44.35	25	21.74	76	66.09
Male dominated society	46	40.00	33	28.70	79	68.70
Dependency over male	47	40.87	44	38.26	91	79.13
Traditional culture	29	25.22	23	20.00	52	45.22
Other	26	22.61	37	32.17	63	54.78

Source: Field survey, 2009

The table 21 shows that 75.65% respondents consisting 42.61% literate and 33.04% illiterate respondents viewed illiteracy as the main cause of DVAW in the study area. Similarly 44.35%, 40 %, 40.87%, 25.22%, 22.61% literate and 21.74%, 28.70%, 38.26%, 20% and 32.17% illiterate respondents viewed Poverty, Male dominated society, Dependency over male, Traditional culture and Other mixed behavior as the common causes of DVAW respectively in the study area.

5.7 Incidents of DVAW in neighborhood or friends.**Table No. 23****Distribution of respondents who ever heard or seen any incidence about DVAW in their neighbour or friends.**

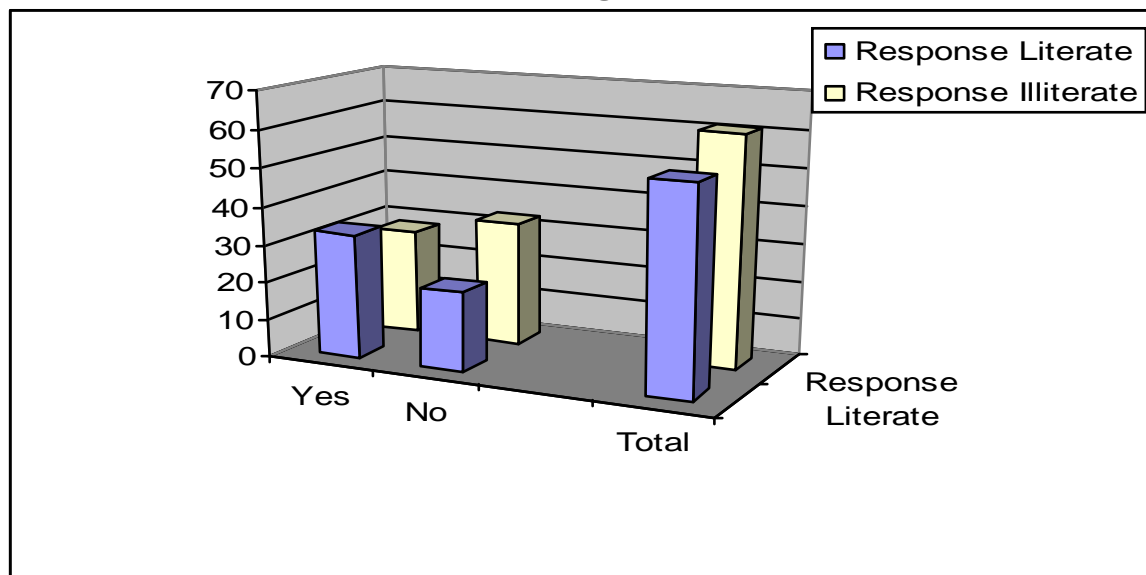
Response	No of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Yes	33	28.70	28	24.35	61	53.04
No	21	18.26	33	28.70	54	46.96
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 22 shows that literate respondents (53.04%) have heard or seen more cases of DVAW in their society compared to illiterate respondents (46.96%).The data shows the interrelationship between literacy status and consciousness towards DVAW and other human right. The data is also shown in the given bar diagram.

Figure No. 15

Distribution of respondents who ever heard or seen any incidence about DVAW in their neighbor or friends.



5.8 Reaction of respondents towards cases about DVAW

Table No. 24

Distribution of respondents by their reaction towards DVAW

Action	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Unknown to DVAW	21	18.26	33	28.70	54	46.96
Ignore	17	14.78	22	19.13	39	33.91
Help the victim	5	4.35	2	1.74	7	6.07
convince the agent	4	3.48	2	1.74	6	5.23
Oppose and report	7	6.09	2	1.74	9	7.83
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Respondents who know about the DVAW occurred in their neighbour and friend where asked about the reaction taken against DVAW. The response is presented in table 23 which shows that majority of respondents 54(46.96%) are unknown to DVAW, 39(33.91%) ignore the incidents of DVAW,7(6.07%) help the victim,6(5.23%) convince the agent and among the respondents only 9 (7.83%) respondents report against DVAW in concerned organization.

5.9 Knowledge about organization working against DVAW

Table No. 25

Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about organization working against DVAW

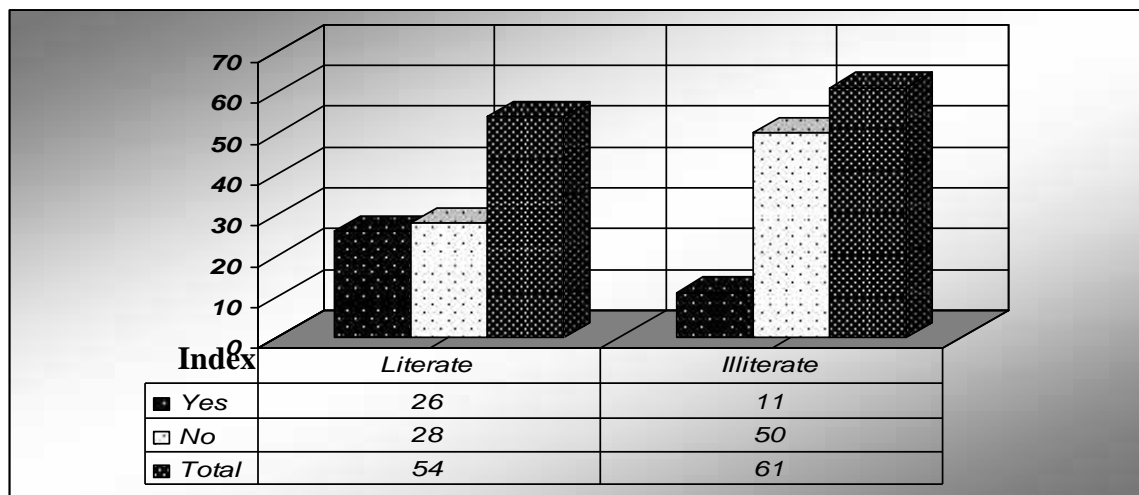
Response	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Yes	26	31.30	11	9.57	37	32.17
No	28	24.35	50	43.48	78	67.83
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2008

The table no.24 reveals the knowledge of respondents about organization working against DVAW. The data show that 37 (32.17%) respondent's women have knowledge about the organization working against DVAW and rest 78 (67.83%) respondents have no knowledge about the organization working in this field. By observing the data, it is found that literate women have more knowledge about the organization working against women compared to illiterate women.

Figure No. 16

Distribution of respondents by their knowledge about organization working against DVAW



5.10 Attitude toward cases reporting

Distribution of respondents according the their attitude toward cases reporting

Table No. 26

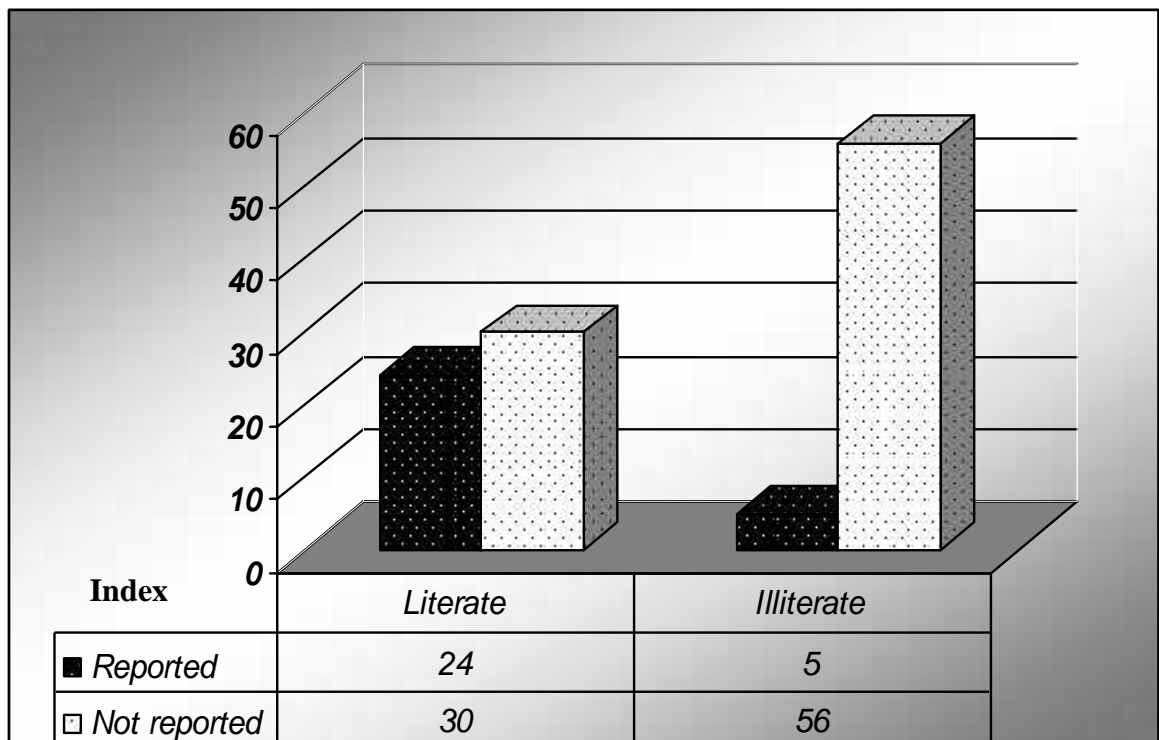
Response	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Reported	24	20.87	5	4.35	29	25.22
Not reported	30	26.09	56	48.70	86	74.78
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Above table shows the cases of DVAW reported in organization working against DVAW. Such types of information is taken only from those who have knowledge of DVAW occurred in their neighbour and friends. Among the respondents only 29 (25.22%) have reported the cases of DVAW in organization working against DVAW and rest of 86(74.78%) have not reported their cases in concerning organization be cause of different reasons.

Figure No. 17

Distribution of respondents according the their attitude toward cases reporting



CHAPTER –VI

Types, Causes, Causing agents and Frequencies of DVAW

6.1 Experiences of violence

To know the perceived experience of DVAW, a question "Have you ever felt domestic violence as being women?" was asked to the respondents of the study area and the responses given by the respondents are shown in the given table.

Table No. 27

Distribution of respondents by their experience of DVAW at least once in their life

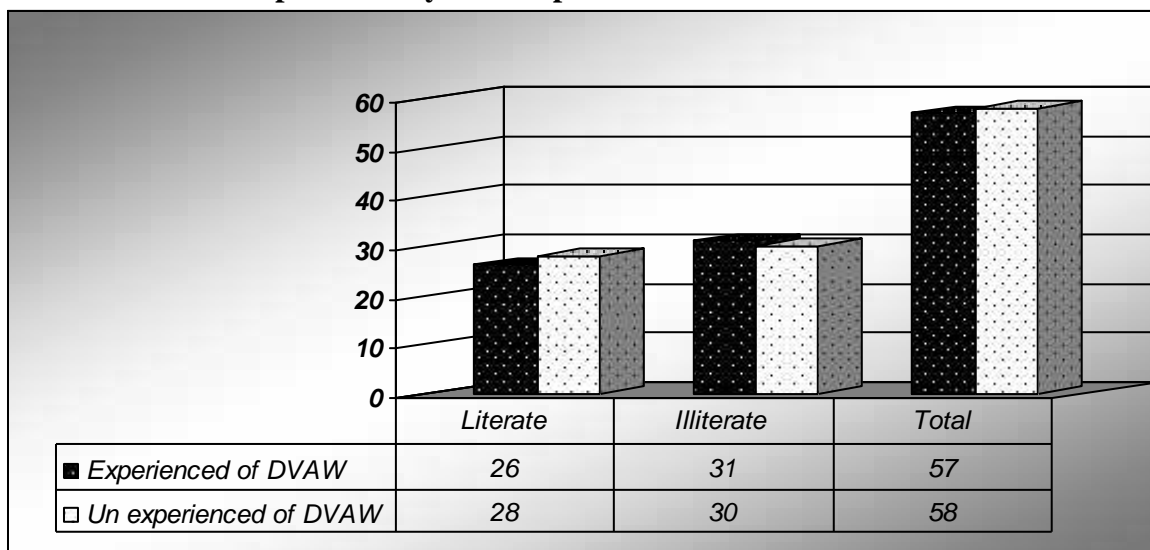
Response	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Experienced of DVAW	26	31.30	31	26.96	57	49.57
Un experienced of DVAW	28	24.35	30	26.09	58	50.43
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table no.26 reveals that among the total 115 respondents, 57 (49.57 %) women consisting 31.3% literate and 29.96% illiterate women have the experiences of different forms of violence in various stages of their life and 58(50.43%) viewed that they do not have any experiences of violence in their life. The data is shown in the given bar diagram.

Figure No. 18

Distribution of respondents by their experience of DVAW at least once in their life



6.2 Types of violence experienced by respondents

To know the perceived forms of violence in the study area, a question (Which of the following action have you felt?) was asked to the respondents with multi options. And the response given by the respondents is given in the table 27.

Table No. 28

Distribution of respondents according to the types of violence they have experienced

Types of violence	Yes						No		Total Respondents
	Literate	%	Illiterate	%	Total	%	Respondents	%	
Physical attack	27	23.48	24	20.86	51	44.35	64	55.65	115
Mental torture	18	15.65	11	9.57	29	25.22	86	74.78	115
Sexual harassment	7	6.09	9	7.83	16	13.91	99	86.09	115
Denial from need	6	5.22	13	11.30	19	16.52	96	83.48	115
Traditional violence	5	4.35	7	6.09	12	10.43	103	89.57	115

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 27 shows the various types of violence experienced by respondents in the study area. The data shows that Among the total 115 respondents, 51(44.35%) respondents have felt physical attack as a major violence which is found high in literate women(23.48%) compared to illiterate women(20.86%). Similarly 25.22% women have experienced mental torture, 13.91% respondents have experienced sexual harassment, 16.52% women have experienced denial from basic needs and 10.43% respondents have felt the form of traditional violence. The data shows that Physical attack and Mental torture are found more in literate women where Sexual harassment, Denial from basic needs and traditional violence are found more in illiterate respondents compared to literate respondents.

6.3 Causing agents of DVAW by relation

Table No. 29

Distribution of respondents according to the person by whom they have been victimized

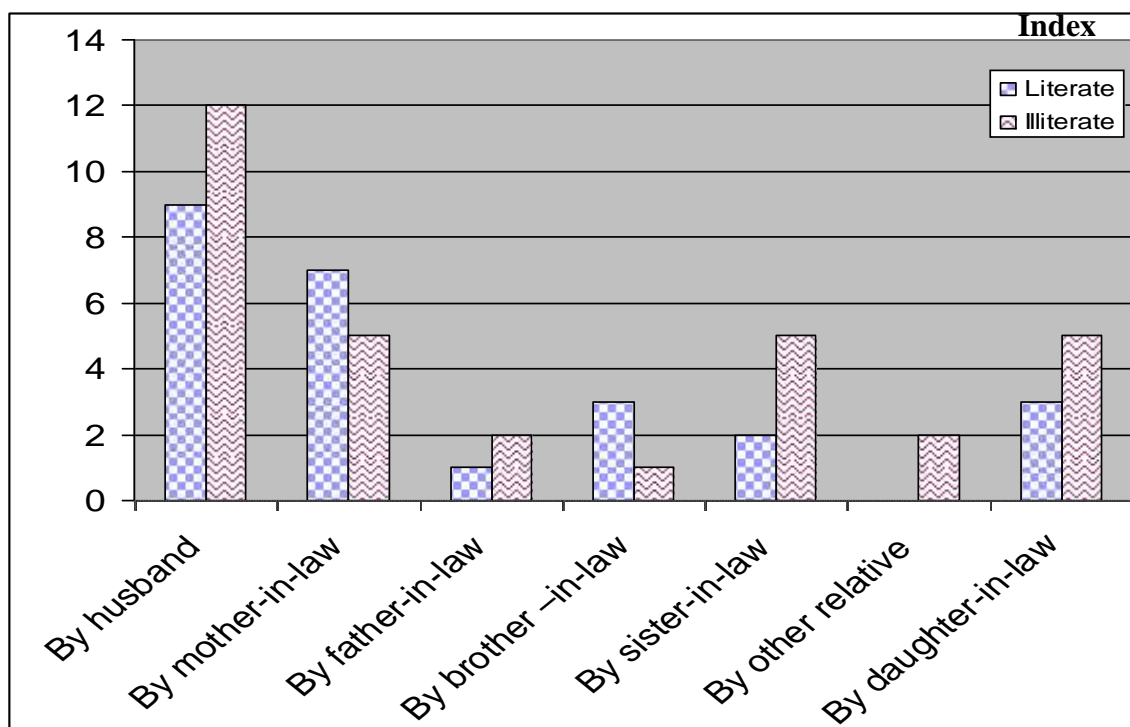
Agents	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
By husband	9	7.83	12	10.43	21	18.26
By mother-in-law	7	6.09	5	4.35	12	10.43
By father-in-law	1	0.87	2	1.74	3	2.61
By brother -in-law	3	2.61	1	0.87	4	3.48
By sister-in-law	2	1.74	5	4.35	7	6.09
By other relative	--	--	2	1.74	2	1.74
By daughter-in-law	3	2.61	5	1.74	8	6.96
Total victims	25	21.74	32	27.83	57	49.57
Not victimized	28	24.35	30	26.09	58	50.43
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 28 reveals the respondents who have been victimized by different agent (person) in various stages of their life. Among the total respondents, 57 (49.57%) are found to be victimized by different persons where as 58(50.43%) are found free from DVAW in the study area. Similarly the data shows that husband is the main agent(18.26%) of DVAW in the study area. The no. of women victimized by mother-in-law are 12 (10.43%) consisting 6.09% literate and 4.35% illiterate respondents. Similarly the data shows that 2.61%, 3.48%, 6.09%, 1.74% and 6.96% respondents are victimized by Father in law, Brother in law, Sister in law, Other relatives and by daughter in law respectively in the study area.

Figure No. 19

Distribution of respondents by the person by whom they have been victimized



6.4 Perceived reasons behind DVAW

Table No. 30

Distribution of respondents by their experience on perceived reasons for DVAW

Perceived reason	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Due to alcoholic reason	5	4.35	12	10.43	17	14.78
Due to sexual dissatisfaction	2	1.74	4	3.48	6	5.22
Due to relation with other women	3	2.61	--	--	3	2.61
Due to family pressure	7	7.83	7	4.35	14	12.17
Due to birth of daughter	2	1.74	4	3.48	6	5.22
Due to dowry related quarrel	1	0.87	2	1.74	3	2.61
Due to household wok	3	2.61	1	0.87	4	3.48
Due to intimacy with neighbour	1	0.87	--	--	1	0.87
Other	1	0.87	2	1.74	3	2.61
Total victims	25	21.74	32	27.83	57	49.57
Not victimized	28	24.35	30	26.09	58	50.43
Total respondents	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 29 shows that majority of respondents have experienced domestic violence due to alcoholic drink which is 14.78% consisting 4.35% literate and 10.43% illiterate respondents. Similarly the proportion of respondents experiencing such violence due to family pressure is 12.17% followed by due to birth of daughter (5.22%), Due to sexual dissatisfaction (5.22%), due to house hold work (3.48%), due to dowry related quarrel (2.61%), due to other mixed reason (2.61%) and due to intimacy with neighbour is 0.87% in the study area.

6.5 Frequencies of DVAW among respondents

To know about the frequency of DVAW in victims, a question on frequency of violence was asked as how often such types of events encountered? Among the women experiencing such violence, majority of them 14.78% said that they are victimized weekly, 13.04 replied occasionally, 11.30 said monthly and 10.43 are victimized daily because of different reasons. The data reveals that the frequencies of such violence are found high in illiterate respondents women compared to literate respondents.

Table No. 31

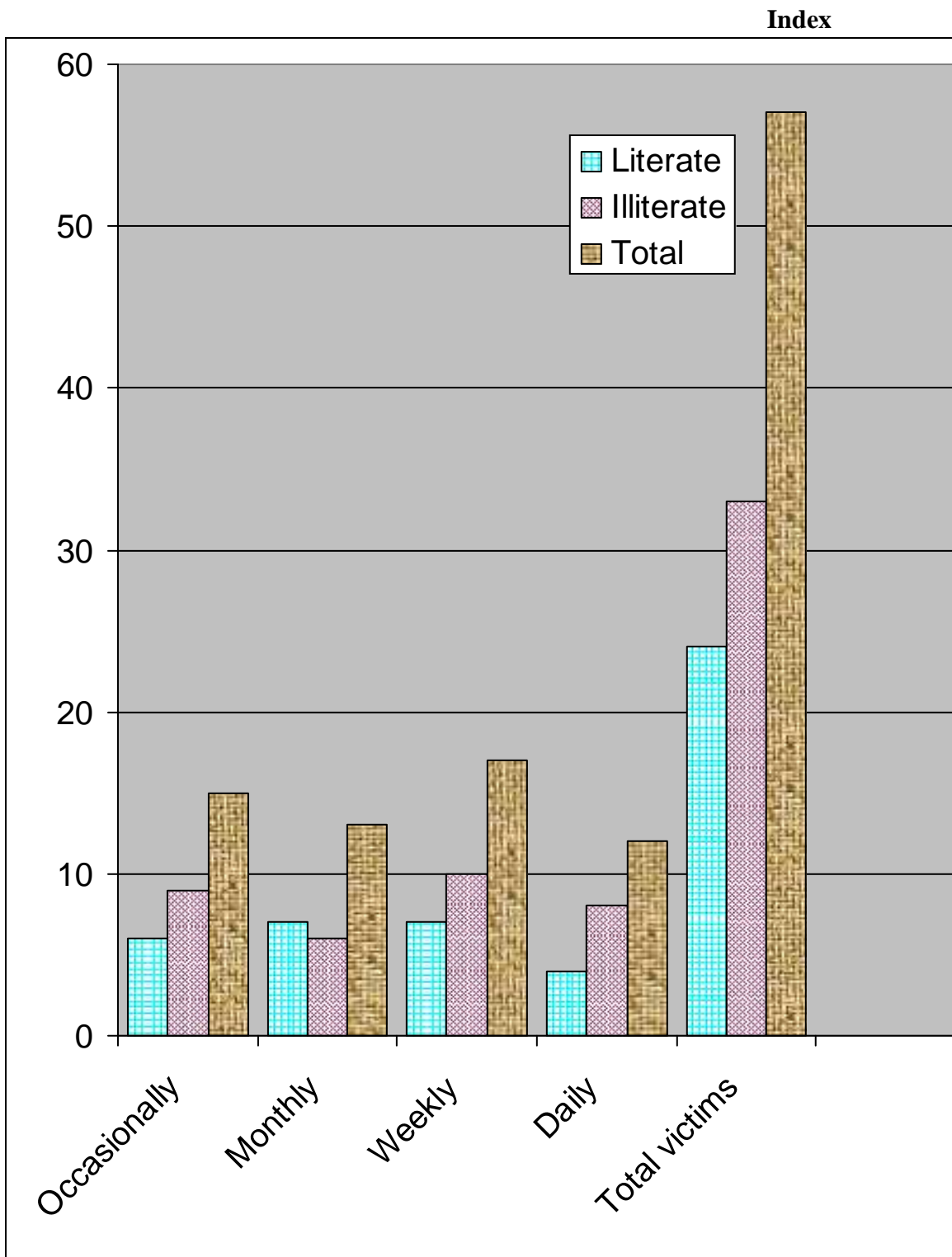
Distribution of violated respondents by frequency of violence

Frequency	No of respondents by their literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Occasionally	6	5.22	9	7.83	15	13.04
Monthly	7	6.09	6	5.23	13	11.30
Weekly	7	6.09	10	8.70	17	14.78
Daily	4	3.48	8	6.96	12	10.43
Total victims	24	20.87	33	28.70	57	59.57
Not victimized	28	24.35	30	26.08	58	50.43
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

Figure No. 20

Distribution of violated respondents by frequency of violence



CHAPTER-VII

The Coping Strategy of victims against DVAW in Tharu community

This chapter consist the various measures that the respondents of the study area are adopting to cope against the perceived various forms of violence. The various measures viewed by the respondents are described respectively.

7.1 Reaction of respondents against DVAW

This research has also tried to bring out the reporting and sharing behaviour of respondents against violence incidents which is shown in table no. 31

Table No. 32

Distribution of respondents by their reporting and sharing behaviours

Behaviour	No. of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Keep secrete	14	12.17	18	15.65	32	27.83
Share	8	60.96	11	9.57	19	16.52
Report	4	3.48	2	1.74	6	5.22
Total victims	26	22.61	31	26.96	57	49.57
Not victimized	28	24.35	30	26.09	58	50.43
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

To know the sharing behaviour of respondents a question "How do you react after DVAW?" was asked, and after analyzing the answer, it is found that majority of respondents (27.83%) keep such act secrete. 16.52% respondents replied that they share such violence and only 5.22% respondents said that they report against such violence in different concerned place or organization. The data shows that illiterate respondents are found more in number in keeping such violence secret and sharing. Similarly literate respondents are found high in reporting such case compared to illiterate respondents.

7.1.1 Reason for keeping secret of DVAW

Table No. 33

Distribution of respondents according to their attitude of reason for keeping secret of DVAW

Reasons for keeping secret	No. of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Due to economic dependency	7	6.09	9	7.83	16	13.91
Due to male domination in family	2	1.74	3	2.61	5	4.35
Lack of positive response	1	.87	3	2.61	4	3.48
Due to family pressure	2	1.74	3	2.61	5	4.35
Lack of support system	2	1.74	--	--	2	1.74
Total	14	12.17	18	15.65	32	27.83

Source: Field survey, 2009

To know the reason of “keeping secret” of such violence, a question " Why do you keep secret such violence?" was asked. Majority of the respondents (13.91%) replied that they keep such case of violence secret due to economic dependency, 4.35% respondents have replied that they keep secret due to male domination in family and family pressure, 3.48% respondents have replied that they keep secret due to family pressure, where as 1.74% respondent have exposed their view for keeping their experiences of violence secret due to lack of support system.

7.1.2 With whom they want to share violence experiences

Table No. 34

Distribution of respondents by whom they want to share their experience of violence

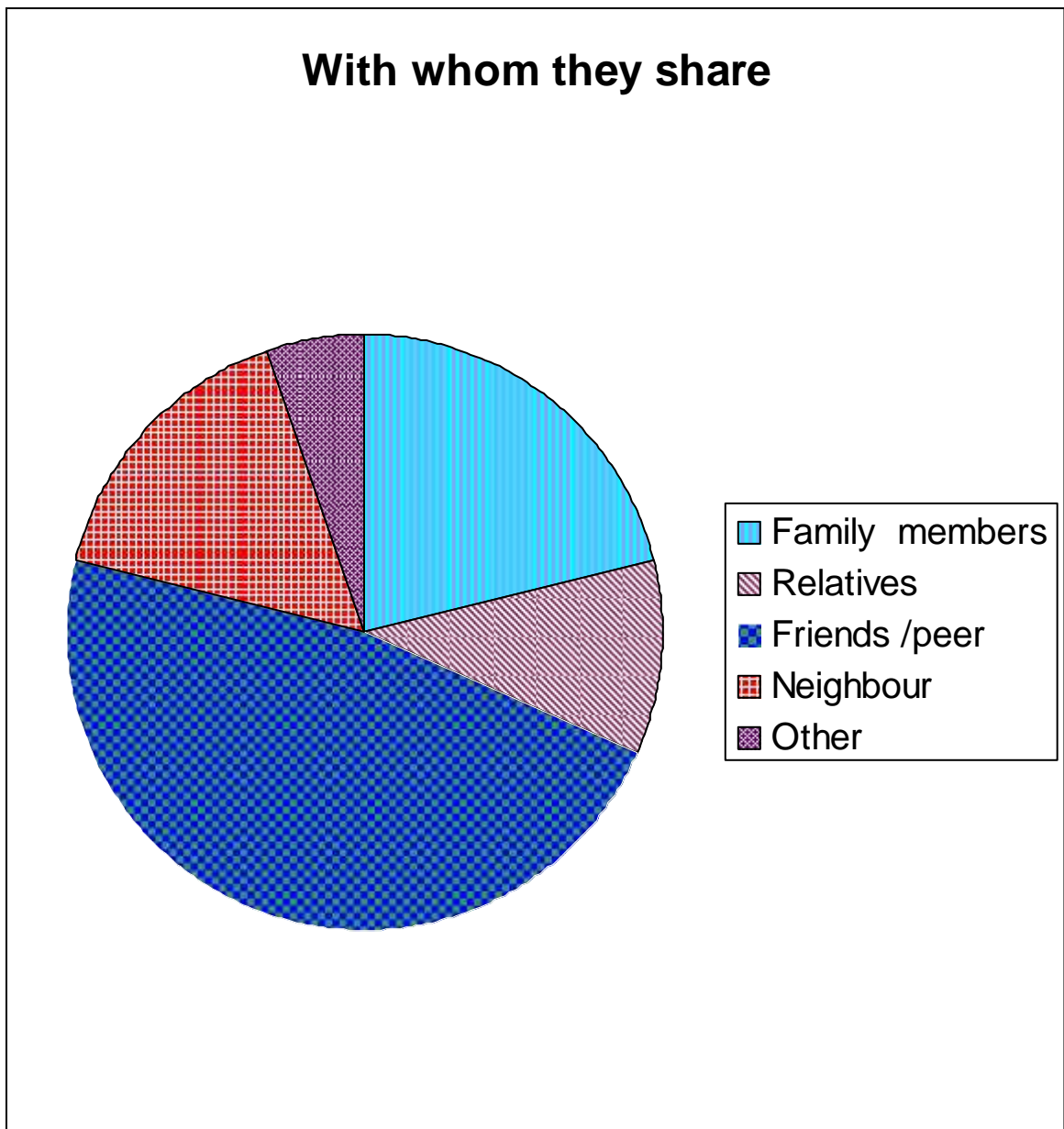
Sharing person	No. of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Family members	1	1.74	3	2.61	4	3.48
Relatives	1	1.74	1	1.74	2	1.74
Friends /peer	6	5.22	3	2.61	9	7.83
Neighbour	1	1.74	2	1.74	3	2.61
Other	1	1.74	--	--	1	1.74
Total	10	8.67	9	7.83	19	16.52

Source: Field survey, 2009

The above table reveals that majority of the respondents(7.83%) experiencing violence, share their problem with their friends consisting high proportion of literate compared to illiterate respondents. Similarly 3.48% respondents replied that they share with their family members. 2.61% respondents share with their neighbour and 1.4% respondents share such violence with other relatives. The data shows that majority of the respondents share their problems with their friends due to the less probability of leakage.

Figure No. 21

Distribution of respondents with whom they share their problems of violence



7.1.3 Place of reporting against DVAW

Table No. 35

Distribution of respondents according to their reporting place

Place of reporting	No of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
To the municipality office	--	--	--	--	--	--
To the local administrative office	2	1.74	--	--	2	1.74
To the police station	--	--	--	--	--	--
To local NGOs	--	--	1	0.87	1	0.87
To local women organization	2	1.74	1	0.87	3	2.61
Total	4	3.48	2	1.74	6	5.22

Source: Field survey, 2009

The data of table no. 34 reveals that out of the total respondents who report the case of violence, it is found that 2.61% respondents report such cases in the local women organization, 1.74% are found to reported in local administrative office and 0.87% respondents are found to reported their cases in local NGOs. The data shows the very low level of consciousness among the women in the study area.

7.2 Reaction of reported place

Table No. 36

Distribution of respondents according to their experiences about reaction of reported place

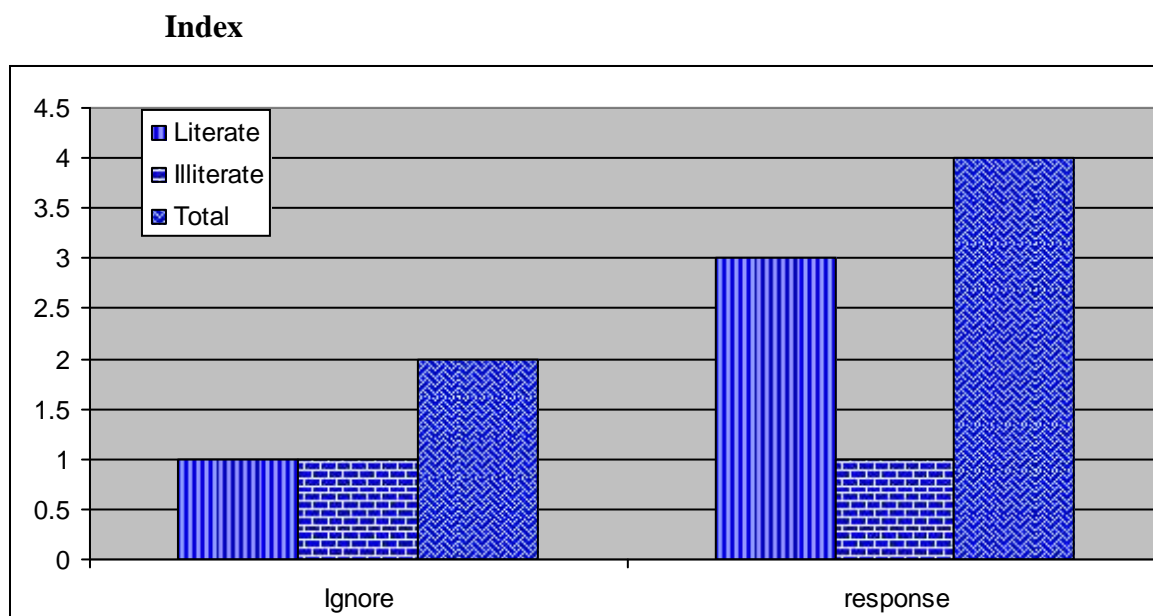
Reaction of reported place	No of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Ignore	1	0.87	1	0.87	2	1.74
response	3	2.61	1	0.87	4	3.48
Total	4	3.48	2	1.74	6	5.22

Source: Field survey, 2009

The data shows that very low no of respondents (5.22%) report the cases of violence in various concerned place. Out of which, 3.48% respondents consisting 0.74% literate and 0.87% illiterate have viewed that they are ignored by the places where they report and 3.48% respondents replied that they are responded well.

Figure No. 22

Distribution of respondents according to their experiences about reaction of reported place



7.3 Experience of relief after reporting of DVAW

Table No. 37

Distribution of respondents according to their experiences of relief after reporting of DVAW

Relief Status	No of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Literate
Yes	3	2.61	1	0.87	4	3.48
No	1	0.87	1	0.87	2	1.74
Total	4		2	1.74	6	5.22

Source: Field survey, 2009

The reveals that out of the 5.22% respondents who report the cases of violence in various concerned place, 3.48% respondents have got relief after reporting where as 1.74% respondents have got no relief by reporting such violence. The data shows that literate women have got relief compared to illiterate women respondents.

7.4 Effect of reporting on the frequencies of DVAW

Table No. 38

Distribution of respondents by their experience toward frequency of DVAW after reporting

Frequency	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Decreases	2	1.74	1	0.87	3	2.61
Increases	1	0.87	1	0.87	2	1.74
Neutral	1	0.87	--	--	1	0.87
Total	4	3.48	2	1.74	6	5.22

Source: Field survey, 2009

Effect on the frequency of DVAW after reporting is shown in table no 36. Among the 6 respondents who have reported the cases of DVAW, 2.61% have experienced the frequency of such violence is decreased, 1.74% have experienced the frequency of violence is increased after reporting and the experience of 0.87% respondents are found neutral after reporting the problems of DVAW.

7.4.1 Effect of violence to respondents life

Table No. 39

Distribution of respondents according to their attitude toward effect of violence in their life

Effects	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Effect in present life	17	14.78	26	22.61	43	37.39
Effect in future life	9	7.83	5	3.48	14	12.17
Total victims	26	22.61	31	26.96	57	49.57
Not victimized	28	24.35	30	26.09	58	50.43
Total	54	46.96	61	53.04	115	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

A question was asked with violated women to know the effects of violence in their daily life and future life out of 57 victim respondents, 37.39% respondents viewed that such acts disturb their present daily life. Similarly, 12.17% respondents replied that such acts will also disturb and affect their future life. By the data, it is found that illiterate women are affected highly compared to literate women.

7.4.2 Distribution of respondents by the effects of DVAW in their life

Table No. 40

Distribution of respondents by their attitude toward effect of violence on different aspects of life

Aspects of life	No. of respondents					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Physical/health aspect	6	5.22	7	6.09	13	11.30
Psychological aspect	5	4.34	6	5.22	11	9.57
Economic aspects	11	9.57	13	11.30	24	20.87
Relation with	3	2.61	2	1.74	5	4.34
neighbours/friends	1	0.87	3	2.61	4	3.48
Total	26	22.61	31	26.96	57	49.57

Source: Field survey, 2009

To know the attitude of respondents women of study area toward the effects of DVAW in their different aspects of life a question, "Which aspect of your life is severely affected by such violence?" was asked. Among 57 respondents 20.87% replied economic aspects, 11.30% viewed physical aspect, 9.57% said psychological aspects, 4.34% replied relation with neighbour/friends and rest of 3.48 % said other aspects of life severely affected by such violence.

7.4.3 Distribution of respondents by the effects of DVAW to their children

Table No.41

Distribution of respondents by their attitude toward effects of violence to their children

Attitude	No. of respondents by literacy status					
	Literate	Percent	Illiterate	Percent	Total	Percent
Yes	19	16.52	22	19.13	41	35.65
No	7	6.09	9	7.83	16	13.91
Total	26	22.61	31	26.96	57	49.57

Source: Field survey, 2009

A question about attitude of respondents towards effect of violence to their children was asked to the respondents as "Does such DVAW affect your children?" The percentage of respondents women who viewed YES was 35.65% consisting 16.52% literate and 19.13% illiterate respondents where as 13.91% respondents consisting 6.09% literate and 7.83% illiterate respondents replied NO for the answer of above question.

7.5 Steps should be taken to prevent domestic violence against women

A question on "What kinds of support is needed for the victimized of DVAW?" was asked to know attitude of women to prevent DVAW and respondents' spontaneous answer was noted as given in table no.40.

Table No 42

Distribution of respondents according to their attitude to prevent DVAW

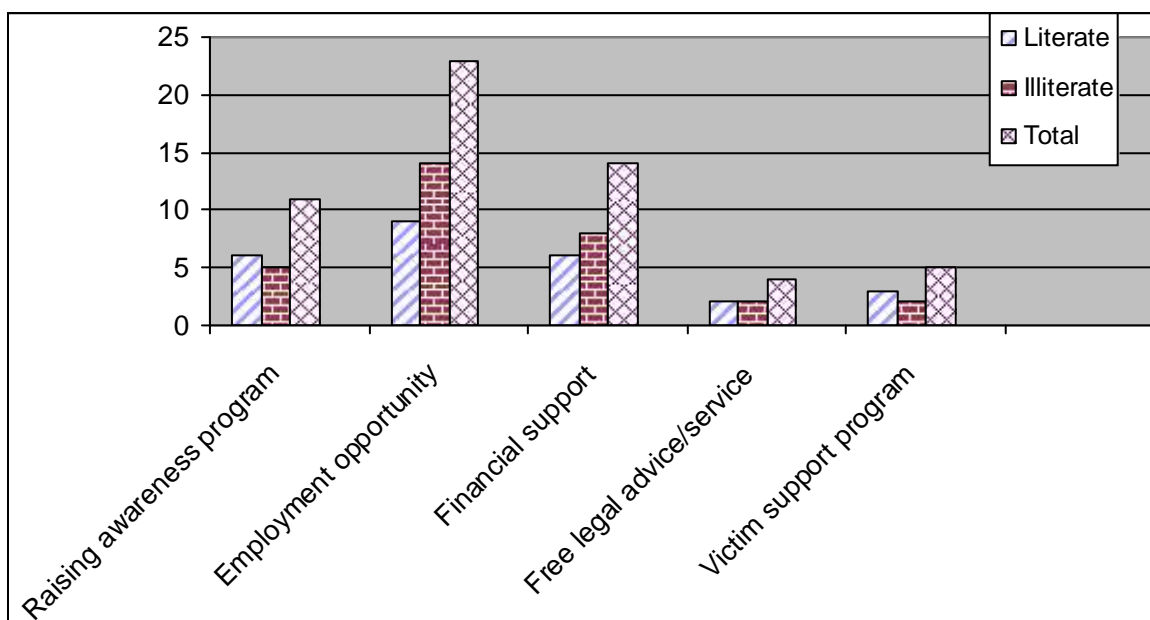
Way to prevent DVAW	No. of respondents by literacy status					
	Literature	Percent	Illiterate	percent	Total	Percent
Raising awareness program	6	5.22	5	4.35	11	9.57
Employment opportunity	9	7.83	14	12.17	23	20
Financial support	6	5.22	8	6.96	14	12.17
Free legal advice/service	2	1.74	2	1.74	4	3.48
Victim support program	3	2.61	2	1.74	5	4.35
Total	26	22.61	31	26.96	57	49.57

Source: Field survey, 2009

The table no. 5.3.6 shows that the 40.3% respondents indicated their viewed that necessity of the program to employment opportunity in order to prevent DVAW. Similarly the data also reveals that 24.5% women believed financial support to women age one of the effective way to prevent DBAW. 19.3% respondents women believe on raising awareness program for way of prevent DVAW and 8.8% women exposed their view victim support program should be conducted to prevent DVAW as well as 7.1% believed on free legal advise/service for way to prevent DVAW.

Figure No. 23

Distribution of respondents according to their attitude to prevent DVAW



Chapter VIII

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

This research has been conducted in Tikapur municipality-9, located at Kailali districts of Far-Western Nepal during July 2009. The main thrust of this research is to sketch the real situation of violence against women in Tharu Community in the far western Nepal. For this purpose, 115 households are taken proportionally from Tharu Shivar for sampling.

In the overall context of Nepal, as being a patriarchal value based society, women are compelled to bear many kinds of harmful behaviour and discrimination just because of their sex. There is unwritten upper law known as 'custom', which directed the lives of women as second citizens, but behind this treat there is no any other scientific logic. According to the census 2001, more than half proportion of the total population is consisting by women but most of the women in different part of the country are experiencing without basic human amenities. They are treated not more than as "Reproducing Machine" and their duties considered only in cooking, washing, child bearing, serving husband and family members, cutting grass etc. that makes them to become far from the track of main streaming of development and creating obstacles for the overall development process of the country.

8.1 Summary and Major Finding of the research

The main objective of this study is to know, knowledge, attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondent's socio-economic and demographic background as well as sharing and reporting behaviour, causes of violence and way to prevent of violence.

Out of total respondents, 25.22% are currently married < 5 yrs. and majority of women 27.83% women belongs to (25-29) age group and lowest from 45-49. By the religion, majority of respondents (74.78%) are Hindu. Likewise, most of the respondents (54.79%) are living with nuclear family. Only 46.9% respondents are literate and majority of respondents (53.1 %) are illiterate. Among the literate respondents 22.61% respondents have been simple literate by non formal education where as 14.78% respondents have acquired the education

of primary school. The literacy level of husband of respondents is only 51.3%. Majority of respondents are involved in wage/labour for income. Out of 115 respondents only 68 (59.1%) are engaged in income generating work. Out of total respondents only 18 (15.7%) respondents have ownership of land and majority of respondents 97 (84.3%) are land less. Out of total respondents only 59.1% respondents have knowledge about DVAW. Out of total respondents only 54(46.96%) respondents are literate. Among them 41 (35.65%) have knowledge of violence and 61 respondents are illiterate among them only 27(23.48%) have know ledge about violence.

Out of the total respondents who have knowledge of DVAW, 54.78% respondents take the beating as the major form of violence. 75.65% respondents have viewed the Illiteracy as the main reason of such violence which occurred to women. Out of 61 respondents very few 32.17% women have knowledge about organization working against DVAW. But most of them do not report their cases in such organization.Out of 57 respondents who have felt domestic violence as being women majority of respondents 51 (44.35%) experienced physical attack as the major form of violence. And out of same respondents, it is found that husband is the main preparatory (18.26%) of violence. The perceived reason for DVAW found in Tharu community is Alcoholic drink because 14.78% respondents are experiencing such DVAW due to such alcoholic drink in the study area.

Study further reveals that majority of the women (27.83%) keep such cases of violence secret because of the fear of preparatory and no hope of justice or proper legal treatment. It is found that friends are the person with whom majority of respondents (7.83%) share the experience of such because they feel safe with friends and they can be sure of never leaking their secrecy from them.

Study found that only 5.22% respondents report the incidence of violence in various concerned organization and economic dependency is the main reason of such low proportion of reporting. Out of the total respondents,37.39% respondents have viewed that the cases of such DVAW affect their present and future life. 20.87% respondents said that such violence affects their economic aspects where 11.30% replied to be physically affected by such violence. And the majority of respondents (20%) viewed that provision of employment opportunity and awareness program would be the effective measure to control such violence in the study area.

8.2 Conclusion

Today we are in the 21st century. The advancement of new technology has brought a remarkable change into the life of people. But unfortunately, Nepalese women are compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They are still treated as second citizen of the nations. DVAW is common problem in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study is devoted to bring out the real situation of DVAW specially in Tharu community of far western region which are depriving from different rights and facilities provided by the nation.

Though recently Nepal has been declared as "a secular state" but in real practice, deep rooted conservative religious values and norms are existing, which keeps women always inferiors to male. In this study area it is found that due to rigid and conservative cultural values and norms as well as religion, dependency of women over male, women are compelled to face such harmful act.

The study has brought out the fact that women from the Tharu community are bitterly violated. So overall empowerment of such community should be a very important and burning issue in the present time. The illiteracy is found as a serious factor in the study area which is consider as the major barrier to building future career of women and it makes them dependent to their male counterparts in various aspects of life as well as being high risk of bearing DVAW.

Consciousness and awareness of women is regarded as very important factors to get rid from DVAW, but this study found that very few women have knowledge about domestic violence, their reporting place and organization working against DVAW. Similarly the representation of Tharu community in government and in sector of policy making about women empowerment can play vital role to control DVAW but the most of the women of study area are not satisfying about the efficiency of existing mechanism regarding women empowerment. So majority of women keep their domestic violence related problems secrete.

8.3 Recommendations

With the analysis of the data obtained from the field study and the conclusions made, the following suggestions are recommended that will help the policy makers and program managers who are working for women either in governmental or non-governmental level, to make their program effective.

- Free and effective, formal as well as non formal educational programs should be launched to increase literacy rate and level of education that will be helpful to decrease violence incidents in Tharu community.
- Economic dependency makes women handicapped to make decisions of their own life and compelled to tolerate domination, therefore in-come generating & employment opportunity programs for the women should be conducted in the study area.
- To increasing awareness and information, radio and television are found more effective and accessible means. So awareness program should be made and be broadcasted by such means from the national, regional and local level.
- Due to ineffective legal provisions, gender based violence is still promoted, so legal reformation process should be adopted. And free legal advice should be provided to the respondents in the study area.
- Maximum cases of DVAW are kept secret because of economic dependency and further actions of preparatory and no hope of getting justice or proper legal treatment, skillful training and financial support should be given to women for economic freedom.
- Discrimination between son and daughter should be rooted out.
- Alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing People and provision of administrative mechanism.
- Women should be facilitated with respectable social, cultural, economical and constitutional rights in the society.

8.4 Further research issue

This study has been done in a short period of time consisting a few number of respondents. In this study only 115 households from the Tharu sukumbasi sivrirs are taken for the study which may not present the whole Tharu community. Similarly in this study only the married women of age group 15-49 years old are taken as the respondents which may not represent the whole scenario of all Tharu women. So to get the better and exact status of domestic violence against women in Tharu community, It would be better to take the women of all age group as respondents. Similarly the study should be done in the Tharu residential area rather than the sukumbase sivrir only. Due to lack of time and resource the study is focused on the basis of analyzing the data obtain from the field study. In further study such data can be analyzed comparing with the national level data which helps to do the comparative study of the prevalence of DVAW in Tharu women and women of other community of Nepal.

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Questionnaire

**Field survey questionnaire for the thesis research based a field study up on
"Domestic Violence Against Women in Tharu community" in Tikapur municipality.**

General Objective:

The objective for the rsearch is to study the overall scenario of the status of women in Tharu community with the following specific objectives.

Specific Objectives:

1. To examine the perceptions of Tharu women towards DVAW
2. To analyze the various types, causes, responsible agents and frequencies of DVAW
3. To explore the coping strategy of victims against DVAW in Tharu community

[To be asked with respondent (Only married women in age 15-49), and will be kept confidential.]

Section – I Area Identification

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. District :- Kailali | b. Municipality :- Tikapur |
| c. Ward No:- 9 | d. Locality:- |

Section – II Individual and Household Age No

Q.1. Name: -

Q.2- Age (Completed years):-

Q.3- Relationship with household:-

			Code
Q.4	Religion	a. Hindu	1
		b. Buddha	2
		c. Christian	3
		d. Muslim	4
		e. Other	5
Q.5	Marital Status	a. Currently married (1-5 years)	1
		b. Married (> years)	2
		c. Divorced	3
		d. Separated	4
		e. Other	5

Q.6	Types of family	a. Nuclear b. Joint c. Extended	1 2 3
Q.7	Are you literate?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.8	If yes, what is your literacy level?	a. Primary school b. Lower secondary school c. Secondary school d. Higher secondary school e. Graduation and above f. Non formal education	1 2 3 4 5 6
Q.9	Is your husband literate?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.10	If yes, what is his literacy level?	a. Non formal education b. Primary school c. Lower secondary school d. Secondary school e. Higher secondary school f. Graduation and above	1 2 3 4 5 6
Q.11	Are you engaged in any income generating work?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.12	If yes, what is your occupation?	a. Agriculture b. Wage/ labour c. Organi d. Trade/Business e. Household woek f. Other (Specify.....)	1 2 3 4 5 6
Q.13	Has your husband been engaged in any income generating work?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q14	If yes, What is his occupation?	a. Agriculture b. Wage/ labour c. Kamaiya d. Trade/Business e. Service f. Household woek g. Other (Specify.....)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q.15	How much monthly income does your family get?	a. Below 2000 b. 2000-4000 c. 4000-6000 d. 6000-8000 e. Above 8000	1 2 3 4 5
Q.16	Does your family have any own land plot?	a. Yes b. No (land less)	1 2
Q.17	If yes, how much land plot does your family have?	a. Below 5 Kattha b. 5 to 10 Kattha c. 10 to 20 Kattha	1 2 3

		d. Above 20 Kattha	4
Q.18	What is your status in your family?	a. Daughter (married) b. Daughter-in-law c. Wife d. Step wife e. Mother f. Step mother g. Other	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Q.19	Have you been a mother	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.20	How many children do you have?	a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4 e. 5 f. Above 5	1 2 3 4 5 6
Q.21	Among your children, who are more in number?	a. Son b. Daughter	1 2

Section – III Perceptions of Tharu women towards DVAW

Q.22	Do you know what is violence?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.23	Which of the following action do you think as DVAW?	(Multi response) a. Beating b. Quarreling c. Accusing/ Blaming d. Denial from basic requirements (food, clothing, medication etc.) e. Sexual harassment f. Verbal assault g. Psychological torture h. Other	<u>Yes / No</u> 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Q.24	What do think as the causes behind such violence?	(Multi response) a. Illiteracy b. Poor economic condition c. Male dominated family d. Dependency over male e. Traditional culture f. Other	<u>Yes / No</u> 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Q.25	Are such DVAW occurred in your society?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.26	What do you do against such DVAW in your community?	a. Ignore b. Help the victim c. Try to convince the causing agent d. Oppose the DVAW and report on concerned organization	1 2 3 4

		e. Other	5
Q.27	Do you know any organization working against such DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.28	Should the cases of DVAW be reported in such organization/	a. Yes b. No	1 2

Section – IV Types, Causes, Causing agents and frequencies of DVAW on the basis of victim's experience.

Q.29	Have you ever felt domestic violence as being women?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.30	Which of the following action have you felt?	(Multi response) 1. Physical attack: a. Beating b. Cutting organs c. Burning organs d. Other 2. Mental Torture: a. Verbal abuse b. Blaming on character c. Accuse as witch d. Denial from friends contact e. Other 3. Sexual harassment: a. Marital rape b. Unsafe sex relation c. Forced prostitution for wealth d. Forced physical relationship by other family member e. Other 4. Denial from basic needs: a. Lack of food b. Lack of clothes c. Lack of medication d. Lack of rest (over load of work) e. Other 5. Traditional violence: a. Force to remarry b. Forced pregnancy c. Forced abortion of female child d. Medication with Dhama & Jhakri e. Restriction of widow in social ceremony f. Traditional polygamy g. Other	<u>Yes / No</u> (.....) 1 2 1 2 1 2 (.....) 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 (.....) 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Q.31	By whom have you been victimized?	a. By husband b. By mother-in-law	1 2

		c. By father-in-law	3
		d. By brother-in-law	4
		e. By sister-in-law	5
		f. By other relative	6
		g. By son-in-law	7
		h. By daughter-in-law	8
		i. Other	9
Q.32	What are the reasons behind such DVAW you?	a. Due to alcoholic drink	1
		b. Due to sexual dissatisfaction	2
		c. Due to relation with other women	3
		d. Due to family pressure	4
		e. Due to birth of daughter	5
		f. Due to dowry related quarrel	6
		g. Due to house hold work	7
		h. Due to your intimacy with neighbour	8
		i. Other (.....)	9
Q.33	How often have you been encountered?	a. Occasionally	1
		b. Monthly	2
		c. Weekly	3
		d. Daily	4

Section-V The coping strategy of victims against DVAW in Tharu community

Q.34	How do you react after such DVAW?	a. Keep secret (Q.36)	1
		b. Share (Q.37)	2
		c. Report (Q.38)	3
Q.35	Why do you keep secret?	Due to –	
		a. Economic dependency	1
		b. Male domination in family	2
		c. Lack of positive response	3
		d. Family pressure	4
		e. Lack of support system	5
		f. Other (.....)	6
Q.36	With whom do you share?	a. With family members	1
		b. With relatives	2
		c. With friends / peers	3
		d. With neighbours	4
		e. Other (.....)	5
Q.37	Where do you report?	a. To the municipality office	1
		b. To the local administrative office	2
		c. To the police station	3
		d. To local NGOs	4
		e. To local women organization	5
		f. Other (.....)	6
Q.38	How do they response?	a. Ignore	1

		b. Response	2
Q.39	Have you got any relief after reporting such DVAW?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.40	How does the reporting behaviour affect on the frequency of DVAW?	a. Decreases b. Increases c. Neutral d. Other (.....)	1 2 3 4
Q.41	Does such DV affect your present and future life?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.42	Which aspects of your life is severely affected by such violence?	a. Physical fitness/health b. Mental/Psychological aspects c. Economic aspects d. Relation with neighbour/friends e. Other (.....)	1 2 3 4 5
Q.43	Does such DVAW affect your children behaviour too?	a. Yes b. No	1 2
Q.44	What kind of support is needed for the victims of DVAW?	a. Rising awareness program b. Employment opportunity c. Financial support d. Free legal advice/service e. Victims support program f. Other (.....)	1 2 3 4 5 6

Thank You