

# **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

(A Case Study of Tharu Community, Ratanpur VDC, Kailali )

**A THESIS**

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**Submitted By**

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## **Declaration**

I hereby declared that the thesis entitled “Domestic Violence against Women’s of Tharu community in Kailali district, Submitted to Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuwan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor, I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from sources in any degrees or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published from before.

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## **Letter of Recommendation**

This thesis work entitled “Domestic Violence Against Women” a case study of TharuCommunity inRatanpur VDC,KailaliDistrict has been prepared by Mr. Ram Swarup Chaudhary under my guidance and supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for examination by the thesis committee as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development.

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The evaluation Community has approved this dissertation entitled “Domestic violence Against Women, A case Study of Tharu Community in Ratanpur VDC Kailali” Submitted by Mr. Ram Swarup Chaudhary for the partial fulfillment of requirement for the Master of Arts Degree in Rural Development.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Domestic violence against women is a common problem in Nepalese rural society. The study shows that the backward society of Tharu women's real situation, feelings and character. The study shows that the freedom forms the threat of harassment battering and sexual assault. Domestic Violence against Women is an epidemic of global proportions that has divesting physical, emotional, financial and social effects on women in the family. Domestic violence not only battered women and their children but also the entire community. Violence includes exploitation, discrimination upholding of unequal economic and social structure, the creation of an atmosphere or terror threat, a reprisal and all form of cultural and political violence. It exists across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups, religious groups and all nationalities.

The Objective of the study is to know the situation of domestic violence and causes to find out the effect of domestic violence against women to make relevant in Tharu community. The researcher is also set out to identify the women's knowledge about the legal protection and community action. It also tries to investigate the root causes and provide suggestions to minimize the domestic violence against women from the backward society of Tharu communities.

This research is based on the married women of above 20 years from Tharu community of Ratanpur VDC. Ratanpur VDC has been selected as the representative on the basis of purposive sampling from the universe. The total number of household the Tharu people in Basanta village is 125. The unit of present study will cover 50 Tharu household of this village. To fulfill its objectives, this research is absolutely based on primary and secondary data. To get sample population snowball sampling has been used. Data collection technique and tools are household survey; observation, key informants interview, focuses group discussion and case study as well. The research methodology uses the exploratory and descriptive method. The research report also acquires both qualitative and quantitative data. So, it is expected that this study might generate some inputs for the project planner, policy maker, administrator and implementer. Moreover, this study has highlighted the situation of domestic violence against Tharu women of Ratanpur VDC in Kailali district.

All types of married women were found having domestic violence is physical, psychological, verbal and sexual violence due to lack of education: 52, 26, and 26 Percent respectively. The Tharu women do not report traditional violence like dowry related violence in far-western development region. The study finds out the women of 30-39 years are more

victimized by the domestic violence. Thus, the interested NGOs, INGOs, Clubs, Institutions, Women Cell and government can plan and implement programs to minimize the domestic violence against women from all parts of the country. It shows that the main cause of domestic violence seems to be alcoholism, child marriage, polygamy, gambling, and poverty. At last it is suggested that local youth club, CBOs, NGOs, INGOs will give their attention in this field to prevent or eliminate DVAW. In addition to awareness and empowerment opportunities for educated women strong political commitment to be capacitated to imposed adequate punishment to perpetrators.

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## **List of Abbreviation/Acronyms**

CBOs- Community Based Organizations

CDRD- Central Development of Rural Development

CDPS- Central Development of Population Studies

DV- Domestic Violence

DVAW- Domestic Violence against Women

FKWDF- Freed Kamaiya Women Development Forum

H/H- Household

INGOs- International Non- Governmental Organizations

NGOs- Non-Governmental Organizations

NO- Number

SN- Serial Number

UN- United Nation

UNDP- United Nation Development Program

VDC- Village Development Community

WORC- Woman's Rehabilitation Centre

WDO- Women Development Office

WB- World Bank

WHO- World Health Organization

## Glossary

Bhutuwa= A kind of Tharu god.

Bhuinyar= A recommended guruwa among many.

Dhakiya= A kind of basket.

Kamlahri= Servent.

Chatiya= A kind of small pond usually used for soil and drinking purpose for animal.

Bhakar= Promise of something provided when the diseases is cured.

Dhikri= A kind of food which is made by flour.

Khichadi= A kind of food which is eaten in Maghi festival.

Bariya= A kind of oily bread which is eaten in Holi festival and ChirainBhajaharfestival.

Guruwa= A kind of doctor in Tharu communities.

Dhup= A kind of scented material for worship.

Astimki= Birth day of Krishna god.

Phulauri= A kind oily food which is eaten in Aitawariparba.

Khariya= A kind of hard food.

Sidra= Dry fish.

Khurma= Oily thin bread.

Aandiko Roti = A kind of sweet bread.

Sorhiniya= A helpful person in delivery cas

# Chapter I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a landlocked country situated between India and China. There are many ethnic groups, cultures, traditions, languages etc. in Nepal. Although distinct kinds of groups reside in Nepal, Nepali is recognized as the national language of the country. Gender discrimination has prevailed in Nepal from long past. Girls are socialized from their early childhood to be sweet, soft speaking, passive, nurturing and submissive while boys are socialized to be aggressive, bold and dominant. In Nepali society, a child, either son or daughter, is decided by the father, a wife by her husband and connected with her male kin like father, husband and son. There is a high value of virginity and purity in Nepal. Society looks down on women with double suspicion that live without her male kin's protection.

Domestic violence is emotional, psychological or sexual abuse that one person, in an intimate relationship, uses in order to control the other. It has different forms and includes behavior such as threats, name-calling, isolation, withholding of money, actual or threatened physical harm and sexual assault. Most domestic violence is committed against women by their male partners. It also occurs in lesbian and gay relationships and it is common in teenagers. "In some cases, men are abused by female partners too. But 90-95% of all adults' domestic violence assaults are perpetrated by men against their female partners, this booklet will refer to victims and abusers as male. In any case, every victim of domestic violence whether female or male, gay or heterosexual has the right to legal relief." (<http://www.domesticviolence.com/whatis.html>)

Almost fifty percent of the population of Nepal are women who get subordinate positions to men according to the census 2011-12. 100/94.16 males average. According to Nepalese law, if a daughter remains unmarried after the age of 35, she is entitled to an equal share of parental property as her male siblings. Most women do household work, which is a tedious job and they are considered economically inactive.

In Nepal, women have the right to divorce but most of them bear pain for the sake of their children, status in the society and parental prestige. The minimum age for marriage is

sixteen year with parental consent, but 34 % of girls get married before the age of 15 years. (Saathi, 1988)

The health status of women is not satisfactory due to cultural and traditional influence. Women take low nutrients and nutritious food is served to only male members of the family. Therefore, women are vulnerable to communicable or infectious diseases. Women have to face the risk of pregnancy and giving birth to babies before their marriageable age. Most of the women live in village and they have to attend traditional birth attendance (Sudenis) because of various reasons like as illiteracy, poverty, lack of awareness and the like.

In general term, women are violated physically, mentally, socially, economically, religiously and legally as well. The violence is not only done by the external social factor but also the internal one i.e. domestic factor. According to the report published in 1995 AD by World Bank, 20% of women become victims by the male who are their husband under whose protection they are living. Most of the domestic violence is observed as beating and sexual relation by force in the context of Nepal. Therefore, domestic violence against women has become the serious problem in Nepal.

People of this community are responsible for creating discrimination in this society. During this period, her childhood a girl is asked to be soft polite and subservient while a boy is advised to be aggressive and bold still days are there where a girl is not allowed for her independent discussion. She has to fallow for her. She takes to permission from male concerned to her. This clearly indicates how a woman is being dominated by male in today's society. This has resulted to treat woman in doubt and suspicion.

The discrimination against woman in one of UN convention has defined this is "Discrimination against woman implies any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which denies woman there human right and fundamental freedom". (Khanal 2006:1)

Violence does not only include beating, rape or sexual abuse, it is any think which infringe on the rights of the person to be treated as human beings. That violence which occurs within the periphery of household in domestic violence. (Dr. Pradhananga & Shresth 2066:2)

Domestic violence refers to that type of activity in which the woman are exploitation dominated and control within house the domestic on Act 2058, Bidhyak Section (Gha) define it as "The domestic violence means the family member to other member, the family include husband, wife,

father, mother, son, daughter, father in-law, mother in-law, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister etc.

Historical evidence shows that women were less dominated during pre-historic era. Also it has been found that during agriculture period. Women were dominated by male, coming out industrial society. Passed trend got continuity due to division of labor based on sex. This created in numerable inequalities between man and woman. (Paudel 2058:34-37)

Ratanpur VDC is situated in Kailali district. All caste of people is living including hill and terai. Most of the Tharu people are living in this region. Most of the Tharu people are poor and illiterate. There are different occupation inducing agriculture, fish farming animal husbandry, business, cattle rearing, services etc. there the woman are being the victim or various types of violence. Which are very simple to a much complex, the early marriage blame with bettering, abuse discrimination use or alcoholism by male, unwanted pregnancy, less opportunity, or education work to woman lack of mutual understanding and cooperation are the exiting domestic violence against women in this VDC.

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Regarding religious and cultural violence, Dr. K. B. Bhattachan says women fasting, dancing and worshiping for the betterment of her husband is also a religious violence against women (NTV Programmed). Likewise, discrimination between sons and daughters in household affairs in education, decision making process, participation in community activities are included as social violence. Economic violence is discrimination on women's work opportunity, inequality in right to decide on own income and effective authority to procure and dispose own property, unequal payment, unequal work and so forth. Sexual violence includes rape, molestation, sexual harassment, teasing, temptation with sexual motivation and the like. Marriage related violence includes marriage at very younger age, polygamy, Jari system of Dhan Khane (marrying girls by accepting the sum of demanded amount to an unmatched groom) and Kharcha Khane (asking the sum of expenses of marrying away girls from the groom side in Far Western Regions). In addition, dowry related mal-practice widely prevalent in Terai region could be taken as one of the marriage related violence since the amount of dowry offered by the bridal side at the time of marriage determines status of the bride in her husband's house.

Beijing Platform Action encourages Government and nongovernment organizations to eliminate violence and to promote research on the nature and cause of domestic violence. C.



Minnesota advocates for human rights. This study attempts to answer the following research questions as well:

- a. What are the socio-economic characters of women in the study area?
- b. What types of domestic violence occur in the area?
- c. What are the causes of domestic violence?
- d. What are the solutions to prevent domestic violence?

Nepalese society is male dominated. Man is usually the head of the family. He is the decision maker where as women are seen as an object/tool to give birth of child. They have got almost no ownership in other properties. Most of people are illiterate and practice agriculture as their occupation. They are always busy in household work and less exposed for their education except in few high class groups. Especially in indigenous group, women's condition is too critical where they are misbehaved and forced for early child marriage. Even in some cases, it has been found to thrashing a woman by blaming her as a witch woman, employment rate of women is very low, limited to only agriculture. Their health condition is not good; their life is very hard and living in pitiable condition. There are so many researchers who conducted their research in different subject on different parts of our county. Many sociologists and anthropologists have done a lot of researches in hill, mountain, and Terai regions. There is lack of research done on Tharus, especially on different aspect related to women issues.

Tharu is one of the poorest and backward ethnic groups of Nepal. Tharu women are limited to household and agricultural sector because of their illiteracy, poverty, deprivation, traditional system and unawareness. Thus, lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practice, lack of women education and awareness, and the like are the leading causes of domestic violence where men tend to entertain themselves with alcohol, drugs, gambling and so on.

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

The General Objective of the study is to identify the women's knowledge about the legal protection and community based organization on domestic violence against women.

The Specific objectives are

- ) To explore the different types of violence and their causes at the study area of Ratanpur VDC.
- ) To find out the effect of domestic violence against women in Tharu Community.
- ) To recommended for the minimization the problem of domestic violence against women in the study area.

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

Without eliminating violence against women, there is no possibility of healthy family, community and nation. Without harmonious marital relationship, there is no possibility of proper upbringing of children who are the bright future of the nation. It is impossible for the economic growth of a family without a harmonious family relationship. If there is dispute between husband and wife, children mental and emotional health as well as physical health will be in jeopardy. Domestic violence is a women's health issue too. There is an acute need of harmonious family life for a healthy family, community and nation as well.

The present study is based on field research that would help student of the similar field to start another study like this. The student of rural development studies, sociology/ anthropology and health might find the study useful. It is expected that this study might generate useful information for the project planner, policy maker, administrator and implementer. This study will highlight situation of domestic violence against Tharu women in Kailali district.

Thus, the interested NGOs, INGOs and government can plan and implement programs to eliminate domestic violence against women in the rural area like Kailali district. This research is based on the studies conducted by Woman's Rehabilitation Centre Nepal (WORC), Freed Kamaiya Women Development Office, RUDUC Nepal and women development offices.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study Area**

Each study has their own limitations and shortcomings. The researcher, being a student, has limited time and economic constraint. Thus, the researcher's "Domestic Violence against Women", A Case study of Tharu community, represents the small area of Ratanpur VDC ward

no. 6. In addition to this survey, some key information's were gathered by the interviewed respondents at the study area. Unstructured interviews were done with various key informants for the collection of information. The household interview is taken with the married women above 20 years. The household information depends on the answer given by the respondents. The findings, therefore, can't be generalized for the other rural areas of Nepal. Only married women of above 20 year are included in the study, where unmarried women and girls were not included in the study area. Therefore, the result of the study could be generalized for only married Women. There are many types of domestic violence, but the researcher chooses to deal only with physical (hunting and injuring the body), an irrational violence, and psychological violence (verbal assault).

## **1.6 Organization of the study**

The Study is divided in to six chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, the statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and limitation of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of literature whereas Chapter three presents the research methodology, which includes research design, nature of data, sampling procedure tools and technique of data collection and method of analysis. The fourth chapter provides the setting that introduces the study area and describes the geographical, cultural and economical facts and background of it. Chapter five is related with the analysis and interpretation of cause and effect of domestic violence, and similarly mentions solution of the women violence. Chapter six summarizes the problem and makes recommendation. This report also consists of reference and appendix.

## **Chapter II**

### **Literature Review**

There are a lot of researches in domestic violence against women which have been published by different organization and scholars in this field. Traditional gender specific rules religious fundamentalism custom the increase violence and corruption in the electoral process and inequitable distribution of resources remains the major optical to women equal participation and meaningful repairs representation at all level of decision making.

Gender inequalities involved the equal distribution of power between men and private spheres. The study tries to review the literature that fairly and recent. Worldwide violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees.

Hayward (2000) stated that any fact of commission or (by omission by individual or state in private or public life which being harm suffering or there atgirls and women risk reflect systematic discrimination including harmful traditional practice and deny of human right because of gender.

In general termsdomestic violence means physical, psychological abuses which is done by one family member. In our society male domination are everywhere so such forms of violence occurs by male against women. But these forms of domestic violence are against of human right and women right.

According to WHO (1998) stated that around the world at least one women in every three has been beaten coerced into sex or otherwise upset in her life time.Even in the small matter women are given punished physically and sexually. Here in Nepal wife beaten is one of the pivotal issues of domestic violence. Due to the male dominated society women are like second class citizen. So husband can beat his which wife even in miner matter.

In this context of survey of (UNFPA (2001) stated that at least one is every five of the world females population has been physically and sexually abused at some time.Most domestic violence is gender violence which means violence directedby men at women or girls. Women who are the men victims because they have lower status and less power in the society that man(Women Health exchange, 1998).The form of "violence against women" means any act of gender basedviolence that result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such as act coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty whether

occurring in public or in private life(UNB Declaration, 1993).Violence not only harms, women physically also leaves deep psychological impact on between the victim and their families. Even their communities and the nation and a whole are affected by violence against (Sathi, 2001).Acahrya M. (1997) stated the in Nepal only 56.94% of women are literate (CBS 2011). Similarly health economic and political participation are very poor(HDR1998).Nepalese women carry triple burden in the society. As a production worker, she contributes directly to subsistence and income. As a mother and wife, she careful the family member and children as community worker she gives all her leisure hours and laborto society.

RUWDUC (n.d.)published a report on violence against women in far west Nepal and stated that all form of psychological, physical and traditional forms of violence reveal in society. The most common form of violence against women were seen to be beating 65% and force to leave home and not been given food to eat. The result indicates that the women need to be encouraged not to tolerate silently the violence committed against them. Women's should learn to seek help and also be knowledgeable about where they should keep help. Another interesting output of this survey is that women feel lack education 72% is most common reason of violence against women though the despondence agreed that physical violence should be reported 43% a high number reported that psychological violence should not be reported 68%. Hence there is clear need to encourage awareness against all form of violence. It is also very evident that more awareness about traditional violence and it's demerits an about psychological violence need to be created as latter can lead to suicide.

According to study published in 1998 by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), women in United States experience about 840000non-lethal incident of consisted of physical assault robbery, debt that is accomplished by a threat of violence or actual violence or rape or other sexual assault, The DOJ reports indicate that intimate violence occurs almost equally among women of all races and is slightly more likely to occur among women with no income. The report shows that the most common victims of intimate violence are younger women between the age of 16 and 24.UNICEF 1996 has introduced the South Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior position, cultural practice places daughter in law lowest in family hierarchy. Even during pregnancy they often bear the heavies work load, get least food.

UNDP/UNFPA/ WHO (1998) shows in their reports that Violence against women is not violation of women's human right but also a major public health problem and significance cause

of women's ill health. Researcher needed in both developing and developed countries to investigate the content and consequence violence against women.

In Nepalese society a strong preference for son exists. In other words, discrimination against girl starts as soon as they are born, thus they are deprived in the field of education, health and other sectors. HMG/N taken both legal and social initiatives to address the existing discriminating practice, however the progress in this regard is slow mainly because of (a) traditional patriarchal attitude (b) poverty (c) weak enforcement of legal provision (MOPE, 2004:24).

In our country, Nepalese life has been influenced by cultural norms and values. In this context, violence against women can be seen, as for example, in Badi caste. Similarly, Deuki system in Far-western hilly region can also be taken as a prominent example for sexual abuse of virgin girls. Selling sex is very common for the Badi and Deuki. It was estimated that there are about 5000 Badi sex workers in Nepal in 1993. It is reported that 35% to 40% of Badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF, 2001). Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse. It is often known as gender based violence because it evolves from women's subordinated status in the society. Many cultures have beliefs, norms and social institutions that have legitimacy and, therefore perpetuate violence against women. The same acts that would be punished if directed at an employer, a neighbor or acquaintance often go unchallenged when men direct them at women, especially within the family (Heise et al. 1999:1)

## **2.1 Worldwide Scenario**

Experts agree that domestic violence is a widespread problem. However its actual extension is difficult to measure. Researcher believe that the extent of violence between intimate partner is higher than the report indicates data base and official document, such as police or hospital records, and to underestimate the extent of violence in hospital records because many instances of abuse are never reported. The surveys of individuals generally produce higher estimate of violence than official records. But they are also assumed to underestimate the actual extent of domestic violence for a variety of reasons; respondent may fail to report violence that occurs with an intimate partner.

([Http...//encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia 762529482/domesticviolence.html](http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia/762529482/domesticviolence.html))

According to the study published in 1998 by the US department of justice (DOJ), women in the United States experience about 840000 non-lethal incidence of consisted physical assault, robbery (theft) that is accomplished by a threat of violence or actual violence and rape, other sexual assault and so on. The DOJ report indicates that intimate violence occurs almost equally among women of all races on each slightly more lightly to occur among women with low income. The report shows that the most common victim of intimate violence are younger women between the ages of 16-24. Buzawa et.al (1990) states that theories of causation of domestic violence can be loosely into three general categories

- a. Individually focused theory
- b. Those that examination family structure
- c. Those critically reviewing the legal religious and economic basis of how violence is structurally based in society.

UNICEF (1996) has introduced the South Asian culture that has placed the women at inferior's position, cultural practice places daughter in-law lowest in family hierarchy, even during pregnancy they often bear the heavies workload but least food.

Around the world, violence against women occurs in different forms and degrees. Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victim and their family. According to UNICEF (2000) there are six kind of violence against women and girl in Nepal which is sexual abuse, recruitment by family member feticide or dowry demanded wife abuses.

UNICEF (2001) Stated that south Asia is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world. Girls in South Asia have lower social status and less value than boys who are preferred and invested upon. A husband or boyfriend the purpose coercing and intimidating women into submit defined domestic violence as forces or threats of force.) Violence against women is not only a violation of women human.

The violence can take the form pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning or stabbing. (Mannesta: 1990) rights but also a major public health problem are significance cause of women's ill heat. Researchers are needed in both developing and development countries to investigate the contest and consequence of violence against women (UNDP/UNFP/WHO) Nepalese constitution. Dr. Shresth 2066:47 mentions that major form of domestic violence is: Alcohol related physical and mental torture:

1. Beating by husband.
2. Suppression of wives
3. Verbal abuse
4. Overload work
5. Avoidance by husband in private life
6. Ejection from family
7. Sale of daughter for economic benefits
8. Denial of adequate food etc.

According to UNICEF Kathmandu 2005, domestic violence against women can be defined as any kinds of gender based violence that occurs within the domain of house. As mentioned below it may be categorized into five types.

- ) Physical abuse
- ) Sexual abuse
- ) Psychological abuse
- ) Emotional abuse
- ) Economic abuse

There are many records of episode like abduction rape, murder and so forth of women but significantly female victim of violence have not been given much attention in the literature of social problem or in the literature of criminal violence nor has any attempt been made to explain why both the public and scientific communities alike ignored for so long the varied evidence that women were being greatly in our society.

The attitude of indifference and negligence can be attributed to three factors: a lack of awareness of the seriousness of the problem the general acceptance of man's superiority over women because of which violent acts against women were not viewed as violent or deviant and the denial of violence by women themselves due to their religion values and social attitude. As the case of wife battering rapes, kidnapping and abduction intra familial murder and dowry deaths and so on are being more and more reported since the late 1960s and early 1970s.

There is no woman who has not suffered at one time or another harassment, humiliation, exploitation and violence that shadow her sex. A woman's life lies between pleasure at one end and danger at other end. In daily life women are routinely defined by sex and even if not all men are potential kidnappers, rapist batterers and murder of women all are potential victims.



## **2.2 Situation of violence in the context of south Asia**

There is male dominated patriarchal family in south Asia women value is south Asia considered less than that of man. Their duty is sexual and reproductive service as well as labor they provide under control of man. Men are the supreme position in south Asia. Women are like a second class citizen in the south Asia.

There are many such stories from south Asia about violence to girls and women done simply because they are female because they are no valued as such or because they have misbehaved according to some norms of the predominantly practical societies of the regions, from before birth to old age, girls and women are there by denied rights tormented and even killed without generally accepted or reliable means for redress remedy, an abused women in south Asian family usually keeps the problem quick out of fear “ to protect the family honor” for the children shake or because such things she is at fault. Perhaps she even thinks it is normal there is seemingly little she can do escape her situation.

In India there are several types of domestic violence among them dowry is the foremost reason for women violence. It is found that in India, dowry related incident kills about 2500 brides every year. On the other hand abortion is a form of a violence about 8000 fetuses (young babies are abortion at the Mumbai clinic among which 7999 are female). More than 18% girls than boys die before their 5<sup>th</sup> birthday. The data shows that 56% of the married women between the ages of 15-60 justly for her husband as they did them for one reason and another due to social attitude. It is assumed that 60% women are in psychiatric problem all over the country. It doesn't mean that they are mad but they are victim of ruthless husband and insult up to 45% of married man acknowledge physically abusing their wives according to the survey made in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Moreover in Delhi 60% of rape victims are under 16 years of age and the incidence of adolescences is increasing day by day (violence against women in south Asia – UNICEF).

In Pakistan there are various forms of violence among which honor killing is the main reason. It is a type of domestic violence where the male member of the family kill family member who disagree the family honor. More than 1000 women were victim of honor killing. Moreover, every three hours in average of one rape against women is reported. A sample survey showed that 82% of women in rural Punjab fears violence resulting from husband displeasure

over minor matter in the most of urban areas 52% admitted for being beaten by husband. Many girls even below then 15 years are sexually abused which mainly includes gang rape (violence against women in South Asia- UNICEF).

Srilanka show a complex case as statistics shows good situation for women and children. Chosen examination reveals many hidden disparities. A serious human right issue in Srilanka concerned violence of the right of displaced person. 60% women interviewed in a simple survey responded that they had been subjected to don violence during pregnancy. Violence against politically involved women is increasing both against women candidate and women who are supporting main candidates. There is evidence of increasing rape and incest particularly of girls from families where the man goes for mid eastern region to seek job. There is a force conscription of children and youth including girls by rebel groups (violence against women in south Asia UNICEF).

The multiple forms of violence against women and girls based on ideas and condemnation about their gender can be understood as “gender based violence or simply gender violence. It is worldwide problem but one that fairly new for open discussion in south Asia 2000.

Women and girls in south Asia are born into a system that indorses inequality and discrimination in south Asia in particular in having too many of the worst manifestation of gender violence.

## **2.3 Domestic Violence against women in Nepalese context**

Violence is any act which causes trauma for an individual no matter which part of the world they live. Female are seen as second class citizen by culture, religion, and law within the family and society as whole. So from birth female child is discriminated.

A complex society likes in Nepal with a multiplicity of religions, cultural tradition and varieties in family structure doesn't easily permit as to generalize about the states in Nepal. Yet it can be stated without reservation that all Nepal women from the communities high in Himalayan reign to those of lowlands in the southern terairegion are exploited and oppressed.

Nepal is an underdeveloped country. So its root is based on patriarchal norms and values. There are so many reasons which cause violence against women in Nepal. The women population is more than 50%. They have poor literacy rate with comparing to men. There are different forms of violence against women in Nepal. Such as sexual abuse, mental torture, rape,

sexual harassment, incest, women trafficking, dowry and bride price, battering of women, feticide because of priority of son, verbal abuse, polygamy, polyandry, jari, deuki and badi etc. Blind faith and superstitions are based on conservative norms which are victimized the women. Rural and uneducated women are mostly believed religious and cultural norms and value which makes women status has not raise above. In our country custom has been working since centuries. In this context brutal state of man's bad caste and Reuki system.

Selling sex is very common for the badi and deuki. According to some estimate there are about 5000 badi sex worker in Nepal (UNICEF,1995). It is reported that 35 to 40 percent of badi women involved in prostitution are under the age of 15 (UNICEF,2000)

Deuki is another form of violence. The Reuki hold the venerated ritual status on the one hand. While, being forced to sell their bodies for their survival on the other hand (onta,1992). They are also expected to support their parents, Reuki women have 5-15 client paramount and their annual their annual income usually range between Rs2000-2500 (MLSW,1983). The Reuki system is very similar to the Reuki system in India. According to on 1992 about 17000 Deuki were live in the far western of Nepal.

"Everything or sexual harassment of girls of all ages prevalent and urban public areas assessment of dump maid servants". Sexual and otherwise harassment of women within the kamaiya and bonded labor system of the terai area. Nowadays kamaiyaprath had prohibition from this region.

Above mentioned causes and consequences of domestic violence against women in Nepal it is very critical problem. To stop such in human activities, the attention should be taken from government side joining hand with NGOs/INGOs, CBOs and stakeholder.

RUDUC (ND) published a report on violence against women in Far-west Nepal and stated that all form of psychological, physical and traditional forms of violence prevail in society. The most common form of violence against women were seen to be beating (65%) and forced to leave home and not being given food to eat. The results indicate that the women need to be encouraged not to tolerate silently the violence committed against them. Women should learn to seek help and also be knowledgeable about where they should keep help. Another interesting output of this survey is that women feel lack of education (72%) is most common region of violence against women. Though the respondent agreed that violence should be reported (43%) a high number reported that psychological violence should not be reported (68%). Hence there is

clear need to encourage awareness against all form of violence. It is also very evident that more about traditional violence and its demerits and about psychological violence need to be created as latter can lead to suicide. Responses of the respondents who are victims themselves indicates that majority of perpetrators are their husbands (46%).It is also evident that attitude of men toward women must be changed.Building better families and emphasizing on male role models of good parents can bring this.

Domestic violence manifests mostly as wife beating is patterns of coercive control that one person exercises one over another. Abuser use physical and sexual violence emotional insults and economic deprivation to dominate and manipulate their patterns, battering not only harm the women physically by abusing fear and other forms of emotional and psychological distress. But prevents are form doing what she wishes a force her to behave in ways unacceptable to her (60:1997).

More than one third of the total women in developing countries are victims of domestic violence. Most of the social act ivies are working to break down the barrier o silence over violence on women's lives (MANNESOTA: 1998).

According to FWLD (2009) there are a lots of facts about the domestic violence in Nepal, most of the women are suffering from domestic violence. Domestic violence against women is increasing in every spheres of notion. Once the women is violated means the whole family and her generation to the suffered. According to the police report 2009 many women are victim by domestic violence.

## **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The analysis presented in this study was based on the following conceptual framework

Domestic Violence  
Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Domestic Violence

## **Chapter III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

To achieve the main objective of the study, different research methodologies have been used but this study is exploratory in nature. Meanwhile the objective of the research requires both quantitative and qualitative data collection. To get sample population, systematic snowball sampling has been used. Therefore, this study utilizes both quantitative and qualitative information of data.

#### **3.2 Rational of the Selection Study Area**

In the process of organization, the population of Ratanpur VDC is growing rapidly. The rate of in-migration in the VDC is more than other VDCs around it. The settlements are growing tremendously day by day. Present study shows that since last two decades, the prevalence of domestic violence static in Ratanpur VDC. Therefore, out of the total rural area of Ratanpur VDC, some selected area was chosen on the basis of purposive method.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data were collected from the respondents by using formal as well as informal interviews. With the help of interviewees, in-depth information is gathered. Similarly, secondary data has been collected from the general books, articles, journal, newspapers, research studies and reports in the VDC.

#### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

Sampling procedure is the backbone to gain the desired information of the study. Ratanpur VDC has been selected as the representative on the basis of purposive sampling from the universe. The total Population of Ratanpur VDC is 7870 and total number of household is 1241. From total number of household the Tharu people in Basanta village is 125. The unit of the present study will cover 50 Tharu's household of Basanta village.

### **3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools**

To collect primary data, the structured questionnaire, semi or unstructured interviews, focus group discussion and observation methods has been applied. A set of questions were designed to obtain two types of information i.e. Households and Individual. Both types of questions are asked to the married and widow women above 20. The main objective of the household questionnaire was to obtain the information about background characteristics of the respondents.

#### **3.5.1 Household Survey**

House hold survey has been used to collect necessary information for the proposed study. For the fulfillment of above mentioned objective, interview of about 50 households with the help of structured questionnaires are conducted.

#### **3.5.2 Observation/ Field Study**

While doing field study on the research entitled Domestic Violence against Women, violence based on gender, religion, culture and tradition are found as an outcome of the observation. A part from this, the researcher observed different sorts of violence against women like physical, mental, psychological, sexual violence and others.

#### **3.5.3 Key Informants Interview**

The primary data has been collected from the key informants using the semi or unstructured questionnaire interview method. The interview will be taken as cross checking for data obtained from questionnaire. The key informants were mother group of rural Tharu area as Leaders, women cell under district police, lawyer, NGOs, Doctors from emergency and psychic department.

#### **3.5.4 Focus Group Discussion**

For the primary data, this tool also helps to collect the information about the purposed title which recommends and focuses the targeted group by discussion, interview and also collects their ideas, views, experiences, and related facts and events.

#### **3.5.5 Case study**

Present study is intended to find out prevalence of domestic violence against women around Ratanpur VDC in Kailali district. In this regard, the study finds out the real scenario of domestic violence in Tharu area and shares some personal feelings of victimized women. Same

case has been recorded during the field work. A few of case study on victims were done in the study which is presented in the appendices of present work.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

The data will be analyzed with the simple statistical tools like simple average, proportion, percentage, table and pie-chart will be used for data analysis and descriptive method will be used for qualitative data. The collected information has been presented in appropriate tables and pie-chart. It is categorized and tabulated according to the objective of the study.

### **3.7 Content of Analysis**

This study is mainly based on primary data from the field as well as secondary data. However, the researcher has studied different literature, publication and pertinent document for the analysis purpose of present study. The investigator has quoted various publications of government and non-government source too.



## **Chapter IV**

### **Profile of Study Area**

#### **4.1 Location**

The study area of Basanta village is situated in Ratanpur VDC in Kailali district. The total population of Ratanpur VDC is 7870, among which 3828 are female and 4042 are male. At present, Sub Health Post Office, Care Nepal, Social Development Committee, Red Cross Society, Forest Consumer Committee, District Development Committee District Drinking Water and Women Development Co-operative organization are working in the VDC. Nearly 90 percent of inhabitants are indigenous Tharus in the VDC. UCPA survey shows that most of food produced by self production from their own farm, where 30 percent people are supplied food for 3-6 month, 34 percent people sustain food for 6-12 month, rest 23 percent people have their own production and 14 percent have not any means to supply the food. Like the same way, 70 percent people go to India for employment and 4 percent in other country.

#### **4.2 Climate**

Ratanpur VDC has tropical climate. It has hottest climate in the month of July and August. The maximum temperature rises up to 45 degree Celsius. The coldest months are December to January and temperature drops down to 2-5 degree Celsius. The highest and lowest annual rainfall is around 1500mm- 3000 mm in average. An average weather is 1450mm- 2450 mm rainfall in summer seasons of the year are July to August.

#### **4.3 Water Resources**

Mohana River and Katenikhola is main water resources in this VDC. There are also some lakes and ponds like chatiya, rakhauna, khaurahwa etc. There is no irrigation system in this V.D.C. But there are some pumping sets used for the irrigation in the agricultural land. It is also like tourist area. There is famous Shiva temple in this study area. There are a lot of water resources in this V.D.C. It is used for fish farming, boating, swimming, and fetching domestic animals.

#### **4.4 The Tharu**

Tharus are the principal and largest indigenous ethnic group of the Terai and inner Terai. They are also pioneers of this area. They are also found in the border districts of India especially in Champaran, Bengal, Gonda, Nainital, Gorakhpur and Khiri districts of Uttar Pradesh in India.

This community produces such renowned gracious noble and worthy people as the lord Budha. King Suddhodhan, Mauriya emperor of Asoka and king Dangisharan. Lord Buddha the founder of Buddhism the rest was famous kings from the history of ancient Nepal and India. This indicates that the Tharus were once ruler of sovereign state.

The physical structure of Tharu is wide face, flattened nose, medium height, solid body and complexion color. The body color of Tharu is somewhere brown, black because of hot climate of Terai and inner terai. Tharus seems as of Mongolian physical structure but reality is that they are not Mongolians. They are some soil of Terai and inner terai. According to EmansinghChemjong "The Tharus of Kochila family of Morang and Sapatari district of Nepal seems to be the supervisor of Koch Kirat people of Northbengal and who must have migrated from Northbengal of Morang and Sapatari with Khan their Royal family. Member and spread all over the Terai district if Nepal ( Rajure 1978s ). Many say that Tharus are related with the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. The Tharu lived more or less independently until the 1950s when malaria was eliminated. The lack of malaria made it safe for other Nepalese to move to the terai at this point people of hilly region started moving down in to the Terai in large no. Pahadis begin buying the lands and soon enough the Tharu lost control of their traditional holding, eventually they become Kamaya (bounded labor) in what was originally their home land UNDP 2008. Though this practices was out lowed in 1962, 1990, 2000, 2002 respectively the practices still exist in small pocket where it has been eliminated extreme poverty still continue plague the Tharu (UNDP 2008). Current estimate conclude that 48 % of Tharu live under the poverty line and 54 % are illiterate. This number conform that the Tharu have higher poverty and higher illiteracy rate than national Nepal numbers (CNAS general 2009:224)

The Tharu live on the edge of the forest farming and raising livestock on the plain. They also use the forest to trap animal, collect fruits, root, herbs and fish in to the small rivers and streams. Their staple foods are rice (eaten with fish) chicken park, rabbit, pigeon and tortoise as well as deal vegetables with an barley. The women make alcohol.

The Tharus depend mainly on agriculture and animal husbandry. They are also involved in raising animal'se.g. Cow, pig, duck, chicken and pigeon. They are hardworking and laborious. They are also involved in fishing, making rope, dhakiya (a kind of basket) and mat. Some of the Tharus are involved in business and private service. Poor Tharus work as wage labor and work for other house.

According to ODEGARD 1997 the Tharus are traditionally animistic in their beliefs worshipping various animals such as monkey, snake and cows. Today these beliefs are overlapped with Hinduism. Every Tharu woman contains household god which offer blood sacrifices of a chicken and pigeon as well as milk and silk blood. In many Tharu homes they also appease this god with blood of the male of household. This takes place in the ceremony where he makes superficial cuts on his forehead, arms, throat, legs and chest (BHATTA 2007:25)

The gods are promised many things to get rid of diseases. In any kind of misfortune disease or even in bad dreams gods are given bhakal (a promise of something provided when the disease is cured). That is an event of great significance among Tharu societies and rituals they perform differ from place to place. (<http://www.global12project.com>).

#### **4.5 Tharu Women**

According to Malla(2007) the status of Tharu women is higher than their counterpart of Hindu religion. They are freer in this society. Due to the bride price marriage system and exchange marriage system women are highly valuable. Because of poverty, illiteracy and agriculture occupation of Tharu. Women employment possibilities are limited household, field and domestic servant (kamlahri) of rich people. (Bhatta 2007: 26)

Some years ago, there was higher status of female in Tharu society in the study area. Due to paying system of the bride price on occasion of marriage made the status of women higher. But nowadays the bride price system they begin to give dowry in the marriage due contact with other ethnic groups. It has slowly made women victim by domestic violence in the Tharu community.

According to respondents most of the major decisions are made by male. Tharu women are engaged in different aspects of agriculture activities. In addition regular work of the women cover the household duties like preparing meal fetching water, caring and rearing of children laundry, making cakes of cow dung for fuel wood.

#### **4.6 Settlement and Housing**

The traditional Tharu houses are single storied, rectangular but made of straw, wood branches of bamboo or other bush products plastered over with a mixture of clay, cow dung and paddy husk. The roof are made of straw, and thatched. It has no window, except of few holes just to let light in the main house. There are small huts where cattle are kept and straw, hay firewood and chaff are stored. The traditional Tharus mentalities were that their God Bhutwa does not permit them to make double storied house. Though, nowadays they are erecting double storied

house, yet they believe that always their deities reside in the ground floor. Before constructing double storied house. They worship their village deities, Bhuinyar. Nowadays houses are being made of brick and roofs are made of tile and Zink.

#### **4.7 Festivals:**

Tharus enjoy many kinds of feast and festivals as the other Nepalese people. The important festivals are described below.

##### **) Maghi**

Maghesankranti (the first day of Magh) is called Maghi in Tharu language, for three to four days before the festival those people stop working and begin to enjoy by eating, drinking, and dancing. People are danced by daf and madal. Tharus have no separate calendar year but practically their new year begin from these days. Especially Tharu are eating pig meat, dhikri and khichadi in this festival of the Tharu community.

##### **) Holi**

Tharu people celebrate Holi calling it "Dhureri" as an important festival in the month of falgun. There is folk story about when and why the festival started in this occasion male and female both drink alcohol and play each other with different colors both dry and wet singing songs and dancing. Especially Tharu people are eating Bariya, celroti, and meat in this festival.

##### **) Hardahwa**

Hardahwa is the most popular and prominent chad/festival in Tharu indigenous community. It is known as traditional and identical festival occurred at the last of Ashad or first of Shrawan after completing of farm activities. Mostly, it celebrates only Tharu indigenous community. There is good saying from our ancestor it was celebrated for the making happy to the God Indra to be continued rain and protecting the harvest from different disaster and critical condition that was commonly accepted in our ancient and modern community. Previously nowadays it's taken as symbol of integration peace and unity in Tharu society. Hardahwa is assigned to make harmony, co-work co-ordination and resembling of sorrow and pity to collect strength and empowered to go ahead further. In that festival generally people wash their weapon equipment and being clean and sanitation. Itself for using of next year or future so it is known as Hardahwa in Tharu Society.

## ) **Hareri Puja**

Hareri Puja is also most popular and traditional worship, occurred in Tharu community. It signifies to keep all paddy crops and harvesting plants greenery, so it is generally says Hareripuja. It is worshipped by Guruwa and leader of society in the presents of villager's by sacrificing goat, hen so on, to keep crop healthy and protecting from different insect. It held on at the last of Shrawan by sparking water and Dhup at the corner of field to chase the insect and disease from the farm.

## ) **Krishna janmastami (Astimki)**

The Tharu address 'Krishnajamastami as Astimki'. The Astimki is celebrated in month of Bhadra on the same day all over Nepal. One day before the fasting they are fishing in the river and take different types of delicious food like Phulauri, Khariya, Shidra, Dal, Khurma, Andik roti etc. Those who are observed fast take a bath early in the morning.

## ) **Atwari**

In Tharu language sundy is called Atwari. This festival is named Atwari because it is celebrated in Sunday of Bhadra. It is third day of bright fourth night known as Teej in Hindu society. Atwari is celebrated on the same day otherwise the first Sunday after each Atwari is celebrated like the Ashtimki. This festival is celebrated with fasting and worshipping the shiva and parvati for the welfare of health and future. Also it is comment for the identified fasting of Tharu people.

## ) **Dashain (Dashya)**

Tharu call Dashain as Dashya. It is greatest festival of Hindu celebrated in month of Ashwin/ Kartik. Tharus also celebrate this festival during the Dashain. They celebrate Dashain by eating meat and drinking wine liquor in each other's house. On this day Tharus put white tika from ender and also go to Mahatos house for the Tika with some present. Share cropper and tenant go to their land owner's house for the same purpose.

## Tharu Population of Ratanpur VDC, Kailali

In Ratanpur VDC the total no of household is 1241 and total population of Ratanpur VDC is 7870.

Figure no.1 Tharu population of Ratanpur VDC

Ward no	Village	No of Household	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Mohanpur	52	225	209	434
2	Ratanpur	178	525	496	1020
3	Narayanpur	26	77	83	160
4	Tighari	39	148	134	282
5	Badkabasanta	119	393	367	760
6	Chhotibasanta	143	467	489	956
7	Rampur	233	735	715	1450
7	Bipadpur	64	127	127	251
7	Milanpur	41	68	61	129
4,8,9	Bhuiyaphanta	328	1200	1080	2280
9	Hausalpur	18	78	70	148
	Total	1241	4042	3828	7870

Sources of field study 2071.

## Chapter V

### Data interpretation and analysis

#### 5.1. Age composition of respondents

It has been assumed that with the growth in age, women's status in household increases. Therefore, it is important to see as composition of respondents, since life time experience of violence may be higher of old women compared to younger one.

Table no 5.1 Distribution of women (respondents by age group)

S.N	Age Group	Frequency (no of respondents)	Percentage
1	20-29	15	30%
2	30-39	20	40%
3	40-49	10	20%
4	50+	5	10%
	Total	50	100%

According to the above data, it shows that the age group of domestic violence victims between the age group of 20-29 is 30%. Likewise, 30-39 is 40%, 40-49 is 20% and above 50 is 10%. From the above data analysis, we find out that the highest population of women is 30-39 age group and lowest women population is age group of 50 above.

#### 5.2 Marital Status

Gender based violence against women is common among all women Irrespective of their marital status. However, violence related to immediate Male that is husband and in-law (mother in-law, sister in-law are mostly Prevalent. Father in-law's viewed to get more married women.

Table no.5.2 Distribution interviewed women by marital status.

S.N	Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	28	56%
2	Widow	5	10%
3	Others	17	34%
	Total	50	100%

Source: field study 2071

Table no. 5.2 Presents the distribution of the 50 interviewed women by their marital status above 20 years in Ratanpur VDC ward no. 6. From the table it is clear that 56 % are married women, 10% are widow and 34% are others.

Table no.5.3 Respondents by types of marriage

S.N	Types of marriage	No. of respondents	Percentage
1	Arranged	30	60%
2	Love	15	30%
3	Inter caste	5	10%
	Total	50	100%

Source: field study 2071

Out of the total population, 60% respondents had arranged marriage. Likewise, 30% had love marriage and rest 10% had inter-caste marriage in the study area.

### 5.3 Types of family composition

It is found that in study area of Tharu community of Ratanpur VDC ward no.6, 70% of the population is nuclear family, and joint family is only 30%. It might be due to the migration of younger and educated couples to city in search of job and other couples remain in the village and their houses.

Table no.5.4 Respondent by type of family

S.N	Types of family	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Nuclear	35	70
2	Joint	15	30
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071



The above table explains that 70% respondents live in the nuclear family and 30% respondents live in the joint family. However, all in these types of family women were suffering from the domestic violence. This field study shows the superiority complex of male in nuclear family than other family. So, mostly physical violence occurs in nuclear family but psychological torture is in joint family. Actually, both are domestic violence.

### Figure no. 5.1 Types of family

## 5.4 Education Status of Respondents

Ability to read and write shows the literacy/status and if learned from formal schooling then grade completed was asked to women and girls interviewed. Out of total population about 60% of the women could read and write and categorized as literate and rest 40% were found to be illiterate.

Table no.7 Educational status of respondents

S.N	Literacy rate status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Literate	30	60
2	Illiterate	20	40
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

The above table shows that majority of respondents are literate i.e. 60% and minority are illiterate i.e. 40%. Still there are discrimination in education between daughter and son. To create this situation, various factors are responsible like negligence in daughter's education, culture and

religious tradition, rituals etc. Families tend to train girls more in agricultural skills and household chores in order to equip them to be good housewives rather than formal education – due to lack of education. It is difficult for female compared to male in every sector and so they are not actively involved at development works.

## 5.5 Occupation Status of the respondent

Occupation is one of the most important factors, which affects the socio economic status of women. Lower socioeconomic status of women is also one of the causes of domestic violence against women. In the study area, most of the Tharu women are involved in agricultural occupation. The second occupation of the respondents is daily wage labor and the least of respondents have small business service. Mostly the women are engaged in agriculture and household.

Table no.5.6 Types of occupation by respondent

S.N	Occupation	No. of respondent's	Percentage
1	Agriculture	25	50
2	Daily wedge labor	10	20
3	Small business	8	16
4	Household	2	4
5	Service	2	4
6	Others	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

The above table shows that most of the women are involved in agriculture, small business and daily wage labor service. The percent of Tharu women is 20, 16 and 4 percent respectively. The Tharu women in household works are also remarkable 4%.

## 5.6 Types of violence

Any kind of physical and mental torture or abuse and exploitation which is done by the intention of harming or which destroys women's dignity is violence against women. Violence does not only include beating, rape or sexual abuse but also verbal assault. It is anything which infringes on the rights of person to be treated as human being. The violence which occurs within

the periphery of household is domestic violence. The respondents showed mostly psychological violence and traditional violence.

**Table no.5.7 Types of violence encounter**

S.N	Types of violence	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Physical(beating,pushing,hair throwing)	13	26
2	Psychological(verbal assault)	26	52
3	Violence due to illiteracy	11	22
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

The above table shows that psychological violence is more common than physical violence which is 52% and 26% respectively. The above table also shows that 22 percent Tharuwomen (respondents) do not have knowledge about domestic violence due to illiteracy.

**Fig no. 5.2 Types of violence encountered**

### 5.7 Causes of Domestic Violence

The main causes of domestic violence are that alcohol is easily available in the study area and where some of the women's occupation is making wine and selling. Most of the people (Tharu women) are involved in agriculture, low wage occupation. Unemployment and economic problems are also the causes of domestic violence. Most of the people work as daily wage labor/coulee and sometime they can get wage resulting unemployment/economic problem causing domestic violence. Third cause of domestic violence is scolding (using bad language). It makes women psychologically distributed which are known as domestic violence. Fourth cause of domestic violence is ganja addiction. Gambling is also the cause of domestic violence. People get violent when they lose money in gambling. The last cause of domestic violence is lack of education. There is lack of education. So, they don't know about family planning. The result is that the average no. of children per couple is four.

**Table no.5.8 Cause of domestic violence according to the opinion of respondent**

S.N	Cause of Domestic violence	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Alcohol Consumption	22	44
2	Unemployment	7	14
3	Scolding	13	26
4	Ganja abuse	3	6
5	Gambling	2	4
6	Illiteracy	3	6
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

Table no. 5.8 above shows that main cause of domestic violence is alcohol abuse which is 44%. Likewise scolding, unemployment/ weak economic status, ganja abuse is 26%, 4% and 6% respectively. In this study area, most of the men spent more than 40% of the earning in alcohol, ganja and gambling, most of the women are housewives who are involved bearing and rearing their children.

### **Figure no.5. 3 causes of violent behavior**

#### **5.8 Tharu women beaten by their husband and in-law during pregnancy**

In Tharu community, some men beat their wives during pregnancy. The cause of beating wives might be due to alcoholism, laziness, economic problem, irritability, and ugly structure of body resulting from psychological and hormonal changes taking place inside the women's body during pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy.

Table no.5.9 Respondent beaten by their husband during pregnancy and inlay during pregnancy

S.N	Description	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Women beaten	5	10
2	Women not beaten	45	90
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

Above table shows that 90% women are not beaten by their husband during pregnancy. Significant proportions of the respondents are beaten during pregnancy i.e. 10%. Most of the respondents did not get medical treatment after domestic violence during pregnancy.

### **5.9 Knowledge of legal protection**

In Tharu community, majority of the respondents have no knowledge about legal protection for victims of domestic violence in the study area. Very few respondents have some knowledge about legal protection for victims of domestic violence.

Table no. 5.10 Knowledge of legal protection for victim of domestic violence

S.N	Description	No. of respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Knowledge of legal protection against polygamy	15	30
2	Knowledge of legal protection against divorce	5	10
3	Knowledge of legal protection against gender based violence	3	6
4	Without knowledge of legal protection	27	54
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2071

The table above shows that the majority of respondent do not have knowledge about legal protection against domestic violence i.e. 54%. From the table, it is clear that the 30% respondents have no knowledge of legal protection against polygamy of the total land, 10% and 6% respondents have divorce and gender based violence respectively. There is lack of knowledge about legal protection in Tharu community due to less awareness and empowerment of women.

### **5.10 Knowledge of Community Action DVAW**

In order to access the activities of community based organizations and groups working in the field of VAW and DVAW, the study includes questions on knowledge of social and community based organization or NGOs working in awareness raising activities in violence against women and women's legal protection.

**Table no.5.11 Knowledge of CBOs/NGOs Working on women’s legal protection and DVAW**

S.N	Description	No. of respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Yes know	10	20
2	Yes head off	18	36
3	Do not know	22	44
	Total	50	100

Source: Field study 2071

Table above shows that most of the Tharu women have no knowledge about community based organization i.e. 44% and 36% respondent have heard about CBOs. Minority of respondent have no knowledge about CBOs and NGOs working in the community development.

### **5.11 Types of help needed for victims of domestic violence**

In the study area, most of the victim women expressed that counseling are needed to help victims of domestic violence. Only 36% respondents expressed need of legal punishment for abusers, and 24% expressed the need of job opportunity and helps.

**Table no.5.12 Different type of protection and help needed for victims of domestic violence**

S.N	Description	No. of respondent	Percentage (%)
1	Counseling	18	36
2	Economic help/job Opportunity	12	24
3	Legal punishment for abuser	18	36
4	Facilities for medical treatment	2	4
	Total	50	100

Source: Field study 2071

However, about 36% respondent said that they would need counseling to help the victims of domestic violence and 36% respondent expressed their opinion on legal punishment for abusers. But 24% and 4% respondents are followed by economic and job opportunities and medical treatment respective.

## 5.12 Knowledge of media can help to prevent / eliminate of domestic violence

Most of the Tharu women expressed that media can help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence and minority of respondents responded that media cannot help in prevention / elimination of domestic violence in Tharu community.

Table no. 5.13 opinion of Tharu women that media can help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence

S.N.	Description	No. of respondent	Percentage
1	Media can help to prevent/eliminate	30	60
2	Media cannot help to prevent/ eliminate	10	20
3	Unknown about this	10	20
	Total	50	100

Sources: Field study 2071

Table no. 5.13 shows that majority of respondents said that media can help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence there is 60 percent, but 20 percent respondent said that media cannot help to prevent domestic violence and 20% respondent are unknown about this.

## **Case study no.1**

NirmalaTharu

NirmalaTharu is a married woman aged 32 women with her three children. Her first daughter is 12, the second one is 10, and the third one is 5 years old. She is living with her three children at Ratanpur VDC ward no.6.. She earns 2000-2500 per month which is not sufficient because she has to feed, purchasecloth and send them to school.

She is having hard time because her husband lives with his another wife whom he married four years ago. Nirmala is quite sad and frustrated about her husband behavior.He does not look afterNirmala and the children. He sometimes comes home but always drunk, scolding and uses bad language which is a psychological fortune for her .Her husband does not give money. She can't send her children to good school for study. Her younger daughter helps to take care of the house while she is at work.

## **Case study no.2**

Parbati Tharu

Parbati Tharu is 29 years old married women. She got married at the age of 15 with her parents' permission. She has 12 years old daughter, 8 years old son and 6 years old daughter. Her husband is an alcoholic and ganja user. He is involved in business of cloth. He spends more than 50 percent of his earnings on his alcohol and ganja. He gives limited money to P rbati for household expenditure. It is not enough to support her five family members. Her husband beats and scolds her every night. Her husband has girlfriend. Sometimes he does not come in house. He does not care his family members. Her husband takes alcohol and ganja and becomes violent at first verbally and later physically. She is very worried about it.



### **Case study no.3**

SabitriChaudhary

At present Sabitri is 24 and her husband is at 28. She got married with her parents' permission. Her husband works in local hotel and restaurant as a waiter. He studied twelfth grade and Sabitri is SLC passed. They have four years old daughter and 2 years old son. Her second pregnancy was miscarriage due to physical assault by her husband. She says her husband takes alcohol and involved in gambling. Sabitri said that her husband takes ganja. Sabitri's husband abuses her both physically and verbally. She is facing difficulty in supporting the family and she also has to bear psychological violence. She thinks that the cause of violent behavior of her husband was due to alcohol drink.

### **Case study no. 4**

Champa Devi Tharu

Champa has been married with DilBahadur Chaudhary. At present Champa is at 36 year and Dil Bahadur is at 42 years. They live in the Basanta of Ratanpur VDC, Ward no. 6 with their 4 daughters. They manage their daily lives through the earning from small business (Kirana shop). Champa's first daughter has already got married, second, third and last daughter are studying in government school. Champa is satisfied in her life with her daughters. Dil Bahadur blamed his wife for not giving birth to any son. Dil Bahadur spends his more time in playing cards and going here and there. Sometimes he takes alcohol at home and outside. He is addicted in gambling. Dil Bahadur asks money with Champa to play cards and if she refuses, he abuses her both physically and verbally. According to her, he abuses one or two times a week physically and almost three or four times verbally.

# Chapter-VI

## Summary, conclusion and Recommendation

This study has been conducted with application of triangular process in field survey (individual interview, focus group discussion, key informants interview and institutional records) review of exiting literatures and research report in the following section basic finding of the survey have been summarized and conclusion have been drawn based on the finding and view of the research participants same practical recommendation to devise program implementation planning have been made.

### 6.1 Summary of the finding

Violence against women, like all other historical phenomenon of violence, has to be seen in the socio-economic and political context of power relation which exists within class, caste and patriarchal social relation in which male power dominate. A narrow view of domestic violence does not go beyond and act of illegal, criminal use of physical force remains. But “Violence” includes exploitation, discrimination upholding of unequal economic and social structure, the creation of an atmosphere or terror threat, a reprisal and all form of cultural and political violence while violence against women is part of general violence inherent in all social structure of class, caste, religion, ethnicity etc. and in the same way, the state controls people the specificity of violence against women underlies aspect of structural violence and forms of control and coercion exercised through a hierarchal and patriarchal gender relationship in the family and society. Domestic violence is a universal problem. It exists across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups’ religious groups and all nationalities.

According to the literature, the main causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse, drug abuse, illiteracy, lack of education, economic condition, lack of awareness and poverty.

To fulfill the objective of the study, the exploratory and descriptive research design was applied. The questionnaire, observation, interview and case studies were used mainly to collect the necessary information. Among 125 household of ward no.6 only 50 respondents were interviewed who are from this study area (Tharu community). The respondents were married women above 20 years. The respondents were selected by snowball sampling method. The results were descriptively analyzed for which descriptive statistics such as frequency percentage and case studies were used.

The major finding of this study is as follows:

) All types of respondents are included like from rich to poor, educated to uneducated and so on.

) All selected women were married and widow. There are fifty respondents of women mother's group represented.

) Among 50 respondents, 70 percentages have nuclear family and 30% have joint family. In all these types of family size, women were found suffered by the man by their feeling of more superior and powerful in nuclear family, but psychological and verbal assault in joint family.

) Age wise distribution of interviewed women is highest of 40% at the age of 30-39 years followed by 30% at 20-29, 20% at 40-49 years and 10% come from 50 above.

) All types of married women were found having domestic violence. The main types of domestic violence are physical, psychological, verbal and sexual violence without knowledge or due to lack of education; 52,26, 26 percentages respectively. The Tharu women did not report traditional violence like dowry related violence in far-western Tharu community. So, there is no dowry related violence in Tharu community.

) Most of the respondents were having arranged marriage i.e. 60%, likewise love marriage 30% and 10 percent were inter caste marriage respectively.

) The respondents are classified as literate and illiterate, 60 percent respondents were literate and 40 percent were illiterate.

) Majority of the respondents have 50% involved agricultural occupation. Likewise daily wage labor, small business, household work were 20%, 16% and 4% respectively. In service, the number of women involvement is only 4 percent and others are 6%.

) The minorities of Tharu women were having beaten during pregnancy and a few of them needed medical treatment after violent act during pregnancy.

) The study shows that women were entirely responsible for planting. 100% participant of women are involved in other agricultural work like harvesting, seeding is higher than male. Women also perform majority of household and livestock works.

) Women in domestic violence responsible for work like cooking sweeping, rearing and caring of baby and old ones, washing clothes to making basket, making cakes of cow dung for fuel wood etc. But, participation of women in social functions (attending village meeting parties, development work) is found to be less than their male folks.

) The main causes of domestic violence were alcohol abuse, unemployment/economic problem, scolding, ganja, drugs abuse gambling and lack of knowledge/education i.e. 44%, 14%, 26%, 6%, 4% and 6% respectively.

) The most of the respondents stated that counseling and family meditation is helpful to help the victims of domestic violence i.e. 36 percent, 24 percentage respondents expressed their opinion on legal punishment for abuser and 36% and 4% respondents followed by job opportunity/ economic help and facilities for medical treatment respectively.

) The majority of Tharu women do not have knowledge about legal protection against domestic violence which is 35 percent.

) In the Tharu community, 66% respondents have knowledge that media can help to prevent and eliminate domestic violence, 20 percent respondents said that media can't help and 14 percent are unknown.

) There were 44 percent respondents unknown about CBOs and NGOs out of 50 respondents.

) The Domestic violence finding shows that more than 40 percent women are suffering from male companions (i.e. battering abuse, alcoholism, gambling and scolding etc. physical torture, work burden, sexual abuse emotional abuse, and economic abuse and harassment takes place at homes.

) In the case study, the women also found domestic violence more from early age in various ways by the society, community and concerned with major decision are made by male.

## 6.2 Conclusion

This study clearly shows that domestic violence/abuse against women knows no boundaries. It occurs among well-known community members, the rich, the poor, the well educated and married and unmarried women. The Tharu women are less literate than men and more dependent to men from family matter to social issues. They do not get equal opportunity for son and daughter in average facilities. The female have many responsibilities at household work as they must bear and rear of children. To help the women in household works, the no. of daughters is larger than their husband, son in-law and other family member.

Lack of education knowledge, socio-cultural power relation, lack of awareness, alcoholic addiction drug/ganja addiction, gambling, scolding poverty economic problem, unemployment are viewed as reasons for DVAW. However, key informants viewed that lack of proper law to respond DVAW causes are major reasons for it.

Keeping secret and under reporting the incidences of DVAW are seen as major problems of majority of the cases never come openly. Until and unless such cases remain secret perpetuation ever secure of victimizing, immediate friends and relative/neighbors. Since, majority of Tharu women accepted that they would keep secret for the sake of prestige. If such events happen to them, respondents expressed that reporting will increase violence more.

Majority of Tharu women are spending their times in agricultural work, household work, whereas most of male are alcoholic and gambling and lack of education, 45 percent out of 100% are unknown about CBOs/NGOs working on women's legal protection. VAW/DVAW and lack of awareness are other reasons for increasing DVAW since Tharu women have never any posters on VAW/DVAW and listened media program on it. In the study, there was more alcohol abuse/violence than other violence. Most of the respondents stated regarding type of protection and help needed for victim of DVAW is counseling, economic help providing job opportunity, legal punishment for abuser and minority of the respondents stated facilities for medical treatment. Majority of Tharu women were accepted that media can help to prevent DVAW. According to the field study, most of the Tharu women are found as the victims of various problems from the different points of views. To reduce the domestic violence against women and to maintain the equal opportunity between man and women, the rehabilitation of their rights must be done, share of their role and responsibilities, enhancing legal provision, literacy, vocational training by local CBOs and NGOs employment opportunities for educated women. Strong

political commitment community groups are needed to impose adequate punishment for abuser and awareness and empowerment training for women. Such clues would be instrumental to devise action plan for program implementation.

### **6.3 Recommendation**

The problems of domestic violence and other problems were present in the study area. It helps us to make sources recommendation to prevent and eliminate domestic violence. The recommendations are as follows:

- The population growth should be checked through implementation of more effective extension education and family planning programs, including motivation and counseling to the women.
- Adult literacy classes and awareness programs should be conducted to make people aware and awareness about domestic violence and it's elimination.
- Taking alcohol, drugs and gambling should be stopped through sensitizing people by role play drama and songs. The local government should use coercive power to stop these things through mobilization of police in order to prevent and eliminate violence.
- The equal behavior is to be done with son and daughter in every aspect.
- In order to increase women's participation, creative and supportive environment is extremely essential. Therefore, massive advocacy campaign should be launched throughout the country/ nation to sensitize people administration as activist including informal leaders and religious leaders.
- Media can help in prevention and elimination of DVAW. Thus, effective program stories should be broadcasted by TV, Radio and Newspapers.
- There is a need of supporting institution to help the victim of DV as well as controlling and elimination purpose. There must be counseling, legal punishment for abuser and facilities for medical treatment to the victims of domestic violence.
- Through sensitizing women and men, domestic violence can be eliminated and prevented. Women should be encouraged to work out side and male are also made aware of DV, about the share of women's household work.
- Local mother's group, Women's group, Local CBOs Public organization, NGOs etc. can be mobilized to eliminate and anticipate domestic violence in the study area.

➤ DVAW/VAW is major problem of the nation that cannot be eliminated unless we act against it strictly. We must focus on way to prevent domestic violence against women from family, community, and all spheres of society.

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## **Interview Schedule for Selected Women (respondents) on DVAW**

### **Selection A: General Information of Respondent**

- i. Name of Respondent (Head of family):-
- ii. Age :- ----- Year
- iii. Occupation:- -----
- iv. Sex: - Male (.....) Female (...)
- v. Religion: - .....
- vi. Family Type: - Nuclear (.....) Joint(.....) Others (.....)
- vii. Mother Tongue: - .....
- viii. Education level of respondent:- Literate (.....) Illiterate (.....) SLC (.....) Above SLC (.....)

1. What is your marital status?

- a. Married
- b. Single
- c. Widow
- d. Divorce/ Separated

2. What was your married type?

- a. Arranged
- b. Love
- c. Janbadi
- d. Court

3. What age have you got married?

.....

4. How many children you have?

- a. Son (...)
- b. Daughter (.....)
- c. None (.....)

5. How many family members do you have?

- a. 1-5
- b. 6-10

- c. Above 10
- 6. Who is head of your family?
  - a. Husband
  - b. Father in-Law
  - c. Mother In –Law
  - d. Others

**Section B: -Occupation and Income**

- 1. What is your major occupation?
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Livestock
  - c. Public service
  - d. Labour
  - e. Small business
  - f. Others
- 2. Do have any property in your name?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 3. If yes what kind of property do you have?
  - a. Land
  - b. House
  - c. Ornament
  - d. Animal
  - e. Other (specify)
- 4. Do you involve in any income generation work?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 5. Is the income generated from your occupation sufficient for you?
  - a. Fully sufficient
  - b. Moderate
  - c. Low
- 6. How much incomes do your family per month?

- a. Less Rs. 5000
- b. Rs. 5000-10000
- c. 10000-20000
- d. Rs. above 20000
- e. Unknown

**Section C: - knowledge and Awareness**

- 1) Have you ever heard or know about DVAW?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
- 2) If yes, where from?
  - a. Radio
  - b. TV
  - c. Book paper
  - d. Family member
- 3) Which of the following action do you have experienced about DVAW?
  - a. Physical
  - b. Mental
  - c. Sexual
  - d. Emotional
  - e. All the above
  - f. Don't know
- 4) Who is more responsible for the DVAW?
  - a. Male (specify)
  - b. Female (specify)
  - c. Husband
  - d. Others
- 5) What is the state of relation between you and your family?
  - a. Good
  - b. Bad
  - c. Medium
  - d. Others

6) Do you experience any kind of DVAW?

a. Yes

b. No

Section D: - Violence Related Questionnaire

1) Who plays the dominant role while making decision in your home?

a. My self

b. Husband

c. All the family member

d. Husband and wife

2) Have you ever quarrel with any of your family member?

a. Yes

b. No

3) If yes, for what reason you often have to quarrel for?

a. Verbal assault/abuse

b. Because of poverty

c. Disobeying of wrong saying

d. In doing simple mistake

4) To whom often you have to quarrel with?

a. Husband

b. Mother In-Law

c. Father In-Law

d. Others

5) When does anyone show violent behavior against you?

a. After taking alcohol

b. After taking ganja/drugs

c. After gambling

d. For minor mistake

e. Others (specify)

6) What do you think is the causes of your victimization?

a. Economic problem

b. Drinking behavior

- c. Gambling
- d. Scolding
- e. Ganja addiction
- f. Lack of education
- g. Poverty
- h. Others

7) What is the time and frequency of the event?

- a. Daily
- b. Weekly
- c. Month
- d. Others

8) Do you ever need medical treatment after violence incident?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c.

9) What are the main causes of mental torture?

- a. Age
- b. Heredity
- c. Misbehave
- d. Traditional thinking

### **Section E: - Solution to Eliminate DVAW**

1) Do you know about CBOs, NGOs/INGOs?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2) Did you take any help from that organization?

- a) Yes
- b) No

3) Do you know about the legal protection for victims of domestic violence?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4) In your opinion, what kind of support is needed for the victims of DVAW?

- a) Counseling
  - b) Family meditation
  - c) Free legal service
  - d) Legal punishment for abuses
- 5) What do you think domestic violence is increasing of decreasing?
- a) Increasing
  - b) Decreasing
  - c) Medium
- 6) What should be done to prevent DVAV?
- a) Awareness
  - b) Improve women status
  - c) Strongly implementation of law
  - d) Training of women empowerment
- 7) Do you provide equal opportunity in basis need to your son and daughter in your family?
- a) Yes
  - b) No
- 8) Do you have any suggestion for preventing violence?
- a) .....
  - b) .....
  - c) .....
  - d) .....

Thank You