

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

With 78% of all violence cases, domestic violence is the greatest cause of injury to women in Nepal. It happens in all kinds of families, in 2018 (2075/2076) Nepal police counted 14,774 cases where women suffered from domestic violence. The violence means a crime. The World Health organization (WHO) defines violence as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting injury or death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation (Giri, Singh, Giri, Jha, & Yadav, 2016). Therefore, it is a serious crime against humanity. Violence means the form of crime. Crime is as old as the mankind in itself but in the recent years it has increased in its dimension and has attained new heights. Almost the entire society is directly or indirectly affected by such violence. Domestic violence is home-based violence, which disproportionately affects women more than men. This includes physical and psychological abuse, deprivation and marital rape. Domestic violence in Bachhauli is a remarkable social crime in Chitwan. To identify its intensity and impacts in social life the study is helpful.

Domestic violence is a widespread problem in Nepal. Cultural, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failure to complain about it are unusual. By law, men inherit and control most property with the concomitant responsibility to support parents, wives and children. Women's dependence is reinforced in the law, religion and cultural norms. Moreover, grinding poverty, lack of jobs and alcohol abuse feed the opportunities for violence inherent in the dependency relationship (Graham & Bond, 1998).

Domestic violence is prevalent in societies around the world, affecting individuals across class, race, age, cultural, religious and national boundaries. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women equity, security, dignity, equality, their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms and self-worth (Solanke, Amoo, & Idowu, 2018; Olawole-Isaac, Oladosun, Oni & Adeleke, 2017; Pesob, 2010; UNICEF, 2000). According to Beijing Platform of action (1995) violence against

women is an act of gender base violence that results or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women in threats of such acts coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private people (UN, 1995) . Violence against women is perhaps the worst form of 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 towards equality development and peace. - Kofi Annan (Former Secretary General of UN) is also presented in (UN, 1995).

In the Nepali context, domestic violence stems from the assumption that once a man marriage a woman he has absolute control over her. It is usually due to the right to domination on females which principally owes to the influence of the tradition idea that “Men are superior to women” (Giri, Singh, Giri, Jha, & Yadav, 2016). It has severe effect on human rights and dignity of women. It is the result of unequal power relation between women and men. Therefore, violence against women is one of the major issues of Tarai community. The same impact was appeared in *Tharu* community of Ratnanagar Municipality, ward number six Chitwan.

40% of victims were between age group 20 to 29 years. Domestic violence was higher among illiterate 20(33%). 12(20%) of the women were victimized due to alcoholism of their husband followed by male honor and patriarchal social values. Similarly, majority of the respondents 47(78.3%) suffered from psychological abuse followed by physical assault. 20(33.3%) women were suffered from physical violence. 10% women were suffered from sexual abuse and harassment. The findings also suggest 23(35%) had mental health problem and 14(23 %) women were suffered from reproductive health problem (Giri, Singh, Giri, Jha, & Yadav, 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to check the status of violence against women in *Tharu* community is necessary.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Religious beliefs, cultural and social trends as well as existing laws in Nepal has placed male in upper status than female, which is one of the reason females being dominated and has been a victim violence since decades’ women are being treated as on deject of sex. Women are being blamed even they are innocent as a result of which

they are over victimized (Rai, 2010). Domestic violence is a universal problem and it is one of the most serious forms of violence in the world today, but yet it is not recognized as such. Each year a number of people, especially women suffer from domestic violence. Domestic violence takes place in all societies whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, the only difference is that the extent of violence at home in the rich and educated society is found to be less. Nevertheless, the problem does exist. It affects everyone (Panta, 2008).

Violence against women is common in every social sphere of life by its different forms are distinct to each other. Around the world, at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her life time. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with VAW (Panta, 2008). Violence against women affect the full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic social and cultural life at the national regional and international level, gender-based violence and all forms of sexual harassment and exploitation including those resulting from natural prejudice and international trafficking are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person. Therefore, the problem is to address on the issues of domestic violence against Tharu women in Chitwan. To answer the issue following objectives are identified.

Violence against women has been burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more than measurable in ethnic or minorities groups. Because of, thousands of women have been frequently suffering from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture related to different reasons. There have been limited studies on this issue. There are many researchers in different issue in squatter settlement and few researchers have been in domestic violence against women any research should not be done in particular in Tharu community. These are not sufficient. So, this study was an acquisition in the field of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

Tharu is one of the poorest and backward ethnic groups of Nepal. Tharu women are limited to household and agricultural sectors because of their illiteracy, poverty and unconsciousness. Thus, lack of job opportunities, lack of family planning practices, lack of women's education and awareness and liberty ant the leading causes of domestic violence. On top of these problems' men tend to entertain themselves with alcohol drugs and gambling and aggravate the problem of domestic violence.

The study area is also not far from these problems of violence. Wife beating, threatening, child marriage, dowry, traditional practice, use of alcohol, and male domination are the main problems of study area. Without free from of these forms of violence women cannot improve their social, educational, economic and family life.

1.3 Objectives

General objective of the study is to analyze the impacts of domestic violence in Bacchauli Chitwan and the specific objectives are as follows:

-) To identify the status of Domestic violence against Tharu women in study area
-) To assess the causes of Domestic Violence Against Women Tharu women in study area
-) To examine the consequences of Domestic violence against Tharu women in the study area

1.4 Limitations

-) The study is limited to Ratnanagar six Bachhauri Chitwan
-) In this study only 20-30 age group women are taken as respondents
-) The study deals only physical (hurting, injuring body, sexual).

1.5 Chapter Organization

This study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter starts with introduction under which the study outlines the general background, statement of problem, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, Importance of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with the review of previous literature and the third chapter is about methodology, which is used to conduct this study. The chapter four is about the analysis of data it is focused on general information of respondents, status of domestic violence of Chitwan, causes of violence and consequences of domestic violence are analyzed according as the collected data.

1.6 Operational Terminologies/ variables

Physical: Hit and injury

Tharu: Marginalized Community of Chitwan

Violence: Torture by family members

Women: Female of age between 20-30

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 General Review

WOREC documented and analyzed 1,751 cases of violence against women in its publication Anbeshi 2018. Among 1,751 recorded cases domestic violence accounts for 65% of VAW, followed by social violence (17%) and rape (7%). Domestic violence is the highest reported category of violence against women as it makes up to 65% (1140). The data shows women suffered violence from their husband (76% of perpetrators) and family members (24% of perpetrators). Among the reported cases 17% (295) women suffered from social violence. 54% (160) of social violence was perpetrated by neighbors while 18% (54) was by family members (WOREC, 2019). A total of 130 cases of rape was reported in WOREC which is 7% of all cases recorded along with 2% (37) of an attempt to rape.

Of the total cases, 46% (59) were perpetrated by neighbors, 16% (21) by family members and 12% (16) by intimate partners. It is important to note that 63% (82) of rape survivors were children below 16 years and neighbors perpetrated 46% (59) of cases followed by 16% (21) perpetrated by family members. Sexual abuse accounts for 4% (72) of reported cases where intimate partners were responsible for 33% (24) of cases. 13 cases of murder and 6 cases of attempt to murder were documented this year where 62% (8) of reported murder was committed by the husband. This year WOREC documented 11 cases of trafficking with 19 cases of attempt to trafficking. A total of 10 cases of suicide was documented by WOREC where women were compelled to commit suicide because of blaming in character, forced marriage and torture. According to the data, women of age group 17-25 years were affected mostly by violence against women. 37% (643) survivors are in 17-25 years age group, 32% (564) survivors are in 26-35 and 13% (222) are below 16 years (WOREC, 2019).

Domestic Violence against women (DVAW) is “any act of violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”. The definition is understood to encompass, but not be limited to, physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence occurring in the family and outside. Among the various forms of gender-based violence, intimate partner violence

is recognized as the most common form experienced by women nearly one in three women globally has experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime (Baral, 2013).

Perpetrators of domestic violence are generally not prosecuted in the Nepali criminal justice system. The National Code does not require the state to prosecute the crime of assault. Accordingly, assault is usually left to private prosecution. The state prosecutes some assaults that disturb the public peace, as violations of a lesser, ancillary law. Because women lack the financial resources to seek private legal relief and given the non-public nature of most assaults on women, domestic violence has been relegated to a second-class crime. Women rarely report incidents of domestic violence to the police. When a report is made, an arrest is very unlikely and police usually encourage the woman to reconcile with her partner. Unless domestic violence rises to the level of murder or attempted murder, state prosecutors will generally not pursue the cases (Graham & Bond, 1998).

Around the world, the violence against women occurs in the different forms and degrees. Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victim and their family. There are six kinds of violence against women and member into prostitution, neglect by family members, feticide or dowry demand, wife abuse. South Asia is often referred to as the most gender insensitive region in the world (UNICEF, 2018).

Dowry also contributes to violence against women, particularly in rural settings. Dowry is now being practiced even in communities where it was not traditionally. The National Crime Records Bureau in India found in 2015 that there were more than 7,500 women dowry-related deaths. Dowry related violence could be way to extort more dowry or simply a way to express dissatisfaction with the amount paid (UNICEF, 2018). Despite the efforts of several non-governmental organizations and a few police authorities to change law and policy in Nepal, the Nepalese government is complacent about the widespread violence against women. The Nepalese government continues to condone domestic violence by: 1) failing to enact a law to prohibit domestic violence; 2) failing to accord women property rights necessary to support themselves and their children; and 3) failing to develop and implement government

policies for public education and social services targeted at domestic violence (Graham & Bond, 1998).

Contents for awareness have been developed on a range of topics including basic security, emergency police services, crime/violence against women and children, crime prevention and community responsibility, cyber security, basic laws, road safety and narcotic drugs. Local police is also delivering on any other relevant security issues. In this brief period of its inception, more than 300,000 students, teachers and guardians have been imparted security awareness throughout the country (CID, 2076). Adding in the program, Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali” slogan can be seen metamorphosing into reality through developing and ensuring quality lives of Nepalese people. Living free from fear, threats, terror and insecurity is the primary need of any society. Violence and crime hinder development and thus set barriers to prosperous Nepal. Today, crime does not limit only at inter personal offences level. It propagates beyond borders and impacts the global neighborhoods. Use of sophisticated technology by the criminals has compounded the investigation process to further increase its complexity (CID, 2076). In today’s globalized network, criminal networks operate in a way that the meticulous planning is executed in one part of the world and is perpetrated in another. Criminal acts happened somewhere may have effects spread elsewhere in the society. Some latent crimes of our society end up becoming the toughest job to investigators. Law enforcement agency has the sole responsibility to prevent and investigate all sorts from individual level to transnational organized crimes though there are many other stakeholders in investigation process (CID, 2076).

Domestic Violence: World Context

Domestic violence against women is not spread only in a country but also all over the world. Mainly, third world and developing countries are mostly affected due to lack of education, poverty, and unemployment. Around the world, the violence against women occurs in the different forms and degrees. Violence not only harms women physically, it also leaves deep psychological impact on both the victim and their family.

As (Mahserjian, 2016) opines, domestic violence affects women of all races and income levels worldwide. In the United States, 28% of women reported at least one episode of physical violence, in the United Kingdom, 44% of women reported physical or sexual violence, in New Zealand, 20% of 314 women surveyed had either been hit or physically abused by a male partner, in Mexico, 30% of 650 women surveyed reported at least one episode of physical violence, in Canada, 29% of women in a national research reported a form of assault or another, every fourth Nigerian woman is estimated to suffer domestic violence in her lifetime, and in Uganda, 51% of women are believed to have been physically abused by their partner in their lifetime (Agbemafle, 2016).

Several studies have indicated that the economic dependency generated by poverty is a significant factor for understanding gendered violence, and designing policy and practical responses (Cusack, 2009). Such an economic indicator is also complicated by the impact of cultural norms and value systems in constructing domestic roles and expectations. However, while each ethnic group in the country is distinct in terms of language and certain customs, this paper reveals remarkable commonalities in the patterns of patriarchal hierarchy and the socialization of men and women into structures of domestic power and authority. While the survey's female respondents utilize alternative language to identify significant triggers of violence in their homes, it seems apparent that among other factors, violence is used as a mode of control and restoration of a domestic hierarchy seemingly threatened by women's growing economic independence (Cusack, 2009).

Women's organization around the world embraced gender violence as a priority issues during the UN decade from women (1975-1985). General Assembly passed its first resolution on violence against women in November 1985 (Panta, 2008). According to UNICEF there are six kinds of violence against women and member into prostitution, neglect by family members, feticide or dowry demand, wife abuse. UNICEF shows 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 preformed and invested upon. In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well beings as a result of being over burdened with work and of their lack of power and inference. In most regions of the world,

women receive less formal education than men and mechanisms of them go unrecognized (UNICEF, 2018).

Nepalese Context

Historically, violence against women and girls (VAW&G) has been in existence and a widespread in Nepali society but still unreported problem in Nepal. Though the volume of evidence has been increasing globally, very few studies have been carried out in Nepal to assess the prevalence of violence in different settings and populations. A study conducted among female adolescents, youths and adults in eight districts of Nepal reported that more than one-third of married youths (20-24 years) experienced violence at home. A higher proportion of married youth reported experiencing violence compared to unmarried youth (GS, 2007).

The Nepal Human Development Report 2004 also reinforces domestic violence to be a grave and unaddressed problem. Most perpetrators of domestic violence escape persecution under the Nepali criminal justice system. Though the National Human Rights Commission works on the issue, other human rights concern in this war-torn country take precedence. Domestic Violence in Nepal, a study conducted by Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights revealed that in Nepal, violence against women frequently takes the form of verbal harassment and emotional abuse in addition to physical violence. In the opinion of several women's human rights advocates, psychological abuse (often described as "mental torture") is more pervasive than purely physical abuse (Joshi, 2008).

Women and girls in Nepal are exposed to a variety of forms of violence, many of which are suffered by women/girls globally, and others which are more commonly seen in Nepal than elsewhere. The Government of Nepal has been seen to be taking the issue of gender-based violence (GBV) in general, and violence against women in particular, seriously. The issue carries a high level of political salience, as witnessed by the establishment of a Prime Ministerial Unit to address GBV, and the formulation and implementation of a National Action Plan along with a National Steering Committee. These actions are supported by a legal and political environment which, in theory, is protective of gender equality, promotes the notion of equal rights for women, and punitive towards those who are violent to other (Puri, 2011).

Domestic violence against women (DVAW), by its nature may not be seen in isolation in Nepalese society where the neglect and abuse of females is the routine of the day in almost all families and communities. Recognizing the need of awareness about it, women rights activist organizations are bringing this issue in the forefront by initiating advocacy work against DVAW.

A study conducted in rural districts of Nepal revealed that almost half of the women (48 %) had experienced violence at some time in their lives, and 28 % had experienced violence in the past 12 months; where emotional violence (40.4 %) was most commonly reported type of violence followed by physical violence (26.8 %), sexual violence (15.3 %), and economic abuse/violence (8 %) (Hawkes S, 2013). Similarly, according to findings of a study from Nepal, overall, 58 % of women had experienced some forms of sexual coercion from their husbands (Adhikari R, 2010). Approximately 28.6 % of women complained about several physical health problems followed by reproductive (28.2 %) and mental health problems (16.3 %) (Dhakal, 2008). The context of gender-based violence (GBV), driven by social, cultural, religious, and gender norms, is compounded by years of political conflict resulting the risk increment of violence (Panta, 2008).

Although Nepalese constitution provide for equality, for all, there is still gender discrimination that allows for domestic violence against women to continue in many forms: (S.K, 2066) mention that major forms of domestic violence as:

-) Alcohol related physical and mental torture
-) Beating by husband
-) Suppression of wives
-) Verbal abuse
-) Overload of work
-) Avoidance by husband in private life
-) Ejection from family
-) Sole of daughter for economic benefits
-) Denial of adequate food, etc.

Forms of Violence

Violence pervades the lives of many people around the world, and touches all of us in some way. To many people, staying out of harm's way is a matter of locking doors and windows and avoiding dangerous places. To others, escape is not possible. The threat of violence is behind those doors – well hidden from public view (WHO, 2002). Similarly, in case of Nepal, violence against women has become a priority issue for the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MOWCSW) categorized DVAW as follows:

1. *Physical Violence*: Physical attack, Rape, Sexual abuse and Attempt to murder
2. *Psychological Violence*: Mental torture, Withdrawal of human right, Deprivation from decision making power, Emotional blackmail, Verbal abuse and harassments
3. *Violence in the form of Traditional Practices*: Dowry related violence, Bonded Labours, Child marriage, Widow, Accusations of witchcraft and Menstrual cases (*Chaupadi Pratha*)
4. *Economical Violence*: Controlling economic resources, Deprivation from property right, Destruction of property and Deprivation of employment opportunities (Baral, 2013).

WHO, (2002) mentions there are following types of violence against women as, Physical, Sexual, Psychological or Emotional, Traditional, Cultural and Dowry related violence that are major in practices in south Asia?

The causes of domestic violence in Nepal are deeply rooted and complex. As in many countries where the problem has been studied, any explanation for domestic violence must go beyond the individual characteristics of the man, the woman, and the family and look to the structure of relationships and the role of society in underpinning that structure. Research indicates that domestic violence is rooted in the subordinate role accorded women in private and public life. It is a function of the belief, fostered in many cultures, that men are superior and that women are possessions to be treated as men see appropriate. In Nepal this belief is manifested in religious doctrine, historical tradition and the current laws and customs of society. The primacy, indeed

supremacy, of the male in every sphere of current life in Nepal cannot be overstated (Graham & Bond, 1998).

2.2 Historical Review

Domestic violence is predominant in all race, castes, religious groups and ages in most of south Asia countries which has affected the life of women and the society as a whole. On the other hand, it has been found that this violence is farther enhanced by culture of the society, politics, religious beliefs and existing Hindu value system (Rai, 2010). Tharu are traditionally animistic in their beliefs: worshipping various animals such as monkeys, snakes and cows. Today these beliefs are overlaid with Hinduism. Every Tharu home contains a household god who is offered blood sacrifices of a chicken and pigeon, as well as milk and silk cloth.

Hindu is oldest religion. Our society is guided by its life nature like “Manu Smriti, Purana, Mahabharata, and Ramayana”. These *grantha* says men are supreme of the society. Since human history, women have been discriminated that led violence in social norms, values and attitudes even now. This fact is reflected from different religious or others books, which are written in ancient period. According to Christian Mythology, female is made by male’s ribs so male are respected and female should not be over from the heart of throat. According to Hindu Mythology “Manu” who looks left man and half god is considered as a founder of social norms and moral order. According to Hindu code “Manu Smriti” both man and woman organized from god, men come out one half of his being and women and another half. However, a lot of discrimination had been made between man and women at that period. According to Manu, women must worship her husband as god. In Hindu scriptures, there is on the one hand glorification of womanhood and on the other hand degradation of women. Some passages show that women are highly respected and honored such as the Manu smriti, a holy book of Hindu literature highlighted the importance of women as: symbol of power prosperity and knowledge and represented by the Goddess Mahankali, Mahalaxmi, where people were respected in temple but hated at home (Panta, 2008).

The Tharu people are an ethnic group indigenous to the southern foothills of the Himalayas; most of the Tharu people live in the Nepal Terai. The Tharus are

recognized as an official nationality by the Government of Nepal. The Government of India recognizes the Tharu people as a scheduled tribe. The origin of the Tharu people is not clear but surrounded by myths and oral tradition. The Rana Tharus claim to be of Rajput origin and have migrated from the Thar Desert to Nepal's Far Western Terai region. Tharu people farther east claim to be descendants of the Sakya and Koliya peoples living in Kapilvastu (Sapkota, 2014). Tharu families worked under the system of bonded labour known as Kamaiya which existed in Nepal since the 18th century; following the Unification of Nepal when members of the ruling elite families of Terai received land grants in those regions and were entitled to collect revenue from those who cultivated the land. In 1854, Jung Bahadur Rana, the then Nepalese PM, enforced the Muluki Ain (General Code) which classified both Hindus and Non-Hindus castes based on their habits of food and drink. Tharu people were categorized under "Paani Chalne Masinya Matwali" (touchable enslavable alcohol drinking group) together with several other alcohol drinking ethnic minorities.

In the late 1950s, the World Health Organization supported the Nepalese government in eradicating malaria in the forests of the central Terai. Following the malaria eradication program using DDT in the 1960s, a large and heterogeneous non-Tharu population from the Nepali hills, Bhutan, Sikkim and India settled in the region. In the western Terai, many Tharu families lost the land, which they used to cultivate, to these immigrants and were forced as Kamaiya (Sapkota, 2014).

When the first protected areas were established in Chitwan, Tharu communities were forced to relocate from their traditional lands. They were denied any right to own land and thus forced into a situation of landlessness and poverty. When the Chitwan National Park was designated, Nepalese soldiers destroyed the villages located inside the boundary of the park, burned down houses, and beat the people who tried to plough their fields. Some threatened Tharu people at gun point to leave. The Tharu people themselves say that they are a people of the forest. In Chitwan, they have lived in the forests for hundreds of years practicing a short fallow shifting cultivation. They plant rice, wheat, mustard, corn and lentils, but also collect forest products such as wild fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants and materials to build their houses; hunt deer, rabbit and wild boar, and go fishing in the rivers and oxbow lakes.

The Tharus never went abroad for employment – a life that kept them isolated in their own localities. In this isolation they developed a unique culture free from the influence of adjacent India, or from the mountain groups of Nepal. The most striking aspects of their environment are the decorated rice containers, colorfully painted verandahs and outer walls of their homes using only available materials like clay, mud, dung and grass. Much of the rich design is rooted in devotional activities and passed on from one generation to the next, occasionally introducing contemporary elements such as a bus or an airplane. The Deukheri Tharu are known for their colorful, shell and/or feather decorated basketry, including ram topne water jug covers (Sapkota, 2014).

Tharu communities in different parts of Nepal and India do not share the same language. Several speak various endemic Tharu languages. In western Nepal and adjacent parts of India, Tharus speak variants of Hindi, Urdu and Awadhi. In and near central Nepal, they speak a variant of Bhojपुरi. In eastern Nepal, they speak a variant of Maithili. More standard versions of these dialects are widely spoken by non-Tharu neighbors in the same areas so that there are no important linguistic barriers between Tharus and their neighbors. However, there are linguistic barriers between these dialects standing in the way of communication between Tharus from different regions. They also speak Nepali language.

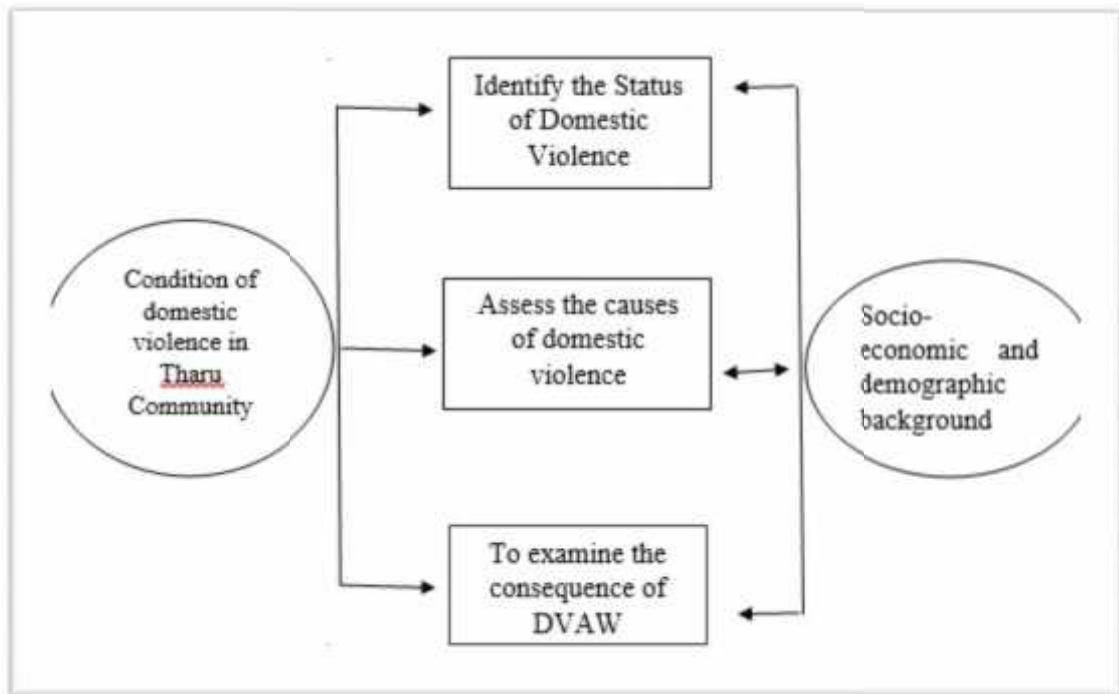
Causes of Violence

The causes of violence are poverty, illiteracy, men leading societal structure (patriarchate structure), economic social and cultural reasons, no access of women in policy making bodies, less participation in politics, minimizing social norms and values, discrimination in citizenship to women, considering widows as bad sign, privilege of performing second marriage after certain condition, unequal distribution of power, discriminatory laws including constituent, considering girls as community like over work, poverty, family disputes, physical violence are found major in Nepal.

2.3 Conceptual Framework of Analysis

Socio- economic and demographic background is the main element of DVAW. Most dependent variable for domestic violence is economic condition of the family,

alcoholism, gender discrimination, male domination and early marriage. Knowledge and awareness of legal provision helps women saving from violence because they can overcome the situation if they are conscious.



Source: field study 2020

Figure 1 : Conceptual Framework of Analysis

Domestic violence is an abuse of power. It is the domination, coercion, intimidation and victimisation of one person by another by physical, sexual or emotional means within intimate relationships. Domestic violence occurs when one partner attempts by physical or psychological means to dominate and control the other. Domestic violence takes a number of forms. The most commonly acknowledged forms of domestic violence are: physical and sexual violence; threats and intimidation; emotional and social abuse; and financial deprivation. Domestic violence can involve a continuum of controlling behaviour and violence, which can occur over a number of years, before and after separation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Area

This study was conducted at Tharu Community of Bachhauli village of Ratnanagar municipality in Chitwan district. Bachhauli village is one of the rural areas which lie 10 km southern part of highway. It is also located near the Sauraha. Bachhauli village lies in the center part of Chitwan district. Total household count is 789 houses with total population of 5373. Where most of Tharu are living with poor socio-economic status. So, I selected that community located in Bachhauli. Chitwan District is one of 77 districts of Nepal, and is located in the southwestern part of Bagmati Pradesh with Bharatpur, the fourth largest city of Nepal, as its district headquarter. It covers an area of 2,238.39 km² (864.25 sq mi), and in 2011 had a population of 579,984 (279,087 male and 300,897 female) people. Bharatpur is a commercial and service center of central south Nepal and major destination for higher education, health care and transportation in the region (Ratnanagar Municipality, 2074). The district takes its name from the Chitwan Valley, one of Nepal's Inner Terai valleys between the Mahabharat and Siwalik ranges, both considered foothills of the Himalayas. Narayangadh is located on the banks of the Narayani River, and is the main town with numerous shopping zones where people come from all over the district and neighbouring districts. Over 24 languages is spoken at this area. Chitwan is one of the few remaining undisturbed vestiges of the Terai region, which formerly extended over the foothills of Nepal

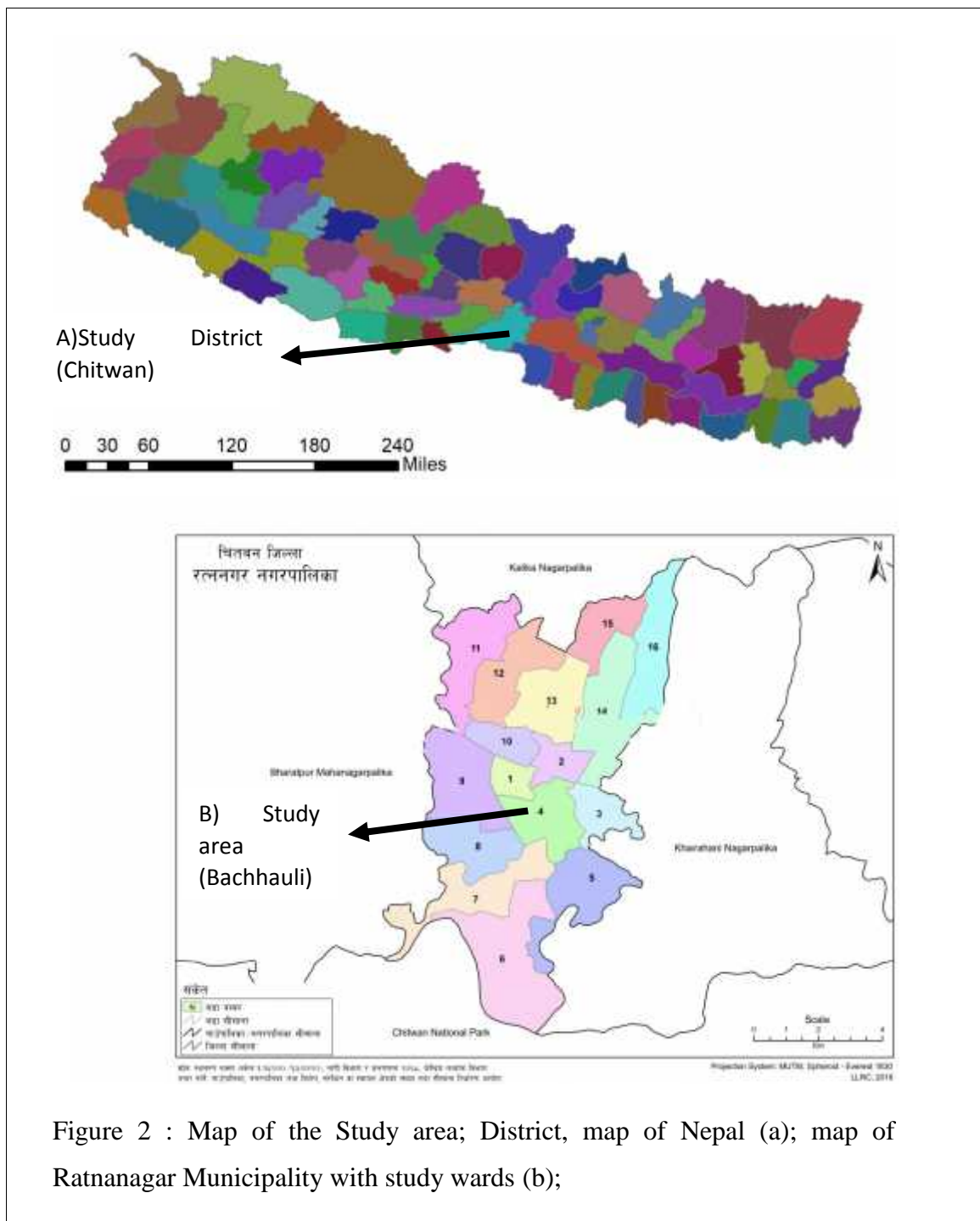


Figure 2 : Map of the Study area; District, map of Nepal (a); map of Ratnanagar Municipality with study wards (b);

3.2 Research Design

The present study is specially designed to find out prevalence of domestic violence and its causes. It is based on the fulfill the specific objective of the study, the analysis is mainly based on primary data basically and also the secondary sources of information have used to describe to light the violence against women in Bachhali six Ratnanagar, Chitwan.

The designs of this research are descriptive. Descriptive research design concentrates to find out their daily life.

3.3 Nature and source of Data

The study based on both primary and secondary data from the relevant sources at the national and study area or local area. Both qualitative and quantitative data were taken in to account. To fulfill the objectives of this study, the main source were primary data but somewhere, secondary data used as complementary which are obtained from journals, articles, books, previous studies, survey reports, and other reports. Primary data had been collected from field survey.

3.4 Universe, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

All the sample populations are selected from the one village purposively chosen for the study. Simple Random sampling method used for the study of the community. That village consists of 789 households; therefore, all household have been selected for the study area (Ratnanagar Municipality, 2074). Population consist of currently married women, widow, and divorced/ separate of each household, at least one woman at the age of 20 to 30 years and above. During the study I found 112 victims (Ratnanagar Municipality, 2074) Tharu women in which I have Choose 50 respondents on simple randomly. This study was based on primary data collection. Random sampling method has been used to conduct the survey. Contains of respondents was selected purposively. Respondents were selected purposively from Bachhauri village of Ratnanagar.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

Household Survey

Structure questionnaire for respondent used for house hold survey. The questioner mainly covered the Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the study area. A structure check list was developed and used for recording the data on the thesis. The respondents were requested to fill up the questionnaire. In case of the respondents who cannot fill up the questionnaire, the question asks to the respondent and answers were filled up to collect the required data.

Key Informant Interview (KII)

The primary data was also be collected from key informants using the semi or unstructured interview method. The interviewer was cross checking for data obtained from questionnaire. The informants were interviewed on the domestic violence against women in Tharu community. The two Interviewer were Ambika Rijal who is 45 yrs. and work as self-service worker., The Other Interviewer is Chandra Kala Chaudhary of age 40 who is also Self-Service Worker.

Case Study

Research study is intended to find out prevalence of domestic violence against women in Tharu Community of Bachhauli Municipality (ward no.6). In this regard to find out real scenario of domestic violence in Tharu community and to share some personal feeling of the victim of domestic violence a case study has been done. The two main domestic violence victim women are Bipana Lama Chaudhary and Sunita Chaudhary. Details are presented in case studies.

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

Analysis of data is the main part of the research study. The analysis is simply based on descriptive type of analysis. I got raw data from field then descriptive data analysis method. All the raw data have been coded first and then entered into the computer and analysis was made using percentage frequency, simple calculation and cross tabulation. Simple statistical tools like tables, graphs measure, diagrams (pie-chart, graphs, frequency curve) used for data analysis.

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Socio-economic information of the respondents

This chapter deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents. Age structure, religion, marital status, level of education, occupation of male and female were the main concerns clearly presented in this chapter.

Every person lives with their family, families are either joint or nuclear. For this study, joint family includes husband-wife, their children, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. Nuclear family includes husband-wife and their children only. Marriage is bond of family, gender violence against women is common among all women irrespective of their marital status and most of the women facing violence after marriage. The violence is related to husband and his family members. The Nepalese society is male dominated society. In most of the cases daughter in law are dominated from each of the family members, due to this reason violence have been started.

Education is the key of personality development for all and it is also backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. Education is one of the most importance means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. Female literacy rate remains low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. There are different kinds of occupation in the study area. The lower levels of occupation status are agriculture, wage labor and house wife and higher level of occupation are service, business. More than 50 percent respondents are engaged in their own agriculture.

There are only 20 percent respondents are engaged in service and only 20 percent respondents engaged their own small business.

4.1.1 Sources of information on DVAW

Media play an important role for providing information about violence against women. In context of Nepal there were different source of information which were provide the information about DVAW for example: Friends, Radio, Newspaper, TV etc.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents According to sources of information of DVAW

Types of sources	Number	Percentage
By friend	25	50%
By Radio	4	8%
By Newspaper	4	8%
By family Member	9	18%
By NGOs/INGOs	8	16%
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2020

The research suggests that 50% source information of DVAW is through friends. Family Members stand on second with 18%. similarly, NGOS/INGOS were the major source of information with 16%. whereas both radio and newspaper stand on 8%.

4.1.2 Occupation Status

Occupation is one of the most important factors, which affects the socio-economic status of women. Low socio-economic status of women also causes of domestic violence against women.

Table 4.2: Occupation Status of Respondents

SN	Occupations	Number	Percentage
1.	Agriculture	25	50%
2.	Small Business	10	20%
3.	Households	3	6%

4.	Service	10	20%
5.	Others	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey 2020

The above table, show that 50% Of the respondents were Based on Agriculture. Similarly, 20% were engaged in small business,6% on household while 20% of respondents were engaged in Service. The smallest percentage was of others which was in 4%.

In the study area most of the Tharu women have agricultural occupation. The second occupation of respondents is small business, service and the least of the respondents have services. Mostly the women are engaged in agriculture and small business. As being close to the major tourist destination some were found to be tour guide. Some people are running the local restaurants, while some do their living by running horse cart near Saurraha.

4.1.3 Education Status

Education is the key of personality development for all and it is also backbone for the prosperity of human life. Education has positive relationship with socio-economic status of women. Education is one of the most importance means of empowering women with the knowledge, skill and self-confidence necessary to participate fully on the development process. Female literacy rate remains low and there is considerable disparity with male rates. Very a smaller number of females has obtained higher education.

Table 4.3: Education Status of Respondents

SN	Literacy Status	Number	Percentage
1	Literate	5	10%
2	Illiterate	6	12%
3	Primary / Secondary	26	52%
4	Formal/ Nonformal	13	26%
	Total	50	100%

Source: Field Survey 2020

The Above Table, That the Maximum Number of Respondents were Primary/Secondary Level. Which Stands at 52%. while 26% of respondent were found Formal/nonformal. Similarly, 12% of respondents were Illiterate and the lowest 10% were Literate.

Still there are discrimination in education between daughter and son. To create this situation; various factors are seemed; responsible like negligence in daughter's education, culture and religious tradition, rituals etc. families tend to train girls more in agriculture skills and household chares in order to equip them to be good housewives rather than formal education. Due to low education it is difficult for females to compete with male in every sector and also, they are not actively involved at development works.

4.1.4 Religion:

Most of the populations are followers of Hindu religion in Nepal. In the study area majority of the respondents are seen to be Hindu. Around 76 percent of the respondents reported that they are Hindus, 10 percent are Buddhists, 8 percent are Christian, 6 percent are Islam.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Number	percentage
Hindu	38	76
Buddha	5	10
Islam	3	6
Christian	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: field survey 2020

4.1.5 Types of Family

It is found that in study area (Tharu community) of Bachhauri, word no 6, there are mostly nuclear families 80% and joint family only 20% this figure is shown by table

no 4. It might be due to younger and educated couple's migration to the city for the search of job and study and older couple left in the village/house.

Table 4. 5: Respondents by Type of Family

SN	Type of Family	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	40	80%
2	Joint family	10	20%
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey 2020

The Above Table Shows that the maximum Number of Respondents Lives in Nuclear Family which stands in 80%. whereas Joint Family is in 20%.

The field study shows that behind this might be the superiority complex of male in nuclear family than other family. So, mostly physical violence occurs in nuclear family but psychological torture in joint family. Actually, both are domestic violence.

4.1.6 Types of Violence

It is said that any kind of physical and mental torture, abuse and exploitation which is done by the intension of harming or which destroys women's dignity is violence against women.

Violence does not only include beatings, rape or sexual abuse, verbal assault, it is anything which infringes on the rights of the person to be treated as human being. That violence which occurs within the periphery of household is domestic violence. The respondents showed mostly psychological violence than physical violence and traditional violence like dowry.

Table 4.6: Types of Violence

S. N	Types of Violence	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Physical Violence (beating, pulling, hair throwing)	11	22

2	Psychological Violence (verbal assault)	15	30
3	Violence without knowledge due to lack of education)	24	48
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2020

The above table also shows that 48 percent Tharu women (respondents) do not have knowledge about domestic violence. The above table shows that psychological violence is more common than physical violence which is 30 and 22 percent respectively.

Apart from these, the women around the study area were found to be sexually harassed. Some were mentally tortured due to the dowry. The most common form of violence was Psychological violence. The women were mentally tortured for being infertile, giving birth to daughter only and were also tortured for the lower economic condition of their birth-family.

4.1.7 Status of Domestic Violence

In Study Area Most of the women were Physically Tortured. Using Vulgar language was another form of Harassment. Some of the women were Also Blamed to be practicing Witchcraft. While few other women were suffering harassment due to the dowry.

Harassment Status on Respondents

Table 4.7: Attitude on Different Forms of Violence.

SN	Harassment of respondents	Number	Percentage
1	Physically torture	25	50%
2	Believe at witch	5	10%
3	Sexual harassment	8	16%
4	Harassment due to dowry	4	8%
5	Using vulgar language	8	16%

	Total	50	100
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Source: Field Survey 2020

This above Table, shows that Physically torture was the main forms of violence. 50% of the respondents were found to be physically tortured. Sexual Harassment and Using vulgar Language Stans on Second when 16% of the respondent's report.10% were harassed on Following Witch-Craft while only 8% of them were Tortured for Dowry.

In the study area few other harassments status was found. few respondents were boycott from social activities. They were forced not to be participate in any social activities. Unwilling pregnancy was another form of harassment. Similarly torture on giving birth to daughter only was also found. Some women were also found to be tortured for not being able to get pregnant which is another form of mental harassment.

4.2 Causes of Domestic Violence

In the Study Area, there were many causes on Domestic Violence. on which the main cause was the alcoholic abuse. Most of the Victims were suffered due to the maximum consumption of alcohol by their Husband. Other significant causes were Lack of Education, Un-employment, economic Problem and the addiction of Consuming Ganja.The main cause of domestic violence is that alcohol is easily available in the study area and some of the women's occupations are making local wine. Most of the people work as daily wages as labor/coolies and sometimes they cannot get wages resulting unemployment/economic problems; causing domestic violence.

Table 4.8: Causes of domestic violence according to the opinion of Respondents

SN	Causes of Domestic Violence	NO of Respondents	Percentage
1	Alcohol abuse	30	60%
2	Lack of education	4	8%

3	Unemployment	13	26%
4	Ganja abuse	3	6%
	Total	50	100

Source: field study 2020

Above table Shows That the main reason behind domestic violence was Alcohol abuse which stands on whopping 60%. Un-employment and economic problem stand on 26%. Lack of Education/Knowledge stands on 8% whereas ganja abuse is in lowest 6%.

Apart From these above Causes many other causes of Domestic violence were also experienced in the study area. Family conflict was another major cause. The misunderstanding or conflict between family members was also found to be the cause for domestic violence. Extra Marital Affair is also another cause of domestic violence. mainly the husband of respondents was found to be have relationship with other women. Some respondents were also found to be victim because they couldn't give birth to the son. While few were being tortured for not becoming able to give birth to child.

4.3 Consequences

The Consequences Found on This Study Shows That the Harassment mainly ends on getting Divorced, Some Get Injured and Handicapped. Some Respondents even Get Breakup from Their Family Members. On overall The Harassment Has leave the Life Changing events on the respondents Daily Life.

Table 4.9: Consequences of DVAW

S.NO	Consequences	Number	Percentage
1	Injured	10	20%
2	Divorced	20	40%
3	Family break up	10	20%
4	Mental problem	5	10%
5	Handicapped	5	10%
TOTAL		50	100

Sources: field survey 2020

The above table State That the consequences On Respondents Life end on Devastating Stage. On Talking on Percentage Most respondents ends on getting divorced which stands in 40%. Divorced is followed by being injured and breakup with family which both ends on similar 20%. about 10% of the respondents suffered from mental problem and ends on being handicapped.

Apart From above data few other consequences were also discovered on the study area. Some respondents found themselves being very low in confidence. They were not able to be present in the society on the same way as they used to be before the violence. Negative Impacts on children, the children of victims were found to be disturbed mentally.

Case Study 1:

Sunita Chaudhary

Age 30 married women with her two children. Her daughter is seven and son is fifteen years old. She is living with her two children at Hattishar Bachhauri 6, Ratnanagar Chitwan. She manages her daily lives through the earning from small business (kinara shop). Her husband (Hari Krishna mahato) is at age 35. He works in a local hotel and restaurant as a waiter. She is married to her husband for last 15 years. But, for 2 years she is living separately and individually from her husband. She has attempted suicide by using poison. The main reason behind this was the alcoholic habit of his husband which was unbearable and also their economic condition. But she has not divorced her husband yet.

Case study 2:

Bipana Lama (Chaudhary)

At present Bipana is at age 22 and her husband is at 25. Her marriage was a happy inter caste marriage with her parents' permission. Bipana husband spend most of his time on playing cards vrooming around. She has completed her slc while her husband

is slc drop out. She is married with her husband for 7 years. Since last 2.5 years they both live separately but has not divorced yet.

They have six-year-old son. She manages her daily lives through the earning from beauty parlor at Sauraha Chitwan. Her husband beats and scolding her every night. He does not care his family member. Her husband takes alcohol, ganja and drugs and get violent at first verbally and later physically.

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the findings

Domestic Violence against women (DVAW) is burning problem in Nepal. In Nepal DVAW has a very long history. This study deals with the DVAW in one village. Today at the age of technology the world is seeking towards heavy development and huge human development index but unfortunately, Nepalese women have compelled to face many pervasive problems and exploitation. They are still struggling to stand parallely with men. DVAW is common problem in the Nepalese society. In this context, this study is devoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area and community.

This study finds out that married women and illiterate women have faced and have few knowledges about DVAW. Most of the respondents are engaged in lower level of job like, wage labor, own agriculture and few respondents are engaged in service, business etc. So that the lower level job workers are more victimized than service and business. Out of the total respondents, minimum numbers don't have any feeling of DVAW. Respondents have experienced DVAW and dowry related violence.

Spouse is the main perpetrator of violence. According to the respondents the cause of domestic violence are misunderstandings, unemployment, alcohol, gambling, etc. From the vies of respondents, it is shows that control alcohol, providing job opportunity for daughter in-law, faithful to each other, skillful training, opportunity for women etc. are needed to prevent or eliminated DVAW. The consequences of this VAW may be long lasting impact. Due to the any form of violence impact physical and psychological life of them. So, any form of violence should be prevented and immediately stopped.

The research is conducted with general objective to study the situation of domestic violence in Bachhauri village, Ratnanagar- Chitwan. According to different demographic and socioeconomic background, the respondents have been taking sample for study. They all are Married Women aged between 20 to 30. Out of the total respondents, all 100% were from Tharu community of single ward no:6.

5.2 Conclusion:

Domestic Violence is a wide spread problem in Nepal. Culture, economic and religious factors reinforce male dominance and female subservience so thoroughly that neither the domestic violence nor the failure to complain about it is unusual.

Majority of the respondents have got information about gender based on violence from the radio and newspaper (8%), from friends (50%) and least knowledge have got from the, NGOs, INGOs which is in 16%. Similarly, From Family Member (18%) got information. Majority of the respondents were engaged in agriculture which is 50%, 20% were running their small business while similar 20% were engaged in service. Similarly, 6% were involved in household activities and rest of 4 % were engaged in different other means of livelihood. Among 50 respondents, majority of respondent's 80 percent respondent have nuclear family and 20 percent respondents have joint family. out of 50 respondents, 52 percentage of respondents were primary/secondary level, 26 percent were formal/non-formal, 12 percent were illiterate and 10 percent were literate.

This Study Finds out that the main causes behind domestic violence was alcohol abuse. The easy availability of alcohol in market is the main reason behind it. most of the women were suffered from the alcoholic behavior of their husband. The alcoholic abuse stands on 60%. Similarly un employment and lack of knowledge was other main reason behind the violence. Lower economic status was also found to be the other main reasons. Few Respondents States that the ganja abuse of their Husband was the reason behind their domestic violence which stands in 6 %.

The Consequences of the domestic violence mainly results in getting divorced. About 40% of respondents ends on getting divorced. Other 40% of respondents have got injured and got breakup from their Family Members equally. Similarly, other 20% of respondents suffered from mental problem and ends on being handicapped.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factors to get rid of DVAW. Women should be aware about their importance in defending the domestic violence. They themselves are the first to experience the domestic violence and also the first to tackle it. The Awareness environment and program were found positive in Bachhauri village of Chitwan which

is the study area. So, on this hostile environment if women are aware about their rights then they might find themselves on the position to defend and prevent Domestic Violence.

5.3 Recommendation

Domestic Violence is the byproduct of socio-economic and other associated Problems. It is Mainly Associated with the behaviors, daily life style and social environment. Domestic Violence and their Kind may vary from One place to other due to these above factors. At the end of study findings, the following recommendations are suggested to prevent and tackle Domestic violence.

-) Effective Program should be launched to aware the women about their rights and share the equal status as men in the society so the power distribution comes in equal.
-) Women Should be encouraged to be economically independent and self-determination in their Life.
-) The Traditional Superstition towards women should be Changed.
-) Society should be made aware to behave their son and daughter equally so the foundation of the equality will be strong from the beginning.
-) Alcohol and drugs should be discouraged in the society so the main cause behind the DVAW Can be Prevented.
-) The Awareness program through the various means of media play the vital role on its prevention.so such Awareness programs by the forms of media should be increased both in quantity and quality.
-) Special Educational Program and employment opportunity to the women should be launched so they can get access in economic resources.
-) New rules and laws should be made and implement to prevent the DVAW.
-) More use of resource and funds from government, NGOs/INGOs and various other organizations to tackle the violence against women.

Domestic violence is a universal problem. It cut across all social classes, castes, ethnic groups, religious groups and all nationalities. According to the literature main causes of domestic violence are alcohol abuse drug abuse, illiteracy, lack of education, economic condition, lack of awareness and poverty.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1

Household Survey QUESTIONNAIRE

on

Domestic Violence Against Tharu Women Of Ratnanagar Ward Number 6, Chitwan

SECTION ONE: Personal Identification of the Respondent

1. Name
2. Age
3. Types of family?
 - a) Joint
 - b) Nuclear
4. Educational level of women
 - a) primary/secondary level
 - b) literate
 - c) illiterate
 - d) formal/non formal
5. How is the relation with your family?
 - a) Good
 - b) Bad
 - c) Normal
6. Do you have given birth to child?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
7. Do you have children?
 - a) Son
 - b) Daughter
 - c) Both
8. What is your major occupation?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Business
 - c) Household
 - d) Others
9. Religious
 - a) Hindu
 - b) Buddha
 - c) Islam
 - d) Christian
- 10) Husband educational status
 - a) Illiterate
 - b) Literate
 - c) Primary/Secondary
 - d) Non/Formal
- 11) Have you ever quarreled with any of your family members?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

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

- a) Verbal assault/abuse
- b) Because of insufficient food
- c) Disobeying of wrong saying
- d) In doing simple mistakes
- e) psychological abuse
- f) others

SECTION TWO: Knowledge attitude towards DVAW

1. Have you ever heard DVAW?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2. If yes, from whom do you heard about DVAW?

- a) By Friends
- b) By radio
- c)By Newspapers
- d) By Family member
- e) by NGO/INGO

3. Which of the following action you think as violence against women?

- a) Believe at witch
- b) Physically torture
- c) Sexual harassment
- d) Harassment due to dowry

4. In your opinion, does education play an important role to reduce the domestic violence?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5. What are the effects of domestic violence?

- a) Mental effect
- b) Physical effect
- c) Both effect

6. Which are the following factors are responsible for DVAW?

- a) lack of education and less awareness of women
- b) Alcoholism/drug abuse
- c) Economic dependency

7. What do you think, domestic violence against women is increasing or decreasing?

- a) Increasing
- b) Decreasing

why? Specify.....

c) Husband

d) Other

12. What was the time and frequency of the event?

a) Daily

b) Weekly

c) Monthly

d) other

13. Do you ever need medical treatment after violent incident?

a) Yes

b) No

14. Do you want to take action for domestic violence?

a) Yes

b) No

15. Do media help to reduce domestic violence?

a) Yes

b) No

SECTION THREE: open questionnaire

1. In your opinion what are the causes of domestic violence?

a)

b)

c)

d)

2. In your opinion what kind of possible solution is needed for the DVAW?

a)

b)

c)

d)

3. In your view, that is the necessary action to eliminate or stop domestic violence against women?

.....

.....

4. What are the consequences (happened after the violence) of domestic violence in your house?

.....

.....

Annex 2
Key Informant Interview Questions
on
Domestic Violence Against Tharu Women Of Ratnanagar Ward Number 6,
Chitwan

- 1.Name
- 2.Age
- 3.Types of family?
 - a) Joint
 - b) Nuclear
- 4.Educationla level of women?
 - a) Primary/Secondary
 - b) Nuclear
- 5.Have you ever quarreled with any of your family member?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
- 6.Which of the following action you think as violence against women?
 - a) Believe to witch
 - b) Physically torture
 - c)Sexual harassment
 - d) Physical affect
- 7.What are the effect of domestic violence?
 - a) Mental effect
 - b) Physical effect
 - c) Both effect
- 8.How does your husband show violent behavior?
 - a) Physical(beatng)
 - b) Verbal(scolding)
- 9.Do you keep such incidence secrete or share with others?
 - a) Keep secret
 - b) Sharing
- 10.What was the time and frequency of the event?
 - a) Daily
 - b) Weekly
 - c)Monthly
 - c)other

Annex 3
Case study Questionnaire
on
Domestic Violence Against Tharu Women Of Ratnanagar Ward Number 6,
Chitwan

- 1.Name
- 2.Age
- 3.Type of family?
 - a) Joint family
 - b) Nuclear
- 4.Educational level of women
 - a) Primary/Secondary
 - b) literate
 - c)illiterate
 - d)formal/non formal
- 5.What is your major occupation?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Business
 - c)Household
 - d)others
- 6.Have you ever quarreled with any of your family member?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
- 7.If yes, for what reason you often have to quarrel for?
 - a) Verbal assault/abuse
 - b) because of insufficient food
 - c)Disobeying of wrong saying
 - d)In doing simple mistake
 - e) Psychological abuse
 - d)others
- 8.Have you ever felt domestic violence being women?
 - a) yes
 - b) no
- 9.If yes, which of the following action have you felt?
 - a) force to pregnancy
 - b) sexual harassment
 - c)torture due to birth of daughter
 - d) economic condition
- 9.What do you think, what is the causes of your victimization?

- a) economic problem
- b) drinking problem
- c) gambling
- d) scolding
- e) ganja addiction
- f) lack of education/knowledge
- g) others

10. In your opinion what are the causes of domestic violence?

.....
.....
.....
.....

11. In your opinion what kind of support is needed for the victims of domestic violence?

- a) counseling
- b) family meditation
- c) free legal service
- d) victim support programmed
- e) economic help

12. In your view. That is necessary action to eliminate or stop domestic violence against women?

Annex 3
Focus Group Discussion Questions
on
Domestic Violence Against Tharu Women Of Ratnanagar Ward Number 6,
Chitwan

1. Do you know about domestic violence?
2. What types of domestic violence are happening in your ward? And how often?
3. What are the causes of violence?
4. Did someone face such violence from your family? If yes, what were the major causes?
5. What are you doing on the domestic violence as a pressure group member?
6. What would be the possible solutions to stop or reduce them?