

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Violence against women is the most pervasive yet under recognized human rights violation in the world. It is also profound health problem that saps women's energy compromises their physical and mental health and erodes their self-esteem. In addition to causing injury, violence increases women's long-term risk of a number of the other health problems including chronic pain, physical disability, drugs and alcohol abuse and depression. Women with a history of physical or sexual abuse are also at increasing risk for unintended pregnancy, sexual transmitted infections and miscarriages. Despite the high costs of violence against women, social institutions in almost every society in the world legitimize, observe and deny abuse. The same acts that would be punished if directed at an employer, a neighbour or an acquaintance often go unchallenged when men direct them at women, especially within the family.

Generally, the word violence refers to the negative connotations. Literally violence signifies treating or having in vigorous way. In its sharp meaning, dominate more extremely to kill. Domestic violence includes discrimination, victimization, misconduct, ill-treatment in the level of family and more generally, in the level of society. Domestic

violence causes different kinds of disturbance in the field of running society.

Today, violence against women is still a universally tolerated and often unpublished crime. However, this is generally down played by the public as well as by policy makers. Violence that is tolerated in times of peace often intensifies during times of armed conflict, political instability and even during peace process. The breakdown of law and order and displacement of people one often manifested in increased violence against women, particularly those in vulnerable situation, such as young women, refugees, displaced and internally displaced women. Women with disabilities and women migrants workers (UN, 2007). Basically, Nepal is a patriarchal country. Girls and women are recognized by their father, husbands or son's name. They do not have their own identity and are not free in many more aspect. In every society of Nepal domestic violence against women and girl is common. Only its degree and form may differ.

The term violence against women refers to any types of harmful behaviour directed towards women and girls. Violence is a traumatic experience for any men or women, but gender based violence is preponderantly inflicted by men on women and girls in both reflects and reinforces inequality between man and women and comprises the health, dignity security and autonomy of its victims (UNFPA, 2003).

Violence against women is perhaps the most harmful human rights violation and it is perhaps the most pervasive. It knows no

boundaries of geography, culture or wealth so long as it continuous, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality development and peace.

Violence against women refers to the harmful behaviour directed towards women and girls. It refers to variety of the forms of domestic violence such as child abuse, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, maltreatment and abuse in various sectors. Such violence is deeply embedded and rotted in a cultural and psychological, political and sociological base in our society. Women are caught in vicious circle of economic dependence, fear of them children's level as well as their own separated pregnancies. Ignorance of them right before law, lack of confidence in themselves and social pressure, fear of harming husband's carrier and apprehension about the attitude of the police also prevent women from reporting crimes of domestic violence.

Domestic violence against women is wide phenomenon, and it is clearly and obviously seen in the context of Nepal. It is serious matter of research and inquiry we can explicitly observe the incidence in which women's ways of progress and prosperity are blocked. Women have an equal potentiality and possible capacity to participate in the development as like male in Nepal, but patriarchal society of the country has worked as hindrance. We know that husbands are life companions of wives but our evaluation and expectation is just opposite. Unfortunately, women are even neglected by their husbands. Husbands habit of drinking alcohol, their feeling of superiority, are

mainly responsible factors to make women as the victims of the society, which is true reflective example of domestic violence against women in Nepal. Sexual monopoly of husband unbearable duties of household activities of women, pregnancy of each year, polygamy, deprivation of various needs are also the forms of domestic violence against women in Nepal.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women in Nepal live in an oppressive background and feudal environment which is caused by patriarchal value system unequal power relation and socio-religious cultural norms and traditions. Therefore, women are rendered powerless, asset. Likewise, women are largely denied from education legal and civil, economic and individual and from their own identity.

The religious cultural as well as existing laws of Nepal permit male to be superior which set free to men to govern over women. Men feel superior to women since the process of upbringing. Because of general acceptance of men's superiority over women, the violent acts against women are not viewed as violence. Due to this crisis the attitude of girls and women are same sex objects and blamed even they are victims of violence (Subedi, 1997).

Wife beating is the most common name of violence within household. In the name of dowry many women have to listen to their mother in-law's and relative's insulting words and even some of them

are murdered. Beating and burring can also result from the issues of dowry (SAATHI, 1997).

In Nepal, it is believed that women and girls are not subjected to be independent or free from time of birth until the date of marriage. She is to be under the control of parents especially father's after marriage. She becomes property of husband. So he deserved right to decided about her life. After death of husband she has to be under control of her son or children. Such situation is established in our culture, society and family, which is the great discrimination for women.

Though, recently Nepal has been declared as "Secular state" (4th Jestha, 2063) but in reality still Nepalese culture is rooted in discrimination based on religion, caste, race and gender, which have perpetuated both practices of untouchability and the exploitation of women. (HDR, 2001).

The problem of violence against women is comparatively more serious among Dalit, Janajati and ethnic groups of Nepal. Due to their stereo type of roles and economic dependence, low decision making, women perceive such behaviour as normal, then violence therefore, accepted. The problem of domestic violence is not the raise because of the lack of comprehensive law on domestic violence (HDR, 2004),

In conclusion, Nepalese women and girls especially in minorities groups, they have compelled to face various forms of violence. There is no rights in parental property, in term which creates economic dependency of women, marginalization of women and breaks overall

empowerments of women. In the name so-called cultural, religious and traditional values and norms. They are severely victimized by family, community and even the state too. They do not have control over their own sexuality reproductive health and rights. So they are victimized by physical, psychological and sexual violence. This situation is being a great challenging issues for the campaign of bringing women into the main stream of development.

In this context to show the status of women and girls among ethnic groups in Tamang community on the perspective of domestic violence against women this study is choosen.

1.3 Research Questions:

The condition of women in Nepalese society especially in Dalit and Janajati still in the miserable condition violence against women in these groups is still prevailing more. Thus, violence against women in ethnic Janajati groups are seemed to more practicing and not much more studied. In such situation violence against women in Tamang community is seemed to be appropriate /suitable for research and investigation. Therefore, such research questions are arising in order to guide this research.

- ❖ What is the level of knowledge and awareness about the domestic violence against Tamang Women?
- ❖ How the level of Socio-economic status influencing the domestic violence against women?

- ❖ What are the major responsible factors behind the domestic violence against women?
- ❖ Why there is more prevalence of domestic violence against women in minority ethnic groups?
- ❖ Why women and girls are not reporting the incidence of domestic violence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to identify overall scenario of the violence against women in Tamang community .This study has aimed to bring out the following specific objectives:

1. To access the awareness of domestic violence among Tamang community of Gundu VDC.
2. To access the socio-economic impact on domestic violence among Tamang women.
3. To compare the types of violence among Tamang women.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Domestic violence against women has been burning issue in the contemporary Nepalese society. The situation is more miserable in ethnic or minorities groups. Because of thousands of women have been frequently sufferings from different kinds of mental as well as physical torture relating of different reasons. There have been limited studies on the issues.

Without elimination of domestic violence against women there is not possible for achieving gender equity, family, community, social environment and nation.

There are many researches in violence against women in different area. There is no any study conducted regarding the domestic violence against women among Tamang community, there is no study. Therefore this study is choosen.

This study will be beneficial for the researcher, academicians' scholars, development workers IGOs/NGOs, female activists, students and etc who are interested to study on this particular field.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

Each and every research has their own limitation that determines the purpose of study, time and cost. The study has limited with ward no. 1, 2, 3 among the Tamang community from the early age of women of Gundu VDC at Bhaktpur district because of the problem of time and budget.

The interview was taken with the married women, widows and adolescents girl of the houses. The answers collected from declared respondents. It has covered the different violence cases occurred with in the Gundu VDC.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is introductory of domestic violence, second chapter is literature review and third is about methodology which used to conduct this study.

The fourth chapter is about the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of family and respondents. Similarly, fifth chapter is about the level of knowledge and awareness about domestic violence against women. Sixth chapter is about the experience and prevalence sharing /reporting behaviour of domestic violence against women. And seventh chapter described the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER -TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Defining Domestic Violence

Violence as defined in the oxford dictionary is an unlawful exercise of physical force.

Violence /violent behaviour a aggressive behaviour where the actor or perpetrator uses his or her own body as an object (including weapons) to impose relatively serious injury or discomfort upon an individual. Violence has been defined in a broader sense to include behaviour by people or against people liable to cause physical or psychological harm (WOREC, 2006).

Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women's full advancement.

Domestic violence, one of the more serious forms of violence against women, can be caused by alcoholism, economic stress, patriarchal attitude and unequal power relationship between men and women. In Nepal women of all ages, class, caste and ethnic groups are subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence. Examples of domestic violence in Nepal are child abuse, wife battering, child marriage, polygamy and physical and mental torture. Due to existing social values and norms, fear ignorance as well as lack of protection

from family members the majority of women do not want to disclose the violence they suffer. Until the violence becomes very severe, the victim does not report case to the appropriate authority (CEDAW, 1997).

Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, psychological aggression or coercion and is a pattern of behaviour employed by one person in a relationship to control by another. The abuse is typically directed at women and girls and can create health, social and economic costs for the individual, the family and the society, the violence also includes battering, burning, emotional blackmailing, mocking or ridicule, threat of abandonment. Confinement to home, the withholding of money or the family support, a abusive relationship or have a abortion against her will or her partner may knowingly expose her to a sexually transmitted infection. Violence is any kinds of oppression, coercion and cruelty against another being (Subedi, 1997).

Violence against women and girls takes in several forms. It includes domestic violence, rape, trafficking in women and girls, forced prostitution, violence in armed conflict, honor killing, dowry related violence, female infanticide and feticide, female genital mutilation and other traditional harmful practices (UNICEF, 2001),

In a male domestic society women are violated, ill treated because in most of the cases men believe that what they say should happen and hence fight takes place. Women are bearing this, because they believed that if women have to live in a family she has to give importance to her husband. They bear all this for the sake of their children family prestige

and the society. Sometimes the violence become so common in the family that they accept it as a normal social problem, it's a family problem, this happens in all families, if every body revolts, family will not survive (Rahat, 2006).

Although both men and women can be victims as well as perpetrators of violence the characteristics of violence most commonly committed against women. The women are more likely to be physically assaulted or murdered by someone they know, often a family member or intimate partner. They are also at grater risk of being sexually assaulted or exploited, either in childhood, adolescence, or as adults. Women are vulnerable to different types of violence at different moments in their lives (WHO, PATH, 2005).

Any act or omission by a family member (most often current or former husband or partner), regardless or the physical location where the act takes place, which negatively effects the well being physical or psychological integrity, freedom or rights to full development of a women (WHO, 1997).

2.2 Global Context

Gender based violence is spread all over the world in different forms and degree. Worldwide it is estimated that one in five women will be a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life-time, one in three will have been beaten. Coerced into sex or otherwise abused, usually by a family member or an acquaintance more often them not the perpetrators go unpunished. Each year hundreds of women and

children are trafficked and enslaved millions more are subjected to harmful practices (UNFPA, 2005).

UNFPA, 2001 estimates that at least one in every five of the world's female population has been physically or sexually abused at sometime.

In all part of the world, women are facing threats to their live, 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 at the same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and coping mechanisms of them go unrecognized (ICPD, 1994).

Sexual violence is common in the lives of adolescent girls, this gross violation of their rights also harm their reproductive and sexual health. Only over the part decade has the extent of sexual violence against girls come to be understand and documentation begun studies in India, Jamaica Mali, the United Republic of Tangania and zimbabwe found that between 20 to 30 percent of adolescent girls had experienced sexual violence. In South Africa, 30 percent of young women indicate that their first sex was coerced. Another study in south Africa found that sexual violence and coercion against young girls was so widespread it was refered to as 'every day love'. In another study of 30000 young people one man in four claimed to have had sex without girls consent (UNFPA, 2003).

Throughout the world, perhaps as many as 5000 women and girls in a years are murdered by member of their own families, many of them for the his honor of having been raped often as not by a number of their own extended family violence against women and girls takes many forms. Women and girls in south Asia are born into a system that endorses inequality and discrimination south Asia, in particular, is having to many of the worst manifestation of gender violence in the world (UNICEF, 2001).

Nearly 80 population based studies carried out in more than 50 countries. These studies indicate that between 10 percent and 60 percent of women who have ever been married or partnered have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from a current or former intimate partner. Most studies estimate a lifetime prevalence of partner violence between 20 percent and 50 percent. Although women can also be violent, and abuse exists in same - sex relationship, the vast majority of partner abuse is perpetrated by men against female partners (WHO, PATH, 2005).

2.3 Nepalese Context

The victims of violence such as rape have physical psychological, social and economic impacts. The physical impact on victims of rape includes feelings such as self -hate ness, dress up unattractively, willingness to defend own self. The study strongly claims that psychological profile of the victims revealed that the victims (56%) are under stress most of the time. The same study also indicated that 39

percent of survivors of rape are less than 19 years and 24 percent in there 20s (SAATHI, 2001),

Several researches conducted in Nepal have indicated that in Nepal 66 percent of the women are endorsed verbal abuse, 61 percent sentimental torture, 33 percent of violence perpetrations were family members (UNICEF, 2001).

Out of the 1861 respondents, 958 (52%) confessed that the family members had beaten them. The study shows that children, adolescents and youths are twice as likely to be beaten by family members compared to non-family members. It was found that battering at home is not necessarily mild. Among the 958 respondents who reported to have received such beatings 70 (73%) said that they had at least once felt very angry or very hurt, 130 (14%) said that they were beaten many times, 131 (13%) had sustained injuries from such beatings, 85 (9%) had to take some kinds of medications and 113 (12%) were unable to work for at least one day because of battering (WOREC, 2003).

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

The cases of domestic violence were seen 73 percent from Hill followed by about 13 percent Terai and Mountain respectively. Development region wise central has highest number of cases followed by western region. Mostly the victims groups are 10-25 years has 67 percent, 26 to 45 years has 26 percent followed by 7 percent above age 46 years (Rahat, 2006).

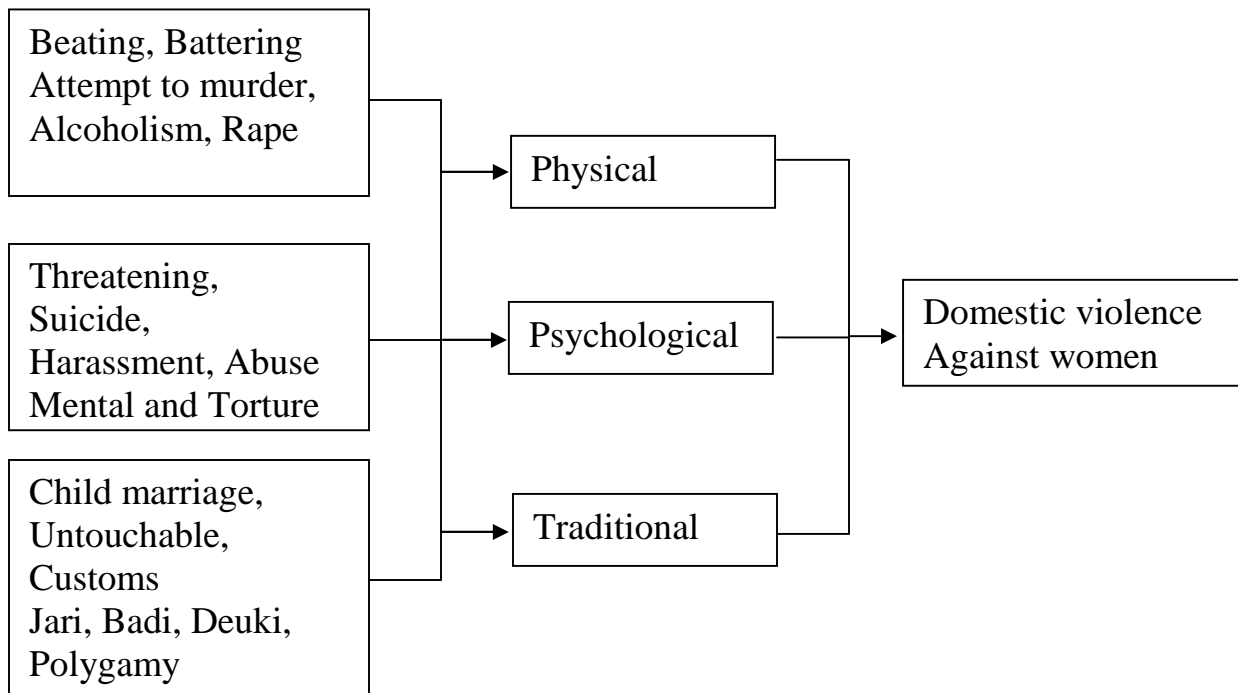
In Nepal, women are subjected to discriminate in the forms to deep-rooted social, cultural, since the early infancy in every society of Nepal. According to HDR (2004), some common forms of violence exist in Nepal as follows:

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

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Independent variables

Dependent variables



The above conceptual framework mainly shows the types of violence under the domestic violence against women i.e. physical, psychological and traditional. In other words the conceptual framework shows the forms of domestic violence which are mostly prevailing in our society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the study of methods and deals with the philosophical assumptions underlying the research process. While method is a specific technique for data collection under those researcher assumptions:

3.1 Selection of Study Area

Bhaktapur district is one of the district of Kathmandu valley, having own characteristics. The study is about the Tamang community of Gundu VDC. Being a remote area of Bhaktapur district and being marginalized ethnic group, Tamang community is choosen. Thus, the study has been totally based on ward number 1, 2, 3 among Tamang community of Gundu VDC.

This study is conducted in Tamang community of ward no. 1, 2, 3.

- It is not possible to select a large area for primary data collection because it takes more time and money.
- These areas have greater number of Tamang as compare to other area.
- Above defined area are the control areas of Tamang community.
- They are marginalized women in these community is more prevailing.

3.2 Sample Size

In this study among the Tamang community 108 households have been chosen. The sampling procedure was the purposive sampling. There has been random selection those who are interested to give the interview, they have been taken.

3.3 Data Source

To fulfill objectives of this study mainly primary data are used. Somewhere secondary data have been used as per requirement. Primary data are collected from field survey.

3.4 Research Design

This study is based on the basis of exploratory research design because the study mainly focused on about how the respondents aware about the violence against women. What has their attitude and real experience on various forms of violence and their view to control the domestic violence. Besides this, study has been designed to probe out the overall impact of such act.

3.5 Data collection Tools and Techniques

In this research the following tools and techniques were used for data collection

-) Questionnaire survey
-) Household questionnaire
-) Individual questionnaire

3.6 Data analysis

Data analysis is the main part of the research study. We can get the raw data from field then it should be manipulated in such way so that valid interpretation of the data can be made possible. There are two types of analysis methods used.

In quantitative analysis data are tabulated and interpreted by using simple statistical tools. In qualitative analysis, description of the personal feeling and experiences has been presented. The concerning with the all gathered information/data, or result has been drawn by descriptive methods by tales for data presentation.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter deals about the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents as well as families. Thus age, caste/ethnicity, religion, occupational status as well as economic background and educational status are presented.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

Under this heading, discussed about the age of respondents, family composition, marital status of respondents and respondents having births.

4.1.1 Age of Respondents

Table no 4.1.1 shows that highest proportion of respondents belongs to 20-29 age group (25.9%). It is followed by 30-39 age group (22.2%), 40-49 age group (15.7%), 10-19 age group (14.8%), 60-69 age group (6.3%), 50-59 age group (7.4%). Age group 70+ above has the least proportion i.e. 4.6 percent.

Table no. 4.1.1 Percentage distribution of respondents by ten – years age group

Age Group	Number of respondents	Percent
10-19	16	14.8
20-29	28	25.9
30-39	24	22.2
40-49	17	15.7
50-59	8	7.4
60-69	10	9.6
70+	5	4.6
Total	108	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

4.1.2 Types of Family Composition

Family composition includes the types of family, weather the respondents are living, in joint and extended or nuclear family. It is found that out of the total 100 respondents, 63 respondents i.e. 58.3 percent were living in nuclear family and the rest 45 respondents (41.7%) in joint/extended family.

Table no. 4.1.2 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their family types

Types of Family	Number	Percentage
Nuclear	63	58.3
Joint /Extended	45	41.7
Total	108	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.1.3 Distribution of respondents by marital status

Marital status refers to the status of marriage i.e. unmarried, currently married, divorced/separated, widow/widower. Table 4.1.3 depicts that majority of the respondents are currently married followed

by unmarried (19.4%). Similarly, divorce/separated and widow/widower have an equal proportion i.e. 5 percent.

Table no. 4.1.3 Percentage distribution of respondents by marital Status

Marital Status	Member	Percentage
Unmarried	21	19.4
Currently married	77	71.6
Divorce/ separated	5	4.6
Widow/ widower	5	4.6
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.1.4 Distribution of respondents by having births

Table 4.1.4 stated that 84 respondents (77.8%) are having births whereas 24 respondents (22.2%) are not having births.

Table no. 4.1.4 Percentage distribution of respondents having births

Respondents having births	Number	Percentage
Yes	84	77.8
No	24	22.2
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.2 Economic Characteristics of Family / Respondents

The economic characteristics of family as well as respondents mainly deal with the income, occupational of status respondent's husbands occupational status etc.

4.2.1 Monthly Income of Family

Monthly income of family refers to the total income earned by the family members in a one month. Here monthly income of family is categorized into the three groups i.e. less than Rs. 2000, Rs. 2000 - 5000 and Rs. 5000 - 10000. Table 4.2.1 shows that the highest proportion of the family are having less than 2000 income in a month i.e. 58.3 percent followed by 2000 - 5000 income in a month i.e. 38.9 percent. The monthly income having 5000 - 10000 have the least percentage i.e. 2.8 percent. It has seen that most of the family have the very low income and lying on the poverty line.

Table no. 4.2.1 Percentage distribution of Family by monthly income

Monthly income (in Rs.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 2000	63	58.3
2000 to 5000	42	38.9
5000 to 10000	3	2.8
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.2.2 Occupational Status of Family

At the time of field survey, all the families were asked about the nature of their work they are usually engaged in agricultural occupation. Table 4.2.2. presents the distribution of families by major occupational group. The table illustrates that agricultural occupation takes to dominate as a major occupation (75%) among the families followed by the wage labour (27%).

Table no. 4.2.2 Percentage distribution of family by occupational status

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Valid Agriculture	81	75.0
Wage labor	27	25.0
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.2.3 Occupational Status of Respondents

The occupational status of respondents refers to the nature of their work they are usually engaged. Table 4.2.3 presents the distribution of respondents by major occupational groups. The table shows that the highest proportion of respondents occupation is agriculture, 84.3 percent followed by wage labour 15.74 percent.

Table no. 4.2.3 Percentage distribution of respondents by occupational status

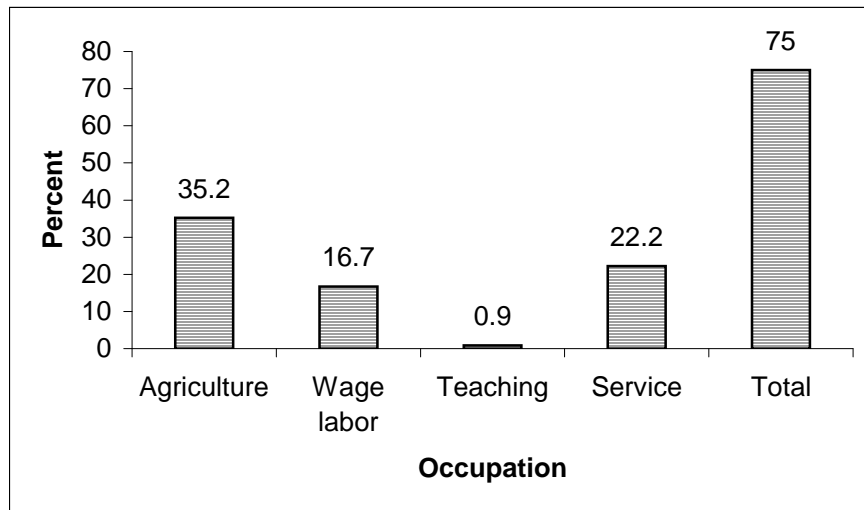
Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	91	84.3
Wage labor	17	15.7
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Husbands Occupation

The figure 1 shows that the respondents husbands occupation i.e. nature of their work, they are doing. Among the 81 husbands majority of the husbands are engaging in agriculture, i.e. 35.2 percent followed by service i.e. 22.2 percent and wage labour is 16.7 percent, about 11 percent are involved in teaching occupation.

Figure No. 1 Distribution of respondents by husband's occupation



4.2.5 Respondent's Involvement in Income Generation

Respondent's involvement in income generation shows that the economic condition of respondents. Table 4.2.5 shows that vast majority (98.1%) of the respondents are not involving in any income generating work. Only the very few 1.9 percent respondents are engaged in income generating activities. These data show that the economic background of the respondents are very poor.

Table no. 4.2.5 Percent distribution of respondents involvement in income generation

Involvement income generation	Number	Percentage
Yes	2	1.9
No	106	98.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3 Social Characteristics of Family/Respondents

Under the social characteristic, here mainly discussed about the literacy status, level of education and religion.

4.3.1 Literacy Status of Family

Education is the key factor for overall family development. Table 4.3.1 shows the distribution of family according to literacy status. The table reveals that, out of 108 families, 52.8 percent are literate whereas 47.2 percent are illiterate.

Table no. 4.3.1 Percentage distribution of family by literacy status

Literate	Number of family	Percentage
Yes	57	52.8
No	51	47.2
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3.2 Respondents Literacy Status

Table 4.3.2 shows the distribution of respondents according to literacy status. The table shows that out of 108 respondents, 77 percent can not read and write. Only 53 can able to read and write.

Table no. 4.3.2 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their literacy status

Literate	Number	Percentage
Yes	37	34.3
No	71	65.7
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents Level of Education

Table 4.3.3 shows that out of 108 respondents 65.7 percent are illiterate i.e. no education. Among the out of 37 literate respondents 9.3 percent attained the primary level of education followed by 8.3 percent for both pre-primary and lower secondary. Similarly, 6.5 percent are

having secondary level of education rest 1.9 percent have attained the 10+2 or I.A. level of education.

Table no. 4.3.3 Percentage distribution of Respondents level of Education

Level of education	Number	Percentage
No education	71	65.7
Primary	10	9.3
Lower secondary	9	8.3
Secondary	7	6.5
10+2 or IA	2	1.9
Pre primary	9	8.3
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by Their Husband's Literacy Status

Table 4.3.4 shows that out of 108 respondents, 81 respondents are having husband among them 69 percent are literate and 31 percent are illiterate.

Table: 4.3.4 Percentage distribution of respondent's husband's literacy status

Literacy	Number	Percentage
Yes	56	69.13
No	25	30.87
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3.5 Respondents Husbands level of education

The table 4.3.5 shows that majority (22.2%) respondent's husband have attained lower secondary level of education. Similarly, 17.6 percent have attained primary, 10.2 percent secondary and 1.9 percent have attained 10+2 or I.A. level of education.

Table no. 4.3.5 Percentage distribution of respondents husbands level of education

Level of education	Number	Percent
Primary	19	17.6
Lower secondary	24	22.2
Secondary	11	10.2
10+2 or IA	2	1.9
Total	56	51.9

Source: Field Survey, 2007

4.3.6 Religion of Family

Table 4.3.6 speaks about the religions composition of family. The data indicates that the majority of the families are practicing the Hinduism i.e. 52.8 percent followed by Buddhism 44 percent and 6.5 percent are the follow as of Christian religion.

Table no. 4.3.6 Percentage distribution of family by religion

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	57	52.8
Buddha	44	40.7
Christian	7	6.5
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

CHAPTER FIVE

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS DOMESTICS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter explains and analyses on respondents knowledge about different type of violence against women, means of information, knowledge and attitude about legal provision to control such act, the major responsible factor and their perception to prevent women from domestic violence.

5.1 Knowledge on Domestic Violence Against Women

Table 5.1 presents the knowledge about DVAW either they heard it or not. It has seen that among the 108 respondents highest percentage of respondents (98.1%) have heard about DVAW i.e. they have knowledge about DVAW. Only 1.9 percent do not have heard about DVAW i.e. they don't have the knowledge about DVAW.

Table no. 5.1 Percentage distribution of respondents knowledge about DVAW

Knowledge of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	106	98.1
No	2	1.9
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.2 Sources of Information on DVAW

Respondents who know about DVAW were asked about the sources of knowledge. The result is presented in table 5.2. The table shows that among the 106 respondents who have the knowledge on

DVAW, majority of the respondents have get the information from the radio and television i.e. 55.66 percent, followed by friends 29.25 percent. Similarly, 8.49 percent informed by family members, 5.66 percent informed by newspaper, 0.94 percent informed by NGOs/GOs.

Table no. 5.2 Percentage distribution of respondents according to sources of information about DVAW

Types of source	Number	Percentage
By friends	31	29.25
By radio/television	59	55.66
By newspaper/books	6	5.66
By NGOs/GOs	1	0.94
By family member	9	8.49
Total	106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.3 Knowledge on Different Forms of DVAW

At the time of field survey a question was asked to the respondents “Which of the following act you think as DVAW ” and perception is measured, which is shown in Table 5.3

Table 5.3 shows the attitude of respondents about different forms of violence. 99 percent of the respondents take that violence act due to alcoholism is the very worst for of violence. Out of total 106 respondents 105 stated that physical attack and misbehave at pregnancy and delivery, (99.06%) was occupied

The table further shows that child marriage is taken by 98.00 percent as violence. Similarly, 97.17 percent takes sexual harassment and dowry related violence as of DVAW, 96.23 percent takes verbal assault is also one of the forms violence. Likewise, 95.28 percent takes both force

to pregnancy and unequal pay for equal work are as forms of violence. Only 91.51 percent takes humiliation due to caste as a forms to violence.

Table no. 5.3 Percentage distribution of respondents knowledge on different forms of violence

Forms of DVAW	Yes		No	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Verbal Assault	102	96.23	4	3.77
Physical Attack	105	99.06	1	0.94
Sexual harassment	103	97.17	3	2.83
Dowry related violence	103	97.17	3	2.83
Child Marriage	104	98.11	2	1.89
Force To pregnancy	101	95.28	5	4.72
Humiliation Due to caste	97	91.51	9	8.49
Misbehave at pregnancy and delivery	105	99.06	1	1.49
Unequal Pay for equal work	101	95.28	5	4.72
Violence act due to alcoholism	106	100.00	-	-

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.4 Prevalence of DVAW at Friends /Neighbour

Table 5.4 shows that out of 106 respondents, 93.40 percent have seen or heard the prevalence of DVAW in their friends or neighbour.

Table no. 5.4 Percentage distribution of respondents prevalence about DVAW at the friends or neighbour

Prevalence	Number	Percent
Yes	99	93.40
No	7	6.60
Total	106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.5 Knowledge About Legal Provision to Control DVAW

To control the any forms of DVAW, women’s awareness about legal provision can play a vital role. Legal provision means ways to legal

treatment if any women to be violated. There will be less chances of having DVAW.

Table 5.5 shows the number of respondents who know the legal provision. According to the table, 77.36 percent are aware about the any legal provision whereas 22.64 percent are not aware about the legal provision.

Table no. 5.5 Percentage distribution of respondents about the legal provision to control DVAW

Knowledge of legal provision	Number	Percent
Yes	82	77.36
No	24	22.64
Total	106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.6 Responsible Factor for DVAW

Table 5.6 shows that the respondents perceived knowledge about the responsible factor for DVAW. According to table 5.6, 93.40 percent respondents perceive lack of awareness or education as a major responsible factor for DVAW followed by alcoholism or drug abuse i.e. 92.45 percent. Similarly, 56.60 percent viewed that failure of legislative system is also the major responsible factor for DVAW. Only 50 percent respondents viewed that economic dependency is also the responsible factor for DVAW.

Table no. 5.6 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their view about the responsible factor for DVAW

Responsible Factor for DVAW	Yes		No	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Lack of awareness/education	99	93.40	7	6.60
Failure of legislative system	60	65.60	46	43.40
Economic Dependency	53	50.00	53	50.00
Alcoholism /Drug Abuse	98	92.45	8	7.55

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.7 Effects of DVAW

Table 5.7 shows the respondent's knowledge about the effect of DVAW. The table 5.7 shows that the highest percentage (71.7%) of respondents have the view on mental as well as physical, both effect; 20.75 percent viewed the physical effect of DVAW, whereas 7.55 percent viewed on mental effects only.

Table no. 5.7 Percentage distribution of respondents views on the effects of DVAW

Effect	Number	Percent
Mental effects	8	7.55
Physical effects	22	20.75
Both	76	71.70
Total	106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

5.8 Knowledge of Any Organization Working For Raising Awareness of DVAW

Table 5.8 reveals that most of the people are unknown about the social and community based organization and NGO, which are working in raising the awareness about DVAW. Out of total 106 respondents those who have the knowledge knew about the organization/NGOs

working for creating awareness for DVAW. But majority (51.89%) respondents don't know about the any organization/NGOs working for creating awareness for DVAW.

Table no. 5.8 Percentage distribution of respondent on their knowledge about GOs/NGOs which are working for creating awareness for DVAW

Any organization	Number	Percentage
Yes heard	51	48.11
Don't know	55	51.89
Total	106	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

CHAPTER SIX

EXPERIENCE AND SHARING, BEHAVIOUR AMONG DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

This chapter mainly explains mainly the experience of different forms of violence, frequencies of violence act, number of preparation by relation with victims, respondents response towards DVAW, husband's habits responsible for DVAW and respondent's view to control DVAW.

6.1 Experience of Violence

Table 6.1 shows that, cent percent respondents i.e. 108 person are the victims of any form of DVAW

Table no. 6.1 Percentage distribution of respondents experience for DVAW

Experience of DVAW	Number	Percentage
Yes	108	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2007

6.2 Experience of Different Forms of DVAW

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of women according to the types of domestic violence they are bearing.

Among the types of domestic violence, unequal pay for equal work is most common, about 85.2 percent of women who have experienced of unequal pay for equal work. Similarly, 78.7 percent women have the experience of violence act due to alcoholism. The main reason is that in Tamang community there is more alcohol prevalence rate. Verbal assault is another form of DVAW, which spreads widely in

the society 65.7 percent replied that they were victimized by verbal assault.

Likewise, 37.0 percent women have the experience of physical attack, followed by misbehavior at pregnancy and delivery i.e. 24.1 percent. Similarly, 23.1 percent respondents replied that they were victimized by the humiliation due to caste.

Further, data also shows that other various forms of violence, which exists in the study area like child marriage (13.9%), force to pregnancy (8.3%), Dowry related violence is (0.9%). It has been seen that no one has an experience about the sexual harassment.

Table no. 6.2 Percentage distribution of Respondents experience on different forms of DVAW

Forms of DVAW	Yes		No.	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Verbal assault	71	65.7	37	34.3
Physical attack	40	37.0	68	63.0
Sexual harassment	-	-	108	100
Dowry related violence	1	0.9	107	99.1
Child Marriage	15	13.9	93	86.1
Force to Pregnancy	9	8.3	99	91.7
Humiliation due to caste	25	23.1	83	76.9
Misbehavior at pregnancy and delivery	26	24.1	82	75.9
Unequal Pay for equal work	92	85.2	16	14.8
Violence act due to alcoholism	85	78.7	23	21.3

Source: Field Survey, 2007.

6.3 Time of Occurring DVAW

To know about status of victims a question on time of occurring DVAW was asked to the women as “how often such types of event occurred?” Among the women experiencing violence, majority said that they are victimized. Among the 108 respondent sometimes 91.7 percent, followed by 6.5 percent often and rest of the women 1.9 percent said that they have compelled to face such act quite of ten forms of DVAW.

Table no. 6.3 Percentage distribution of violated respondents by time of occurring

Frequency of violence of act	Number	Percent
Quite of ten	2	1.9
Often	7	6.5
Sometimes	99	91.7
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2007

6.4 Preparatory by Relation of DVAW

Table 6.4 shows that majority (59.3%) victimized by their husband followed by mother/mother in law (47.2%). Similarly , (36.1%)women are victimized by their father/ father in law, followed by brother /brother in law (20.4%), sister/ sister in law (16.7%), Likewise, (12.0%) are victimized by other relatives, followed by out personnel 8.3 percent, step wife (6.5%).

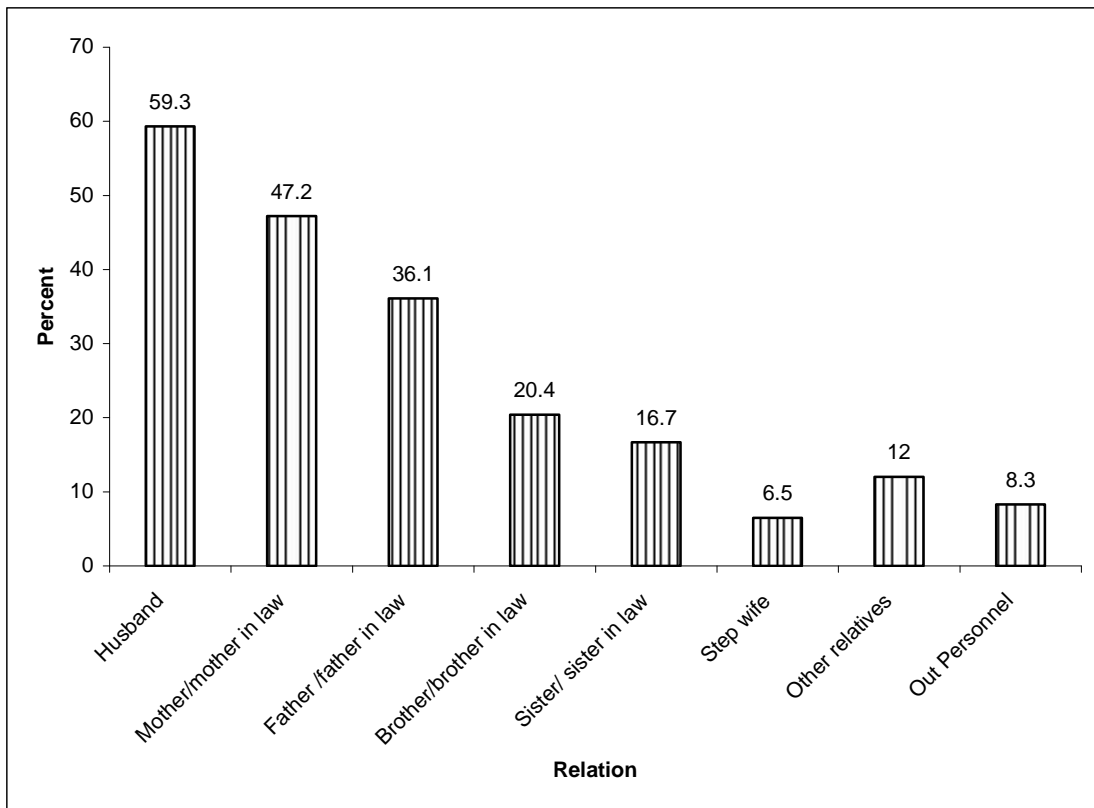
Table no. 6.4 Percentage distribution of respondents according to the person by whom they have been Victimized

Relation	Number	Percentage
Husband	64	59.3
Mother/mother in law	51	47.2
Father /father in law	39	36.1
Brother/brother in law	22	20.4
Sister/ sister in law	18	16.7
Step wife	7	6.5
Other relatives	13	12.0
Out Personnel	9	8.3

Source: Field Source, 2007

Note: Total percent exceeds hundred because of multiple response.

Figure no. 2 Distribution of respondent according to the person by whom they have been victimized



6.5 Respondents Views about the Reason of Violence

Reason of DVAW is collected through the respondents Table 6.5 shows that major reason of DVAW is illiteracy (42.6%) followed by (25.0%) weak social status. Similarly, (32.1%) respondent replied they don't know. Likewise (5.6%) responded that they are not able to earn and (3.7%) are responded not of equal status.

Table no. 6.5 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their view about the Reason of violence

Reasons of violence	Number	Percent
Illiteracy	46	42.6
Weak social status	27	25.0
No able to earn	6	5.6
Not equal status	4	3.7
Don't know	25	23.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Source, 2007

6.6 Distribution of Respondents Life Due To DVAW

Table 6.6 shows that the distribution respondents life due to DVAW. Data shows that 20.4 percent life in disturbed due to domestic violence.

Table no. 6.6 Percentage distribution of respondents life due to DVAW

Disturbance of life	Number	Percent
Yes	22	20.4
No	86	79.6
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

6.7 Objection of Meeting the Relatives

Table 6.7 shows that i.e. 31.5 percent have an objection from their house for meeting the relatives.

Table no. 6.7 Percentage distribution of respondents by objection for meeting the relatives from their house.

Objection for meeting relations	Number	Percentage
Yes	34	31.5
No	74	68.5
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

6.8 Access of Basis Services

Table 6.8 shows the access of basic services to respondents i.e. food, cloths, education, health services and entertainment. According to this table, 80.6 percent respondents have the access to clothes, health services and entertainment followed by 76.9 percent to food. About 14 percent respondents have the access to educational facilities.

Table no. 6.8 Percentage distribution respondents by access of basic service

Basic Services	No.	Percent
Food allocation	83	76.9
Clothes	87	80.6
Education	15	13.9
Health Services	87	80.6
Entertainment	87	80.6

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Note: Total percent exceeds hundred because of multiple responses

6.9 Reporting or Sharing Behaviour DVAW

This study trends to cover the information of reporting and sharing of violence incidence/act.

To know the sharing behaviour of respondent, a question on “Do you keep such act secret or share?” was asked. Majority of the respondents replied (61.1%) that they share or report to others. Where as 38.9 percent keep secret of such violence act.

Table no. 6.9 Percentage distribution of respondents by their reporting /sharing behaviour

Sharing Behaviour	Number	Percent
Keep secret	42	38.9
Share/ report	66	61.1
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

6.9.1 Sharing With Individual

Table 6.9.1 shows large number of respondents (90.91%) share with friends and 3.03 percent share with family members, relatives and civil society members respectively.

Table no. 6.9.1 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their reporting sharing behaviour with different person

Place/ Persons	Number	Percentage
Family member	2	3.03
Relatives	2	3.03
Friends	60	90.91
Civil society	2	3.03
Total	66	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Note: Only those sharing respondents are included

6.9.2 Their Reaction

Table 6.9.2 shows that majority (89.39%) responded and did help to victimize people by whom they share report. About 11 percent reported the ignorance those to respondents who have shared with them about the violence incidence.

Table no. 6.9.2 Percentage distribution of respondent according to response towards their problem by whom they share /report.

React	Number	Percentage
Response and did help	59	89.39
Ignorance	7	10.61
Total	66	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Note: Only those respondents who have sharing included

6.9.3 Reason of Keeping Secret

Table 6.9.3 shows that the reasons of keeping secret from those who keep the violence secret. It has seen that majority of the respondents i.e. (64.30%) keep secret due to family fear. It was followed by fear from society i.e. 23.80 percent. Similarly, 9.52 percent kept secret due to not getting solution from others and 2.38 percent kept secret due to fear from knowing own case by others.

Table no. 6.9.3 Percentage distribution respondents by the reason of keeping secret of DVAW those who kept secret

Reason of keeping secret	Number	Percentage
Family fear	27	64.30
By not getting solution	4	9.52
Fear from society	10	23.80
Knowing own case by others	1	2.38
Total	42	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Note: Only those respondents who are keeping secret DVAW

6.10 Types of Husband's Habit Responsible for DVAW

Table 6.10 shows that the types of husband's habit responsible for DVAW. It has been seen that major responsible habit for DVAW is over drinking alcohol i.e. 51.9 percent. Similarly, other responsible factors are playing cards by 26.9 percent not caring home by. 21.3 percent.

Table no. 6.10 Percentage distribution of respondents by the husband's habit responsible for DVAW

Husbands habit	Number	Percentage
Drunkard	56	51.9
Player cards	29	26.9
Not caring home	23	21.3
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

6.11 Respondents Response Towards DVAW

Table 6.11 shows the responses towards DVAW if they find. Table shows that majority (67.6%) respondent convince the preparations for not such act again followed by 21.3 percent report to other if they found the prevalence of DVAW. Similarly, 11.1 percent will become ignorance even if they found the prevalence of DVAW.

Table no. 6.11 Percentage distribution of respondents according to their react about DVAW if they see with other

Respondents response	Number	Percentage
Ignorance	12	11.1
To convince for not such act again	73	67.6
Report to other	23	21.3
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

6.12 Views of Respondent's to Control DVAW

Table 6.12 shows the view of respondent to control DVAW. Among 108 respondents 87 person (90.6%) have the views to have the punish to propagator followed by the view of empowerment and improvement of women's status by 13.9 percent . Similarly, 5.6 percent respondents have views on creating awareness to control DVAW.

Table no. 6.12 Percentage distribution of respondents by views of respondents to control DVAW

View of respondents to control DVAW	Number	Percentage
Awareness	6	5.6
Empower/Improve women's status	15	13.9
Punished propagators	87	80.6
Total	108	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2007

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study is conducted in Gundu VDC ward no 1, 2, 3 situated at Bhaktapur district during March - April of 2007. The main thrust of this study is to identify the real situation of domestic violence against women in Tamang community of Gundu VDC Bhaktapur. Purposive random sampling was adopted to select sample.

Being a patriarchal value based society, women are camped to victimize by various forms of domestic violence. Due to evil social norms, values, superstition and customs women's life are directed towards as second citizens, but except these there is no any other specific reasonable logic. Mainly women are only limited in inside household work like cooking, washing, cutting glass, take caring the children etc. They do not have any opportunity for involving in income generating work and out side household work, due to this there is no access on various services like health, education, entertainment, even food and clothes that makes them to become far from the track of mainstream of development. The situation is very miserable in ethnic group and minorities.

7.1 Major Findings

The main objective of this research is to identify of DVAW attitude and prevalence of DVAW on the basis of respondents socio-economic

and demographic background as well as sharing /reporting behaviour, causes of violence and ways to prevent of violence.

Out of total respondents, highest proportion of respondents belongs to the 20-29 age group i.e. 25.9 percent and lowest from the age group 70+ above i.e. 4.6 percent. Similarly, most of the respondents 58.3 percent were living in unclear family. Among the respondents more respondents are currently married of the respondents are found involved in the agriculture occupation i.e. 84.3 percent. Only 34.3 percent respondents are literate. Another noticeable fact is that majority of the respondents are the followers of Hindu i.e. 52.8 percent.

Majority of the respondents (98.1 %) are aware about the DVAW. Among them their sources of knowledge is mainly Radio and Television i.e. 55.66 percent followed by friends 29.25 percent. It is found that cent percent of the respondent takes alcoholism as a forms of domestic violence. Similarly, physical attack and misbehave during pregnancy and delivery takes as forms of DVAW by 99.06 percent followed by dowry related violence i.e. 97.17 percent.

Data shows that 77.36 percent respondent have knowledge about any legal provision. Respondent's knowledge about the responsible factor for DVAW shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 93.40 percent shows the lack of awareness /education. Most of the respondents i.e. 71.70 percent have the knowledge about the effect of violence i.e. mental as well as physical effects and forty eight percent

knew about the any organization / NGOs working for creating awareness for DVAW.

Research found that not a single woman has been found who never experienced the any forms of DVAW in the study area.

Higher proportion (85.2%) of women have experienced the violence act due unequal pay for equal work, it was followed by the violence act due to alcoholism by 78.7 percent. But no-one have an experience about sexual harassment.

Among them 64 percent are victimized by their husband followed by mother/mother in law (51%). Among the victimized respondents 20.4 percents life is disturbed due to DVAW. It has seen that 61.1 percent respondents share/ report their violence to others. But 38.9 percent respondents kept the DVAW secret. It has been also seen that majority of the husbands habit responsible for DVAW is over drinking alcohol by 51.9 percent.

7.2 Conclusions

Now, we are running at the very modern age. Due to Advancement of new technology has brought about a tremendous change into the life of people. But still Nepalese women have compelled to face much problems related exploitation as well as victimize of the domestic violence. Domestic violence against women is common problem in Nepalese society. In this situation this research is devoted to bring the real situation of DVAW in the study area.

Though, recently the interim constitution 2063 is implemented in Nepal after the successful Loktantric movement, up to the time of not making new constitution. In some extent, interim constitution provided some of the legal rights to women, but in real practice, deep rooted conservative religious, social values and norms are prohibiting it. Such situation is more prevalent in ethnic and minorities groups.

The study carried out in Tamang community shows that the prevalence of DVAW is more in ethnic and minority groups than that of others. So emphasis should be given to such group. It is very important and burning issue at the present time.

The very prevalence of unequal pay for equal work and violence act due to alcoholism found in study area more which is considered as major barrier to their career and other development, this has both physical as well as mental impact, so they are not being economically independent. It makes them dependence to there male counterparts in various aspects of life. Most of the male counterparts are drunkards in Tamang community. These are the major reason of DVAW any tang were.

Consciousness and awareness of women about their legal rights is regarded as very important factor to get rid of DVAW, for that there should be the access of women in education.

This study is found that women have very less access in basic services i.e. health, education, entertainment etc. Due to this they are not

being able to involve in income generation activities and depend upon male.

Therefore, this research should be utilized as a resource to highlight the issue and recognizing DVAW of any women and especially in ethnic or minority groups i.e. Tamang Women.

AREA FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

After analysis, the data obtained from the field survey and making conclusion. The following area for further research will help for researcher women activist and GO/NGOs in study area.

-) Social economic comparison between minorities and higher caste group people.
-) Impact of market center for day to day actives with economic status.
-) Comparative study about socio-economic status and violence.
-) Role of husband for improving the status of women.
-) Impact of social norms and values on women responsible for domestic violence.

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