

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PREVELENCE OF
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH,
KERALA AND TAMILNADU
BASED ON NFHS III (2005-06)**

Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the award of the degree of

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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July 21, 2008


DECLARATION

I, Moutushi Majumder, declare that the Dissertation entitled "*A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, and KERALA AND TAMIL NADU BASED ON NFHS III (2005-06)*" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) of the University, is my bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for examination.

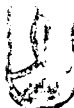
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CHAPTER 1:
“INTRODUCTION”

1.1: Introduction:

“Violence.....It is the individual Man, raising his fist against his wife. It is the gang of boys, cheering on the fight in the middle of a tight circle. It is the young man on date acting without regard for the desires of the young woman he is with. It is verbal attack or a physical one. It is men’s violence in a myriad of forms.”- By Michael Kaufman.

Violence against women is an ancient and universal problem occurring in every culture and social group. Power inequalities between men and women and the structure of the society “patriarchy” are the major source of this violence.

“Violence against women is the 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 the full advancement of the women.....”(United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Article 1, 1993)

There is no universally established definition of violence against women. Some Human Rights Activists characterize violence from a structural point of view taking Poverty and unequal access to health and education as the main cause while others opt for an actual descriptive definition of the term. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1993 defines violence as *“any act of gender-based violence that result in or, is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harms, or suffering of women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty; whether occurring in public or in private life.”* This definition pertained to the gender-based roots of violence recognizing that *“violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a groveling subaltern position compared to men.”* It diversifies the definition of violence by amalgamating both the physical and psychological harm done towards women and it contemplates acts in both private and in personal life. The Declaration defines violence against women as encompassing but not limited to three areas: violence transpiring in the family, within the general community and violence perpetuated or condoned by the state. On the other hand *“the fear of violence subsumed into harassment is a impenetrable*

constraint on the mobility of women and circumscribes their access to resources and essential elements of day to day life. High social, health and economic costs to the individual and society are associated with violence against women. Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms.”(United Nation’s Beijing World Conference on Women, Platform for Action, 1995).Gender-based violence is clearly based on unequal power relations between men and women. The status of women is not symmetrical to that of men in a country like India in terms of access to socio economic activities, social participation. The roots of this situation can be traced to the patriarchal and feudalistic entablature of the society. Gender discrimination demonstrates itself as violence in the family, community and society. It takes into account the various forms of female feticide, female infanticides, and abuse of the girl child, social harassment, mental torture, physical violence and savagery maligning the physical and mental integrity of women. (Celine, 2003)

1.2: Concept of Violence:

While canvassing domestic violence empathetic comprehension of the term is necessary to encompass the entire ambit of the concept. From the pages of history to the modern society culture all has been plagued by domestic violence which can be also be identified as one of the key sources of the major public health problems. The violence against women has always been the primary issue in the developing countries (Heise, Moore & Toubia, 1995; Heise, 1993) contributed to the deeper awareness of the problem and adverse health outcome associated with it. (Kishore, 2002). Violence against women is a pernicious evil which infests every country cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Even though many societies proscribe violence against women, the reality is that violations against women’s human rights are often sanctioned under the grab of cultural practices and norms or through imbroglio of religious tenets. Moreover, when the violation takes place at the home which is very often the case; the abuse is effectively condoned by the tacit silence and the passivity displayed by the state and the law enforcing machinery. The Global dimensions of violence are alarming as various studies reveals. No society can claim to be exempt of such violence.

The only variation is in the patterns and trend that exists in countries and regions. Women groups have long been pushing the issue of violence to get focused in the policy implementation. The 1990's in particular witnessed the concentrated effort on the part of the world community to legitimize and mainstream the issue of violence against women. The World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna (1993) accepted that the rights of women and girls are "inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights." The United Nations General Assembly in December 1993 adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It is the first International Human Rights instrument to deal exclusively on the violence against women, a ground breaking document that became the basis of many other parallel processes. (The Digest, 2000).

In 1994, the Commission on Human Rights appointed the first UN Special Reporter on Violence against Women with the task of analyzing and documenting the phenomena and holding government accountable for the violence against women. The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing (1995) included elimination of all forms of violence against women as one of its twelve strategic objectives, and listed concrete actions to be taken by governments, the United Nations, international and non-governmental organizations. While Gender Based Violence is not specifically mentioned in the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), in 1992 the committee overseeing CEDAW implementation adopted General Recommendations 19, which states that it is a form of discrimination that inhibits the women ability to enjoy rights and freedom on the basis of equality with men. Under the new Optional Protocol to CEDAW adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 1999, ratifying States recognizes the authority of the Committee to receive and consider complaints from individuals or groups within the States jurisdiction. On the basis of such complaints the committee then can conduct confidential investigation and issue urgent request for the government to take action to protect the victims from harms.

Webster's Dictionary (1991) has defined violence as "physical force used so as to injure, damage or destroy," or "extreme roughness of actions". Collin's Dictionary have its definition as "behavior which is meant to hurt or kill people" or "a great deal of energy

used in doing something usually because you are very angry” or “words, actions or other forms of expressions which are critical or destructive.”

UNESCO in its recent report have defined domestic violence as “Violence, in general, is a coercive mechanism to assert one’s will over another, in order to prove or feel a sense of order to prove or feel a sense of power. It can be perpetuated by those in power against the powerless, or by the powerless in retaliation against coercion by others to deny their powerlessness. Any hierarchical system of social organization is inevitably accompanied by the victimization of the latter through various means i.e. subtle pressures, power of ideology, through mechanisms of socialization that rewards compliance and punishment of non-compliance and also through open force.”(Chitnis, 1998)

This growing momentum has compelled the better understanding of the causes and consequences of the violence against women and positive steps have been taken in some countries including reforming and changing laws that deal with this issue. Some regions have developed their own convention on violence against women, viz, Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, the African Convention on Human and People’s Right, including its Additional Protocol on Women’s Right. Domestic Violence was recognized as a criminal offence in India in 1983. (The Digest, 2000).The offence chargeable under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code that relates to domestic violence is any act of cruelty by a husband (or his family) towards his wife. However, until recently, there was no separate civil law addressing the specific complexities associated with domestic violence including the embedded nature of violence within familial networks, the need for protection and maintenance of abused women, and the fact that punishment and imprisonment for the husband may not be the best solutions in every case. Accordingly, after a decade-long process of consultations and revisions, a comprehensive Domestic Violence Act 2005, took effect in 2006. Key elements of the law include the prohibition of marital rape and the provision and maintenance orders against husbands and partners who are emotionally, physically or economically abusive (NFHS III, 2005-06).

1.3: Theories of Violence:

Different perspectives and models have been developed to explain family violence, wife beating, where the sociologist Suzanne Steinmetz (1987) has grouped these various theories into three categories: intra-individual, social-psychological and social cultural. Among these three categories Social- cultural theories is based on the feminist perspective which holds that violence against women exists and persists because patriarchy gives male power and control over women, placing them as inferior dependent status in family and society (Dobash and Dobash, 1979, 1981). Feminists' scholar's painstaking research documents discussed how the legacy of male supremacy and authority has dominated the institutional matrix of the economy, polity, law and religion and how men have controlled women as a group throughout history (Brinkerhoff, 1988). The various theories came into focus in order to explain the curse of the society "violence" against women which are in short have been compiled in this study.

The Culture of Violence Theory: Idea that in large, pluralistic societies, some subcultures develop norms that permit the use of physical violence to a greater magnitude than the dominant culture. Thus family violence will be more predominant in violent societies than in peaceful ones. Peer-relationships that support patriarchal dominance in the family and use of violence to support it are exemplary of this subculture. This theory has also produced the theories that examples from pornography and violent images on TV can support a "culture of violence" against women.

The Ecological Theory: This theory attempts to link violence in the family to the broader social environment. It includes the culture, the formal and informal social networks of the family, the closer family setting and circumstances, and the family history. This type of framework sets up a basis for a risk-theory of domestic assault based on the given criteria.

The Evolutionary Theory: This theory posits that as societies have changed from the relatively simple to the more complex, families have become smaller and nuclear in form

and social relations have become more structured and thereby, more ambiguous. These changed circumstances result in different styles of parenting - for example, in tighter family networks less independence is granted to children and instead there is a reliance on physical punishment to secure obedience. This theory argues that obedience is valued most in highly structured hierarchical societies where a lot of activity occurs in formal social encounters outside the home.

The Feminist Theory: There are many different ideas within feminist theory of domestic violence, but M. Bograd in *Feminist Perspectives on Wife Abuse* has identified four common strains. These are 1) that as the dominant class, men have differential access to material and symbolic resources and women are devalued as secondary and inferior 2) intimate partner abuse is a predictable and common dimension of normal family life 3) women's experiences are often defined as inferior because male domination influences all aspects of life 4) the feminist perspective is dedicated to advocacy for women.

On the individual and couple level, different theories that integrate more psychological, sociological and biological perspectives exist:

Biopsychosocial Perspective: This theory makes attempt to tie together biological (testosterone levels, alcohol abuse) factors, social factors such as the level of social stress, quality of the relationship, the income and extent of social support available; and psychological (antisocial tendencies, hostility, egocentrism, need for gratification or attention).

Exchange Theory: People hit and abuse each other because it achieves a certain goal and the benefit outweighs the cost. For example, if a husband is likely to suffer social censure and castigation, he may be less inclined to use violence as a means of control.

Investment Theory: This theory examines the causes for commitment for relationships, which include anticipated relationship satisfaction, the negative function of perceived

alternatives, and amount that has already been invested. These investments may be emotional, social, or financial.

Resource Theory: Posits that the decision making power within a given family derives from the value of the resources that each person brings to the relationship. This may indicate resources financial, social and organizational.

Social Learning Theory: Family violence arises due to many contextual and situational factors. Contextual factors include individual/couple characteristics, stress, violence in the family, or an aggressive personality. Situational factors include substance abuse and financial difficulties. Social learning theory also extends these factors onto the influence of children growing up within a combination of these external forces.

Marital Power Theory: Hypothesis that power falls into three realms: power bases, power processes and power outcomes. Power bases consist of the assets and resources that provide the bases for one partner's domination over another. Power processes include the interaction techniques that an individual uses to gain control, such as negotiation, assertiveness and problem-solving. Power outcome refers to who actually makes the decision. According to this theory, partners who lack power will be more likely to physically abuse.

Traumatic Bonding Theory: This theory seeks to explain why women remain with men who beat them. Two features have been recognized: the existence of a power imbalance within the relationship, so that the batterer perceives him or herself as dominating the other, and the intermittent nature of the abuse. This theory postulates that as these power relationships polarize over time, the powerless individual in the relationship becomes increasingly dependent on the dominator. In addition, moments in between abuse are times when positive displays of love and affection cement the legitimacy of the relationship. The Stockholm Syndrome, suggested by Dutton and Golant, gives a variety of common experiences: The victim is intensely grateful for small kindness shown to him/her by the abuser, victim rationalizes acts of violence, victim denies his/her own

anger, victim feels the need to "get inside the abuser's head" in order to know how to please, the victim often sees the world from the abusers perspective, and the victim shows signs of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

According to the Anjaali Maydeo of Nari Samanta Manch, a Pune based women's group, theories related to domestic violence can be grouped in three categories:

- Psycho analytical theory
- Social learning theories
- Socio-political critique.

Psycho analytical theories are those that focus on the emotional feelings instilled during child rearing which make men and women to behave in a particular fashion. The Social learning theories view violence as the direct consequences of socializations processes and the family environments from which the women and the men learn to be helpless and aggressive respectively. The Socio-political critique highlights the role of patriarchy in the manifestation of violence which forces women into subordinate positions. These theories have been discussed in vivid and has taken into considerations in various studies in order to investigate violence against the women.

The most discussed theories of the domestic violence are Lenore Walker's "The Cycle Theory of Violence" and "Psychosocial Theory of Learned Helplessness". The Cycle theory of Violence comprises of three distinct phases;

- The tension building stage where the minor battering incidents occur, the women adopts, rationalize and externalize the problem.
- The second phase commences where the tension mounts leading to the acute battering incidents resulting in severe physical, emotional and psychological abuse.
- The third phase is welcomed by both the partners' uncontrolled love, affection and promises by the husbands not to repeat such acts again.

This cycle keeps repeating itself in the lives of almost all the battered women. The Psychosocial theory of learned helplessness focuses on the factors which reinforced battered women's victimization. According to this theory, the battered women operate from a premise of 'helplessness' which further serves to an acceptance of a fatal exploitative situation. As opposed to the Cycle Theory of violence, E W Gondolf and E R Fisher proposed the Survivor Theory in 1988 which views women not merely the passive victims but proactive help seekers and survivors. This theory credits women with the capacity to innovate newer strategies of coping and acknowledges the efforts of the survivors in seeking help from the formal and informal sources. This theory also suggests the need for accessible and effective community resources for the women to escape from the batterer. The survivor theory takes into cognizance of the multiple help seeking behavior of the women in the face of increased violence. It also lauds the 'female survivor instinct' which focuses on nurturing rather than destruction, the willingness to adopt and the efforts directed at furthering of self-growth (Subadra, 1999).

The Cycle of Violence: White (1989) described a three phases of the causes of violence. The first phase in this model is the "Tension building phase" where the aggression is irritable, uncommunicative and fractious which is followed by the second phase which is verbal or physical detonation of violence leading to emotional to emotional or physical abuse. The last phase is the Honeymoon phase which is characterized by the aggressor becoming kind, apologetic and extremely loving.

The theory that domestic violence occurs in this cycle was developed in 1979 by Lenore Walker as a result of a study conducted in the United States. This theory explains how and why the behavior of a person who commits domestic and family violence may change so dramatically over time. This theory also provides an understanding to why the person affected by domestic violence and family violence continues to face violent situations throughout their lifespan. The cycle goes through a number of stages. However, it is an acknowledged fact that it is not the same for everyone, while some

people may only experience some stages of violence others might be stricken over and over again with the entire vicious cycle.

Explosion Phase marks the peak of violence in the relationship. It is the peak of abuse by the person who uses violence as an instrument to control and execute power over others. During an explosion phase the person who commits domestic violence and family violence experiences this crime as an orifice to vent out the tension which may become addictive. Over the time they become addicted to this nature and become incapable to deal with their anger in any alternate way.

Remorse Phase is the stage where the perpetrator feels ashamed of their behavior. They retreat or withdraw from such behavior in the relationship. They attempt to justify their actions to themselves and to others but incognizant of their addiction to the release of anger they experience by commencing violence against their partners.

Pursuit Phase embarks when the perpetrator commits to the affected person never to be violent again. Then they try to make up for their past behavior during this period and defend themselves blaming upon the preponderance of other factors which are responsible for such behaviors viz, work stress, drugs, alcohol etc. This phase is followed by the *Honeymoon Phase* where the couples takes vow to avert such brutal act again in life followed by purchasing gifts and assuring more attention to each other (Walker, 1979). This cycle has been explained below with the circular diagram which is as follows:

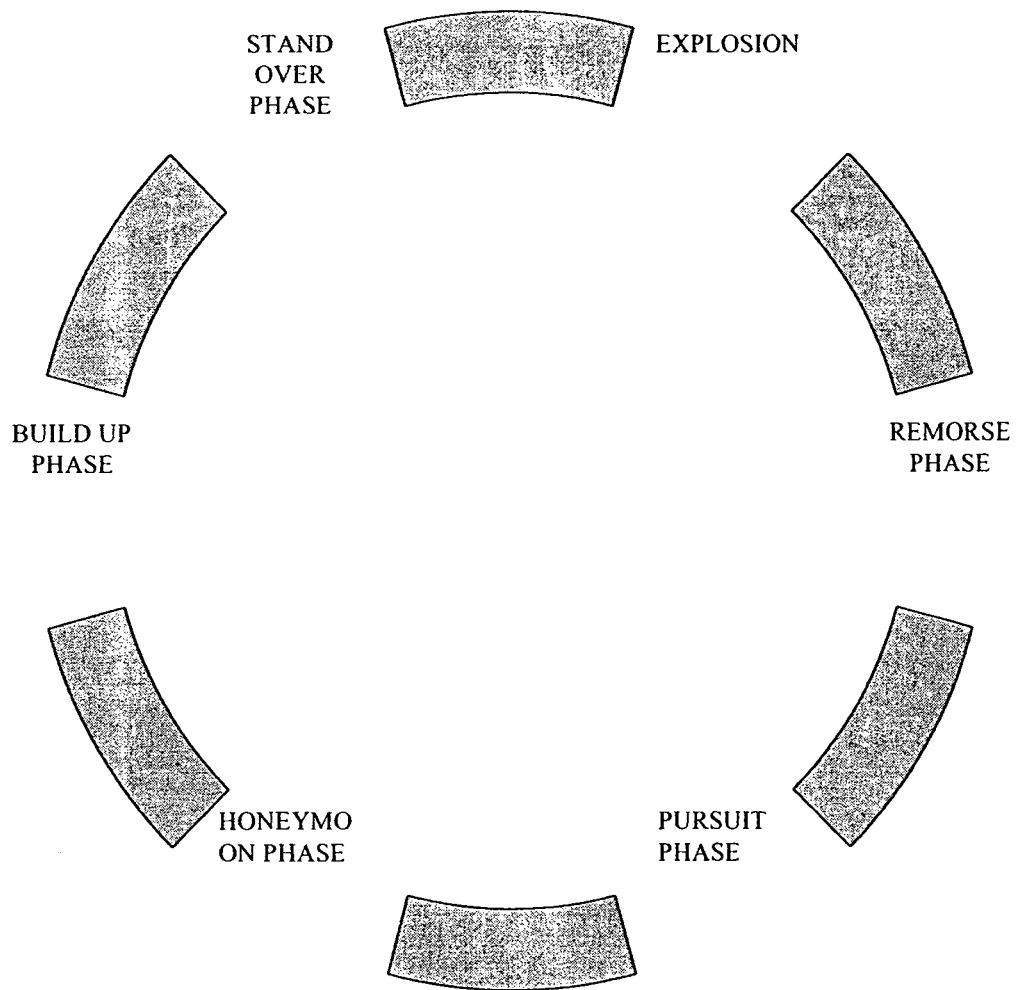


FIG: "THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE" (after Lenore Walker, 1979).

Despite violence being the primary issue which brought the new women's movement in India in the early seventies there have only been the sporadic efforts at a theoretical understanding of the 'cancer' which invades and corrodes the social respectable status of women in India.

1.4: Domestic Violence Law in India:

India signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July 1980 and ratified it on 9th July 1993 with one reservation and two declaratory statements. The convention obligates the State parties to undertake appropriate legislative and other measures to eliminate discrimination against women and for guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedom on the basis of equality with men. The First Report was submitted on 21st October in 1997 and was considered on 24th and 30th June in 2000. A combined 2nd and 3rd Periodic Report was submitted in June 2005. The UN Committee on CEDAW considered the Report on 18th January 2007. The Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 was a landmark event that set the pace for the women's empowerment when a Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA) were adopted. BPFA has identified 12 critical areas of concern for women. India adopted both without any reservations. The Committee on Status of Women reviews progress made by member countries in the critical areas. The 51st session of Committee on Status of Women was held from 26th February to 9th March 2007 in New York. The Domestic Violence Bill which has been pending before the Lok Sabha for many years was finally passed in monsoon session in 2005 and is in force since 2006. The new act contains 5 chapters and 37 sections. (Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, No. 43 of 2005)

The main features are:

1. The term "domestic violence" has been made wide enough to encompass every possibility as it covers all forms of physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse that can harm, cause injury to, endanger the health, safety, life, and limb or well being either mental or physical of the aggrieved person.
2. The definition of "aggrieved person" is equally wide and covers not just the wife but a women who is the sexual partner of the male irrespective of whether she is his legal wife or not. The daughter, mother, sister, child (male or female), widowed relative, in fact, any women residing in the household who is related in some way to the respondent, is also covered by the act.

3. It appears from the act that the information regarding an act or acts of domestic violence does not necessarily have to be lodged by the aggrieved party but by “any person who has reason to believe that” such an act has been or is being committed. It means that neighbors, social workers, relatives etc can all take initiatives on behalf of the victim.
4. The Magistrate has the power to permit the aggrieved women to stay in her place of adobe and cannot be evicted by the husband in retaliation. This fear of being driven out of the house affectively silenced many women and made them silent sufferers.
5. Sec.18 of the same chapter allows the magistrate to protect the women from acts of violence or even “acts that are likely to take place” in the future and can prohibit the respondent from dispossessing the aggrieved person or in any other manner disturbing her possessions, entering the aggrieved person’s place of work or, if the aggrieved person is a child then the school.
6. Ch V. Sec 31 gives a penalty up to 1 year imprisonment and / or a fine up to Rs. 20,000/- for any offence. The offence is also considered cognizable and non-bailable while Sec. 32(2) goes even further and says that “under the sole testimony of the aggrieved person, the court may conclude that an offence has been committed by the accused.”
7. The act also ensures speedy justice as the court has to start proceedings and have the first hearing within 3 days of the complaint being field in and every case must be disposed of within a period of sixty days of the first hearing. It makes provisions for the state to provide for the Protection Officers and the whole machinery by which to implement the Act.

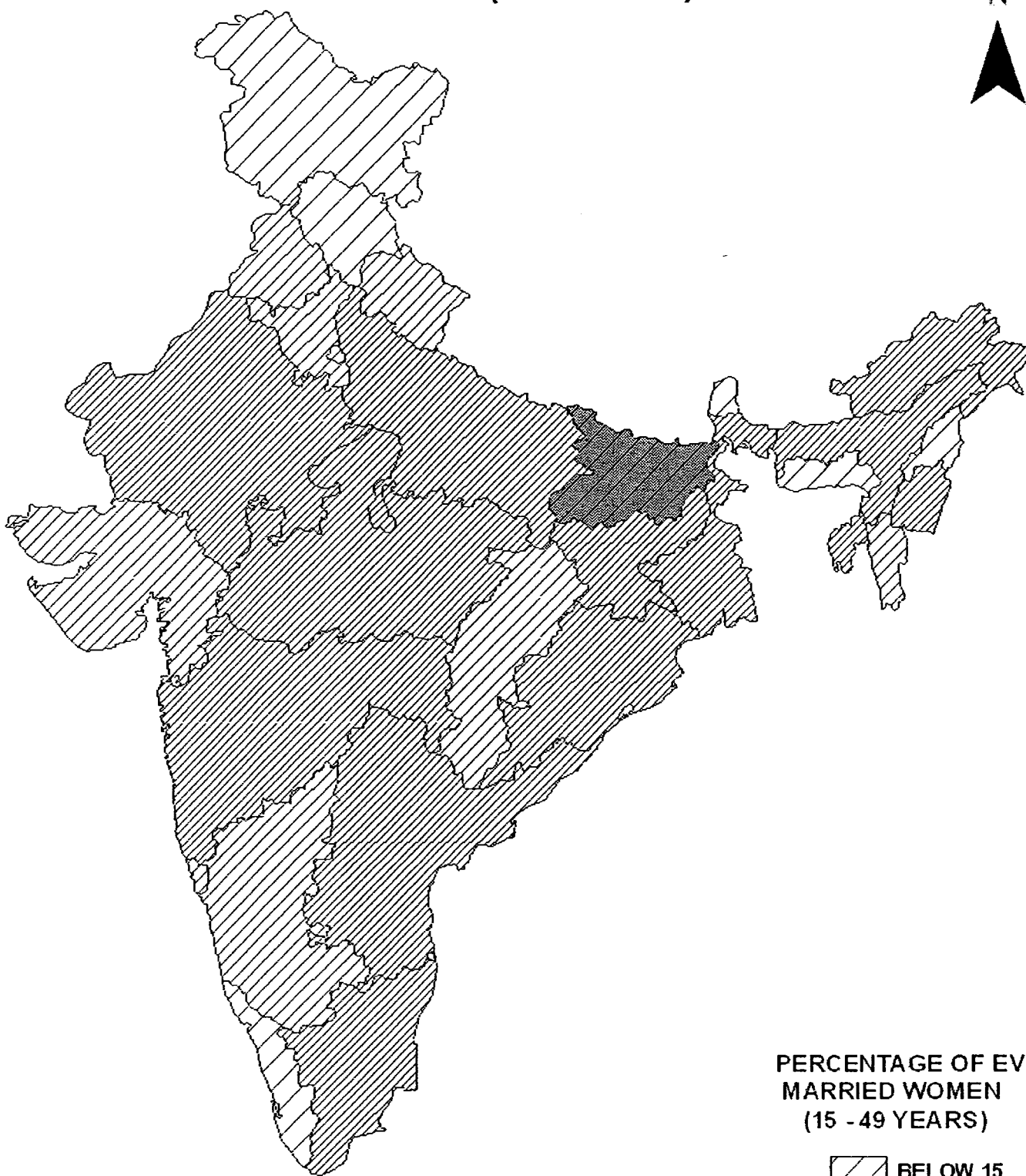
SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM:

The divine concept of family identifies itself as the place where the consanguine individuals share peace, love, safety, security and shelter and acquire enculturation and socialization. Contradicting this idea the evidences in the present scope of studies demonstrates it the place that imperils lives, breeds some of the most drastic forms of





INDIA

WOMEN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

NFHS III (2005 - 06)



PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN (15 - 49 YEARS)

-  BELOW 15
-  15 - 30
-  30 - 45
-  ABOVE 45

10TT0 SCALE

violence perpetrated against women and girls. Violence in the domestic sphere is most of the times perpetrated by the male members of the family who have been in the role of the trust viz. - husband, father, father-in-law, boyfriend, step father, brothers, uncle, son or other relatives. In most of the cases the male members are considered in the arena of the various studies of domestic violence while the female members are also covered in the study which shows a very negligible proportion.

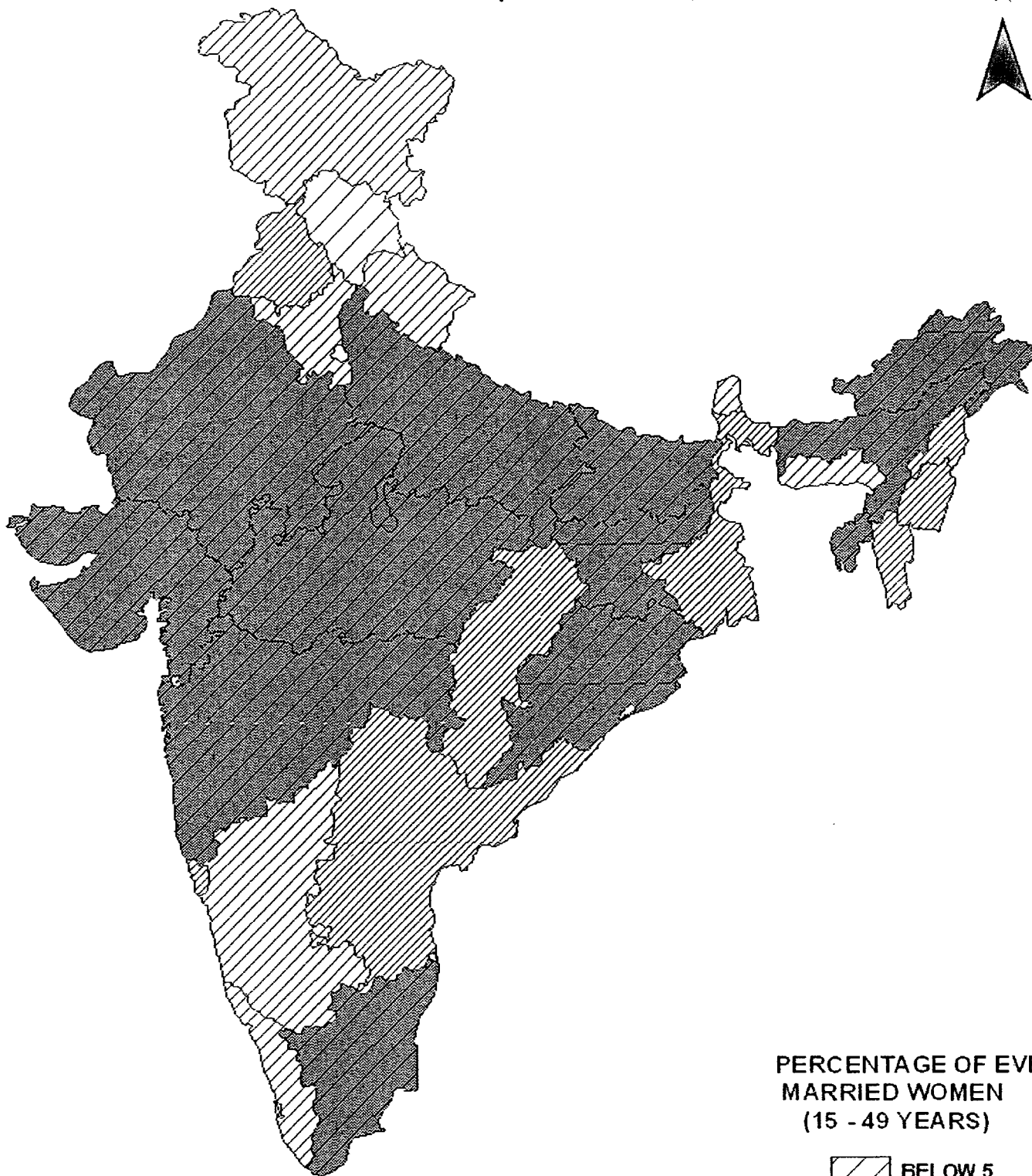
Violence against women is often a cycle of abuse that manifest itself in many forms in their entire life. At the beginning of the life a girl child may be a target of sex-selective abortion, pregnant mother experiences battering on birth outcomes due to cultural myth of son preferences. During childhood, violence against girls may include enforced malnutrition, lack of access to medical care and education, female genital mutilation, forced prostitution etc. As an Adult, battering, rape, forced pregnancy, abortion or sterilization, dowry related violence, even murder takes the different ways of portraying the violence against women. As an Elderly, often women have to face forced suicide or homicide for economic reasons, physical abuse, psychological abuse as well as emotional abuse.

- While the study shows that the impact of the physical abuse is more evident or visible than that of psychological abuse but the repeated humiliation, forced isolation, constant threat of violence, denial of economic resources are more subtle and insidious forms of violence. The nature of psychological abuse makes it difficult to report and the women face a situation where she often feels mentally destabilize and vulnerable. Human rights experts and activists have argued that the psychological, physical and sexual abuse sometimes with fatal outcome inflicted on women is comparable with its nature and severity. The violence is perpetrated intentionally or committed for specific purposes of punishment, intimidation, and control of women's identity and behavior. (United Nations ECOSOC, Report, 1996).

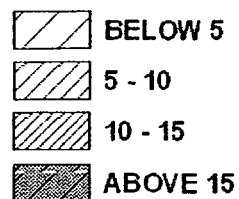
INDIA

WOMEN EXPERIENCED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

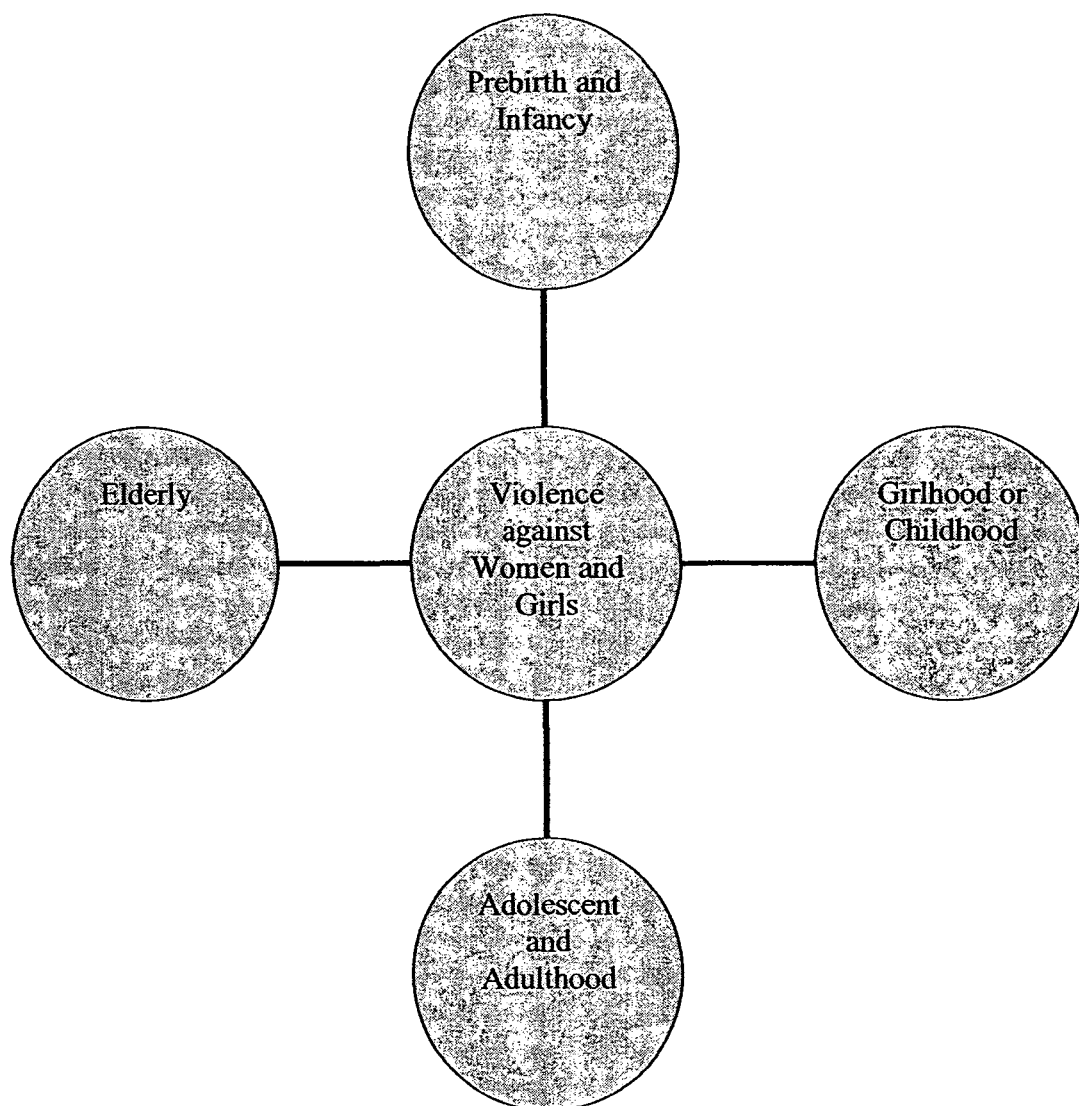
NFHS III (2005 - 06)



PERCENTAGE OF EVER
MARRIED WOMEN
(15 - 49 YEARS)



NOT TO SCALE

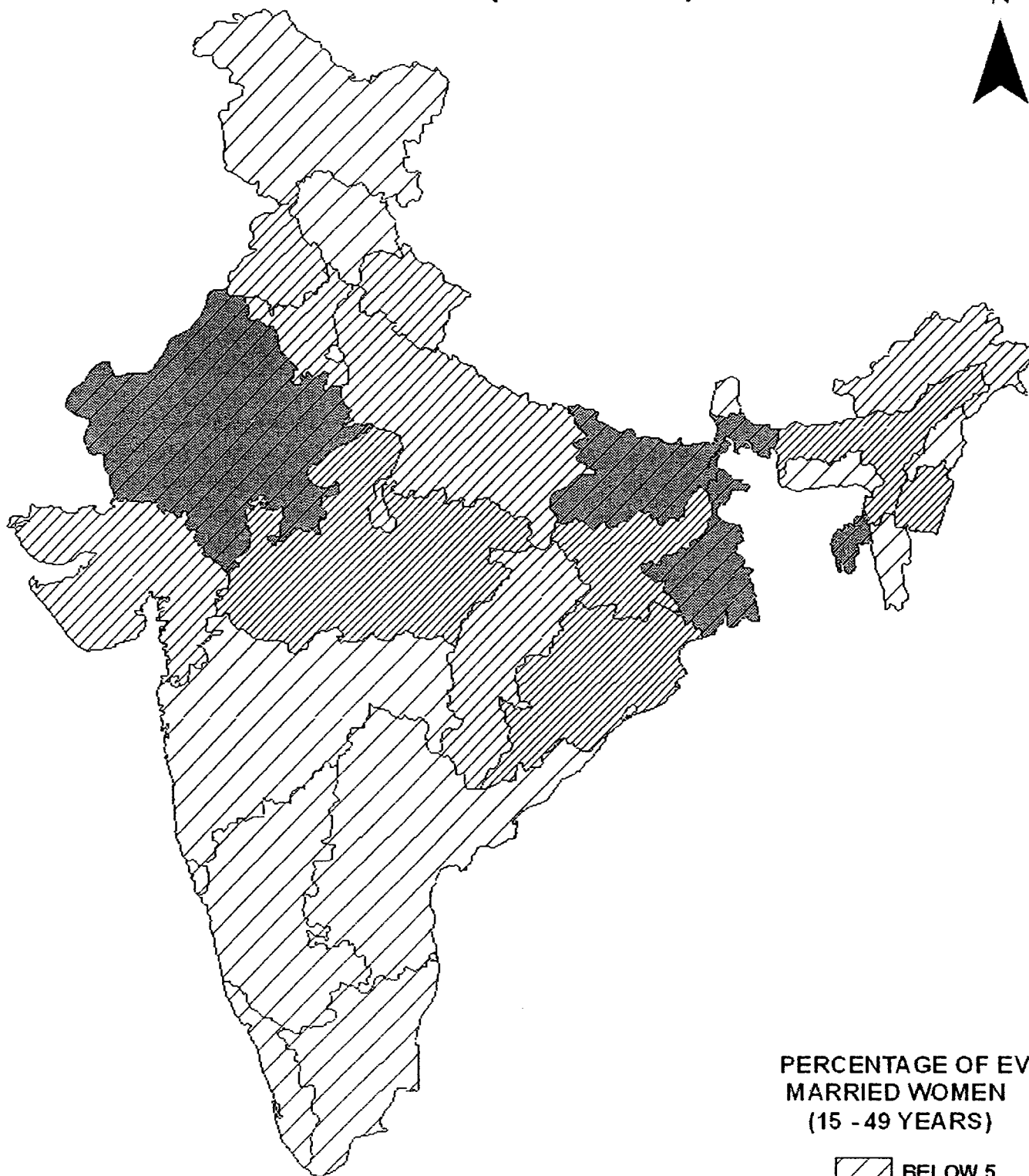


This figure explains the different phases that a woman goes through and the types of violence she experience. In the Pre-birth stage sex selective abortion, affects of battering during pregnancy on birth outcomes. In Infancy stage female infanticide along with physical, sexual and psychological abuse, child prostitution and pornography are the issues of concern in a woman`s life. In the Adolescent and Adulthood phase dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sex, incest, sexual abuse in the work place, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, trafficking in women, partner violence, marital rape are of major concern. In the Elderly phase forced “suicide” or homicide of widows for economic reasons, sexual, physical and psychological abuses are the issue to be focused on. (WHO, 1997)

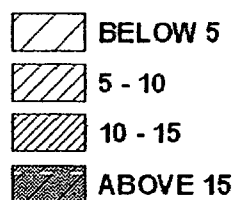
INDIA

WOMEN EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

NFHS III (2005 - 06)



PERCENTAGE OF EVER
MARRIED WOMEN
(15 - 49 YEARS)



NOT TO SCALE

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM:

While determining the magnitude of the problem of the violence against women the reliability of data, its extent and cogency has come under criticisms in various studies conducted. Such studies were earlier conducted in the industrialized countries of the world. Designing the research on violence against women it is important that the research would not hamper the women in question. The World Health Organization (WHO) has developed specific safety and ethical recommendations that needs to be taken into account. Specialized training is given to the interviewers' in order to ensure both the women's safety and reliable data quality. Most of the data available on violence against women are believed to be not only conservative but also unreliable. Studies vary in sample size of the women chosen and also the variety of questions asked. Debate regarding the magnitude of the problem shows that the domestic violence is the crime which is by and large under reported and under recorded. This is mainly because of the fact that the women suffer from fear of reprisal, shame, lack of information about the legal rights, lack of confidence etc which make them reluctant to report the crime against them. (The Digest, 2000).

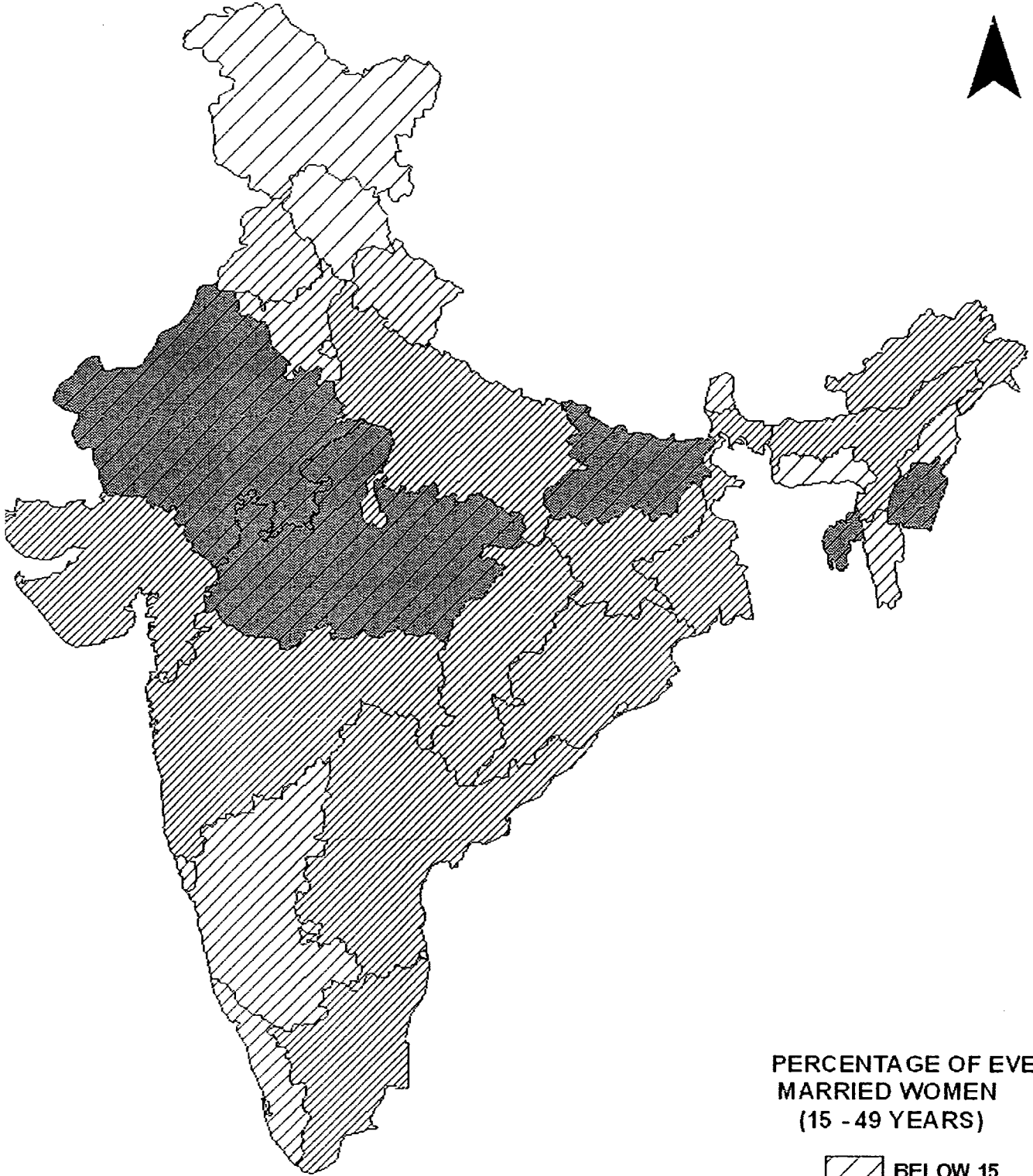
1.5: Area of Study:

In India we can very well observe that domestic violence is the phenomena which have been considered as the act that should not be discussed in public. Table 1.1 shows the percentages of ever-married women who have experienced different types of spousal violence by state.. This time in order to capture more on the female health as by few decades which has been a major concern of the Government, the new series of National Family and Health Survey (2005-06) have covered a wide aspect of violence against women which was not so vivid in the past issues. The more diversified dimensions of various types of violence have been covered in this filed. While observing the state wise distribution of women experiencing different form of violence it has been seen that the reporting of the violence have been higher this time as the social awareness have shown a





INDIA

WOMEN EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NFHS III (2005 - 06)



PERCENTAGE OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN (15 - 49 YEARS)

-  BELOW 15
-  15 - 30
-  30 - 45
-  ABOVE 45

NOT TO SCALE

rise in recent decades. The most common form of violence has been the physical violence followed by emotional violence and sexual violence is taken to be reported the least by all the women in the states. State of West Bengal is an exception in this regard where the prevalence of sexual violence is higher than the emotional violence. Sexual violence is most common in West Bengal, Rajasthan and Bihar where its prevalence is twice the national average. The prevalence of physical or sexual violence ranges from 6 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 13 percent in Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya to 46 percent in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 59 percent in Bihar. In this present study as in this following table is has been observed that the states like Uttar Pradesh (45 percent), Rajasthan (50.2 percent) in the north have higher prevalence of any form of the Spousal violence far above the national average (36.7 percent) followed by Tamil Nadu (44.1 percent) in the south and Kerala (19.8 percent) being the most socially developed state in India. The study tries to explore that whether it is the regional differences or the other factors that influences the prevalence of the violence against women in India. Thus, in the present study the in order to explore the difference in the north south regions to find the determinants of the prevalence of violence Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan in the north have been chosen and Tamil Nadu and Kerala from the south have been chosen in this present study. The main objectives behind the choice of these four states is mainly because on the great debate of north and south in respect to the social, economic development and the cultural setups that differs in these two regions. A small overview has been given for the states taken into considerations for the study.

Rajasthan, the largest state of India, homeland for the brave Rajputs, land of desert and sand have shown in its history its robust patriarchal culture which remains largely intact though many social reforms have influenced the other parts of India. The low sex ratio, female literacy, lack of other social incentives shows the backwardness of the state. Uttar Pradesh, the most popular and fastest growing northern state. In India is one of the most least developed one. the high proportion rural residents, low literacy and other socio economic conditions are at a par with the former state. While , on the other hand in South, Kerala being one of the most developed state in all respects have been taken into account where the prevalence of domestic violence is quiet noteworthy in respect to these two northern states. Tamil Nadu being another socially developed at a par with Kerala

have shown highest prevalence of domestic violence in all the forms i.e. physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence. This is a matter of concern that what is/are the major factors that influences this brutal act in the veil of human against the other. We talk of the development, we emphasis on the economic growth but underneath lies the question is it really a development where the 'women' are at stake in their own families which is suppose to be the place of confidence. Focusing on this very thought this present study has try to explore the factors or the issues that generates violence against women and to place it as the determinants so that it can be combated in the future by the policy makers of the country and to make earth a better place to live in for the women.

1.6: Objectives:

- To analyze the various social, economic and demographic factors that influences violence against women.
- To bring out differences as regards these factors that influences violence against women in Northern and Southern regions.
- To compare the factors that influence domestic violence in the selected states of the two regions.

1.7: Organization of the Study:

The following study has been regimented into five chapters. The first chapter "Introduction" constitutes of the introduction to the study along with the concept of violence, its related theories, area of study, objectives. The Second chapter "Review of Literatures" includes of the review of literatures in order to form the basis of the study. The Third chapter "Conceptual Framework" embraces of the Conceptual Framework of the study along with the research questions, data source, and methodology. The Fourth chapter "Analysis and Interpretation" comprehends is the analysis and the discussion part of this study. The Fifth chapter "Conclusion" sums up the Conclusion of this study.

CHAPTER: 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A great deal of evidences indicates that across all countries and societies have macro system norms embedded in the culture that may exacerbate gender-based violence, and India being no exception is also stricken by this dreadful plague for centuries. Traditionally rigid gender roles are a classic instance of such a condemnable cultural norm which is widespread across various regions of India and it adds to the odds of violence against women. These roles are outlined in such a fashion where the sons are guaranteed unfair advantage than the daughters to benefit of their parents both financially and other ways (Martin et al., 2002). Similar macro system cultural norms like attitudes concerning male superiority to women and male domination of women have been implicated with an undue motive of enhancing gender-based violence and are unethically concealed under cover of concept 'culture' of India. A famous Indian literature "*Manusmriti*" in which females are portrayed to be subservient to males throughout their lifetimes unravels the state Indian women with great precision and informs us that woman is subjected to thralldom right from the childhood to their fathers; in young adulthood to their husbands and in old age (presuming the deaths of their husband) to their sons (Kanekar, 1990). History unfolds that among the various cultural practices where the women are considered to be living almost exclusively for the males in their lives , the most insensate is the inhumanly practice of "*Sati*"- the self immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pyre (Freed and Freed, 1989). Although this evil has been declared illegal by Indian government in the year 1987, still the misconstrued cultural attitude towards male superiority is so strong that many in India believe that husbands are entitled to control their wives, even by means of physical chastisement (Jejeebhoy, 1997). Majority of studies have revealed that the wife beating is illogically justified by both the genders in almost all the regions of India.

Violence has a profound effect on women which embarks as a dark shadow over them right from their birth (with sex selective abortions) where the female feticides occur. This

discrimination against women right from their birth is a curse which they are subjected to cope with over and over again in rest of their life. Every year, millions of girls undergo genital mutilation, female children are more prone than their opposite sex to be raped or sexually assaulted by their family members and others or by those in positions of trust or by strangers. Post marriage the greatest risk of violence for women continues to be in their own homes where husbands and at times other in laws may assault them (Panda, 2004). Domestic Violence is a high-profile social problem hence its prevalence and causes have been extensively discussed in both the social science literature and popular media (Pollack, 2002). In the past decade, there has been a spate of research studies on violence across the world. A large number of studies were conducted in the Indian subcontinent. In India, most of the studies has been focused on dowry related violence and deaths (Vindhya2000; Waters, 1999; Parameswaran, 1996; Fernandez, 1997), childlessness (Kohher-Reissman, 2000) and the gender and agency dimensions of domestic violence (Hegde, 1996). Wife-beating alone has been the subject of research in two important studies by Jeejbhoy and Cook (1997) and Rao (1997). Literatures form the constructive cornerstone and foundation of any research proposition relying on which structure and theme can be established. Herein, on the basis of the independent variables that have been incorporated in the study the review of the literature have been done.

Respondent's Age: Various studies have shown that women's age affects the likelihood that she would be exposed to domestic violence (Daga 1998; Visaria 1999). Ever-experience of violence is generally hypothesized to increase with age, since older an ever-married woman is the longer has been her period of exposure to the risk of violence. However, the relationship of women's age and experience of domestic violence is not simple. It does not increase monotonically and fluctuates inconsistently within a narrow range of age (Kishore 2004).

Respondent's Education: Education has been one of the sources of empowerment for women. It has given women the ability to gather and assimilate information, manipulate and control the modern world, secure and protect themselves from any form of violence (Malhotra 1997; Kishore 2000, 2004). It is hypothesized that women with more education

have greater abilities to protect themselves in times of need, such as when dealing with a violent partner. Thus, it is expected that women with higher levels of education experience less violence. However, it is also speculated that there may be a transition for women who have begun their autonomy. For example, the urban, better educated, and economically active women may in fact suffer more violence than other women precisely because of the greater agency they exert in their own lives, thereby challenging existing gender norms (Daga 1998; INCLLEN 2000).

Husband's Education: According to a multi-country study of prevalence and incidence of domestic violence it can be hypothesized that the relationship between husband's education and violence is negative and monotonic (Kishore 2004). However, this association is also subject to fluctuation and inconsistencies. For example, in case of Haiti, the relationship between education and violence is positive and monotonic (Kishore 2004).

Religion: Several studies have shown that women's religion affects the likelihood that she would experience domestic violence (Daga 1998; Visaria 1999). However, we cannot hypothesize specific effects of religion on the likelihood of domestic violence. Relatively insignificant influence of religion has been observed from the various literatures. Violence has been permeated through all the sections (Jeejebhoy, 1998; Subadra, 1999).

Ethnicity or Caste: Various studies have also shown that women's ethnicity has some association with the risk of experiencing domestic violence (Daga 1998; Visaria 1999). Women from Scheduled caste and other backward castes reported much higher incidence of physical abuse than others (Visaria, 1999). In the socio-economic hierarchy of India, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and other backward classes are the most deprived and disadvantaged groups. Usually they have higher number of children, low per captancies, and insufficient resources, which may lead to exacerbated levels of stress for the head of the household and which in turn may lead to violence in some instances. Other studies too have indicated the phenomena of violence are prevalent in all castes (Subadra, 1999).

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Women is used as an instrument of revenge in situation of ethnic violence (Kosambi, 1998; Agnes, 1999)

Work Status: Economic independence is also one of the main sources of women's empowerment. The relationship between work status of a woman and her risk to experience domestic violence can be conceptualized in a way that women who are engaged in paid employment have more say over financial and household matters than women who are not active in the labor market (Malhotra 1997; Garcia 2000). Thus, women who are currently employed are at lower risk to experience domestic violence. However due to the transition phase towards autonomy mentioned earlier, the changing economic control from men to women can also lead to more incidents of violence for women.

Husband's Occupation: Some of the literature indicates that in developing societies where exclusively male offspring inherits agricultural land, women are more likely to be culturally devalued (Dyson 1983) and hence at a higher risk of violence. However the relationship of husband's/partners occupation and domestic violence is not very clear in the contemporary literature.

Marital duration: The rate of ever-experience of domestic violence is expected to rise with marital duration because a longer marriage provides a greater period of exposure to the event of violence. However, this relationship could also be argued in converse manner. Marital duration is considered a proxy for compatibility in a marriage, particularly in cultures where divorce is legal and socially accepted. In such cases, the experience of violence is likely to be negatively associated with marital duration (Kishore 2004). Visaria's study reveals (2000) that with the increase in duration of marriage verbal abuse declines, whereas physical abuse increases. On the other hand, the study of Gulati and Dutta (2004) found that the different marital discords except verbal aggression were negatively correlated to number of years of marriage.

Place of residence: In general the absence of social interaction of urban living is believed to be associated with the higher risk of violence. In a multi-country study of prevalence and incidence of domestic violence in developing world (Kishore 2004), six out of nine countries, (Cambodia, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Peru and Zambia) show women living in urban areas are significantly more likely to report domestic violence than rural women. Only two countries (India and Egypt) show opposite relationship. Jeejebhoy (1998) have revealed that violence is prevalent in all sections irrespective of rural urban divide.

Wealth index of the household: A common assumption in the literature on domestic violence is that women who are poor are more likely to experience violence than women who are not poor (Heise 1998; Jeweks 2002). However, low economic status of the household is not necessarily a causal factor; it is generally assumed to significantly increase the risk of domestic violence. A study at INCLEN (2000) suggests that this variation should be interpreted carefully as women with higher education and from higher income group are less likely to disclose such experiences. Moreover, the direction of the relationship between standard of living and domestic violence is unlikely to be unidirectional. The perpetuation and experience of domestic violence may also contribute to aggravation or even causation of economic instability (Byrne 1999). In a study conducted in Pakistan it has been observed that nearly one-third of the women had experienced physical violence at least once in their marital life, the reasons being financial constraints, children or in laws (Fikree and Bhatti, 1999).

Alcoholism of Partner: In various studies it has been revealed that 40 percent of women had experienced at least one form of physical violence in their married life. Researchers like Murthy et al. (2004) have given the view that numbers of family members, type of marriages and husband's education have significant influence on domestic violence. While some scholars have opined that the lifestyle of men such as smoking, alcoholism and drugs promote men to commit violence against women (Rao, 1997 & Bhatt, 1998).

Parental History of violence: Various literatures have also revealed that sons of violent parents (Straus et al, 1980; & Martin et al. 2002), men rose in patriarchal family structure that encourages traditional gender role are more likely to abuse their partners (Fagot et al, 1998 & Malamuth et al. 1995). Gendered socialization process is what mainly responsible for domestic violence (Sahu, 2003). Patriarchal family system and gender inequality within the family are responsible for the prevalence of wife abuse. Close knit kinship ties and living with parents were found to be effective in lowering wife abuse (Xu, 1995).

Spousal Communication: In this aspect Feyisetan (2000) among youth of Nigeria found that because of lack of spousal communication, negotiation for individual reproductive preferences has been limited. This has a direct relationship with education, autonomy, status and age of the women in the family.

Mass media: Its effect on fertility and contraceptive use has been studied in various literatures. Scholars have discussed how media catalyses the change process. Westoff and Bankole (1997) have argued that modern western ideas about consumer values, control over one's life and non-familiar roles of women can be communicated through media and influence people even in rural settings and with little educations. Hornik and MacAnany (2001) opined that mass media content rightly communicate what is means to be modern and that to be moderns good.

Women's autonomy: In which a study was conducted in 1993-'94 in two districts, each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh addressed issues closely related to wife-beating, women's decision making authority, personal freedom of movement, and wife-husband relations. The respondents consisted of both Hindus and Muslims. Wife-beating was found to be widely prevalent in all settings, the most often stated cause of assault being 'disobedience' of the husband's orders, or failure to meet husband's expectations. Violence was justified because it was husband's prerogative'. The study held the state accountable for its failure to punish perpetrators (Jeejebhoy and Cook, 1997). Rao (1997) has studied wife abuse in Karnataka in a community of potters where the qualitative analysis based on the interviews with 70 women and 30 men revealed that wife beating is

a common practice, especially in mild forms and is an acceptable behavior in the community.

Work for Cash: Various literatures have focused on the employment status of men and women which are likely to affect the risk of violence (Allen & Strauss, 1980; Johnson, 1995). It has been also observed that many women are forced to quit their work by their husbands after their marriages (Subadra, 1998). In the study conducted by Rao (1998) has depicted that the risk of violence lessens with the wife having greater income than the partner or than the rest of the family's income. Gartner and Macmillan (1999) found that women's employment lowers the risk of violence when their male partners are also employed but substantially increase when the partners are unemployed.

A study of domestic violence against women based on an investigation of hospital casualty records in Mumbai was undertaken by Daga, et al (1998). Data on all women whose cases were recorded in the emergency police register of the JJ Hospital during the year 1996 were examined. As many as 23 percent women came under the category of victims' of domestic violence. They had either suffered assaults by a family member or a known person or, in a minority of cases, attributed the burns they suffered to their husbands or other family members.

According to a study by the International Centre for Research for Women (ICRW, 2000), 45 percent of the women reported to have experienced at least one incident of physical or psychological violence in their lifetime. More than 50 percent of the pregnant women experienced severe violent injuries. At least 50 percent of the domestic violence victims have admitted that their husbands are alcoholic, 82 percent reported that husbands infidelity was a major reason for spousal quarrels and 70 percent reported that their husband's hit them because they suspected wife's infidelity (Jejeebhoy, 1998).

Visaria (1999) found in her study conducted in Gujarat that at least two-third of women has undergone some form of psychological, physical or sexual abuse. Each form of abuse cut across all ages, castes and education at all levels. The most frequently reported

violence against women according to her study were abusive language 80 percent, beating 63 percent, forcing women back to their parental home 52 percent and threats to throw them out 51 percent. An important finding in this study is that women those who are residing in a nuclear family reported more violence than women living in the extended families and the women with longer duration of marriage have reported higher incidence of physical violence than the newly married women.

The foundation for the present study fabricated from these various literature surveys has been formulated in order to conduct a cross-sectional study of the prevalence of the determinants of violence against women in India taking into considerations the northern and the southern states as to do a comparative analysis. This analysis may help explain this curse to a high degree of specificity and can be used advantageously to eradicate and uproot this social evil from its very roots.

CHAPTER 3

3.1:“CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE”

Domestic Violence springs up from the patriarchal notion of possession and control over women's body, sexuality, labor, reproductive rights, mobility and the level of autonomy. Ingrained ideas about the male superiority enable men to freely exercise limitless power over women's lives. Violence is thus an instrument that the men use constantly to control women as a result of highly internalized patriarchal conditions which accords men the right to assault their wives. The unequal and hierarchical gender relations manifest it. Violence walled up within amorphous 'home' is considered more often to be the 'private' affair because of the misconstrued esteem attached to concept of family as a social institution. Ignorance of the wife battering or hush up of such incidences is an upshot of such a fallacious concept. This is one of the major underlying causes which induce non-recognition of the domestic violence or wife battering as a social crime through tenacious time fame across diverse strata of human society.

In the past few decades this marital, partner and domestic violence has drawn attention of a number of social scientists, feminists, human rights groups. The conceptual framework for analyzing the domestic violence in India can be broadly categorized into Individual Factors and Dependent variables which can be further classified into subgroups. Conceptualization is eminent for foundation of any study. Modeled on this groundwork the different frameworks are mentioned about domestic violence.

Heise's Ecological Framework: Heise (1999) proposed a framework for analyzing the determinants of domestic violence from the interplay of personal, situational and social-cultural factors. From this model, violence results from the interaction of factors at different levels of the social environment. This model consists of four concentric circles. The *innermost circle* represents the biological and personal history (including socio-demographic history that an individual enters the relationship with). They include

witnessing marital conflict as a child, childhood abuse or neglect, and alcohol or drug abuse. The *second circle* represents the relationship the immediate context in which abuse occurs for example marriage, family etc. It includes marital conflict, poverty and unemployment and spousal control of decision making and finances.

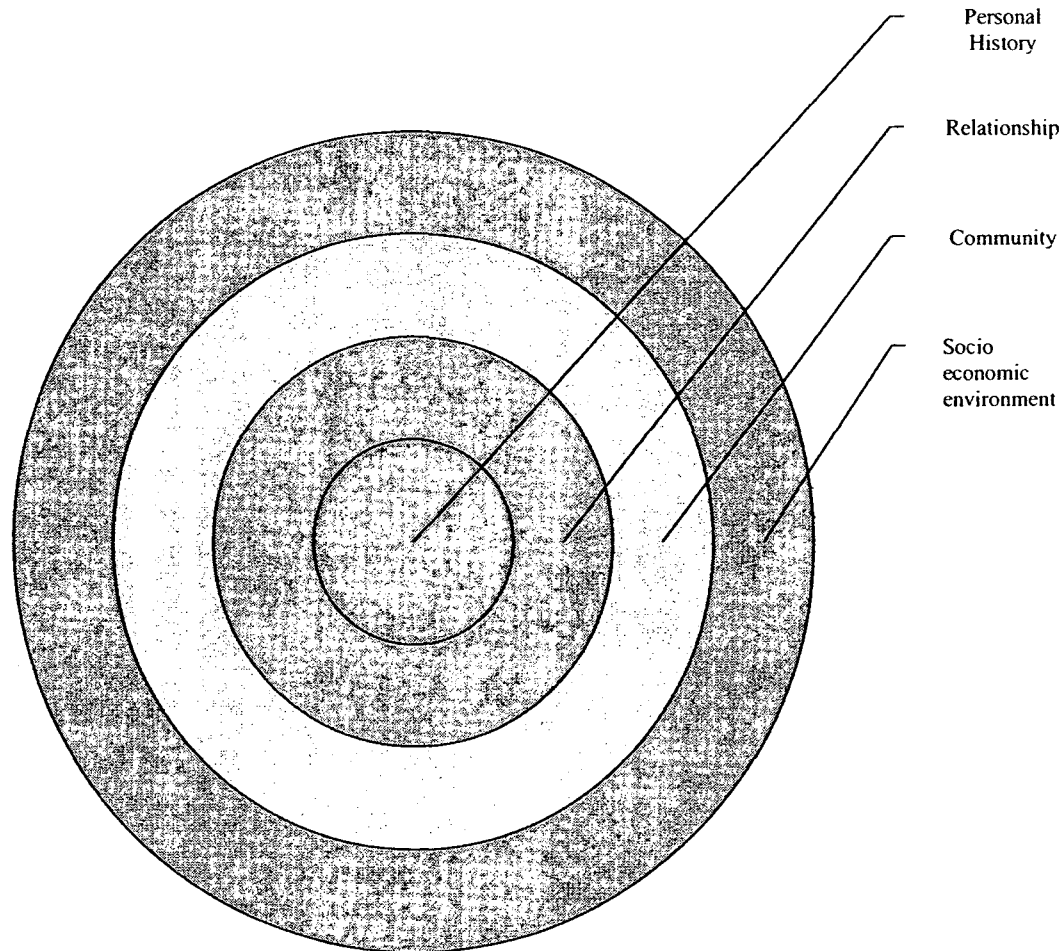


Fig. Heise Ecological Model (Modified) 1999.

The *third circle* represents the formal and informal institutions or structures in which the relationship occurs that is the community. This includes isolation from family or friends, association with delinquent peers, and low socio economic status. The *outermost circle* represents the economic and social environment and cultural norms. In the model, social

and cultural norms (viz., those asserts men's superiority over women) coalesce with individual level factors, family level factors and community level factors to determine the likelihood of violence. These factors commingle, forge and mould level of violence, thereby increasing or reducing women's risk or vulnerability to violence (Heise, 1999). All social groups are at potential risk of being stricken by this evil as long as unsymmetrical power relationships exist between the sexes.

Levinson's ethnographic Study on Determinants of Domestic Violence: Levison (1989) studied 90 pre industrial societies worldwide on the linkage between domestic violence, patriarchy and social cultural norms. He identified four factors that are consistently related to violence.

- Economic Inequality between men and women
- Use of physical violence for conflict resolution
- Male authority and decision making
- Divorce restriction

Sanctuaries and Sanctions Framework: Counts et al. (1999) conceptualized domestic violence using the sanctions and sanctuaries framework. In societies where women's status is very high or low such levels of domestic violence are low as violence is not needed to enforce male authority. In societies where women's status is in transition violence is often used to enforced male authority. Where sanctions exist (legal or cultural) or where shelters for battered women exist, domestic violence is low. In contrast, in societies where the above are non-functional or non-existent, domestic violence is common.

Modernization, Changing Power Relations and Domestic Violence: Silberschmidt (1992) have pointed out in the era of modernization men seem to have lost identity with their position attenuated and self respect vitiating. In contrast, women had gained access to income, employment and resources unlike the traditional societies. Conflicting values and norms had emerged with a new code of conduct as consequences of women empowerment both socially and economically. The traditional division of labor in the

household had changed. Individuals (of either sex) no longer fitted into the traditional gender norms (socially constructed for each sex) following the change. This caused conflict and made gender violence common. Where society lacks or has weak mechanisms for conflict resolutions gender violence surface to supersede of loss of male identity.

Conceptual Framework for Analyzing Domestic violence in India

Individual factors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Demographic variables</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age of the respondent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Social variables</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education of the respondent • Education of the husband • Female autonomy • Wealth index • Marital duration • Spousal communication • Exposure to media • Caste or tribe • Religion • Place of residence • Partner drinks alcohol • Parental history of violence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Economic variable</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work status • Occupation of the respondent • Occupation of the husband • Earns more than partner

Dependent variables

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Domestic violence variable</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical violence • Emotional violence • Sexual violence • Marital control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u>Community factors</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio economic development • Patriarchal value and norms • Status of women • Social sanction • Dowry • Poverty • Unemployment

Conceptual framework is necessary to be established in order to gain a better understanding of the issue of domestic violence in the context of various agents like individual and community factors. Domestic violence is the function of the interaction between these elements. Here from the above diagram it is very well clear that the interaction among all the aforesaid variables results in the prevalence of domestic violence. The direct and the indirect interactions of all these variables influence violence against women in the society. All the societal factors are hard to be considered in the study of domestic violence; hence the important variables have been considered in the present study.

The prevalence of domestic violence is the resultant factor of the interactions between the individual factors along with the community or the societal factors. Violence is often used to control the behavior of others. Some scholars have hypothesized this motive as common when men assault their female partners. According to this point of view, when men use violence against their female partners their intention is to influence their partners' present behavior (Johnson, 1995). In order to discuss about the interrelationships one has to consider the various factors to see the interdependency on each other.

The age plays an important role in determining the violence occurring in the life of the victims. It has been observed in the various studies conducted that the woman happens to be the victim of violence throughout their life time. The age is one of the most important determining factors in explaining the prevalence of violence against women. Interestingly, negative association has been observed in the various studies between age and violence (Visaria, 1999; Koenig et al., 2003; Schuler et al., 1996).

Education has been one of the sources of empowerment for women. It has given women the ability to gather and assimilate information, manipulate and control the modern world, secure and protect themselves from any form of violence (Malhotra, 1997; Kishore, 2000, 2004). Majority of the studies have shown that the association between

women's education and lower risk of domestic violence (Visaria, 1999; Schuler et al., 1996; Jewkes et al., 2002). Education has the negative relation with the occurrence of the violence but now the question arise how far the education of the husband makes its more evident in lessening the attitude towards their wives in order to control them. Much research and theory on batterers and some interventions programs designed for batters emphasized some aspect of 'control' as playing in domestic violence (Gondolf, 1985; Stets, 1988).

Domestic violence is a function of a host of factors at the individual, family and community level. These studies recognize that while domestic violence is directly associated with socioeconomic and demographic factors, other contextual factors may indirectly affect women's risk of experiencing domestic violence by mediating the relation between domestic violence and female autonomy. It is not that clear on the basis of the various studies that how autonomy affects the risk of women in experiencing the domestic violence especially in the developing countries. While some studies found that autonomy enhances the risk of domestic violence (Rahman, 1999), others find that a women is more likely to be targets of domestic violence if they have less autonomy (Kabeer, 2001; Jeejebhoy & Cook, 1998).

Common assumption in the literature on domestic violence is that women who are poor are more likely to experience violence than women who are not poor (Heise, 1998; Jeweks, 2002).

Women's social status as well as their access to various systems of resources is determined largely by their relationship with men through marriage. As the marital violence is the most common form of violence and exposes the women to the utmost risk of falling prey of many forms of violence which lies within the relationship of marriage as the husbands inherits the feeling to restrain his wife through this means. Various literatures have showed that the duration of relationship is important in determining the violence in women's life. The newer the relationship is the more likely it is to contain violence (Kaufman Kantor and Jasinski, 1998). The rate of ever-experience of domestic violence is expected to rise with marital duration because a longer marriage provides a greater period of exposure to the event of violence (Ghosh Debarchana, 2007). However, this relationship has been argued in different manner where it has been stated that the

experience of violence is likely to be negatively associated with marital duration (Kishore, 2004). This is perhaps associated with the fact that the younger men are more likely to be perpetrators. It has been observed in various literatures that younger men are significantly more likely to abuse their partners than are older ones (Fagan and Browne, 1994).

The interaction or the understanding between the couples is necessary in order to have a healthy relationship and lessening the risk of violence among them. Various literatures have explained that a significant negative association has been observed between the reporting of physical domestic violence and women deciding on the adoption of the contraceptive practices (Jeejebhoy, S. 1998)

Media has always acts as a significant catalyst in determining the public awareness and controlling their behaviors. It is generally said that the media brings the public consciousness in different issues that are against the human rights and the societal norms. Various studies have shown that women's ethnicity has some association with the risk of experiencing domestic violence (Daga, 1998; Visaria, 1999). In the socio-economic hierarchy scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes are the most deprived and disadvantageous groups which might results into low income, higher number if children, insufficient resources which may lead to violence in some instances. Caste or the ethnicity plays an important role in paving the societal structure in India.

On the basis of the various literatures it has been observed that there exists an inverse association of religions with domestic violence. Number of studies over the years have reported that religious attendance are positively related to various indicators of marital quality and success including, happiness, adjustments etc. (Filsinger and Wilson, 1984; Dudley and Kosinski, 1990), and inversely related to negative marital outcomes, including the marital conflicts and risk of divorces (Call and Heaten, 1997; Curtis and Ellison, 2001). On the contrary, it has also been observed in various literatures that specific theological traditions may exacerbate the risk of domestic violence by promoting patriarchal ideologies and practices (Alsdurf and Alsdurf, 1986; Bussert, 1989).

Various literatures it is evident that the absence of social interaction of urban living associated with the higher risk of violence. In the multi-country study it has been observed that the prevalence and incidence of domestic violence in the developing world

show women living in urban areas are significantly more likely to report domestic violence than the rural women (Kishore, 2004).

Various literatures have linked domestic violence with the alcoholism. Fights among domestic partners may commence as arguments about inebriation and then escalate into other areas (Kaufman, 1985). Moreover, alcohol is sometimes believed to release inhibitions and to alter judgments and can also results in the socially accepted “time out” from the normal behavior rules allowing individuals especially man to disavow their responsibility for domestic violence (Kaufman and Kantor and Straus, 1990).

The cultural attitude concerning male superiority is so strong that in India that it is believed husbands are entitled to control their wives even by the means of physical chastisement (Jeejebhoy SJ and Cook RJ, 1997). In the country like India, there is a variation among the residents attitude concerning violence against women, as well as in their violent behavior towards women. As for example, witnessing violence between one’s parents while growing up would be expected to influence one’s attitude and behaviors in their adulthood. More evidently, if a boy growing up in such an environment, observing his father beating his mother would be expected to more likely to have attitude supportive of wife abuse and to perpetrate wife abuse or violence in their adulthood (Smith SM and Farley SC, 1993; Straus MA and Gelles RJ, 1980).

Economic empowerment is one of the minimum sources of women’s empowerment. There exists a negative relationship between work status of a women and her risk to experience domestic violence. Women who are engaged in the paid employment have more participation and control over financial matters in the household than women who are inactive in the labor market (Malhotra, 1997; Garcia, 2000).

Thus from the above discussed conceptual framework the present study will be conducted in order to observe the inter relation between the different individual level factors with that of the community level factors, their inter dependence on each other and how one factor affects the other in explaining the violence against women.

3.2: RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

Based on the objectives and the conceptual framework regarding the domestic violence the relationships of various variables, the research questions that have arise are as follows-

- What is the impact of various social, economic and demographic factors that influences violence against women?
- How does the impact of these variables differ from regions to regions especially taking into consideration the under developed and the developed states of the country in north and south respectively.
- What is the difference in the influence of the factors between the states of the two regions?
- Is it the region or the socio demographic and economic factors that determines the prevalence of domestic violence in a women's life?

3.3: SOURCE OF THE DATA:

The present study is based on the National Family and Health Survey III (2005-06). The National Family and Health Survey programme initiated in the early 1990's has emerged as the nationally important source of data on population, health and nutrition for India and its states. The 2005-06 NFHS 3 is the third in series of these national surveys was preceded by NFHS 1 in the year 1992-93 and NFHS 2 1998-99. Like NFHS 1 & 2, the third section was also designed to provide estimates of important indicators on family welfare, maternal, child health and nutrition. In addition, the NFHS 3 provides information on several new and emerging issues including family life education, safe injections, perinatal mortality, adolescent reproductive health, high risk sexual behavior, tuberculosis and malaria. Further, unlike the earlier surveys in which only ever-married women age 15-49 were eligible for individual interviews, NFHS 3 interviewed all women age 15-49 and all men age 15-54. The NFHS 3 have interviewed 1,24,385 de facto women in this age group and 74, 369 de facto men in this age group of 29 states of India. All the 29 states were covered which comprises more than 99 % of the India's total

population. NFHS 3 is designed to provide estimates of key indicators for India as a whole and with the exception of HIV prevalence for all 29 states by Urban- Rural residence. Additionally, NFHS 3 provides estimates for the slum and non-slum population of eight cities namely, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai and Nagpur.

National Family and Health Survey 3 (2005-06) were conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, and is the result of the collaborative efforts of a large number of organizations. The International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai was designated by MoHFW as the nodal agency for the project. Funding for NFHS 3 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DFID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundations, UNICEF, UNFPA and MoHFW. Macro International, USA, provided technical assistance at all stages of NFHS 3 project. NACO and National AIDS Research Institute (NARI) provided technical assistance for the HIV component of NFHS 3. Eighteen research organizations including six population research centers shouldered the responsibility of conducting the survey in the different states of India and producing electronic data files.

The survey used a uniform sample design, Questionnaires (translated into 18 Indian languages), filed procedures, and producers for bio makers measurements throughout the country to facilitate comparability across the states and to ensure the highest possible data quality. In each state the survey has been conducted using essentially Demographic and Health Survey's (DHS) instruments that is., questionnaire with slight modifications in states and women coverage. The sampling design was quiet elaborate. The determination of the overall sample size for NFHS 3 was governed by several considerations, including the magnitude of the key indicators, the sub groups for which the indicators are required, the desired level of precision of the estimates, the availability of the resources, the logistical considerations. The sample size for the women's interviews based on previous survey experiences the selection of an initial sample target of 1,500 interviews with ever-married women with states with a 2001 Census population less than 5 million, 3,000

completed interviews with ever-married women in states with a 2001 Census population between 5 and 30 million and 4,000 completed interviews with ever-married women in states with a population of more than 30 million. The initial target sample size in Uttar Pradesh, the largest Indian State with about one sixth of the country's population 10,000 was fixed for the ever married women. 1,500 target sample of ever-married women for the north eastern states along with Sikkim, 3,000 samples for the states like Haryana, Delhi, Jharkhand etc, 4,000 samples for the states like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan etc. Sample size for the men's interviews was considerable smaller because the men's interviews were not designed to produce indicator estimates for their children. Men were interviewed only from the sub sample of households except in the states for which the separate HIV prevalence estimates are required.

NFHS 3 adopted a two stage sample design in most of the rural areas and three stage sample designs for the urban areas. In each state, the rural sample was typically selected in two stages-

1. Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) which involves villages with the probability proportional to population size (PPS).
2. The Systematic selection of the households in the PSUs.

While in the urban areas the three stage sampling has been done this is due to the size of the wards in the urban areas. The basic difficulty lies in the listing of all the households in a ward and the selection of the households from the lists. For this reason the selection of the urban samples has been done in three stages-

1. Wards are selected with PPS sampling
2. One Census Enumeration Block (CEB) was selected by PPS from each selected ward.
3. Finally, households are randomly selected within the each selected CEBs.

The sample selection in the rural areas has been done on the basis of the 2001 Census of the villages list as the sampling frame. The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) by the Census of India, 2001 provides data on the number of households, persons, males, females, literates, caste groups, employed persons etc for all the villages in all the districts of India. All the villages fewer than 5 households have been removed from the lists. A minimum size of 50 households in each village was ensured in all the villages in the sampling frame. To ensure the inclusion of the villages with different socioeconomic characteristics in the sample stratified sampling was adopted at the first stage of sample selection. All the villages or the groups of villages were stratified by a number of variables. The first level of stratifications was geographic with districts being subdivided into contiguous regions. Within each of the regions the villages were further stratified using selected variables from viz., village size, percentage of males working in the non agricultural sectors, female literacy etc. At the second stage a house listing operation was carried out in each sample area provided the necessary frame for selecting households at the second stage. Large villages with about 500 or more households were segmented into three or more segments (depending on the village sizes) of approximately equal size (usually up to 100 to 200 households). From all the segments in each large village, two segments were selected using PPS sampling. In all such large villages the sampling design became a three stage design. The number of households selected in the rural PSUs was the product of the number of households listed in the PSU and the probability of the selection of a household in the selected rural PSU.

On the other hand, in the urban areas the first stage involves the selection of the list of all the wards in a state. The list was arranged by the geographical regions and female literacy. A sample of urban wards was drawn from the list of wards by PPA sampling. In the second stage all the Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) formed the sampling frame. The CEBs are comprised of 150-200 households. A sample of households from the wards was drawn in two stages, first, one CEB was selected from each selected ward and second a house listing operation is done in each selected CEB. The house listing operation provided the necessary frame for selecting households at the third stage. The selection of the required number of households from the lists of households was done

using systematic sampling. The sample size of households in the urban PSUs was obtained by applying the probability of selection of ever married women in an urban PSU to the total number of households in the urban PSU. The sampling was done in a way so that the sample is self weighting that is., all households had equal probability of selection within each regions.

In the selection of the Domestic Violence sample in NFHS 3 the section has not been administered to all the women in the households in order to maintain the confidentiality and to protect the respondents from any potential security related problems. Only one eligible women in each selected households was administered the section on domestic violence. Where there is more than one eligible woman in the household the random selection of the women has been done on the basis of the Kish Grid which was built in the Household Questionnaire. The three basic instruments that have been used in order to collect data in NFHS 3 are as follows-

- Household Schedule
- Women's questionnaire
- Man's questionnaire.

MEASURES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

According to the definition of domestic violence which includes the violence against women by spouses as well by the household members (NFHS 3, 2005-06) information has been obtained regarding the ever-married women on violence by the husbands and also by others, and from the never-married women on violence by anyone including boyfriends.

The international studies have shown that spousal violence is one of the major forms of violence experienced by the women. Violence perpetrated by husbands is measured by using the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) by *Strauss, 1990*. The CTS has been the most effective measure of domestic violence and can be easily adopted in any cultural situations. It is within the context of increasing global awareness of the problem of

violence against women its linkages to the demographic and health outcome and the lack of representatives' information about the phenomena, the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) programme collects data on the prevalence of domestic violence against women within the household context. Since its inception, the primary objective of the DHS programme has been to provide a comparable body of data on the demographic and the health characteristics of the populations in the developing countries. Traditionally, these data have included nationally representative information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, child health and the nutritional status of women and children. The DHS is an ideal vehicle for studying the linkages between the domestic violence and health and demographic outcomes and also the context in which the violence takes place.

The Domestic Violence measurement in DHS has been done –

- To increase the validity of prevalent measurement
- In response to the raising of the bar for the ethical standards in the collection of the sensitive data (Ellsberg, Heise, Pena, Agurto & Winkvist, 2001; WHO, 2001)

HISTORY OF VIOLENCE MEASUREMENT IN DHS:

The first time domestic violence data was collected in Columbia in 1990. In 1995, the 1st questions on domestic violence were fielded in Egypt as a part of moduled questions investigating the status of women in the country and also in the same year violence was again measured in Columbia. All of these initial attempts of measuring domestic violence did not use standardized questions. Realizing these in the year 1998-99, the DHS set about a more standardize approach in measuring the domestic violence. The DHS developed a standardized module which was first implemented in 1998 in Nicaragua. The current DHS schedules have the module which has also been adopted by WHO in 2001 which is accompanied by the guidelines following the ethical implementations. Not all the countries have the same module for the measurement of domestic violence. The

different approaches used to measure the prevalence of domestic violence falls under the two categories-

- The single question threshold approach
- This combines the first approach along with the modified Conflict Tactics Scale to measure spousal violence.

The Single Question Threshold Approach- The respondent is asked a single question to determine whether she has ever experienced any violence. The women who gives a positive approach then further been asked several questions that who is the perpetrator and the frequency of violence. Women saying no are not been asked any further follow up questions. Thus the women are given one chance to disclose about their violence experienced in their lifetime.

The Modified CTS Approach- This approach is used to measure the spousal violence implementing the modified Conflict Tactics Scale and then a series of single questions are being asked to the victim whether violence has been experienced by them in the hands of husbands or partners during normal phase of life or during pregnancy/gestation period. Originally the CTS approach has been developed by the sociologist Murray Strauss 1970s consists of series of individual questions regarding specific acts of violence like slapping, punching and kicking. The original scale has 19 items (Strauss 1979, 1990). Modified list of the DHS uses only 15 acts of physical and sexual violence. If the respondent affirms any one of the means of violence have occurred in her life it is considered that she has experienced violence.

The modified CTS approach has several advantages over the Single Question Threshold approach particularly in cross-cultural studies. Asking separately what constitutes violence is more meaningful than asking an entangled meaning of violence. If a women is asked whether she has been slapped or not, it is more convenient for her to answer this than a combined approach of asking her whether she has faced any form violence in her life or not, because the concept of violent act variegates from women to women and from culture to culture. Another advantage of CTS approach is that it gives the women the

multiple opportunities to disclose about their experiences of violence. A single question on the other hand, is less likely to cover the vivid picture of a women's experience of violence in her lifetime than the multiple questions. (Strauss M.A., 1979)

In addition to the questions asked only of ever-married women, all women, regardless of marital status, were asked about physical violence from persons other than the current or most recent husband with the question:

- From the time you were 15 years old, has anyone [other than your (current/last) husband] hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?

All women were also asked:

- At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has any one ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?

Finally ever-married women were asked whether they had ever hit, slapped, kicked or done anything else to physically hurt their husband at any time when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. This information allows an estimate of violence initiated by women against their husbands. (NFHS III, 2005-06).

The modified CTS approach has covered many the inadequacies of the original CTS approach in many a ways as-

- It situated abuse in the context of disputes, disagreements, or differences rather than allowing the possibility that violence can occur even without any other form of conflict.
- It did not include sexual violence, which is often a complement of other form of physical violence.

- It grouped acts of violence into categories that suggests the act of severity rather than its consequences.

On the other hand the modified CTS approach incorporate questions on the sexual violence along with the questions on the physical violence. The module contains the questions that investigate the consequences of violence e.g., one set of questions asked about the physical outcomes of the violence like broken bones or bruises. Based on these two approaches the two indicators of the prevalence of spousal or intimate partner violence can be defined namely ever having experienced spousal violence and having experienced spousal violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The former measure reflects the life time experience while the later reflects the current risk of violence of the women.

Although the use of CTS approach in the measurement of domestic violence is generally considered to be optimal, the possibility of under-reporting of violence, sexual violence in particular can not be ruled out in any survey. (Strauss M.A.1979).

The questions on the Domestic Violence against women were included in the Women's Questionnaire in section 10. Household Relations. The following questions that have been asked in order to capture a view on the prevalence of violence are as follows-

Emotional violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever:
 - a. Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?
 - b. Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?
 - c. Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?

Physical violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:
 - a. Slap you?
 - b. Twist your arm or pull your hair?
 - c. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?
 - d. Kick you, drag you or beat you up?

- e. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?
- f. Threaten to attack you with a knife, gun or any other weapon?

Sexual Violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:
 - a. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?
 - b. Force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?

Marital Control:

- If any of these situations have happened to some women with the relationship with your (last) husband:
 - a. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other man.
 - b. He frequently (accuses/ accused) you of being unfaithful.
 - c. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends.
 - d. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family.
 - e. He (insists/ insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times.
 - f. He (does/did) not trust you with any money.

The other questions that has been asked in the following field are as follows-

- Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you at any time:
 - a. You had cuts, bruises or aches?
 - b. You had severe burns?
 - c. You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or minor burns?
 - d. You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth or any other serious injury?
- Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was already beating or physically hurting you?
- Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else?

- a. Mother/ step mother
 - b. Father/ step father
 - c. Sister/brother
 - d. Daughter/son
 - e. Other relative
 - f. Former husband/partner
 - g. Current boyfriend
 - h. Former boyfriend
 - i. Mother-in-law
 - j. Father-in-law
 - k. Other-in-law
 - l. Teacher
 - m. Employer/someone at work
 - n. Police/soldier
 - o. Other
- At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in anyway to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?
 - How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?
 - Who was the person who was forcing you at that time?
- a. Current husband
 - b. Former husband
 - c. Current/ former boyfriend
 - d. Father
 - e. Step father
 - f. Other relative
 - g. In law
 - h. Own friend/ acquaintance
 - i. Family friend
 - j. Teacher
 - k. Employer/ someone at work

- l. Police/ soldier
- m. Priest/ religious leader
- n. Stranger
- o. Other
- Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop the person(s) from doing this to you again?
- From whom have you sought help to stop this? Any one else?
 - a. Own family
 - b. Husband's family
 - c. Husband
 - d. Current/ former boyfriend
 - e. Friend
 - f. Neighbor
 - g. Religious leaders
 - h. Doctor/ medical personnel
 - i. Police
 - j. Lawyer
 - k. Social service organizations
 - l. Other

The variables that have been considered in the present study are the physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence and the marital control.

3.4: Variables:

In this section the variables that have been considered in the present study in order to determine the violence against women have been discussed as well according to the framework discussed above. On the basis of the framework the dependent variable and the interactions with the independent variables have been considered in the study which is as follows:

3.4.1: Dependent variables: The dependent variables in this study are the various sections of the domestic violence that have been covered in the present study:

Emotional violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever:
 - d. Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?
 - e. Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?
 - f. Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?

Physical violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:
 - g. Slap you?
 - h. Twist your arm or pull your hair?
 - i. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?
 - j. Kick you, drag you or beat you up?
 - k. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?
 - l. Threaten to attack you with a knife, gun or any other weapon

Sexual Violence:

- (Does/ did) your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:
 - a. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?
 - b. Force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?

Marital Control:

- If any of these situations have happened to some women with the relationship with your (last) husband:
 - a. He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other man.
 - b. He frequently (accuses/ accused) you of being unfaithful.
 - c. He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends.
 - d. He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family.
 - e. He (insists/ insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times.
 - f. He (does/did) not trust you with any money.

All the variables included in this study has been made dichotomous where the preponderance of violence have been considered which is taken as 1=yes and 0=no.

3.4.2: Independent variable: The independent variables according to the conceptual framework are those which determine the occurrence or explains the prevalence of the violence against women as undertaken in the study which are as follows-

- Age of the respondent:
 - 0- 35 years and above [# reference category]
 - 1- Below 24 years
 - 2- 25-34 years
- Education of the respondent-
 - 0- No education [# reference category]
 - 1- Primary
 - 2- Secondary
 - 3- Higher
- Education of the husband-
 - 0- No education [# reference category]
 - 1- Primary
 - 2- Secondary
 - 3- Higher
- Female Autonomy- six variables have been considered which are as follows-
 - a. Final say on own health care
 - b. Final say on making large household purchases
 - c. Final say on making household purchases for daily needs
 - d. Final say on visits to family or relatives
 - e. Final say on deciding what to do with money that husband earns.These have been clubbed in order to make a final variable on whether there exist female autonomy-
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- yes

- Wealth Index-
 - 0- Poor [# reference category]
 - 1- Middle
 - 2- Higher
- Marital duration-
 - 0- 20 years and above [# reference category]
 - 1- Below 9 years
 - 2- 10-19 years
- Spousal communication- this is a proxy variable where it has been considered that the women discuss family planning with the partner-
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- Yes
- Exposure to media- here women were asked whether they read newspaper, listen to radio or watch television once a week respectively. All these variables have been combined in order to make a variable of media exposure
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- Yes
- Caste or Tribe:
 - 0- Other backward class [# reference category]
 - 1- Others
 - 2- Scheduled caste
 - 3- Scheduled tribe
- Religion-
 - 0- Hindu
 - 1- Muslim
 - 2- Others
- Place of Residence-
 - 0- Rural [# reference category]
 - 1- Urban

- Partner drinks alcohol-
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- Yes
- Parental history of violence- here the question has been asked whether father ever beaten her mother
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- Yes
- Work for cash-
 - 0- No [# reference category]
 - 1- Yes
- Occupation of the Respondent-
 - 0- Unemployed [# reference category]
 - 1- Primary sector
 - 2- Services.
- Occupation of the Husband-
 - 0- Unemployed [# reference category]
 - 1- Primary sector
 - 2- Services
- Earns more than partner-
 - 0- More than partner [# reference category]
 - 1- Less than partner
 - 2- Same as partner
 - 3- Partner doesn't bring money

3.5: Methodology:

In the present study the statistical techniques that has been used to empirically analyze the relationship between independent and dependent variables are as follows-

- *Karl Pearson Bivariate Correlation* analysis has been done among the independent variables to understand the nature of the relationship between them. This method also helps in finding out the nonlinearity among these variables.
- *Pearson's chi-square (χ^2)* test is the best-known of several chi-square tests – statistical procedures whose results are evaluated by reference to the chi-square distribution. Its properties were first investigated by Karl Pearson. It tests a null hypothesis that the frequency distribution of certain events observed in a sample is consistent with a particular theoretical distribution. The events considered must be mutually exclusive and have total probability 1. A common case for this is where the events each cover an outcome of a categorical variable. Pearson's chi-square is the original and most widely-used chi-square test. The chi-square statistic can then be used to calculate a p-value by comparing the value of the statistic to a chi-square distribution.
- *Multivariate logistic regression* is a model used for prediction of the probability of occurrence of an event by fitting data to a logistic curve. It makes use of several predictor variables that may be either numerical or categories. This has been used to examine the relationship between each of the independent variable. This is used in case of dichotomous variable when data are analyzed by logistic regression for each variable the log odds are given. The logs odds indicate the changes in the response variables with respect to the independent variable. If 'P' is the probability of the variable then the logistic regression coefficient gives the change in $\log [P/ (1-P)]$. When the variable changes by 1 unit. These ratios give the proportionate change in the odds of the variable occurring when there is a unit change in the variable. As logistic regression is used for the categorical variables the interpretation of the log odds is with references to a category of the variable for which the log odds is 1.
- *Cross tabulation analysis* is done in order to study the association between two or more variables. They are usually presented as a contingency table in a matrix

format. Whereas a frequency distribution provides the distribution of one variable, a contingency table describes the distribution of two or more variables simultaneously. Each cell shows the number of respondents who gave a specific combination of responses, that is, each cell contains single cross tabulation.

Thus with the following conceptual framework and the interaction among the various dependent and independent variables selected for the present study on the issue of domestic violence against women have been discussed in the following chapter. The analysis has been done on the basis of the aforesaid methods in the present study.

CHAPTER 4

“ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION”

In this chapter the analysis and the interpretation of the results of the analysis based on the conceptual framework have been done. This chapter has been divided into four sections. The first section comprises of the analysis of the percentage of women by their background characteristics and responses according to the variables considered in the study. In the second section of this chapter, the interrelationships of the various independent variables have been discussed on the basis of the correlation matrix. The third section of this chapter, the interpretation has been done on the basis of the logistic regression analysis to show the impact of the determinants on the variables that have been selected for the violence analysis. The fourth section of this chapter gives the summary of the findings according to the conceptual framework and the analysis.

4.1: Percentage Distribution of Women by Independent Variables:

All countries and societies including India have macro system level norms embedded in the culture that may exacerbate gender based violence (Martin S.L, Garro Julian et al., 2002). According to the conceptual framework presented in the study the inter relationship is evident in explaining the different forms of violence in India. The major forms of violence's that has been considered in the present study can be discussed thoroughly-

Age of the Respondent: The age is one of the most important determining factors in explaining the prevalence of violence against women. Interestingly, negative association has been observed in the various studies between age and violence (Visaria, 1999; Koenig et al., 2003; Schuler et al., 1996).As from the literatures and different theories we can very well observe that in a society like India where the patriarchy is the voice the life cycle of a woman is controlled by the male member in the family. The age can be considered to decide the beginning of the violence in the life of women. It's with the age

the society sets the norms in a women life as in the form of marriage etc., from which the exposure to the violence occurs mostly in their lives. Here in the present study different form of violence has been considered and the age of the women shows that- the women in the age group of 25-34 years experience much violence in the forms of violence say physical, emotional, sexual or in the case of marital control over them. No variations have been observed in the regions taken in the study. The of women in the age group of 25 to 35 years have reported physical violence in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, followed by women in the age group of 35 years and above in these states. Whereas women in the age group below 24 years have reported physical violence in these states. On the other hand, the of women in these states have reported the emotional violence in the age group of 25-34 years followed by women in the age group 35 years and above and women reported the same in the age group below 24 years in the states taken in the study. The sexual violence has been also been reported maximum by women in 25-34 years age group which is about in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu which has been followed by of women in age group below 24 years and women in the age group 35 years and more. The marital control over women is also practiced much on the women falling under 25-34 years age group in all the four states which is the same in the age groups of 35 years and above and of women in the age group of below 24 years in all the four states.

From the following percentage distribution it is very well observed that the violence against women in all the forms is mostly predominant among the women in the age groups of 25-34 years.

Religion: On the basis of the various literatures it has been observed that there exist an inverse association of religions with domestic violence. Number of studies over the years have reported that religious attendance are positively related to various indicators of marital quality and success including, happiness, adjustments etc. (Filsinger and Wilson, 1984; Dudley and Kosinski, 1990), and inversely related to negative marital outcomes, including the marital conflicts and risk of divorces (Call and Heaten, 1997; Curtis and Ellison, 2001). On the contrary, it has also been observed in various literatures that specific theological traditions may exacerbate the risk of domestic violence by promoting

patriarchal ideologies and practices (Alsdurf and Alsdurf, 1986; Bussert, 1989). Here in this percentage analysis it has been observed that the of Hindu women have reported physical violence against them in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu while Muslim women have reported the same in those regions, women have reported the same who belongs to the other religious groups. In the case of emotional violence, Hindu women have reported the same followed by Muslim women and women from the other religious groups in the respective regions. In the case of sexual violence, it has been observed that Hindu women have reported the same followed by Muslim women and women from the other religious groups in these regions. While in the case of marital control, Hindu women have reported the control that is practiced on them by their husbands followed by of Muslim women and of women from the other religious groups in the states mentioned above.

Caste or Tribe: Various studies have shown that women's ethnicity has some association with the risk of experiencing domestic violence (Daga, 1998; Visaria, 1999). In the socio-economic hierarchy scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward classes are the most deprived and disadvantageous groups which might results into low income, higher number if children, insufficient resources which may lead to violence in some instances. Caste or the ethnicity plays an important role in paving the societal structure in India. India's social stratification plays a major role in deciding the social norms of the family. The essence of patriarchy in the society is from the caste group. The patriarchy is the source that leads to the dominance over the women and the very thought of controlling them through power relations. Here in this percentage distribution it has been observed that the other backward classes' women have reported maximum violence in the form of physical, emotional, sexual or the marital control in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Women have reported physical violence followed by other caste groups, women in scheduled caste groups and among scheduled tribe caste groups in all the aforesaid states. In the case of emotional violence, sexual violence as well as marital control the same trend have been observed in all the states where the other backward classes have reportedly have higher incidence of any form of violence.

Education of the Respondent: Education has been one of the sources of empowerment for women. It has given women the ability to gather and assimilate information, manipulate and control the modern world, secure and protect themselves from any form of violence (Malhotra, 1997; Kishore, 2000, 2004). Majority of the studies have shown that the association between women's education and lower risk of domestic violence (Visaria, 1999; Schuler et al., 1996; Jewkes et al., 2002). Here in the present study it has been observed that the women with no education have reported maximum prevalence of domestic violence in their lives. The physical violence in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been reported that women with no education followed by women reporting the same with secondary educational level. The physical violence is reported less by women in the higher educational level which is about in all these states. Women in the primary level of education have reported physical violence in these states. While in the case of emotional violence of women have reported with no educational level followed by women at the secondary level of education, women reporting the same with primary level of education and women in the higher education in all the four states. The sexual violence has been reported by women with no education followed by women in the secondary educational level, at the primary level and in the higher educational level. The marital control have been reported higher which is about by the women with no education followed by the women in the secondary educational level, women reporting the same with the primary level of education and women in the higher educational level in the respective states.

It has been well observed that the negative association exists between the educational level and the occurrence of violence against women. All the forms of violence are mostly predominant among the women group with no educational level.

Education of the Husband: As it has already been said that education has the negative relation with the occurrence of the violence now the question arise how far the education of the husband makes its more evident in lessening the attitude towards their wives in order to control them. Much research and theory on batterers and some interventions programs designed for batterers emphasized some aspect of 'control' as playing in domestic violence (Gondolf, 1985; Stets, 1988). In this present study it has been observed

that husbands with secondary level of education have perpetrated physical violence on their wives by husbands with no educational background, husbands with primary level of education and with higher level of education in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The emotional violence has mostly been perpetrated by husbands with secondary level of education followed by with no education, with primary education and with higher education in the respective states. The sexual violence has mostly been perpetrated by reported husbands with secondary level of education followed by with no education, with primary level of education and 4.6% with higher level of education in the respective states. The marital control has been much reportedly been done by husbands with secondary level of education which is reported followed by with no education, with primary level of education and with higher education.

From the above percentage distribution it has been observed that the violence is mostly common among the husbands with secondary level of education than the illiterate groups.

Wealth Index: A common assumption in the literature on domestic violence is that women who are poor are more likely to experience violence than women who are not poor (Heise, 1998; Jeweks, 2002). Low economic status of the household is not necessarily the casual factor, it is generally increases the risk of domestic violence. Here in this study, it has been observed that of women have reported physical violence with poor familial background followed by women in the higher group and in the middle group in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Emotional violence is also reportedly higher among poor wealth index family which is followed by the higher groups and among the middle income groups in the respective states. Women from the poor income groups have reported sexual violence against them followed by among the higher income groups and among the poor income groups in the present study regions. The marital control has been reported higher among the higher income groups which are followed by the poor income groups which is about and among the middle income groups in the following states respectively. Thus, it can be observed that the violence is most common among the poor income groups.

Marital Duration: Women's social statuses as well as their access to various systems of resources are determined largely by their relationship with men through marriage. As the marital violence is the most common form of violence the higher risk of been the victim of any form of violence lies within the relationship of marriage as the husbands inherit the feelings of controlling his wife through this means. Various literatures have showed that the length of relationship is important in determining the violence in women's life. The newer the relationship is the more likely it is to contain violence (Kaufman Kantor and Jasinski, 1998). The rate of ever-experience of domestic violence is expected to rise with marital duration because a longer marriage provides a greater period of exposure to the event of violence (Ghosh Debarchana, 2007). However, this relationship has been argued in different manner where it has been stated that the experience of violence is likely to be negatively associated with marital duration (Kishore, 2004). This is perhaps associated with the fact that the younger men are more likely to be perpetrators. It has been observed in various literatures that younger men are significantly more likely to abuse their partners than are older ones (Fagan and Browne, 1994). Likewise in the following study it has been observed that violence in different forms is reported higher among the women with less than 20 years of married life. In the case of physical violence of women in the marital duration 10-19 years have reported this form of violence in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu followed by women in married life below 9 years and of women in marital duration more than 20 years and above respectively. Same trends have been observed in the case of emotional violence with in all the four states in the similar marital duration groups as well as in the sexual violence also. In marital control it has been observed that the women in 10-19 years of marital duration have reported followed by women in marital duration below 9 years and women above 20 years and so. So it can be said that in the initial age of married life women are more likely to experience different form of violence in all the regions.

Occupation of Partner: In various literatures it is not very clear about the exact relationships between husband's occupation and the risk of domestic violence. Some of the literatures have revealed in the developing societies that the women were devalued as the son inherit agricultural lands and hence their exist higher risk of violence (Dyson

1983). Here in the cross tabulation analysis it has been observed that the women have reported violence against them whose husband's are into services followed by primary sector job owners and unemployed. women have reported physical violence against them whose partners are into services followed by women reporting the same whose partner are in primary sector and women whose partner are unemployed. Likewise, women have reported emotional violence against them whose partner are into services, followed by women whose partner are in primary sector and women whose partner are unemployed. Women have reported sexual violence against them whose husband is in services, followed by women reporting the same whose partner is in the primary sector followed by women whose partners are unemployed. At the same time, women have reported marital control over them whose partner are in services, followed by women reporting the same whose partner are into primary sector and women reporting the same whose partners are unemployed in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Occupation of Respondent: Occupation of women is one of the sole factors of their empowerment which has negative relationship between work status of a women and her risk to experience domestic violence. Here in this study it has been very well observed that the maximum reported violence of all forms have been from the women those who are unemployed, followed by the women working in the primary sector and then in the service industry. It is quiet evident that the women with no working status has a little say on the household activities and they are subjugated to the male dominance in their life. Women who are unemployed have reported physical violence followed by women in the primary sector and women in the service industry. Likewise, women have reported emotional violence followed by women in the service industry and women in the primary sector. Sexual violence has been reported by women who are unemployed followed by women who are in the primary sector and women in the services. In the case of marital control, it has been observed that women have reported control over them by their husbands those who are unemployed, followed by women in the primary sector and women in the services in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Earns more than Partner: The economic empowerment for women can lead to the authority over the household at the same time can also lead to the risk of violence as the male dominance over them exists as the norms of patriarchy through ages. Here in this analysis it has been observed that women those who earn less than partner have experienced more violence against them as they have a low economic status than them followed by women earning more than the partners. Women have reported physical violence those who earn less than their partners followed by women who earns more than their partners, women who has an equal work status and women whose partner does not bring money in all the four states taken into considerations. Likewise, women have reported emotional violence against them those who earn less than their partners, followed by women earning more than their partner, women reported the same those who earn same as their partners and women reported physical violence where the partner does not bring money. Women have reported sexual violence who earns less than their partners followed by women who earn more than their partners, women earning the same as partners and women whose partner does not bring money. In the case of marital violence it has been also the same trend where women have reported marital control over them where they earn less than their partner, followed by women earning more than them, women earning at the same level and women whose partner does not bring money in all the four states that has been considered in this study.

Work Status: Economic empowerment is one of the min sources of women's empowerment. Their exists a negative relationship between work status of a women and her risk to experience domestic violence. Women who are engaged in the paid employment have more say regarding over financial matters in the household than women who are inactive in the labor market (Malhotra, 1997; Garcia, 2000). Hence, it can be said that women who are employed have lesser risk of the victim of domestic violence but with the changing economic control and the autonomy of women this can lead to more incidents of violence for women (Ghosh Debarchana, 2007). Here, it has been observed that more women have reported violence of any form against them those who have working status. Women have reported physical violence, women have reported

emotional violence, women have reported sexual violence and women have reported marital control in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Exposure to Media: Media has always been a significant predator in determining the public awareness and controlling their behaviors. It is generally said that the media brings the public consciousness in different issues that are against the human rights and the societal norms. Here in this percentage analysis it has been observed that the women with exposure to media have reported the higher occurrence of physical violence along with all the other form of violence in the studied regions.

Female Autonomy: In a few recent studies, domestic violence is a function of a host of factors at the individual, family and community level. These studies recognizes that while domestic violence is directly associated with socioeconomic and demographic factors, other contextual factors may indirectly affect women's risk of experiencing domestic violence by mediating the relation between domestic violence and female autonomy. It is not that clear on the basis of the various studies that how autonomy affects the risk of women in experiencing the domestic violence especially in the developing countries. While some studies found that autonomy enhances the risk of domestic violence (Rahman, 1999), others find that a women is more likely to be targets of domestic violence if they have less autonomy (Kabeer, 2001; Jeejebhoy & Cook, 1998). Here in this study it has been observed that the women with autonomy have reported higher violence of all the types than the women with less autonomy. In physical violence it has been observed that of women have reported experiencing violence against them those who have the autonomy or the say in the family. At the same time, women have reported emotional violence those who have high autonomy in their households. Women have reported sexual violence with higher autonomy and women have reported marital control on them those who have autonomy in the households in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Thus, from these percentage distribution is has been observed that women with autonomy in their household have the higher risk of experiencing violence in their life in all the regions.

Partner drinks Alcohol: Various literature have linked domestic violence with the alcohol consumption over the years, many fights among domestic patterns may begin as arguments about drinking behavior and drunkenness and then escalate into other areas (Kaufman, 1985). Moreover, alcohol is sometimes believed to release inhibitions and to alter judgments and can also results in the socially accepted “time out” from the normal behavior rules allowing individuals especially man to disavow their responsibility for domestic violence (Kaufman and Kantor and Straus, 1990). Here it has also been observed that women have reported physical violence, women have reported emotional violence, women have reported sexual violence and women have reported marital control in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Thus, it is found that the women have experienced any form of violence where their partner has the drinking habit.

Parental history of Violence: The cultural attitude concerning male superiority is so strong that in India that it is believed husbands are entitled to control their wives even by the means of physical chastisement (Jeejebhoy SJ and Cook RJ, 1997). In the country like India, there is a variation among the residents attitude concerning violence against women, as well as in their violent behavior towards women. As for example, witnessing violence between one’s parents while growing up would be expected to influence one’s attitude and behaviors in their adulthood. More evidently, if a boy growing u in such an environment, observing his father beating his mother would be expected to more likely to have attitude supportive of wife abuse and to perpetrate wife abuse or violence in their adulthood (Smith SM and Farley SC, 1993; Straus MA and Gelles RJ, 1980). In this study the same association has been observed where women have reported any form of violence that has a background of parental violence in their childhood. Women have reported physical violence against them followed by 64.4% women reporting emotional violence against them, women reporting sexual violence and women marital control in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Spousal Communication: The interaction or the understanding between the couples is necessary in order to have a healthy relationship and lessening the risk of violence among them. Various literatures have explained that a significant negative association has been

observed between the reporting of physical domestic violence and women deciding on the adoption of the contraceptive practices (Jeebhoy S, 1998). In the present study it has been observed that of women have reported physical violence against them those who decides on the contraceptive behavior in their household followed by 91.1% women reported emotional violence, sexual violence and women marital control in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Place of Residence: From the various literatures it is evident that the absence of social interaction of urban living associated with the higher risk of violence. In the multi-country study it has been observed that the prevalence and incidence of domestic violence in the developing world show women living in urban areas are significantly more likely to report domestic violence than the rural women (Kishore, 2004). Here in the percentage distribution, it has been observed that in India the rural women have reported the incidence of violence more than that of the urban women. 62.6% of urban women have reported physical violence, 59.8% of urban women have reported emotional violence, 65.9% urban women have reported sexual violence and 62.1% urban women have reported marital control in all the four states taken for the present study.

Thus from the above cross tabulation and chi square analysis the association among the variables can be understood. The chi-square values in the following table shows that all the factors taken into considerations are significant in respect to explain the incidence of the violence against women.

4.2: Correlation Analysis:

The correlation analysis has been done among the independent variables in order to study the interrelationships between them. The correlation matrix explains the positive and the negative relationships that exist between the variables in order to explain their effects as the explanatory variable in the study. In this section we discuss the results of the correlation for independent variables of the domestic violence in the following tables. The correlation coefficients are shown with their statistical significance. The variables which are only statistically significant has been discussed in this following section.

From the correlation matrix it is very well evident that there exists an inter relationship between each and every variables. According to the Pearson's Correlation analysis we can observe that with the age of the respondents there exists a strong positive relation between respondent's education (.072**) which is highly significant at 0.01 level, followed by marital duration (0.507**) significant at 0.01 level, husbands education (.030**) and occupation (.054**). The other factors also have shown high significance like parental history of violence, female autonomy. Place of residence, religion, wealth index, work status respondent's occupation though significant but has the negative relation with each other. This shows that with the change of the age of the respondent there does not exist significant variance in these variables. Place of residence have a significant strong positive relation with female autonomy as the place decides the exposure of a women in respect to have the power to decides on her own regarding various decisions of the households which are taken in the present study for the estimates (0.77**). This is so because a woman can gain his decision making power once she has the proper knowledge of what is she deciding which can only happen with education. Women in the urban sector have greater autonomy than the rural counterparts, so the strong relation exists between them. The other factors are also significantly correlated with place of residence such as, respondent's education, wealth index, spousal communications, partner's occupation, education, exposure to media etc. On the other hand, other factors such as caste, respondent's occupation, partners' drinking habit, parental history of violence have negative relation with place of residence. This is mainly

so because all these factors will dominate the act of domestic violence irrespective of the place of residence as they are individual characteristics. Respondent's Education is highly significant with the age of the respondent as more the age of marriage increases the chance of women gaining in educational level increases (0.72**). Religion, marital duration, wealth index, partner's education, occupation, female autonomy is positively related as education leads to empowerment of women and regulated the act of violence against them. Female autonomy is highly significant with the education the respondent (0.90**) as education is the deciding factor for a women in the household to hold her view regarding the various decisions of the house. Religion is only a significant factor in decision of the women autonomy, education and occupation. Wealth index has the very strong significant positive relation with the female autonomy (0.86**) which explains that the women's decision making power depends on the financial status of the household. Other factor does not hold so significant relation with this variable. Marital duration is highly significant with the respondent's education as with the increase in the educational level there will be a significant decrease in the duration of the marriage. Spousal communication shows the positive relation between the places of residence, respondent's education, religion, wealth index, partner education, occupation, exposure to media and female autonomy. Husband's education and occupation shows the positive correlation between women's age, places of residence, respondent's education, wealth index, spousal communication, marital duration. It is also the role of the husbands in determining these factors. Respondent's occupation, work status, earning in respect to her partner have a significant positive relations age of the respondent, places of residence, education of the respondent, female autonomy etc. Parental history of violence has significant relations with the age, occupation, caste, religion, place of residence, wealth index etc. Partners' alcohol intake have the explanation through the factors of their education, place of residence, wealth index etc.

Hence, it can be said that the correlation analysis helps in better understanding the internal relations of the independent variables in order to explain the other.

4.3: Multivariate Analysis:

To understand the statistical significance of the association of the predictors and substantiate the Bivariate analysis the binary logistic model is attempted in this study. The reporting of any form of violence viz., physical, emotional, sexual and marital control has been taken as the dependent variable which are dichotomous in nature.

Table.4.3.1 represents the logistic regression analysis of the **Physical Violence** in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala and in Tamil Nadu. Here it has been observed that the odds ratio of women's age shows after controlling the effect of other variables women in the age group 25-35 years 200 times higher probability of experiencing violence along with the women in the age group below 24 years which is 1.084 odds ratio and women in the age group 35 years and more as the reference category. The *age of the respondent* is not that significant in determining the risk of violence. The place of residence shows that the women in the urban areas have the higher probability of experiencing violence which is about 1.613 odds ratio than their rural counterparts. This study is highly significant.

Women's education up to higher level shows the lesser probability of women experiencing physical violence against them which is lesser by 0.455 times than the women who have completed primary level of education who has the probability of experiencing physical violence by 1.188 odds ratio and women with no education which has been taken as 1 in the reference category. This study is significant.

In the case of *religion* it has been observed that Muslim women have the higher probability of experiencing violence which is about 1.274 times than Hindus and other religious groups.

Wealth index shows that the poor section of the society have the higher probability of experiencing physical violence which is 1 as the reference category which is also highly significant than the middle income groups and higher income groups. The higher income groups have 0.495 times lesser probability of experiencing physical violence and this is also highly significant.

Partner drinks alcohol plays a highly significant role in explaining the risk of women experiencing physical violence. It has been observed that partners who consume alcohol

have 3.462 odds ratio & higher probability of beating his wife than the men who does not consume alcohol. *Parental history of violence* is another significant factor where it has been observed that father beating mother have a significant role in generating the attitude in the male as well as in the females that wife beating is justified. Women who have witnessed their father beaten her mother have 1.717 odds ratio and probability of accepting the fact of violence from their partners in their life times. The study is highly significant.

Caste groups have shown that scheduled caste and the others have the higher probability of women battering than the other backward classes and scheduled tribes which are about 1.072 odds and 1.087 odds respectively. Though the caste does not have that significant role in explaining this behavior.

Risks of violence and *marital duration* have not that significant role in explaining the physical violence; it has been observed that women with 10-19 years of marital duration have 1.078 odds probability of experiencing physical violence than other groups.

Respondents earning has also been discussed in this study where it has been observed that partner's not bringing money at all leads the chance of having physical violence which is about 0.425 times. This is not that significant.

Spousal communication also does not show that significance in determining the physical violence where it has been observed that couples with no communications among them have the higher risk of experiencing violence.

Most interestingly, it has been observed that the *husband's education* does not play a significant factor in explaining the risk of physical violence. So it is evident it's the male superiority and attitude towards his wife and power relations plays the determine factor for such acts.

The other factors *occupation of the respondent* does not show much significance in explaining the physical violence as it is observed that women those who are unemployed have higher probability of experiencing violence.

The *partner's occupation* also does not explain much on the probability of the physical violence.

Exposure to media explains that women with exposure have the 0.855 times lesser probability of experiencing physical violence than women with no exposure.

Female autonomy has no such significant explanation in the context of the physical violence where it has been observed that women with her say have lesser probability of experiencing violence by 0.821 times than the women with no decision making power. Lastly, it has been observed that the *women's work status* also have no such much significance on the risk of domestic violence as women earning cash have 0.945 times probability of experiencing physical violence against them than the women with no work status. Thus, it is proved that the empowerment by economic front does not limit the risk of violence in a life of a woman.

Table 4.3.2 represents the logistic regression analysis of the **Emotional Violence** in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala and in Tamil Nadu. Here it has been observed that the odds ratio of women's age shows after controlling the effect of other variables women in the age group 25-35 years 1.191 odds have the higher probability of experiencing violence along with the women in the age group below 24 years which is 1.181 odds ratio and women in the age group 35 years and more as the reference category. The *age of the respondent* is not that significant in determining the risk of violence.

The place of residence shows that the women in the urban areas have the higher probability of experiencing emotional violence which is about 1.339 times in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala whereas 1.341 odds ratio in Tamil Nadu in the rural counterparts. This study is highly significant.

Women's education up to higher level shows the lesser probability of women experiencing emotional violence against them which is lesser by 0.804 times in Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and 0.809 times in Tamil Nadu than the women who have completed primary level of education as well as secondary level of education who has the probability of experiencing emotional violence by 1.822 odds ratio in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala and 1.823 odds ratio in Tamil Nadu at the primary educational level and 1.337 odds ratio and 1.823 odds ratio respectively at the secondary level of education respectively. Women with no education and primary level of education have high significance in determining the emotional violence.

In the case of *religion* it has been observed that Muslim women have the higher probability of experiencing violence which is about 1.498 odds ratio that is 49 % probability than Hindus and other religious groups in the study regions.

Wealth index shows that the poor section of the society have the higher probability of experiencing physical violence which is 1 as the reference category which is also highly significant than the middle income groups. The higher income groups have 0.49 times lesser probability of experiencing emotional violence and this is also highly significant. While the middle income group women have 0.88 times higher probability of experiencing emotional violence though not that significant.

Partner drinks alcohol plays a highly significant role in explaining the risk of women experiencing physical violence. It has been observed that partners who consume alcohol have 2.776 odds ratio probability of harassing wives emotionally than the partners' not consuming alcohol in these states.

Parental history of violence is another significant factor where it has been observed that father harassing her mother or abusing her mother has a significant role in generating the attitude in the male as well as in the females that wife abuse is justified. Women who have witnessed their father beaten her mother have 1.642 odds ratio probability of accepting the fact of violence from their partners in their life times. The study is highly significant.

Caste groups have shown that scheduled caste have the higher probability of women abuse than the other backward classes and scheduled tribes and other caste groups whose probability is about 1.111 odds ratio. Though the caste does not have that significant role in explaining this behavior.

Risks of violence and *marital duration* have not that significant role in explaining the physical violence; it has been observed that women with 10-19 years of marital duration have 1.009 odds ratio & probability of experiencing physical violence than other groups. Whereas, women below 9 years of marital duration have 0.916 odds ratio & probability of experiencing emotional violence than the women with higher marital duration.

Respondents earning has also been discussed in this study where it has been observed that no such causes of the incidence of emotional violence exist, though partners does not

bring money have 0.944 times probability of preponderance of this violence. This is not that significant.

Spousal communication also does not show that significance in determining the emotional violence where it has been observed that couples with no communications among them have the higher risk of experiencing violence.

Most interestingly, it has been observed that the *husband's education* does not play a significant factor in explaining the risk of physical violence. So it is evident it's the male superiority and attitude towards his wife and power relations plays the determine factor for such acts. Husbands with primary and secondary level of education have 0.951 times and 0.962 times probability of doing emotional violence on their wives.

Occupation of the respondent does not show much significance in explaining the emotional violence as it is observed that women those who are unemployed have higher probability of experiencing violence.

The *partner's occupation* also does not explain much on the probability of the physical violence. Both the factors are not that significant in determining the emotional violence.

Exposure to media explains that women with exposure have the 0.835 times lesser probability of experiencing emotional violence than women with no exposure.

Female autonomy has no such significant explanation in the context of the physical violence where it has been observed that women with her say have lesser probability of experiencing violence by 0.567 times than the women with no decision making power.

Lastly, it has been observed that the *women's work status* also have no such much significance on the risk of domestic violence as women earning cash have 0.969 times probability of experiencing physical violence against them than the women with no work status. Thus, it is proved that the empowerment by economic front does not limit the risk of violence in a life of a woman.

Table 4.3.3 represents the logistic regression analysis of the **Sexual Violence** in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala and in Tamil Nadu. Here it has been observed that the odds ratio of women's age shows after controlling the effect of other variables women in the age group 25-35 years 1.202 odds ratio have the higher probability of experiencing violence along with the women in the age group below 24 years which is 1.678 odds ratio

and women in the age group 35 years and more as the reference category. The *age of the respondent* is not that significant in determining the risk of violence. It has been observed that the risk of sexual violence is much higher than the physical and emotional violence among women in these aforesaid age groups which is even slightly higher in Uttar Pradesh.

The *place of residence* shows that the women in the urban areas have the higher probability of experiencing emotional violence which is about of the odds ratio of 1.279 times in Rajasthan and Kerala 1.288 times in Uttar Pradesh, 1.281 in Tamil Nadu than the rural counterparts. This study is highly significant.

Women's education up to higher level shows the lesser probability of women experiencing sexual violence against them which is lesser by 0.167 times in Rajasthan and Kerala, 0.174 in Uttar Pradesh and 0.168 in Tamil Nadu than the women who have completed primary level of education who has the probability of experiencing emotional violence by 1.112 odds ratio in Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 1.145 in Uttar Pradesh. Women with no education and primary level of education have high significance in determining the sexual violence.

In the case of *religion* it has been observed that no such religious groups' taboos exist regarding the experience of sexual violence and the religious beliefs. The study is not that significant.

Wealth index shows that the poor section of the society have the higher probability of experiencing physical violence which is 1 as the reference category which is also highly significant than the middle income groups. The higher income groups have 0.46 times lesser probability of experiencing sexual violence and this is also highly significant. While the middle income group women have 0.72 times higher probability of experiencing sexual violence which is significant.

Partner drinks alcohol plays a highly significant role in explaining the risk of women experiencing physical violence. It has been observed that partners who consume alcohol have 3.021 odds ratio in Rajasthan and Kerala, 2.992 odds ratio in Uttar Pradesh and 3.025 odds ratio in Tamil Nadu respectively than those who do not consume alcohol. This study is highly significant.

Parental history of violence is another significant factor where it has been observed that father harassing her mother or abusing her mother has a significant role in generating the attitude in the male as well as in the females that wife abuse is justified. Women who have witnessed their father beaten her mother have 1.838 odds ratio in Rajasthan and Kerala, 1.816 times in Uttar Pradesh and 1.84 odds ratio in Tamil Nadu respectively. The study is highly significant.

Caste groups have shown that scheduled castes have the higher probability of women sexual abuse or violence is predominant in all the caste groups. Women at the risk of experiencing sexual violence is 1.453 odds ratio among the other caste groups in all the four states with slightest differences followed by the scheduled caste groups who has the probability of about 1.334 odds ratio & experiencing the same in these states and then the scheduled tribe groups whose probability lies about 1.22 odds ratio in these areas. Though the caste does not have that significant role in explaining this behavior.

Risks of violence and *marital duration* have not that significant role in explaining the physical violence; it has been observed that women with 10-19 years of marital duration have 1.219 odds ratio & probability of experiencing sexual violence than other groups. Whereas, women below 9 years of marital duration have 1.266 odds ratio & probability of experiencing sexual violence than the women with higher marital duration. This is mainly so because that the newer relationship or marriage leads to the feelings of the male counterpart to take the women body as the sexual object so the risk of this violence is much higher in the initial marital phase which lowers down with time.

Respondents earning has also been discussed in this study where it has been observed that in all the states that has been taken into consideration for the study have higher probability of sexual violence against women despite of their status of work. Women earning less than her partners results in the higher probability of sexual violence which is about 1.505 odds ratio with slight differences in the states followed by women whose partner do not bring money have 1.433 odds ratio probability of experiencing the same and 1.022 odds ratio to those women who are at par in earning with their better halves.

Spousal communication also does not show that significance in determining the sexual violence where it has been observed that couples with no communications among them have the higher risk of experiencing violence.

Most interestingly, it has been observed that the *husband's education*, men with higher level of education have played a major role in perpetrating sexual violence to their wives which is about 1.207 odds ratio in the states of Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 1.199 odds ratio for Uttar Pradesh which is much higher than the probability of husbands with primary and secondary level of education. So it is significant that education does not have that effect on controlling the men's behavior towards women as the object of satisfaction.

Occupation of the respondent does not show much significance in explaining the emotional violence as it is observed that women those who are unemployed have higher probability of experiencing violence.

The *partner's occupation* also does not explain much on the probability of the violence. Both the factors are not that significant in determining the sexual violence.

Exposure to media explains that women with exposure have the 0.967 times lesser probability of experiencing sexual violence than women with no exposure with slight differences in the regions taken under considerations.

Female autonomy has no such significant explanation in the context of the sexual violence where it has been observed that women with her say have lesser probability of experiencing violence by 0.727 times Rajasthan, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and 0.722 times in Uttar Pradesh than the women with no decision making power.

Lastly, it has been observed that the *women's work status* also have no such much significance on the risk of domestic violence as women earning cash have 0.985 times probability of experiencing sexual violence against them than the women with no work status which is quiet higher risk of experiencing sexual violence by women. Thus, it is proved that the empowerment by economic front does not limit the risk of violence in a life of a woman.

Table 4.3.4 represents the logistic regression analysis of the **Marital Control** in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Kerala and in Tamil Nadu. Here it has been observed that the odds ratio of women's age shows after controlling the effect of other variables women in the age group 25-35 years 1.151 odds ratio have the higher probability of experiencing

control on their behaviors after marriages along with the women in the age group below 24 years which is 1.207 odds ratio.

Higher risk of controlled by their husbands and other members in the marital households. The place of residence shows that the women in the urban areas have the higher probability of experiencing marital control in the urban areas which is about 0.911 times in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu than the rural counterparts. Hence it is observed that the women residing in the rural areas experience much control over them than their urban counterparts by their husbands and the other household members. This study is highly significant.

Women's education up to higher level shows the lesser probability of women experiencing marital control against them which is lesser by 0.513 times in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu than the women who have completed primary level of education who has the probability of experiencing emotional violence by 1.034 odds ratio in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala and Tamil Nadu at the primary educational level. Women with no education and primary level of education have high significance in determining the marital control in their lives.

In the case of *religion* it has been observed that marital control is practiced in all the religion practices in all the four regions taken under considerations. The Muslims women have reported probability of higher control over them which is about 1.049 odds ratio than the women in other religious groups which is about 1.008 times. Hindu women have reported the probability of marital control as 1 reference category. So it can be said that despite any religion the male dominance and their attitude towards their women is similar in all respects.

Wealth index shows that the poor section of the society have the higher probability of experiencing marital control over the women by restricting them in accessing and deciding on their own which is 1 as the reference category which is also highly significant. The higher income groups have 0.718 times lesser probability of experiencing marital control and this is also highly significant. While the middle income group women have 0.859 times higher probability of experiencing marital control though not that significant.

Partner drinks alcohol plays a highly significant role in explaining the risk of women experiencing physical violence. It has been observed that partners who consume alcohol have 1.354 odds ratio of showing their control over their wives than the partners' not consuming alcohol in these states.

Parental history of violence is another significant factor where it has been observed that father harassing her mother or abusing her mother has a significant role in generating the attitude in the male as well as in the females that wife abuse is justified. Women who have witnessed their father have not allowed her mother to take any decisions on her own have 1.518 odds ratio of accepting the fact of violence from their partners in their life times. The study is highly significant.

Caste groups have shown that all the women in all the caste groups have experienced control after their marriages by their husbands. Different restrictions have been imposed on them in order to have control on their behaviors and lives. It has been observed that women from other caste groups have 1.471 odds ratio of being controlled by their husbands than scheduled caste women who have 1.338 odds ratio of doing so. Both are highly significant. While the schedule tribe women have 1.156 odds ratio of being controlled by their counterparts.

Risks of violence and *marital duration* have not that significant role in explaining the marital control; it has been observed that women with 10-19 years of marital duration have high probability of experiencing marital control by 0.971 times followed by women 1.009 odds ratio of experiencing physical violence than other groups. Whereas, women below 9 years of marital duration have 0.912 odds ratio of experiencing marital control than the women with higher marital duration. Thus, it has been observed that women with long marital duration have the higher risk of marital control.

Respondents earning has also been discussed in this study where it has been observed that women with more earnings than their partners have exerted control over them in order to prove their positions in her life which is also highly significant. At the same time, women earning less than the partner is also significant as their activities are decided by them. On the other hand, it has been observed that women whose partner does not bring money have 1.174 odds probability of experiencing marital control in their lives. Women earning same as partners have also significance.

Spousal communication is significance in determining the marital control as it has been observed that women those who have the right to discuss family planning or have a proper communication with their partners have lesser chance of experiencing marital control in their lives by 0.774 times.

Husband's education plays a significant factor in explaining the risk of marital control. Where it has been observed that women are in higher risk of marital control about 1.09 and 1.073 odds where the husbands have completed primary and secondary level of educations respectively. Husbands with higher education have also shown 0.966 times probability of women being controlled by them. Thus, it can be said that though education is the most important way of changing attitude towards this issue but still it can be observed that the deep rooted norms have the heavy impact on this behaviors.

Occupation of the respondent does not show much significance in explaining the marital control as it has been observed that women with no employment have no decision making power of their own which gives an edge to the husbands to control them.

The *partner's occupation* shows that women have the higher probability of being controlled by their husbands those who are into primary sector and services. Women have the 1.022 odds ratio of being controlled by husbands those who are in the primary sector followed by 1.184 odds ratio of being controlled by husbands in services. Hence, it can be said that it's the attitude that determines the behavior of the husband to exercise such practices.

Exposure to media explains that women with exposure have the 0.92 times lesser probability of experiencing marital control than women with no exposure.

Female autonomy has no such significant explanation in the context of the physical violence where it has been observed that women with her say have lesser probability of experiencing marital control by 0.818 odds ratio than the women with no decision making power.

Lastly, it has been observed that the *women's work status* also have no such much significance on the risk of domestic violence as women earning cash have 0.887 times probability of experiencing marital control than the women with no work status. Thus, it is proved that the empowerment by economic front does not limit the risk of violence in a life of a woman.

4.4: Summary of Findings:

Summarizing the factors is important in order to analyze the major determinants of the prevalence of any form of violence in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The four states are in unique in their own form where the common evil named domestic violence in a form of spousal violence i.e., physical violence, emotional violence, sexual violence and marital control have shown its existence in a major proportion. Here while analyzing the data taking into considerations the various variables have focused on the deep rooted cause which lies underling despite of all the regional, social or economical differences.

In this study it has been observed that the factors like partner's alcoholism, parental history of violence, place of residence, economic structure of the family, female autonomy and education determines or helps in explaining the major causes of the violence occurring against women considering other factors constant. Place of residence have shown in all the four states that urban women have the higher risk of facing any such form of violence at par with the rural women who are already in the scenario. A strong positive significance has been observed in all the states where the women in the urban areas are prone to violence and the rural women being in the reference category. Wealth index is another major factor which determines the violence where the income level of a household where being poor or in middle income category or in higher have been considered. It has been observed that women in the poor family have the more likelihood of experiencing any sort of violence in their lifetimes.

In Rajasthan it has been observed that along with women residing in the urban areas who have the higher risk of physical violence, women with from different caste groups have a higher exposure of marital control which shows a significant positive relationship. Women earnings also has a positive impact on marital control been exercised by their husbands. While Uttar Pradesh being in the same social, cultural and economic condition has shown similar results. In both the states partners alcoholism have resulted into

physical, emotional and sexual violence along with the parental history of violence which has an imprint of performing the same as deep rooted in the nature to control women. Now, as a comparison in the south it has been observed that education plays an important role in determining the act of violence in women's lives. Alike in the northern states it has been observed that women with no education have a higher risk of being beaten physically, mistreated emotionally and sexually. Kerala being the most socially developed states have proven that education plays an important role in curbing violence though not totally uprooting it. Researches on domestic violence have shown that although women from all classes experience violence, women at poverty are more likely to experience violence (Panda, 2004). Likewise in this analysis it has been observed that women with poor wealth index are more likely to experience physical, emotional as well as marital control. Tamil Nadu which is another state at par with that of Kerala has shown a different picture where the marital control over the women despite the educational level shows the positive significant results. As in many literatures it has been observed that women with self dependency through income or autonomy where she has the right to make decision of her choice have higher risk of violence. This phenomenon has been observed in Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu. Partner's alcohol consumption has the strong positive significance in all the four states. The parental history of violence where the son has been the witness of the similar attitude while growing up results in the similar behavior in his life. This factor also has a strong positive significance in all types of violence in all the four states. Rural women reported higher prevalence of violence where the risk of being sexually abused is quiet significant in urban women especially in the northern regions. Partner's occupation where the unemployment exist the risk of being violent towards wife is higher as the frustration level exceeds the distortion of such brutal behavior comes to vague. Female autonomy plays an important role in explaining the risk of violence.

CHAPTER 5:

CONCLUSION

This study aims to establish that over the past decade, domestic violence against women has become one of the preeminent issues in the women's international human rights movement. Countries across the globe have taken up the responsibility to prevent violence in within the boundaries of home and to prosecute offenders. With an intention to prevent and reduce domestic violence, government and non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations are already working at many levels (Schuler, 1991; UNICEF, 2000; UNIFEM, 2000; WHO, 2002). The strategies being adopted includes: home visitation, collaborative efforts of domestic violence service providers, prevention efforts that address violence both in homes and in communities, school based programme, and public education campaigns. India, like many other countries, has enacted legislation which pins down domestic violence as a crime, conducted national level media campaigns designed to raise consciousness and spread awareness about the issue. Women-only police stations have been established with an intention to encourage reporting of domestic violence crimes. Such protection and support systems must be made available and accessible to respond to the needs of the victims. Religious and social institutions that could assist and aid the victims need to be trained to have pertinent point of view and should be well equipped to provide appropriate responses. The existing legal framework is inadequately empowered to amply address women's baffling problems; hence a political advocacy should be mobilized to change obstructive elements and plug the loopholes within the laws which either renders the law ineffective and gives the offender to a opportunity to slip away from the clutches of legal framework to address the issues of gender-based violence (Singh, 1994; Lawyers Collective Women's Rights Initiative, 2000).

In addition to legal and institutional interventions awareness against the evil of domestic violence needs to be revived in social justice and social transformation. There is a need that a rights-based strategy is adopted for prevention of domestic violence that meshes formal treaty doctrines with grassroots activism and critiques of power. While the right to make the claim is global, the specific and useful strategies to build a non-violent and gender-egalitarian society must be developed locally. Domestic violence needs to be viewed as a violation of woman's most basic rights, and must be addressed from an ecological perspective. Domestic violence prevention strategies must include a critical and precise understanding of the underlying causes of domestic violence and a visual modality to sketch imagery of what constitutes a healthy, non-violent family.

The wallop of domestic violence not only wounds the individuals who are the victims, but has an extensive injury on the society and nation as a whole. Domestic violence is not merely a human rights violation but also increases health burden and demographic consequences. In the following study it has been observed that not much of a differential factor explains the regional traits as of the four states are taken into account. The main determining factors that have a significant influence on the violence against women either be it in a form of physical or emotional or sexual or marital control by husbands, despite the regional differences have shown the common factors which are symmetrical in all the four states studied above. Women whose partners drink alcohol have the higher risk of being physically, sexually and emotionally abused in all the four states. The intensity of violence shows that emotional violence is three times higher as high, physical violence is two times higher as high and sexual violence is four times higher as high compared to women whose husbands do not consume alcohol. Education plays an important role where women with higher educational level have reported lesser prevalence of violence along with the husbands having more educational level. Place of residence, wealth or the income of an individual, parental history, female autonomy are the main deciding factors of the different form of violence in these four states. All these factors are inter related which acts as the self explanatory cause of this moral question.

In the past in National Family and Health Survey covered data on domestic violence in the year 1998-99, on the basis of which various studies have shown the major determinants of domestic violence been place of residence, education, standard of living. In this present National Family and Health Survey III year 2005-06 have covered a major area in order to capture the vast dimensions of various forms of violence against women. In the past the studies have roughly covered the violence against women in the context of have ever beaten by anyone since age 15 which was a vague way of capturing a true glimpse of the brutal act happening against women. Moreover, where the culture root embedded as to keep hush about the most “private” factor whether been beaten or not is really a toughest job to capture the true picture. While in this present data form sanctity has been maintained in order to keep the privacy of the respondent as well as the interviewer while capturing the most sensitive issue that need to be unveiled in the light of globalization and modernization in India. Various aspects have been covered and an effort has been made to analyze the most brut act against women when we talk about the progress of our country.

It has been observed that the domestic violence is at a rise in this present time as the new dataset shows or it can be said the women have reported about their problems which was suppose to be kept silent behind the closed doors. May be this is a thin ray of hope towards the awareness of women being disclosing their so called “private” mishaps because of the various media campaigns and political agendas and different non-governmental sectors coming up making people aware. The main problem lies with the mind set of the women as well as they justify beating as the right of their husbands if they fails to perform some acts. Unless this attitude is changed the eradication of this pernicious act is near to impossible.

Social attitude plays a major role in abetting abuse against women by excusing an abuser from taking any blame. A common attitude towards violence in India is that the women have provoked the man to do such an act which implies the fault is of the women. This is a mere shameful excuse from the perpetrator of violence. The justification of wife beating by the women proves the ignorance of violence against the women in the society. The

misconstrued norm or the ailing traditional believe that the husband is the lord of their life impels the women to hush up the prevalence of violence in their life as not considering it as the violent act in itself. An arduous task lies ahead in terms of changing the attitude of the society to reinforce the importance of human rights of the women. Only a fundamental social change that eliminates women's subordinate status will eradicate such violence against women. In the present study it has been observed and derived that region or the other social, demographic, economic factors does not play such an important role in explaining the violent act against women in India, it's the etched opinion of the patriarchy on the mind of Indian society that decides and have deep rooted effect in the thought process of the women over the ages that have kept them subdued in the dungeons of ignorance and commands them not to retaliate back against these barbarian acts.

There is dire requisite of awareness in order to eliminate or at least to shift the attitude of the perpetrator of violence to a more sensible outlook. The changes include elimination of laws that discriminate against women and children, promotion of women in leadership and decision making processes by breaking the glass ceiling that exists. Improving access to education and ameliorating women's economic resources can also dissolve this issue to a positive extent. The trouble lies with the attitude of the women to who attempt to justify wife beating as the right of the husbands in marital relations if any negligence or error is committed by them.

The effects of violence can be devastating to a women's reproductive health as well as to other aspects of her physical and mental well being. In addition, violence along with injury exposes women to risks against a host of other health related problems including physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse and depression. As in the present database in NFHS III (2005-06) the emotional violence has been covered up as a significant aftermath affect of violence. Women with the history of physical or sexual abuse are also at increased risk of unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections and adverse pregnancy outcomes. In this present study it has been observed that among all the major factors, female autonomy, the alcohol intake of the partners, parental history of familial

violence are some of the major determining factors along with the education of the partner as well as the respondents. The wealth index also shows the affinity of the women to be the victim of violence. The work status of a women is another major deterring factor in Kerala, where and other states where women as cash earners have less risk of violence against them than the unemployed section of the society.

No much difference in the determinants of the factors in the northern and the southern regions has been observed in this present study. Hence it shows that violence against women is a phenomenon irrespective of regions. It is mainly the attitude towards of the perpetrator and the victim that determines such an act along with the other factors operating at the same time.

Victims of violence who seek counseling and care from the health professionals and other kinds of health service providers often demands help that providers do not recognize, do not ask about, and do not know how to assess from such victims of violence.

There is a pressing need to develop specific strategies to combat violence against women, even though the domestic violence act of India persecutes certain laws against the violence of women. Along with addressing the immediate needs of the battered women, concrete steps needs to be taken to increase women's empowerment through education, employment and economic independence.

This study concludes by recognizing domestic violence as the most atrocious social crime where the offence masks itself in the veil of 'culture', 'societal norm' and 'tradition'. There is an immediate need to unveil this monster by enacting specific laws to protect the interests of women and spreading the awareness through media and education. Unless strong measures are taken to eradicate this devilish crime the women will continue to be 'terrorized' by this evil which will dilute and weaken the foundation of the word 'women' which otherwise should be synonymous with 'mother' and will lead to moral collapse of the society and country and finally result in downfall of the civilization as a whole. The design of this research is not only to observe the problem from a wide angle but its essence lies in providing tangible solutions. Implementation of the ideas in this suggested in this paper will help to uproot this evil. To free the women from the clutches of domestic violence, the four wheels of our civilization i.e., 'Government and Bureaucracy'

'Education and Awareness' 'Law and Order' and 'Social Science and Economics'; needs to rotate in sync with a vision and mission to exterminate this attitude of vulgarism towards women which has crippled our society.

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APPENDIX

Table 1.1 Percentage of ever-married women experienced any form of spousal violence, India, NFHS III 2005-06

States	Emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Sexual Violence	emotional or sexual or physical violence
India	15.8	35.1	10	39.7
Delhi	4.9	16.1	2.1	17.2
Haryana	8.7	25.5	7.1	28
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.9	1.8	6.9
Jammu and Kashmir	8.9	11.5	3.9	15.1
Punjab	10.7	24.4	7.2	26.7
Rajasthan	22.9	40.3	20.2	50.2
Uttaranchal	8.9	27.3	6.1	29.8
Chattisgarh	12.7	29.2	6.9	32.3
Madhya Pradesh	22.5	44	11	49.1
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	41.2	9.4	45
Bihar	19.7	55.6	19.1	60.8
Jharkhand	18	34.7	12.5	40.9
Orissa	19.8	33.5	14.7	41.2
West Bengal	12.3	32.7	21.5	41.8
Arunachal Pradesh	16.6	37.5	9.5	43
Assam	15.6	36.7	14.8	42.1
Manipur	13.9	40.7	14	46.2
Meghalaya	7.1	12.6	1.6	15
Mizoram	11	22	2	25.1
Nagaland	12.6	14	3	21.3
Sikkim	10.2	14.8	4.8	18.8
Tripura	22.8	40.9	19	46.6
Goa	12	16.5	2.8	19.6
Gujarat	18.5	25.7	7.5	33.8
Maharashtra	17.5	30.6	2	33.4
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	35	4.1	36.8
Karnataka	8.1	19.5	4	21.5
Kerala	10.1	15.3	4.8	19.8
Tamil Nadu	16.8	41.9	3.2	44.1

Table.4.1.5 : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO EDUCATION OF THE HUSBAND,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
No Education	37.9	31.6	35.5	26.9	42.3	30.2	49.8	36.8	34.5	31.4	36.5	21	40.2	42.1	41.3	36.5
Primary	20	20.8	18.8	17.3	25.6	16.5	19.3	25.6	31.1	36.2	32.4	25.7	31	36.4	19.5	23.8
Secondary	38.1	41.7	41.1	45.8	26.4	42.6	21.5	19.2	24.1	20.1	29	39.8	26.1	8.9	20.2	15.9
Higher	3.9	5.9	4.6	9.9	5.7	10.7	9.4	18.4	10.3	12.3	2.1	13.5	2.7	12.6	19	23.8
Chi-square	505.792	178.321	137.384	913.142	641.758	879.235	254.785	455.21	147.84	571.215	157.355	231.555	147.899	251.32	541.233	235.66
Sig.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.6 : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO WEALTH INDEX,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Poor	48.6	43.3	46.3	36.2	50.1	45.9	48.7	24.1	42.8	41.7	47.5	50.2	50.9	49.6	60.2	51.8
Middle	23.4	24.6	25.2	21.5	20	28.3	28.6	23.3	36.4	32.1	40.1	22	23.5	20.8	18.9	12.1
Higher	28	32.1	28.5	42.3	29.9	25.8	22.7	52.6	20.8	26.2	12.4	27.8	25.6	29.6	20.9	36.1
Chi-square	573.944	244.466	192.183	1255.605	655.421	278.963	587.444	486.547	531.256	114.752	25.698	4.1258	117.895	457.662	54.235	47.899
Sig.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.7 : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO MARITAL DURATION,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
< 9 years	32.8	32.4	39.1	35.9	40.2	35.4	45.8	37.4	39.5	40.5	22.5	34.1	41.5	25.6	41.3	53.6
10-19 years	45.5	43	43.8	38.8	47.8	48	46.1	39.7	41.3	41.7	52.6	49.6	48.3	62.8	49	31.9
20 years & above	21.7	24.6	17.2	25.4	12	16.6	8.1	22.9	19.2	17.8	24.9	16.3	10.2	11.6	9.7	14.5
Chi-square	63.387	22.255	34.255	22.916	78.952	25.411	45.789	1417.892	125.633	231.412	115.655	1321.233	154.244	21.366	45.668	78.992
Sig.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.8 : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PARTNER'S OCCUPATION,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Unemployed	2.8	3.8	2.6	1.9	10.9	15.5	9.7	2.2	4.7	20.3	17.8	9.5	16.3	7.2	14.2	8
Primary Sector	30.9	26.9	27.7	28.2	18.9	21.1	20.9	31.4	32.6	37.4	27.9	34.9	21.6	28.7	30.4	31.2
Services	66.3	69.4	69.7	69.8	70.2	63.4	69.4	66.4	62.7	42.3	54.3	55.6	62.1	64.1	55.4	60.8
Chi-square	59.262	41.589	6.33	200.255	57.5552	687.211	48.244	451.21	63.211	87.962	56.321	36.254	63.587	12.364	47.896	89.665
Sig.	0	0	0.042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.211	0	0.324	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.9 : PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Unemployed	45.6	45.5	47.9	53.9	47.8	49.5	44.7	58.7	37.8	42.1	40.3	41.6	48.7	45.4	47.4	52.1
Primary Sector	30.3	26	27.7	25.5	34.6	20.4	29.5	28.7	47.8	30.8	27.8	32.4	23.5	23.4	36.1	27.9
Services	24.1	28.5	24.4	20.7	17.6	30.1	25.8	12.6	14.4	27.1	31.9	26	27.8	31.2	16.5	20
Chi-square	169.139	114.013	38.533	414.161	178.698	123.544	45.788	522.365	17.895	148.544	142.355	42.135	78.952	231.544	45.871	78.411
Sig.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.10: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO EARNING,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
More than Partner	13.5	16.4	10.4	12.5	10.2	15.6	18.6	13.5	10.3	12.4	16.2	17.1	15.4	3.2	14.7	10.4
Less	72.3	68.7	77.4	73.9	75.6	72.3	74.9	69.4	68.4	69.3	70.1	61.8	77.5	80.2	74.1	79.4
Same	9.8	9.2	8.2	10.9	4.1	4	2.1	7.1	12.4	11.6	10.1	14.7	6.2	10.5	8.4	3.2
Partner does not bring money	4.4	5.7	4.1	2.7	10.1	8.1	4.4	10	8.9	6.7	3.6	6.4	1	6.1	2.8	7
Chi-square	23.785	52.761	8.164	26.026	47.888	98.654	10.457	65.311	9.651	17.899	17.845	49.623	17.841	49.65	78.964	71.233
Sig.	0	0	0.043	0	0	0	0.005	0.002	0	0	0.48	0.07	0	0.009	0.01	0

Table.4.1.15: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PARENTAL HISTORY OF VIOLENCE,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				U. P.				KERALA				T.N.			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Yes	63	64.4	64.3	76.8	60	56.35	65.3	70.2	55	62.3	67.9	52.1	65.4	70.2	68.4	60.9
No	37	35.6	35.7	23.2	40	43.6	34.7	29.8	45	37.7	32.1	47.9	34.6	29.8	31.6	39.1
Chi-square	567.153	329.579	181.018	7.5.26	666.321	551.021	244.741	187.365	149.652	324.785	235.111	121.355	455.662	114.521	1452.322	1487.21
Sig.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.16: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO SPOUAL COMMUNICATION,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				U. P.				KERALA				T.N.			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Yes	90.6	91.1	91.2	92.7	88.5	84.7	92.6	82.6	45.8	86.3	65.3	55.1	89.5	92.5	87.8	65.4
No	9.4	8.9	8.8	7.3	11.5	15.3	7.4	17.4	54.2	13.7	34.7	44.9	10.5	7.5	12.2	34.6
Chi-square	28.496	14.574	6.905	62.803	36.541	28.999	65.232	89.663	54.213	78.652	15.645	78.54	19.66	45.658	78.952	25.444
Sig.	0	0	0.009	0.542	0	0	0	0	0.674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table.4.1.17: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE,NFHS III (2005-06)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				U. P.				KERALA				T.N.			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
Rural	62.6	59.8	65.9	62.1	65.32	64.3	70.1	69.8	48.7	56.8	34.7	40.3	60.11	64.8	67.9	62.3
Urban	37.4	40.2	34.1	37.9	34.68	35.7	29.9	30.2	51.3	43.2	65.3	59.7	39.89	35.2	32.1	37.7
Chi-Square	44.823	9.887	37.461	662.55	89.654	47.899	85.657	78.951	7.895	14.521	45.255	12.365	17.888	65.311	26.144	7.899
Sig	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.003	0	0.008	0	0	0	0	0.004

TABLE 4.2.1 CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES FOR THE STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, RAJASTHAN NFHS III (2005-06)

		respondent's age	place of residence	respondent's education	religion	wealth index	marital duration	spousal communication	partner's education	partner's occupation	respondent's occupation	earns more than partner	partner drinks alcohol	father beat mother	caste or tribe	exposure to media	work for cash	female autonomy
respondent's age	Pearson Correlation	1	-.015(**)	.072(**)	-0.005	-.042(**)	.507(**)	-0.005	.030(**)	-.054(**)	-.053(**)	-.023(**)	0.005	.012(**)	.010(*)	0.003	-.018(**)	-.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0	0	0.185	0	0	0.329	0	0	0	0.003	0.186	0.002	0.01	0.434	0.002	0
	N	69452	69452	69447	69452	69452	69452	37975	68832	69241	69400	17771	69407	64362	66526	69417	29545	65316
place of residence	Pearson Correlation	-.015(**)	1	.336(**)	0.004	.511(**)	.008(*)	.022(**)	.283(**)	.367(**)	-.045(**)	-0.012	-.024(**)	-.036(**)	-.105(**)	.338(**)	.331(**)	.077(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0		0	0.294	0	0.048	0	0	0	0	0.103	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	69452	69452	69447	69452	69452	37975	68832	69241	69400	17771	69407	64362	66526	69417	29545	65316	
respondent's education	Pearson Correlation	.072(**)	.336(**)	1	.045(**)	.546(**)	.084(**)	.040(**)	.618(**)	.233(**)	-.087(**)	-.024(**)	-.107(**)	-.104(**)	-.080(**)	.449(**)	.152(**)	.090(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	
	N	69447	69447	69447	69447	69447	37972	68827	69236	69395	17771	69402	64357	66521	69413	29543	65312	
religion	Pearson Correlation	-0.005	0.004	.045(**)	1	.065(**)	.025(**)	.014(**)	-.017(**)	-0.007	-0.001	0.007	0.003	-.020(**)	.301(**)	.012(**)	-.043(**)	.059(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.185	0.294	0		0	0	0.006	0	0.056	0.865	0.327	0.489	0	0	0.002	0	
	N	69452	69452	69447	69452	69452	37975	68832	69241	69400	17771	69407	64362	66526	69417	29545	65316	
wealth index	Pearson Correlation	-.042(**)	.511(**)	.546(**)	.065(**)	1	-.008(*)	.033(**)	.512(**)	.325(**)	-.127(**)	-0.005	-.091(**)	-.105(**)	-.141(**)	.536(**)	.166(**)	.086(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	
	N	69452	69452	69447	69452	69452	37975	68832	69241	69400	17771	69407	64362	66526	69417	29545	65316	
marital duration	Pearson Correlation	.507(**)	.008(*)	.084(**)	.025(**)	-.008(*)	1	0.007	.049(**)	.060(**)	.016(**)	-.028(**)	.019(**)	.007	.017(**)	.022(**)	.022(**)	.009(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0		0.202	0	0	0	0	0	0.095	0	0	0	
	N	69452	69452	69447	69452	69452	37975	68832	69241	69400	17771	69407	64362	66526	69417	29545	65316	
spousal communication	Pearson Correlation	-0.005	.022(**)	.040(**)	.014(**)	.033(**)	0.007	1	.030(**)	.015(**)	0.008	0.016	-0.001	-.013(*)	-.002	.013(**)	.024(**)	.067(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.329	0	0	0.006	0	0.202		0	0.005	0.109	0	0	0	0	0.009	0.002	
	N	37975	37975	37972	37975	37975	37975	37975	37732	37892	37941	11324	37955	35375	36369	37962	16035	37883
partner's education	Pearson Correlation	.030(**)	.283(**)	.618(**)	-.017(**)	.512(**)	.049(**)	.030(**)	1	.226(**)	-.108(**)	-0.013	-.127(**)	-.104(**)	-.099(**)	.380(**)	.034(**)	.052(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.081	0	0	0	0	0	
	N	68832	68832	68827	68832	68832	37732	68832	68832	68834	68782	17608	68789	63815	65945	68798	29203	64827
partner's occupation	Pearson Correlation	.054(**)	.367(**)	.233(**)	-0.007	.325(**)	.060(**)	.015(**)	.226(**)	1	-.055(**)	-.166(**)	-.013(**)	-.031(**)	-.076(**)	.220(**)	.240(**)	.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0.056	0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0	0	
	N	69241	69241	69236	69241	69241	37892	68634	69241	69200	17735	69196	64178	66335	69206	29467	65137	
respondent's occupation	Pearson Correlation	-.053(**)	-.045(**)	-.087(**)	-0.001	-.127(**)	.016(**)	0.008	-.108(**)	-.055(**)	1	-0.012	.128(**)	.069(**)	.080(**)	-.069(**)	.518(**)	.061(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0.865	0	0	0.109	0	0		0.103	0	0	0	0	0	
	N	69400	69400	69395	69400	69400	37941	68782	69200	69400	17749	69355	64316	66479	69365	29502	65269	
earns more than partner	Pearson Correlation	-.023(**)	-0.012	-.024(**)	0.007	-0.005	-.028(**)	0.016	-0.013	-.166(**)	-0.012	1	-.016(*)	-.029(**)	0.004	-.029(**)	(a)	.025(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	0.103	0.002	0.327	0.48	0	0.097	0.081	0	0.103	0	0.032	0	0.576	0	0	
	N	17771	17771	17771	17771	17771	11324	17608	17735	17749	17771	17759	16524	17049	17762	17771	17731	
partner drinks alcohol	Pearson Correlation	0.005	-.024(**)	-.107(**)	0.003	-.091(**)	.019(**)	-0.001	-.127(**)	-.013(**)	.128(**)	-.016(*)	1	.140(**)	.145(**)	-.026(**)	.070(**)	.051(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.186	0	0	0.489	0	0	0.856	0	0.001	0	0.032	0	0	0	0	0	
	N	69407	69407	69402	69407	69407	37955	68789	69196	69355	17759	69407	64323	66487	69372	29530	65274	
father beat mother	Pearson Correlation	.012(**)	-.036(**)	-.104(**)	-.020(**)	-.105(**)	0.007	-0.013(*)	-.104(**)	-.031(**)	.069(**)	-.029(**)	.140(**)	1	.015(**)	-.034(**)	.060(**)	0.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0	0	0	0.095	0.013	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.191	
	N	64362	64362	64357	64362	64362	35375	63815	64178	64316	16524	64323	64362	61650	64331	27172	60555	
caste or tribe	Pearson Correlation	.010(*)	-.105(**)	-.080(**)	.301(**)	-.141(**)	.017(**)	-0.002	-.099(**)	-.076(**)	.080(**)	0.004	.145(**)	.015(**)	1	-.090(**)	-.048(**)	.047(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.737	0	0	0	0.576	0	0		0	0	
	N	66526	66526	66521	66526	66526	66526	66526	66526	66335	66479	17049	66487	61650	66526	66492	28391	62574
exposure to media	Pearson Correlation	0.003	.338(**)	.449(**)	.012(**)	.536(**)	.022(**)	.013(**)	.380(**)	.220(**)	-.069(**)	-.029(**)	-.026(**)	-.034(**)	-.090(**)	1	.172(**)	.084(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.434	0	0	0.002	0	0	0.009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
	N	69417	69417	69413	69417	69417	37962	68798	69206	69365	17762	69372	64331	66492	69417	29525	29545	65286
work for cash	Pearson Correlation	-.018(**)	.331(**)	.152(**)	-.043(**)	.166(**)	.022(**)	.024(**)	.034(**)	.240(**)	.518(**)	(a)	.070(**)	.060(**)	-.048(**)	.172(**)	1	.112(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	N	29545	29545	29543	29545	29545	29545	16035	29203	29467	29502	17771	29530	27172	28391	29525	29545	26730
female autonomy	Pearson Correlation	-.029(**)	.077(**)	.090(**)	.059(**)	.086(**)	.009(*)	.067(**)	.052(**)	.029(**)	.061(**)	.025(**)	.051(**)	0.005	.047(**)	.084(**)	.112(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0.019	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0.191	0	0	0	
	N	65316	65316	65312	65316	65316	65316	37883	64827	65137	65269	17731	65274	60555	62574	65286	26730	65316

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

		place of residence	religion	highest educational attainment	wealth index	caste or tribe	father ever beat her mother	smokes cigarettes or bidis	partner drinks alcohol	partner's education	partner's occupation	respondent's occupation	earns more than partner	respondent's age	exposure to media	marital duration	spousal communication	works for cash
place of	Pearson Correlation	1	0.004	.336(**)	.511(**)	-.105(**)	-.035(**)	-.058(**)	-.024(**)	.283(**)	.367(**)	-.046(**)	-0.012	-.015(**)	.338(**)	0.007	.022(**)	.331(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.307	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.097	0	0	0.05	0	0
	N	69379	69379	69374	69379	66457	64296	69360	69335	68760	69168	69327	17758	69379	69344	69379	37954	29500
religion	Pearson Correlation	0.004	1	.045(**)	.065(**)	.301(**)	-.020(**)	.050(**)	0.003	-.017(**)	-.008(*)	-0.001	0.008	-0.005	.012(**)	.025(**)	.015(**)	-.043(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.307		0	0	0	0	0	0.509	0	0.047	0.841	0.3	0.185	0.002	0	0.004	0
	N	69379	69379	69374	69379	66457	64296	69360	69335	68760	69168	69327	17758	69379	69344	69379	37954	29500
highest	Pearson Correlation	.336(**)	.045(**)	1	.546(**)	-.080(**)	-.104(**)	-.093(**)	-.107(**)	.617(**)	.233(**)	-.087(**)	-.024(**)	.072(**)	.449(**)	.085(**)	.040(**)	.152(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0
	N	69374	69374	69374	69374	66452	64291	69355	69330	68755	69163	69322	17758	69374	69340	69374	37951	29498
wealth index	Pearson Correlation	.511(**)	.065(**)	.546(**)	1	-.141(**)	-.105(**)	-.080(**)	-.091(**)	.512(**)	.325(**)	-.127(**)	-0.005	-.042(**)	.536(**)	-.008(*)	.033(**)	.166(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0.037	0	0
	N	69379	69379	69374	69379	66457	64296	69360	69335	68760	69168	69327	17758	69379	69344	69379	37954	29500
caste or tribe	Pearson Correlation	-.105(**)	.301(**)	-.080(**)	-.141(**)	1	.015(**)	.085(**)	-.145(**)	-.100(**)	-.076(**)	.080(**)	0.004	.010(**)	-.090(**)	.017(**)	-0.002	-.048(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.578	0.008	0	0	0.746	0
	N	66457	66457	66452	66457	66457	61587	66442	66419	65877	66266	66410	17037	66457	66423	66457	36350	28347
father ever beat	Pearson Correlation	-.035(**)	-.020(**)	-.104(**)	-.105(**)	.015(**)	1	.018(**)	.140(**)	-.104(**)	-.031(**)	.069(**)	-.029(**)	.012(**)	-.034(**)	0.007	-.013(*)	.061(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0.091	0.013	0	
	N	64296	64296	64291	64296	61587	64296	64278	64257	63750	64112	64250	16512	64296	64265	64296	35356	27128
smokes	Pearson Correlation	-.058(**)	.050(**)	-.093(**)	-.080(**)	.085(**)	.018(**)	1	.046(**)	-.088(**)	-.040(**)	.028(**)	-0.002	-.053(**)	-.059(**)	-.044(**)	0.007	-.015(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0.813	0	0	0	0.17	0.012	
	N	69360	69360	69355	69360	66442	64278	69360	69316	68741	69149	69308	17752	69360	69325	69360	37946	29492
partner drinks	Pearson Correlation	-.024(**)	0.003	-.107(**)	-.091(**)	.145(**)	.140(**)	.046(**)	1	-.128(**)	-.012(**)	.128(**)	-.017(*)	0.005	-.026(**)	.019(**)	-0.001	.069(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.509	0	0	0	0	0		0	0.001	0	0.028	0.184	0	0	0.862	
	N	69335	69335	69330	69335	66419	64257	69316	69335	68718	69124	69283	17746	69335	69300	69335	37935	29485
partner's	Pearson Correlation	.283(**)	-.017(**)	.617(**)	.512(**)	-.100(**)	-.104(**)	-.088(**)	-.128(**)	1	.226(**)	-.108(**)	-0.013	.030(**)	.380(**)	.050(**)	.030(**)	.034(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.081	0	0	0	0	
	N	68760	68760	68755	68760	65877	63750	68741	68718	68760	68562	68710	17595	68760	68726	68760	37711	29159
partner's	Pearson Correlation	.367(**)	-.008(*)	.233(**)	.325(**)	-.076(**)	-.031(**)	-.040(**)	-.012(**)	.226(**)	1	-.055(**)	-.165(**)	.054(**)	.220(**)	.060(**)	.015(**)	.240(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.047	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0		0	0	0	0	0.005	0	
	N	69168	69168	69163	69168	66266	64112	69149	69124	68562	69168	69127	17722	69168	69133	69168	37871	29422
respondent's	Pearson Correlation	-.046(**)	-0.001	-.087(**)	-.127(**)	.080(**)	.069(**)	.028(**)	.128(**)	-.108(**)	-.055(**)	1	-0.012	-.053(**)	-.069(**)	.016(**)	0.008	.518(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.098	0	0	0.114	0	
	N	69327	69327	69322	69327	66410	64250	69308	69283	68710	69127	69327	17736	69327	69292	69327	37920	29457
earns more than	Pearson Correlation	-0.012	0.008	-.024(**)	-0.005	0.004	-.029(**)	-0.002	-0.017(*)	-0.013	-.165(**)	-0.012	1	-.022(**)	-.028(**)	-.028(**)	0.016	.(a)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.097	0.3	0.002	0.5	0.578	0	0.813	0.028	0.081	0	0.098		0.003	0	0	0.098	
	N	17758	17758	17758	17758	17037	16512	17752	17746	17595	17722	17736	17758	17758	17749	17758	11316	17758
respondent's age	Pearson Correlation	-.015(**)	-0.005	.072(**)	-.042(**)	.010(**)	.012(**)	-.053(**)	0.005	.030(**)	.054(**)	-.053(**)	-.022(**)	1	0.003	.507(**)	-0.005	-.018(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.185	0	0	0.008	0.002	0	0.184	0	0	0	0.003		0.406	0	0.343	
	N	69379	69379	69374	69379	66457	64296	69360	69335	68760	69168	69327	17758	69379	69344	69379	37954	29500
exposure to	Pearson Correlation	.338(**)	.012(**)	.449(**)	.536(**)	-.090(**)	-.034(**)	-.059(**)	-.026(**)	.380(**)	.220(**)	-.069(**)	-.028(**)	0.003	1	.022(**)	.014(**)	.172(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.406		0	0.008	0	
	N	69344	69344	69340	69344	66423	64265	69325	69300	68726	69133	69292	17749	69344	69344	69344	37941	29480
marital duration	Pearson Correlation	0.007	.025(**)	.085(**)	-.008(*)	.017(**)	0.007	-.044(**)	.019(**)	.050(**)	.060(**)	.016(**)	-.028(**)	.507(**)	.022(**)	1	0.007	.022(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.05	0	0	0.037	0	0.091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.186	0
	N	69379	69379	69374	69379	66457	64296	69360	69335	68760	69168	69327	17758	69379	69344	69379	37954	29500
spousal	Pearson Correlation	.022(**)	.015(**)	.040(**)	.033(**)	-0.002	-.013(*)	0.007	-0.001	.030(**)	.015(**)	0.008	0.016	-0.005	.014(**)	0.007	1	.024(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.004	0	0	0.746	0.013	0.17	0.862	0	0.005	0.114	0.098	0.343	0.008	0.186		0.002
	N	37954	37954	37951	37954	36350	35356	37946	37935	37711	37871	37920	11316	37954	37941	37954	37954	16025
works for cash	Pearson Correlation	.331(**)	-.043(**)	.152(**)	.166(**)	-.048(**)	.061(**)	-.015(*)	.069(**)	.034(**)	.240(**)	.518(**)	(a)	-.018(**)	.172(**)	.022(**)	.024(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.012	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0.002	0	
	N	29500	29500	29498	29500	28347	27128	29492	29485	29159	29422	29457	17758	29500	29480	29500	16025	29500
female autonomy	Pearson Correlation	.077(**)	.059(**)	.090(**)	.086(**)	.047(**)	0.005	0.005	.051(**)	.052(**)	.029(**)	.061(**)	.025(**)	-.029(**)	.084(**)	.009(*)	.068(**)	.112(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0.204	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.019	0	
	N	65277	65277	65273	65277	62539	60521	65259	65236	64789	65098	65230	17718	65277	65247	65277	37862	26711

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

TABLE 4.23. CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATORS (2005-06)

		age of the respondent	place of residence	respondent's education	religion	wealth index	partner's drinks alcohol	father ever beat mother	caste or ethnicity	marital duration	partner's occupation	respondent's occupation	partner's education	spousal communication	earns more than partner	exposure to media	work for cash	female autonomy
age of the respondent	Pearson Correlation	1	-.015(**)	.072(**)	-0.005	-.042(**)	0.005	.012(**)	.010(**)	.507(**)	.054(**)	-.052(**)	.030(**)	-0.005	-.022(**)	0.003	-.018(**)	-.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0	0	0.181	0	0.174	0.002	0.008	0	0	0	0	0.341	0.003	0.412	0.002	0
	N	69395	69395	69390	69395	69395	69351	64312	66472	69395	69184	69343	68776	37964	17763	69360	29509	65291
place of residence	Pearson Correlation	-.015(**)	1	.336(**)	0.004	.511(**)	-.024(**)	-.036(**)	-.105(**)	0.007	.367(**)	-.046(**)	.283(**)	.022(**)	-0.012	.338(**)	.331(**)	.077(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0		0	0.306	0	0	0	0.053	0	0	0	0	0	0.097	0	0	0
	N	69395	69395	69390	69395	69395	69351	64312	66472	69395	69184	69343	68776	37964	17763	69360	29509	65291
respondent's education	Pearson Correlation	.072(**)	.336(**)	1	.045(**)	.546(**)	-.107(**)	-.104(**)	-.080(**)	.084(**)	.233(**)	-.087(**)	.617(**)	.040(**)	-.024(**)	.449(**)	.152(**)	.090(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0
	N	69390	69390	69390	69390	69390	69346	64307	66467	69390	69179	69338	68771	37961	17763	69356	29507	65287
religion	Pearson Correlation	-0.005	0.004	.045(**)	1	.065(**)	0.002	-.020(**)	.301(**)	.025(**)	-.007(*)	-0.001	-.017(**)	.015(**)	0.008	.012(**)	-.043(**)	.059(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.181	0.306	0		0	0.525	0	0	0	0.049	0.84	0	0.004	0.301	0.002	0	0
	N	69395	69395	69390	69395	69395	69351	64312	66472	69395	69184	69343	68776	37964	17763	69360	29509	65291
wealth index	Pearson Correlation	-.042(**)	.511(**)	.546(**)	.065(**)	1	-.091(**)	-.105(**)	-.141(**)	-.008(*)	.325(**)	-.127(**)	.512(**)	.033(**)	-0.005	.536(**)	.166(**)	.086(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.035	0	0	0	0	0	0.481	0	0	0
	N	69395	69395	69390	69395	69395	69351	64312	66472	69395	69184	69343	68776	37964	17763	69360	29509	65291
partner's drinks alcohol	Pearson Correlation	0.005	-.024(**)	-.107(**)	0.002	-.091(**)	1	.140(**)	.145(**)	.019(**)	-.013(**)	.128(**)	-.128(**)	-0.001	-.016(*)	-.026(**)	.070(**)	.051(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.174	0	0	0.525	0		0	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.86	0.03	0	0	0
	N	69351	69351	69346	69351	69351	69351	64273	66434	69351	69140	69299	68734	37945	17751	69316	29494	65250
father ever beat mother	Pearson Correlation	.012(**)	-.036(**)	-.104(**)	-.020(**)	-.105(**)	.140(**)	1	.015(**)	0.007	-.031(**)	.069(**)	-.104(**)	-.013(*)	-.029(**)	-.034(**)	.061(**)	0.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0	0	0	0	0		0	0.092	0	0	0	0.013	0	0	0	0.195
	N	64312	64312	64307	64312	64312	64273	64312	61602	64312	64128	64266	63766	35366	16517	64281	27137	60535
caste or ethnicity	Pearson Correlation	.010(**)	-.105(**)	-.080(**)	.301(**)	-.141(**)	.145(**)	.015(**)	1	.017(**)	-.076(**)	.080(**)	-.100(**)	-0.002	0.004	-.090(**)	-.048(**)	-.047(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.008	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.751	0.579	0	0	0
	N	66472	66472	66467	66472	66472	66434	61602	66472	66472	66281	66425	65892	36360	17042	66438	28356	62552
marital duration	Pearson Correlation	.507(**)	0.007	.084(**)	.025(**)	-.008(*)	.019(**)	0.007	.017(**)	1	.060(**)	.016(**)	.050(**)	0.007	-.028(**)	.022(**)	.022(**)	.009(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.053	0	0	0.035	0	0.092	0		0	0	0	0.187	0	0	0	0.019
	N	69395	69395	69390	69395	69395	69351	64312	66472	69395	69184	69343	68776	37964	17763	69360	29509	65291
partner's occupation	Pearson Correlation	.054(**)	.367(**)	.233(**)	-.007(*)	.325(**)	-.013(**)	-.031(**)	-.076(**)	.060(**)	1	-.055(**)	.226(**)	.015(**)	-.165(**)	.220(**)	.240(**)	.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0.049	0	0.001	0	0	0		0	0	0.005	0	0	0	0
	N	69184	69184	69179	69184	69184	69140	64128	66281	69184	69184	69143	68578	37881	17727	69149	29431	65112
respondent's occupation	Pearson Correlation	-.052(**)	-.046(**)	-.087(**)	-0.001	-.127(**)	.128(**)	.069(**)	.080(**)	.016(**)	-.055(**)	1	-.108(**)	0.008	-0.012	-.069(**)	.518(**)	.061(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0.114	0.098	0	0	0
	N	69343	69343	69338	69343	69343	69299	64266	66425	69343	69143	69343	68726	37930	17741	69308	29466	65244
partner's education	Pearson Correlation	.030(**)	.283(**)	.617(**)	-.017(**)	.512(**)	-.128(**)	-.104(**)	-.100(**)	.050(**)	.226(**)	-.108(**)	1	.030(**)	-0.013	.380(**)	.034(**)	.052(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0.079	0	0	0
	N	68776	68776	68771	68776	68776	68734	63766	65892	68776	68578	68726	68776	37721	17600	68742	29168	64803
spousal communication	Pearson Correlation	-0.005	.022(**)	.040(**)	.015(**)	.033(**)	-0.001	-.013(*)	-0.002	0.007	.015(**)	0.008	.030(**)	1	0.016	.014(**)	.024(**)	.068(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.341	0	0	0.004	0	0.86	0.013	0.751	0.187	0.005	0.114	0		0.098	0.008	0.002	0
	N	37964	37964	37961	37964	37964	37945	35366	36360	37964	37881	37930	37721	37964	11319	37951	16030	37872
earns more than partner	Pearson Correlation	-.022(**)	-0.012	-.024(**)	0.008	-0.005	-.016(*)	-.029(**)	0.004	-.028(**)	-.165(**)	-0.012	-0.013	0.016	1	-.029(**)	(.a)	.025(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	0.097	0.001	0.301	0.481	0.03	0	0.579	0	0	0.098	0.079	0.098		0	0	0.001
	N	17763	17763	17763	17763	17763	17751	16517	17042	17763	17727	17741	17600	11319	17763	17754	17763	17723
exposure to media	Pearson Correlation	0.003	.338(**)	.449(**)	.012(**)	.536(**)	-.026(**)	-.034(**)	-.090(**)	.022(**)	.220(**)	-.069(**)	.380(**)	.014(**)	-.029(**)	1	.172(**)	.084(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.412	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.008		0	0
	N	69360	69360	69356	69360	69360	69316	64281	66438	69360	69149	69308	68742	37951	17754	69360	29489	65261
work for cash	Pearson Correlation	-.018(**)	.331(**)	.152(**)	-.043(**)	.166(**)	.070(**)	.061(**)	-.048(**)	.022(**)	.240(**)	.518(**)	.034(**)	.024(**)	(.a)	.172(**)	1	.112(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0		0
	N	29509	29509	29507	29509	29509	29494	27137	28356	29509	29431	29466	29168	16030	17763	29489	29509	26718
female autonomy	Pearson Correlation	-.029(**)	.077(**)	.090(**)	.059(**)	.086(**)	.051(**)	0.005	.047(**)	.009(*)	.029(**)	.061(**)	.052(**)	.068(**)	.025(**)	.084(**)	.112(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.195	0	0.019	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	
	N	65291	65291	65287	65291	65291	65250	60535	62552	65291	65112	65244	64803	37872	17723	65261	26718	65291

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

TABLE.4.2.4 :CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,TAMIL NADU NFHS III (2005-06)

		place of residence	religion	respondent's education	wealth index	caste or tribe	partner drinks alcohol	father ever beat her mother	partner's education	partner's occupation	respondent's occupation	earns more than partner	respondent's age	marital duration	spousal communication	exposure to media	work for cash	female autonomy
place of residence	Pearson Correlation	1	0.004	.336(**)	.511(**)	-.105(**)	-.024(**)	-.036(**)	.283(**)	.367(**)	-.046(**)	-0.012	-.015(**)	.007(*)	.022(**)	0.003	-.018(**)	-.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.097	0	0.049	0	0.412	0.002	0
	N	69381	69381	69376	69381	66458	69337	64298	68762	69170	69329	17758	69381	69381	37955	69360	29509	65291
religion	Pearson Correlation	0.004	1	.045(**)	.065(**)	.301(**)	0.003	-.020(**)	-.017(**)	-.008(*)	-0.001	0.008	-0.005	.025(**)	.015(**)	.338(**)	.331(**)	.077(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.308		0	0	0	0.51	0	0	0.047	0.84	0.3	0.185	0	0.004	0	0	0
	N	69381	69381	69376	69381	66458	69337	64298	68762	69170	69329	17758	69381	69381	37955	69360	29509	65291
respondent's education	Pearson Correlation	.336(**)	.045(**)	1	.546(**)	-.080(**)	-.107(**)	-.104(**)	.617(**)	.233(**)	-.087(**)	-.024(**)	.072(**)	.085(**)	.040(**)	.449(**)	.152(**)	.090(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	69376	69376	69376	69376	66453	69332	64293	68757	69165	69324	17758	69376	69376	37952	69356	29507	65287
wealth index	Pearson Correlation	.511(**)	.065(**)	.546(**)	1	-.141(**)	-.091(**)	-.105(**)	.512(**)	.325(**)	-.127(**)	-0.005	-.042(**)	-.008(*)	.033(**)	.012(**)	-.043(**)	.059(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.037	0	0.002	0	0
	N	69381	69381	69376	69381	66458	69337	64298	68762	69170	69329	17758	69381	69381	37955	69360	29509	65291
caste or tribe	Pearson Correlation	-.105(**)	.301(**)	-.080(**)	-.141(**)	1	.145(**)	.015(**)	-.100(**)	-.076(**)	.080(**)	0.004	.010(**)	.017(**)	-0.002	.536(**)	.166(**)	.086(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0.578	0.008	0	0.746	0	0	0
	N	66458	66458	66453	66458	66458	66420	61588	65878	66267	66411	17037	66458	66458	36351	69360	29509	65291
partner drinks alcohol	Pearson Correlation	-.024(**)	0.003	-.107(**)	-.091(**)	.145(**)	1	.140(**)	-.128(**)	-.012(**)	.128(**)	-.017(*)	0.005	.019(**)	-0.001	-.026(**)	.070(**)	.051(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.51	0	0	0		0	0	0.001	0	0.028	0.181	0	0.861	0	0	0
	N	69337	69337	69332	69337	66420	69337	64259	68720	69126	69285	17746	69337	69337	37936	69316	29494	65250
did her father ever beat her mother	Pearson Correlation	-.036(**)	-.020(**)	-.104(**)	-.105(**)	.015(**)	.140(**)	1	-.104(**)	-.031(**)	.069(**)	-.029(**)	.012(**)	0.007	-.013(*)	-.034(**)	.061(**)	0.005
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.002	0.093	0.013	0	0	0.195
	N	64298	64298	64293	64298	61588	64259	64298	63752	64114	64252	16512	64298	64298	35357	64281	27137	60535
partner's education	Pearson Correlation	.283(**)	-.017(**)	.617(**)	.512(**)	-.100(**)	-.128(**)	-.104(**)	1	.226(**)	-.108(**)	-0.013	.030(**)	.050(**)	.030(**)	-.090(**)	-.048(**)	.047(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0.081	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N	68762	68762	68757	68762	65878	68720	63752	68762	68564	68712	17595	68762	68762	37712	66438	28356	62552
partner's occupation	Pearson Correlation	.367(**)	-.008(*)	.233(**)	.325(**)	-.076(**)	-.012(**)	-.031(**)	.226(**)	1	-.055(**)	-.165(**)	.054(**)	.060(**)	.015(**)	.022(**)	.022(**)	.009(*)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.047	0	0	0	0.001	0	0		0	0	0	0	0.005	0	0	0.019
	N	69170	69170	69165	69170	66267	69126	64114	68564	69170	69129	17722	69170	69170	37872	69360	29509	65291
respondent's occupation	Pearson Correlation	-.046(**)	-0.001	-.087(**)	-.127(**)	.080(**)	.128(**)	.069(**)	-.108(**)	-.055(**)	1	-0.012	-.052(**)	.016(**)	0.008	.220(**)	.240(**)	.029(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.098	0	0	0.114	0	0	0
	N	69329	69329	69324	69329	66411	69285	64252	68712	69129	69329	17736	69329	69329	37921	69149	29431	65112
earns more than partner	Pearson Correlation	-0.012	0.008	-.024(**)	-0.005	0.004	-.017(*)	-.029(**)	-0.013	-.165(**)	-0.012	1	-.022(**)	-.028(**)	0.016	-.069(**)	.518(**)	.061(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.097	0.3	0.002	0.5	0.578	0.028	0	0.081	0	0.098		0.003	0	0.098	0	0	0
	N	17758	17758	17758	17758	17037	17746	16512	17595	17722	17736	17758	17758	17758	11316	69308	29466	65244
respondent's age	Pearson Correlation	-.015(**)	-0.005	.072(**)	-.042(**)	.010(**)	0.005	.012(**)	.030(**)	.054(**)	-.052(**)	-.022(**)	1	.507(**)	-0.005	.380(**)	.034(**)	.052(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.185	0	0	0.008	0.181	0.002	0	0	0	0.003		0	0.342	0	0	0
	N	69381	69381	69376	69381	66458	69337	64298	68762	69170	69329	17758	69381	69381	37955	68742	29168	64803

marital duration	Pearson Correlation	.007(*)	.025(**)	.085(**)	-.008(*)	.017(**)	.019(**)	0.007	.050(**)	.060(**)	.016(**)	-.028(**)	.507(**)	.1	0.007	.014(**)	.024(**)	.068(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.049	0	0	0.037	0	0	0.093	0	0	0	0	0		0.187	0.008	0.002	0
	N	69381	69381	69376	69381	66458	69337	64298	68762	69170	69329	17758	69381	69381	37955	37951	16030	37872
spousal communication	Pearson Correlation	.022(**)	.015(**)	.040(**)	.033(**)	-0.002	-0.001	-.013(*)	.030(**)	.015(**)	0.008	0.016	-0.005	0.007	1	-.029(**)	.(a)	.025(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.004	0	0	0.746	0.861	0.013	0	0.005	0.114	0.098	0.342	0.187		0	0	0.001
	N	37955	37955	37952	37955	36351	37936	35357	37712	37872	37921	11316	37955	37955	37955	17754	17763	17723
exposure to media	Pearson Correlation	0.003	.338(**)	.449(**)	.012(**)	.536(**)	-.026(**)	-.034(**)	-.090(**)	.022(**)	.220(**)	-.069(**)	.380(**)	.014(**)	-.029(**)	1	.172(**)	.084(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.412	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.008	0		0	0
	N	69360	69360	69356	69360	69360	69316	64281	66438	69360	69149	69308	68742	37951	17754	69360	29489	65261
work for cash	Pearson Correlation	-.018(**)	.331(**)	.152(**)	-.043(**)	.166(**)	.070(**)	.061(**)	-.048(**)	.022(**)	.240(**)	.518(**)	.034(**)	.024(**)	.(a)	.172(**)	1	.112(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.002	0	0	0	
	N	29509	29509	29507	29509	29509	29494	27137	28356	29509	29431	29466	29168	16030	17763	29489	29509	26718
female autonomy	Pearson Correlation	-.029(**)	.077(**)	.090(**)	.059(**)	.086(**)	.051(**)	0.005	.047(**)	.009(*)	.029(**)	.061(**)	.052(**)	.068(**)	.025(**)	.084(**)	.112(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.195	0	0.019	0	0	0	0	0.001	0	0	
	N	65291	65291	65287	65291	65291	65250	60535	62552	65291	65112	65244	64803	37872	17723	65261	26718	65291

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.1: LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE NFHS III (2005-06)

VARIABLES	RAJASTHAN		UTTAR PRADESH		KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO
AGE OF RESIDENCE								
AGE #								
18-24	0	1.613	0	2.607	0	2.608	0	3.457
RESPONDENT'S EDUCATION								
EDUCATION #	0.082		0.08		0.081		0.112	
PRIMARY	0.177	1.188	0.167	1.193	0.178	1.189	0.277	2.188
SECONDARY	0.481	0.902	0.494	0.905	0.474	0.9	0.781	0.882
THIRDARY	0.071	0.455	0.071	0.456	0.069	0.454	0.071	0.551
RELIGION								
RELIGION #	0.434		0.431		0.431		0.531	
ISLAM	0.238	1.274	0.24	1.773	0.236	2.276	0.365	1.765
OTHERS	0.618	0.915	0.605	0.912	0.62	0.916	0.672	
WEALTH INDEX								
WEALTH #	0		0		0		0	
POOR	0.075	0.755	0.025	0.754	0.005	0.755	0	0.955
BETTER	0	0.495	0	0.499	0	0.795	0	0.295
WOMAN DRINKS ALCOHOL								
WOMAN #								
NO	0	3.462	0	4.7656	0	3.986	0	2.314
WOMAN BEAT HER MOTHER								
WOMAN #								
NO	0	1.717	0	1.915	0	2.716	0	2.664
CASTE OR ETHNICITY								
CASTE #	0.324		0.305		0.332		0.332	
GENERAL	0.528	1.087	0.529	1.086	0.529	1.086	0.529	1.086
	0.56	1.072	0.577	1.069	0.563	1.071	0.563	1.071
	0.194	0.808	0.177	0.8	0.199	0.81	0.199	0.81
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT								
AGE AND ABOVE #	0.365		0.354		0.365		0.365	
18-24	0.75	1.084	0.739	1.088	0.748	1.085	0.748	1.085
25-34 YEARS	0.177	1.202	0.17	1.206	0.177	1.202	0.177	1.202
MARRIAGE DURATION								
AGE & ABOVE #	0.641		0.648		0.641		0.641	
1-9 YEARS	0.796	0.946	0.799	0.946	0.791	0.944	0.791	0.944
10-19 YEARS	0.608	1.078	0.612	1.077	0.612	1.077	0.612	1.077
WOMAN HAS MORE THAN PARTNER								
WOMAN #	0.066		0.065		0.067		0.067	
NO	0.064	0.774	0.065	0.775	0.065	0.775	0.065	0.775
YES	0.038	0.658	0.039	0.66	0.039	0.66	0.039	0.66
WOMAN DOES NOT BRING MONEY								
WOMAN #	0.314	1.425	0.3	1.44	0.313	1.426	0.313	1.426
WOMAN'S COMMUNICATION								
WOMAN #								
NO	0.214	0.797	0.222	0.8	0.219	0.799	0.219	0.799
WOMAN'S EDUCATION								
EDUCATION #	0.012		0.012		0.012		0.012	
PRIMARY	0.405	0.901	0.397	0.899	0.408	0.901	0.408	0.901
SECONDARY	0.206	0.852	0.208	0.853	0.208	0.853	0.208	0.853
THIRDARY	0.001	0.265	0.001	0.265	0.001	0.266	0.001	0.266
WOMAN'S OCCUPATION								
EMPLOYED #	0.059		0.065		0.061		0.061	
PRIMARY	0.243	0.653	0.254	0.659	0.244	0.653	0.244	0.653
SERVICES	0.725	0.883	0.734	0.887	0.722	0.882	0.722	0.882
RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION								
EMPLOYED #	0.341		0.312		0.3		0.3	
PRIMARY	0.998	0.853	0.998	0.452	0.998	0.818	0.998	0.998
SERVICES	0.998	0.707	0.998	0.711	0.998	0.956	0.998	0.941
WOMAN'S POSITIVE TO MEDIA								
WOMAN #								
NO	0.156	0.855	0.156	0.855	0.151	0.853	0.151	0.853
WOMAN'S MALE AUTONOMY								
WOMAN #								
NO	0.3	0.821	0.307	0.823	0.308	0.824	0.308	0.824
WOMAN'S WORK FOR CASH								
WOMAN #								
NO	0.679	0.945	0.879	0.955	0.699	0.845	0.779	0.775
Instant	0	0.998	0	0.998	0	0.998	0	0.998
REFERENCE CATEGORY								

Table.4.3.2:LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE,NFHS III (2005-06)

VARIABLES	RAJASTHAN		UTTAR PRADESH		KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO
PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
RURAL #								
URBAN	0.033	1.339	0.093	1.939	0.003	2.002	0.003	1.987
RESPONDENTS EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0		0		0		0	
PRIMARY	0	1.822	0	2.822	0	0.822	0	2.823
SECONDARY	0.076	1.337	0.076	1.737	0.076	1.537	0.07	1.346
HIGHER	0.583	0.804	0.583	0.804	0.583	0.804	0.593	0.809
RELIGION								
HINDU #	0.062		0.062		0.062		0.063	
MUSLIM	0.07	1.498	0.07	1.498	0.07	1.498	0.069	1.499
OTHERS	0.143	0.734	0.143	0.734	0.143	0.734	0.146	0.735
WEALTH INDEX								
POOR #	0		0		0		0	
MIDDLE	0.372	0.88	0.372	0.88	0.372	0.88	0.378	0.882
HIGHER	0	0.49	0	0.49	0	0.49	0	0.489
PARTNER DRINKS ALCOHOL								
NO #								
YES	0	2.776	0	4.776	0	2.006	0	2.879
FATHER BEAT HER MOTHER								
NO #								
YES	0	1.642	0	1.642	0	1.642	0	1.645
CASTE OR ETHNICITY								
OBC #	0.563		0.563		0.563		0.547	
GENERAL	0.756	0.955	0.756	0.955	0.756	0.955	0.754	0.955
SC	0.437	1.111	0.437	1.111	0.437	1.111	0.42	1.115
ST	0.456	0.867	0.456	0.867	0.456	0.867	0.457	0.868
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT								
35 YEARS AND ABOVE #	0.53		0.53		0.53		0.528	
BELOW 24	0.551	1.181	0.551	1.181	0.551	1.181	0.553	1.18
25-34 YEARS	0.26	1.191	0.26	1.191	0.26	1.191	0.258	1.191
MARITAL DURATION								
20 YEARS & ABOVE #	0.862		0.862		0.862		0.864	
BELOW 9 YEARS	0.717	0.916	0.717	0.916	0.717	0.916	0.708	0.914
10-19 YEARS	0.955	1.009	0.955	1.009	0.955	1.009	0.971	1.006
EARN MORE THAN PARTNER								
MORE #	0.005		0.005		0.005		0.005	
LESS	0.001	0.6	0.001	0.6	0.001	0.6	0.001	0.601
SAME	0.011	0.57	0.011	0.57	0.011	0.57	0.011	0.57
PARTNER DOESNOT BRING MONEY	0.879	0.944	0.879	0.944	0.879	0.944	0.905	0.955
SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION								
NO #								
YES	0.104	0.725	0.104	0.725	0.104	0.725	0.103	0.724
HUSBAND'S EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0.504		0.504		0.504		0.502	
PRIMARY	0.737	0.951	0.737	0.951	0.737	0.951	0.741	0.952
SECONDARY	0.788	0.962	0.788	0.962	0.788	0.962	0.797	0.963
HIGHER	0.134	0.597	0.134	0.597	0.134	0.597	0.134	0.597
PARTNER'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.001		0.001		0.001		0.001	
PRIMARY	0.007	0.364	0.007	0.364	0.007	0.364	0.007	0.362
SERVICES	0.154	0.599	0.154	0.599	0.154	0.599	0.147	0.594
RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.311		0.311		0.311		0.313	
PRIMARY	0.251	0.407	0.251	0.407	0.251	0.407	0.254	0.409
SERVICES	0.189	0.361	0.189	0.361	0.189	0.361	0.191	0.363
EXPOSURE TO MEDIA								
NO #								
YES	0.157	0.835	0.157	0.835	0.157	0.835	0.15	0.832
FEMALE AUTONOMY								
NO #								
YES	0.004	0.567	0.004	0.567	0.004	0.567	0.004	0.566
WORK FOR CASH								
NO #								
YES	0.778	0.969	0.778	0.969	0.778	0.969	0.778	0.969
Constant	0.239	0.347	0.239	0.347	0.239	0.347	0.239	0.348

REFERENCE CATEGORY

Table.4.3.3:LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE,NFHS III (2005-06)

VARIABLES	RAJASTHAN		UTTAR PRADESH		KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO
PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
RURAL #								
URBAN	0.219	1.279	0.207	1.288	0.219	1.279	0.216	1.281
RESPONDENTS EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0.057		0.06		0.057		0.059	
PRIMARY	0.614	1.112	0.519	1.145	0.614	1.112	0.613	1.112
SECONDARY	0.416	0.82	0.507	0.85	0.416	0.82	0.428	0.824
HIGHER	0.01	0.167	0.012	0.174	0.01	0.167	0.01	0.168
RELIGION								
HINDU #	0.108		0.092		0.108		0.109	
MUSLIM	0.33	0.672	0.329	0.671	0.33	0.672	0.331	0.672
OTHERS	0.06	0.526	0.05	0.509	0.06	0.526	0.061	0.527
WEALTH INDEX								
POOR #	0.012		0.012		0.012		0.011	
MIDDLE	0.12	0.726	0.109	0.719	0.12	0.726	0.121	0.727
HIGHER	0.003	0.465	0.003	0.467	0.003	0.465	0.003	0.464
PARTNER DRINKS ALCOHOL								
NO #								
YES	0	3.021	0	2.992	0	3.021	0	3.025
FATHER BEAT HER MOTHER								
NO #								
YES	0	1.838	0	1.816	0	1.838	0	1.84
CASTE OR ETHNICITY								
OBC #	0.311		0.331		0.311		0.311	
GENERAL	0.083	1.453	0.093	1.437	0.083	1.453	0.084	1.452
SC	0.148	1.334	0.162	1.32	0.148	1.334	0.145	1.336
ST	0.434	1.22	0.587	1.15	0.434	1.22	0.433	1.221
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT								
35 YEARS AND ABOVE #	0.374		0.336		0.374		0.374	
BELOW 24	0.161	1.678	0.14	1.728	0.161	1.678	0.161	1.677
25-34 YEARS	0.416	1.202	0.376	1.223	0.416	1.202	0.415	1.203
MARITAL DURATION								
20 YEARS & ABOVE #	0.717		0.702		0.717		0.723	
BELOW 9 YEARS	0.498	1.266	0.485	1.276	0.498	1.266	0.503	1.262
10-19 YEARS	0.425	1.219	0.411	1.227	0.425	1.219	0.431	1.216
EARN MORE THAN PARTNER								
MORE #	0.289		0.26		0.289		0.289	
LESS	0.138	1.505	0.135	1.509	0.138	1.505	0.138	1.506
SAME	0.954	1.022	0.985	1.007	0.954	1.022	0.95	1.024
PARTNER DOES NOT BRING MONEY								
	0.573	1.433	0.485	1.56	0.573	1.433	0.563	1.446
SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION								
NO #								
YES	0.074	0.624	0.077	0.626	0.074	0.624	0.074	0.623
HUSBAND'S EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0.217		0.199		0.217		0.219	
PRIMARY	0.08	0.688	0.069	0.677	0.08	0.688	0.08	0.688
SECONDARY	0.239	0.787	0.236	0.785	0.239	0.787	0.241	0.788
HIGHER	0.655	1.207	0.666	1.199	0.655	1.207	0.656	1.207
PARTNER'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.3		0.326		0.3		0.295	
PRIMARY	0.135	0.398	0.16	0.424	0.135	0.398	0.132	0.397
SERVICES	0.122	0.395	0.134	0.409	0.122	0.395	0.119	0.393
RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.686				0.686		0.687	
PRIMARY	0.998	0.364	0.604	0.234	0.998	0.378	0.998	0.119
SERVICES	0.998	0.468	0.998	0.531	0.998	0.653	0.998	0.943
EXPOSURE TO MEDIA								
NO #								
YES	0.853	0.967	0.891	0.975	0.853	0.967	0.842	0.965
FEMALE AUTONOMY								
NO #								
YES	0.258	0.727	0.247	0.722	0.258	0.727	0.258	0.727
WORK FOR CASH								
NO #								
YES	0.886	0.985	0.886	0.985	0.886	0.985	0.886	0.985
Constant	0.998	0	0.998	0	0.998	0	0.998	0

REFERENCE CATEGORY

Table.4.3.4: LOGISTIC REGRESSION OF MARITAL CONTROL, NFHS III (2005-06)

VARIABLES	RAJASTHAN		UTTAR PRADESH		KERALA		TAMIL NADU	
	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO	Sig.	ODDS RATIO
PLACE OF RESIDENCE								
RURAL #								
URBAN	0.091	0.911	0.091	0.911	0.091	0.911	0.091	0.911
RESPONDENTS EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0		0		0		0	
PRIMARY	0.598	1.034	0.598	1.034	0.598	1.034	0.598	1.034
SECONDARY	0.054	0.881	0.054	0.881	0.054	0.881	0.054	0.881
HIGHER	0	0.513	0	0.513	0	0.513	0	0.513
RELIGION								
HINDU #	0.874		0.874		0.874		0.874	
MUSLIM	0.61	1.049	0.61	1.049	0.61	1.049	0.61	1.049
OTHERS	0.914	1.008	0.914	1.008	0.914	1.008	0.914	1.008
WEALTH INDEX								
POOR #	0		0		0		0	
MIDDLE	0.014	0.859	0.014	0.859	0.014	0.859	0.014	0.859
HIGHER	0	0.718	0	0.718	0	0.718	0	0.718
PARTNER DRINKS ALCOHOL								
NO #								
YES	0	1.354	0	1.354	0	1.354	0	1.354
FATHER BEAT HER MOTHER								
NO #								
YES	0	1.518	0	1.518	0	1.518	0	1.518
CASTE OR ETHNICITY								
OBC #	0		0		0		0	
GENERAL	0	1.471	0	1.471	0	1.471	0	1.471
SC	0	1.338	0	1.338	0	1.338	0	1.338
ST	0.051	1.156	0.051	1.156	0.051	1.156	0.051	1.156
AGE OF THE RESPONDENT								
35 YEARS AND ABOVE #	0.054		0.054		0.054		0.054	
BELOW 24	0.091	1.207	0.091	1.207	0.091	1.207	0.091	1.207
25-34 YEARS	0.018	1.151	0.018	1.151	0.018	1.151	0.018	1.151
MARITAL DURATION								
20 YEARS & ABOVE #	0.586		0.586		0.586		0.586	
BELOW 9 YEARS	0.321	0.912	0.321	0.912	0.321	0.912	0.321	0.912
10-19 YEARS	0.644	0.971	0.644	0.971	0.644	0.971	0.644	0.971
EARN MORE THAN PARTNER								
MORE #	0		0		0		0	
LESS	0	0.721	0	0.721	0	0.721	0	0.721
SAME	0.004	0.78	0.004	0.78	0.004	0.78	0.004	0.78
PARTNER DOES NOT BRING MONEY								
	0.397	1.174	0.397	1.174	0.397	1.174	0.397	1.174
SPOUSAL COMMUNICATION								
NO #								
YES	0.005	0.774	0.005	0.774	0.005	0.774	0.005	0.774
HUSBAND'S EDUCATION								
NO EDUCATION #	0.333		0.333		0.333		0.333	
PRIMARY	0.172	1.09	0.172	1.09	0.172	1.09	0.172	1.09
SECONDARY	0.249	1.073	0.249	1.073	0.249	1.073	0.249	1.073
HIGHER	0.746	0.966	0.746	0.966	0.746	0.966	0.746	0.966
PARTNER'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.039		0.039		0.039		0.039	
PRIMARY	0.908	1.022	0.908	1.022	0.908	1.022	0.908	1.022
SERVICES	0.358	1.184	0.358	1.184	0.358	1.184	0.358	1.184
RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION								
UNEMPLOYED #	0.011		0.011		0.011		0.011	
PRIMARY	0.008	0.283	0.008	0.283	0.008	0.283	0.008	0.283
SERVICES	0.005	0.265	0.005	0.265	0.005	0.265	0.005	0.265
EXPOSURE TO MEDIA								
NO #								
YES	0.121	0.92	0.121	0.92	0.121	0.92	0.121	0.92
FEMALE AUTONOMY								
NO #								
YES	0.028	0.818	0.028	0.818	0.028	0.818	0.028	0.818
WORK FOR CASH								
NO #								
YES	0.793	0.887	0.793	0.887	0.793	0.887	0.793	0.887
Constant	0.012	3.683	0.012	3.683	0.012	3.683	0.012	3.683

REFERENCE CATEGORY

Table.4.4: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	RAJASTHAN				UTTAR PRADESH				KERALA				TAMIL NADU			
	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE	SEXUAL VIOLENCE	MARITAL CONTROL
place of residence																
rural																
urban	+	+			+					+	+		+	+	+	
respondent's education																
no education		-		-		-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-
primary				+				+								+
secondary																
higher				+								+				
wealth index																
poor	-	-														
middle																
higher		-														
partner drinks alcohol																
no																
yes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+		+		+	+	+	
parental history																
no																
yes	+	+	+	+	+		+	+			+		+		+	+
partner's occupation																
unemployed		+														
primary sector																
services																
female autonomy																
no																
yes		+														
caste																
sc				+												
st																
obc				+												
others				+				+								+
respondent's earnings																
more				+								+				
less				+				+								
same																
partner does not bring money																
spousal communication																
no																
yes				+				+								

+ Positive Relation
 - Negative Relation