

ANALYSING THE VARIATIONS AND POTENTIAL DETERMINANTS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACROSS ALL ZONES OF INDIA IN NFHS 5

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By

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Under the Supervision and Guidance of

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2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Dr. Sadaf Nayab** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA (Hospital and Health Management) from the IIHMR University, Jaipur has successfully completed her internship at **Ernst & Young LLP**, during March 26 - June 24, 2024.

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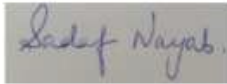
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I hereby declare that this dissertation titled 'Analysing the Variations and Potential Determinants of Domestic Violence Across All Zones of India in NFHS 5' is the bonafide record of my original researchwork. I declare that it has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree or diploma. Information derived from the published or unpublished workof others has been duly acknowledged in the text.



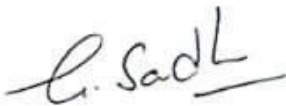
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that dissertation titled **“Analysing The Variations And Potential Determinants Of Domestic Violence Across All Zones Of India In NFHS 5.”** is a record of the research work undertaken by Dr. Sadaf Nayab in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MBA Health Management from the IIHMR University, Jaipur under my guidance and supervision and her approach to the research study has been sincere, scientific, and analytical.



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ABSTRACT

Title: Analysing The Variations and Potential Determinants of Domestic Violence Across All Zones of India In NFHS 5

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Keywords: Domestic violence, determinants, NFHS 5, India, Gender based violence

Background: The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has been instrumental in uncovering the intricacies of domestic violence in India, revealing a significant national trend of decreasing reported incidents, from 37.2% in NFHS-4 to 29.3% in NFHS-5 but there has been an increase in domestic violence in different parts of the nation which needs attention to bring about legislation and policy level changes wherever possible.

Objective: i) To determine which states and union territories in each zone of India have experienced a significant increase in domestic violence rates between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21).

ii) To identify and quantify potential determinants of domestic violence in the selected states and union territories in NFHS 5.

iii) To assess the relationship between the identified determinants and the increase in domestic violence rates in the selected states and union territories.

iv) To compare the influence of various determinants on domestic violence across different zones of India, highlighting any regional differences.

Methodology: Data was collected from DHS portal followed by systematic selection of states/union territories with an increase in domestic violence from the last round on NFHS. Questions were selected from the women and men questionnaire as independent and dependent variables and were analysed using Stata v17.0 after applying univariate, bivariate analysis and logistic regression to find out the variations of the different determinants.

Results/Findings: The study found various significant factors influencing domestic violence, including age group, religion, education, gender-based violence perception, and history of parental violence, with inconsistent effects from alcohol consumption, wealth status, and economic liberty with common findings and differences among the states/UT.

Conclusions: The reasons for domestic violence occurring in women are beyond power dynamic and equation of partners within the family and needs more attention around sensitization of thoughts and practices witnessed with time. A psychological aspect of understanding the patterns of violence needs to be studied for more effective outcomes.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Domestic Violence in India.....	2
2.	Review of Literature.....	5
3.	Objectives and Methodology.....	14
3.1	Research Question.....	14
3.2	Research Objectives.....	14
3.3	Duration of Study.....	14
3.4	Gaps in the study.....	15
3.5	Study Design.....	15
3.6	Study Population.....	15
3.7	Overview of data.....	16
3.8	Selection of States/Union Territory for Comparison.....	16
3.9	Sample Size.....	17
3.10	Independent Variables.....	18
3.11	Dependent Variables.....	25
4.	Results and Findings.....	27
4.1	Assam.....	29
4.2	Uttarakhand.....	30
4.3	Maharashtra.....	30
4.4	Jharkhand.....	31
4.5	Karnataka.....	32
4.6	Ladakh.....	33
4.7	Common findings and differences.....	35
5.	Discussion.....	36
6.	Conclusion and Recommendations.....	40
7.	Annexures.....	47

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1	Representation of selected states/UT for study with sample size
Fig 2	Socially Alarming Determinants and Attributing Factors

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Literature Review
Table 2	Selection of States/UT
Table 3	Demographic Variables with frequency in various states
Table 4	Frequency of perception of gender-based violence
Table 5	Frequency of decision-making power between men and women
Table 6	Frequency of economic liberty of women
Table 7	Frequency of familial history of violence within family
Table 8	Alcohol patterns of women and comparison with females on their husband's alcohol consumption
Table 9	Frequency of sexual violence
Table 10	Frequency of income gap
Table 11	Frequency of domestic violence as dependent variable
Table 12	Frequency of domestic violence after adding weightage
Table 13	Frequency of weighted and consolidated responses of dependent variable

ABBREVIATIONS

COVID	Corona Virus Disease
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DV	Domestic Violence
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IIHMR	Institute of Health Management Research
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
MBA	Master of Business Administration
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
PWVDA	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005
UT	Union Territory

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Gender based violence is an ongoing struggle for women of all ages with ghastly physical, mental, sexual, emotional, psychological and economic consequences. At the same time, domestic violence and abuse, which is known to be happening in settings like cohabitation or marriage has always been a matter of concern for a majority of women due to its consistent prevalence in traditionally patriarchal countries like India. So, for the Indian context, its not particularly uncommon to use ‘Gender based violence’ & ‘Domestic violence’ synonymously.

Historically, domestic violence is defined as ‘the infliction or threat of acts of violence or abuse against another person living in the same household, especially a family member or intimate partner’(1). Legally, the term refers to abusive behaviour in any personal relationship that allows one partner to intimidate, or to gain power & control over the other, often having thought to occur between married spouses or in other intimate relationships. Domestic violence is an umbrella for various forms of abuse falling under it. Some of the commonly known acts include hitting, shoving, kicking, slapping, threatening with harmful objects or throwing objects at the victim but it also involves broader forms of abuse which are considered illegal such as –

- i) Physical Abuse – It includes physical acts as shoving, grabbing, pinching, hitting, slapping, hair pulling and other acts that could cause injury. Not allowing to seek medical attention and forcing substances upon someone are also considered as physical abuse.
- ii) Mental Abuse – It includes acts that involve threats, verbal insults and other subtle and non-physical tactics to sway a person’s way of thinking.
- iii) Sexual Abuse – It involves coercing sexual contact, rape, attacking sexual body parts, forcing sex following physical violence, marital rape and sexually demeaning other.
- iv) Emotional Abuse – It involves attempts to annihilate a person’s self-worth or self-esteem representing acts like name-calling, constant criticism, disparaging an individual’s talents and damaging the person’s relationship with others.
- v) Psychological Abuse – It is defined as the creation of fear and sense of isolation or helplessness including acts like threatening to harm spouse, partner, children, family, friends, pets or self and isolating a person from the people or activities they associate with.

- vi) Economic Abuse – It involves asserting control over another person by controlling their financial resources, withholding a partner’s access to assets of all kinds or hindering employment or education.

1.1 Domestic Violence in India

In theory, men and women are considered as the two wheels of a chariot but the reality is far from this utopian ideal as the mistreatment women face within and outside home is manifested vividly. Domestic violence is considered to be reflecting a power dynamic between partners where control is exerted through several forms of abuse, often behind closed doors. Indian households with patriarchal structures further complicate the dynamic between men and women, circling cycles of shame and silence(2). Along with facing violence, they face barriers in seeking help, ranging from fear of reprisal to economic dependence on their perpetrators, creating a flawed belief system about their own abilities.

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has been pivotal instrument in understanding the intricate tapestry of domestic violence within the country. By meticulously gathered demographic and health related data, NFHS provides insights into prevalence, patterns, and factors contributing to this pervasive social issue. From physical violence, emotional coercion and economic dependence, the information illuminates the complex interplay of power dynamics that contribute to the gender-based violence. The scientific exploration using this transformative tool underscores the significance of data in shaping policies and initiatives at addressing this challenge comprehensively and compassionately.

Gender-based violence questions have been incorporated into NFHS 3 since its beginning, offering a compelling story about the widespread problem of domestic abuse in India. These investigations signalled a sea change by illuminating the unexplored areas of domestic abuse and violence against intimate partners. Over subsequent surveys, particularly from NFHS 4 to NFHS 5, the data has unveiled a noteworthy national trend: a gradual reduction in reported incidents from 37.2% to 31.2% and further to 29.3%.

Beneath these broad statistics, though, is a mosaic of subtle state-level differences that cast doubt on the idea of consistent advancement. A complicated riddle of regional dynamics

and sociocultural elements at play is presented by the sharp increase in reported cases in some states despite the continuous reductions in others.

While certain states have demonstrated consistent declines, others have starkly experienced an alarming increase in reported cases, presenting a complex puzzle of regional dynamics and socio-cultural factors questioned.

The profound interest in this research stems not only from the numerical shifts but also because of its capacity to decipher the complex network of factors that contribute towards patterns of gender-based violence in the country. It serves as a critical measure of understanding the deeper societal and cultural undercurrents influencing attitudes towards gender roles, family dynamics, and the prevalence of violence against women.

By breaking down these differences, NFHS data not only helps to focus policy actions but also emphasizes the need for customized approaches that take into account and compensate for local differences in support networks and societal norms. Moreover, the study's significance extends beyond statistical analysis to a narrative that highlights the lived experiences of individuals affected by domestic violence. It amplifies voices that often remain unheard, drawing attention to the urgent need for comprehensive support services, legal reforms, and community-based initiatives that can effectively address the root causes and consequences of gender-based violence.

Ultimately, by addressing the underlying cultural and social factors perpetuating domestic violence, light can be brought towards effective advocacy to forge a path towards a more just, and empowered society for women, where every individual can live free from the threat of violence in their homes.

Evidence in the third and fourth round of NFHS showed that in India, domestic violence was most prevalent in women of 25-34 years, poorest, uneducated, and most in the respondents from Eastern region of the country who were married at a young age, multiparous and economically empowered. Emotional violence was more common than sexual violence but less than the physical form of violence, being experienced the most by the respondents. Also, the weighted prevalence was high among the respondents whose partners either had a controlling behaviour or were addicted to alcohol. Only southern region of the country depicted a relative increase in prevalence of violence in round 4 compared to round 3. State-wise, maximum prevalence was observed in Manipur (50%), while minimum prevalence was seen in Sikkim (1%) as per the NFHS Round 4. (3) It was

also found that the prevalence for sexual violence was more among the respondents, whose partners had a controlling behaviour, or were consuming alcohol, and had increased in Southern region of the country.

Even though it has been found that most of the factors contributing to different types of violence are the same, however the effect of targeted awareness, improvement in community norms and enforcement of legislation like Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWVDA), 2005 has been inconsistent throughout, with fluctuation in degree of domestic violence in different zones of the nation. It can be speculated that there is a gap between the process of women suffering from domestic violence to seeking help because of several reasons involving fear, shame, intimidation and embarrassment.

It is well known that the impact of such violence is profound on physical, mental and reproductive health of women of all ages but unfortunately, this is still a grey area of research because of the dearth of data and failure of reporting cases. Also, the observation was that a tiny number of women seek medical assistance for immediate problems related to violence of any kind, especially sexual violence. This study will penetrate on analysing the findings of NHFS 5 and discovering trends in areas of study which would be elaborated in the methodology.

Chapter 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

Sr No	Study Name, Year, Author/s, Location	Author/s	Location	Salient Features
1	Domestic violence in Indian women: lessons from nearly 20 years of surveillance, 21 April 2022	Rakhi Dandona, et al	India	This study analyses domestic violence data in India between 2001 and 2018. Most cases are reported under "cruelty by husband or relatives," with a rise over time, especially in middle-income states. This might be due to dowry pressures or women's empowerment being seen as a threat. Suicides linked to domestic violence are also higher in middle-income states. There's a need to explore the connection between domestic violence and suicides. Dowry death reports decreased, possibly due to stricter legal requirements or fear of social stigma for families. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) is rarely used, likely because police prioritize physical evidence and see domestic violence as a private matter. Legal outcomes are poor, with few trials completed and low conviction rates. This discourages women from reporting.(4)

2	Domestic violence against women in India: A systematic review of a decade of quantitative studies , 2017 Apr 1	Ameeta Kalokhe, Carlos del Rio, et al	India	A review of domestic violence research in India reveals a serious public health issue with 40% of women reporting lifetime experience of violence. The study highlights inconsistencies in measuring DV prevalence due to variations in research methods. Researchers recommend standardized and culturally sensitive instruments assessing different forms and severity of abuse. Additionally, they identify research gaps on DV in specific populations like older women, child brides, and those in non-marital relationships. Geographically, northern states and tribal villages are understudied. The review calls for further research in these areas and culturally tailored interventions to address domestic violence.(5)
3	Gender Based Violence in India: An Analysis of National Level Data for Theory, Research and Prevention , 2019	Dhanya Babu	India	Gender-based violence (GBV) in India stems from a complex interplay of cultural norms and situational factors. Patriarchal practices like dowry and female infanticide create a social acceptance of violence, as evidenced by the link between cultural norms and specific crimes like abduction for forced marriage. However, societal changes can also

				expose women to new risks. Increased education and employment opportunities bring women into traditionally male-dominated spaces, making them vulnerable to new forms of GBV. Therefore, addressing GBV requires a comprehensive approach that tackles both cultural norms through feminist theory and the evolving situational factors through situational crime prevention theories. The ecological framework by Heise (1998) offers a solution, highlighting the need for multi-level interventions that address risk factors at individual, relationship, community, and societal levels.(6)
4	Prevalence of intimate partner violence among Indian women and their determinants: a cross-sectional study from national family health survey – 5, 22 June 2024	Sayantani Manna, Damini Singh, Manish Barik, Tanveer Rehman, Shishirendu Ghosal, Srikanta Kanungo & Sanghamitra Pati	India	The study reveals a notable increase in physical violence, particularly among less empowered women. Higher education, increased income, and empowerment appear to reduce the likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV). Factors such as belonging to Scheduled Castes, lower education levels, and lower socioeconomic status significantly elevate IPV risk among young women. Alcohol consumption by husbands also amplifies this risk, indicating a complex interplay with

				women's empowerment. Surprisingly, working women with higher education exhibit higher IPV exposure, suggesting underlying gender biases and societal pressures. Addressing these issues requires interventions that enhance economic empowerment and challenge entrenched social norms contributing to spousal violence, advocating for broader societal changes alongside individual empowerment efforts.(7)
5	Spousal Violence in Karnataka, India: An Analysis of NHFS-5 Data, February 2023	Nabeela Siddiqui Anwesha Ghosh Najeed Naved Siddiqui	India	The NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 data reveal a troubling increase in spousal violence in Karnataka, with rates rising dramatically from 20.4% to 44.4% in rural areas and from 20.6% to 44.5% in urban areas. Karnataka also reported the highest prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy (5.8%) and significant levels of sexual violence before age 18 (11%). Despite an overall rise in women's empowerment, these alarming trends suggest that empowerment alone is insufficient to mitigate intimate partner violence. Under-reporting of domestic violence remains a significant issue, influenced by societal norms and institutional biases. The COVID-19

				lockdown further exacerbated the situation, with a notable increase in domestic violence cases reported through helplines. These findings highlight the need for a comprehensive approach to address spousal violence in Karnataka, addressing both social and systemic barriers.(8)
6	Trends and correlates of intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women of India: results from National Family Health Survey round III and IV, 05 November 2021	Priyanka Garg, Milan Das, Lajya Devi Goyal & Madhur Verma	India	There was a notable decrease in all forms of IPV from NFHS round 3 to round 4, with the most significant reduction in sexual IPV. However, around 7% of women still reported experiencing sexual IPV. Prevalence among Poor and Uneducated: IPV was more prevalent among the poorest and uneducated respondents. Contrary to expectations, urban areas showed a higher incidence of IPV compared to rural areas. Economic empowerment did not protect against IPV; rather, it increased the probability of violence episodes. The factors predicting exposure to different types of violence were largely the same across different forms of IPV. The decrease in IPV can be attributed to improvements in education, societal status, gender equality, awareness among women, community norms regarding

				domestic violence, and the enforcement of the PWDVA after 2006. Sexual IPV remains a neglected research area due to underreporting and its significant physical and mental health impacts. Higher IPV incidence among the poorest and uneducated respondents aligns with the link between economic stressors and marital conflicts. Urban areas showed higher IPV rates due to the economic independence of women, leading to increased violence by men seeking to reassert control, and the pressures of urban living exacerbating interpersonal conflicts. Increased economic autonomy for women might provoke a "male backlash," leading to higher violence. The cyclical nature of family violence and its perpetuation across generations was noted.(3)
7	Understanding Domestic Violence in India During COVID-19: a Routine Activity Approach, 2021 Mar 10	Akshaya Krishnakumar and Shankey Verma	India	Data from the National Commission for Women (NCW) revealed that domestic violence complaints in India doubled following the nationwide lockdown (Vora et al. 2020). The Tamil Nadu Police received about 25 calls daily and registered at least 40 cases during this period (Kannan 2020).

				Similarly, the Bangalore Police saw an increase in complaints from 10 to 25 calls per day (Peter 2020), indicating a nationwide rise in domestic violence incidents during the lockdown. Conversely, organizations like Jagori, Shakti Shalini, and the AKS Foundation reported a decrease in domestic violence complaint calls (Ghoshal 2020). This decline may be due to victims' confinement at home, constant monitoring by abusers, social isolation, and reduced access to support (Piquero et al. 2020; Kaukinen 2020; Usher et al. 2020).(9)
8	Exploring factors influencing domestic violence: a comprehensive study on intrafamily dynamics, 2023	Cintya Lanchimba, Juan Pablo Díaz-Sánchez, and Franklin Velasco	Ecuador	The study examined the effects of various factors on violence within households. Key findings indicate that mood significantly impacts violence levels, with a good mood reducing violence, while depression, anxiety, and stress increase it. Health consciousness is associated with decreased violence, but this significance fades for female respondents. Time spent on household chores reduces violence only for non-household heads. Religion generally correlates with increased violence, except for female and non-household heads.

				Population density is linked to higher violence, especially among non-household head females and male household heads. Social media usage correlates with decreased violence, likely due to better access to information. Variables such as the respondent's sex, age, and the household head's age were not significant. Factors such as income levels, education, employment status, household density, substance consumption, anxiety, and stress significantly influence domestic violence. Health consciousness is crucial in mitigating violence, although its significance varies by gender. Social media usage helps reduce violence by providing support and information, while household chores and density also impact violence levels, with less time on chores and lower density associated with decreased violence.(10)
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9	Domestic Violence in India A Summary Report of a Multi-Site Household Survey, 2000	Dr. R C Ahuja et al.	India	The study aimed to identify what women perceive as the factors precipitating violence. Women highlighted failures in fulfilling domestic responsibilities such as cooking, household chores, and childcare as key triggers for violence, reflecting the enforcement of traditional gender roles within the family. This was echoed by mothers-in-law regarding their own marriages. Sexual control was another conflict area, with 17% of women reporting their husbands' infidelity and 14% being accused of unfaithfulness, often leading to quarrels and violence. Dowry dissatisfaction also emerged as a significant issue, with 12% of women experiencing harassment related to dowry, higher in urban non-slum and rural areas. Harassment due to dowry often involved beatings, threats, being sent back to natal homes, and being treated as servants, with mothers-in-law being the primary perpetrators, followed by husbands and other in-laws.(11)
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Table 1 – Literature Review

Chapter 3: OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Question

Which states and union territories in each zone of India have experienced an increase in domestic violence between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 and how do the potential determinants correlate with the increase in domestic violence in these states and union territories?

3.2 Research Objectives

- i) To determine which states and union territories in each zone of India have experienced a significant increase in domestic violence rates between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21).
- ii) To identify and quantify potential determinants of domestic violence in the selected states and union territories in NFHS 5.
- iii) To assess the relationship between the identified determinants and the increase in domestic violence rates in the selected states and union territories.
- iv) To compare the influence of various determinants on domestic violence across different zones of India, highlighting any regional differences.

This study is based on secondary research with a motive to explore the relationship between the variables contributing towards domestic violence across different states and using tools to analyse the patterns of similarity and differences in the area of interest for the study.

3.1 Duration of Study

The duration of the study was 3 months.

3.2 Design of Study

The study undergone for this research is an analytical study as the data used here is secondary in nature as extracted from NFHS 5 which was collected in 2017-19 followed by 2020-21 and the observations were recorded and analysed.

3.3 Study Population

Ever married Indian women from 18-49 years of age who were alive, cohabiting with their husband at the time of study and faced gender-based violence of any kind in their household were the study population. The responses of the spouses were also studied as some of the questions have been considered as independent variables to understand the correlation between perspective of men and women on domestic violence and understand their household practices.

3.4 Gaps in the Study

The major limitation of pursuing a study from NFHS 5 data is its inconsistency due to its multi-phased data collection process across different region and time period. The questionnaire doesn't directly assess the severity of violence of all the different types of violence. A notorious issue like domestic violence is always underreported due to lack of trust on authorities and the risk of exacerbated rate of violence on vocally asking for help. Cultural factors also prevent women from being transparent about sensitive topics, affecting responses and indirectly skewing data. There is no standardized way of measuring violence and studying them. Researchers just rely upon the information provided through the responses with a mere hope for it to be authentic and true by all means. A relatively controversial area like violence is often not openly talked about or accepted because of shame and fear and thus the number of responses from sample decreased and, hence affecting the analysis.

3.5 Overview of data

The study involved a systematic pattern of selection of states/UT of interest based on the findings from the difference in percentage of gender-based violence faced by the women in NFHS 4 and NFHS 5. The data sets were retrieved from the survey dataset files from Demographic and Health Survey available upon approval of synopsis of the research topic.

3.6 Selection of States/UT for comparison

All the states and union territories of different zones of India were compared based on the difference in the gender-based violence faced by the ever-married women from 18-49 years of age who were alive and living with their husband at the time of the study. Although almost all the states showed a decrease in domestic violence faced from the fourth round of NFHS 4 to 5 but interestingly, in every zone (except eastern zone) there was atleast one state or union territory with an increase in gender-based violence. Therefore, a state with the highest increase in gender-based violence from each zone were selected for the study. Northern zone had a union territory (Ladakh) with the most increase among all the northern states. The Eastern zone showed a decrease in all the states for gender-based violence, hence the state with the least amount of decrease in domestic violence (Jharkhand) was selected. The states from rest of the zones are mentioned in Table 2.

State wise Gender-Based Violence Trend from NFHS 4 to NFHS 5											
North	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff	South	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff	West	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff
Chandigarh	22.5	9.7	12.8	Andhra	43.4	30	13.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	16.8	13.2
Delhi	26.8	22.6	4.2	Karnataka	20.6	44.4	-23.8	Goa	12.9	8	4.9
Haryana	32	18	14	Kerala	14	9.9	4.1	Gujarat	20.2	14	6.2
Himanchal Pradesh	5.9	8.3	-2.4	Puducherry	34.6	30.5	4.1	Maharashtra	21.3	25.2	-3.9
J&K	9.4	9.6	-0.2	TN	40.7	38.1	2.6				
Ladakh	8.5	18.1	-9.6	Telangana	42.9	36.9	6				
Punjab	20.5	11.6	8.9								
Rajasthan	25.2	24.3	0.9								
Northeast	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff	East	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff	Central	NFHS 4	NFHS 5	Diff
Assam	24.5	32	-7.5	Bihar	43.7	40	3.7	Chhattisgarh	36.8	20.2	16.6
Arunachal Pradesh	31	24.8	6.2	Jharkhand	34	31.5	2.5	Madhya Pradesh	33	28.1	4.9
Manipur	53	39.6	13.4	Odisha	35.2	30.6	4.6	Uttarakhand	12.7	15.1	-2.4
Meghalaya	28.8	16	12.8	West Bengal	33.1	27	6.1	Uttar Pradesh	36.7	34.8	1.9
Mizoram	17	10.9	6.1								
Nagaland	13.1	6.4	6.7								
Tripura	28.1	20.7	7.4								

Table 2 – Selection of States/UT

The final states and union territories selected were – Ladakh (North), Assam (Northeastern), Uttarakhand (Central), Maharashtra (West), Karnataka (South), and Jharkhand (East).

3.7 Sample Size

The sample size was the number of respondents from the selected states/union territory which was a total of 23,404 for all the 6 states/UT desired for the study. The number of female and male respondents of 18–49 years of age for Assam, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Ladakh and Karnataka were 3088, 2001, 3181, 808, 158 and 2466 respectively.



Fig 1 – Representation of selected states/UT for study with sample size

3.6 Independent Variables

The study focused on the socio demographic variables like age group of male and female respondents(12) (separated in three sections for convenience, less than 25 years, 25-39 years and 40-54 years), education of male and female respondents (Four categories: illiterate, primary education, secondary education, higher secondary and above). Also, the education gap (three categories: wife more educated, equally educated, husband more educated) and age gap (three categories: less than three years, three to six years and six years and above) were taken into consideration to understand the effect on domestic violence. Other socio-economic variables like religion (five categories: Hindu, Muslim, Cristian, Sikh, Others), caste (four categories: Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Other Backward Caste, Others), wealth profile (three categories: poor, middle, rich), geographical background (two categories: rural and urban) were also considered (Table 3).

	Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
Sample size (n)	3088	808	3181	2001	2466	158
Age group- Men						
<25	5.43	2.64	3.4	6.16	0.86	2.59
25-39	46.24	53.97	49	50.78	45.08	61.87
40-54	48.23	43.39	47.61	43.06	54.06	35.54
Age group- Women						
<25	18.61	11.98	15.84	19.44	14.48	4.68
25-39	59.97	61.46	58.8	55.14	60.32	68.21
40-49	21.82	26.56	25.37	25.42	25.19	27.41
Age Gap						
<3	19.34	33.16	19.7	25.53	12.47	54.98
3--5	34.46	36.95	35.98	44.12	28.82	32.82
6 and above	46.2	29.88	44.3	30.34	58.71	12.21
Education Level - Men						
No education	19.69	8.34	7.36	21.09	17.17	12.73
Primary	14.26	4.2	8.53	6.35	9.16	0.54
Secondary	22.84	25.55	17.98	22.02	20.93	11.61
Higher secondary	35.32	40.75	44	35.57	38.73	45.98
Higher secondary & above	7.9	21.17	22.13	14.97	14.01	29.15
Education Level - Women						
No education	20.62	20.2	12.51	36.46	21.73	27.34
Primary	10.85	2.74	7.98	5.02	6.55	0
Secondary	24.16	26.84	22.07	19.61	20.32	20.34
Higher Secondary	38.49	29.83	40.94	29	40.55	37.45
Higher secondary & above	5.88	20.4	16.5	9.9	10.85	14.87
Education Gap						
Wife more educated	33.72	26.94	30.73	18.54	35.48	19.56

Equally educated	36.55	29.88	30.38	36.96	29.59	22.47
Husband more educated	29.73	43.18	38.89	44.49	34.94	57.98
Religion						
Hindu	60.63	86.04	81.55	79.61	88.89	0.54
Muslim	36.71	10.6	9.73	9.52	9.42	43.9
Christian	2.36	0.38	0.58	3.6	1.07	0
Sikh	0	2.98	0.45	0.09	0	0
Other	0.31	0	7.69	7.18	0.62	55.55
Wealth						
Poor	70.17	22.2	23.45	64.8	22.16	39.08
Middle	15.4	22.73	21.62	14.74	30.78	27.48
Rich	14.43	55.07	54.93	20.46	47.06	33.44
Place of residence						
Urban	13.85	33.7	43.36	25.51	39.09	15.66
Rural	86.15	66.3	56.64	74.49	60.91	84.34
Caste						
SC	19.15	28.35	18.94	14.87	20.38	0.96
ST	21.26	3.57	11.53	29.33	8.75	87.78
OBC	35.58	27.06	33.96	45.22	61.45	0.96
Other	24.01	41.02	33.57	10.58	9.42	10.29

Table 3 – Demographic Variables with frequency in various states

Apart from the demographic variables, some determinants contributing directly and indirectly towards gender-based violence were taken as independent variables for this study and are describes further for understanding.

- i) ***Perception on gender-based violence*** – Perception towards gender-based violence is a critical variable for analysing domestic violence because it directly influences societal norms and attitudes towards such violence (Table 4). Their attitude would decide the individual's or community's belied in acceptability of such violence can either perpetuate or challenge abusive behaviours. Understanding these perceptions helps identify cultural and societal factors that may normalize or condemn domestic violence, providing insight into potential areas for intervention and education.

Perceptions on GV	Assam		Uttarakhand		Maharashtra		Jharkhand		Karnataka		Ladakh	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %
If she goes out without telling him?	8.9	10.2	3.15	8	9	18	8	12	34	36	43	22
If she neglects the children?	14	14.8	2.4	13	15	29	7.8	11	47	55	32	29
If she argues with him?	14	14.7	3.61	12	13	22	11	12	37	38	29	26
If she refuses to have sex with him?	6.3	7.13	1.2	9	5	13	5.8	6.1	25	24	33	16
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?	4.4	8.72	1.53	9	8	18	4.8	9	29	27	30	7.5
n	3088	3088	808	808	3181	3181	2001	2001	2466	2466	158	158

Table 4 – Frequency of perception of gender-based violence

- ii) **Decision making power of women** – Decision-making power of women is chosen as an independent variable because it reflects women's autonomy and control within their households. Greater decision-making power is often associated with higher self-esteem and a lower

likelihood of experiencing domestic violence. Conversely, limited decision-making power can indicate a power imbalance and dependency, making women more vulnerable to abuse. Analysing this variable helps in understanding the dynamics of power within relationships and its impact on domestic violence (Table 5).

Decision Making	Assam		Uttarakhand		Maharashtra		Jharkhand		Karnataka		Ladakh	
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %
Respondent Alone	16	2.97	15	3	21	4.2	15	2.6	43	8	27	3.8
Respondent and Partner	82	80.6	82.4	80	68	74	81	84	48	64	68	61
Spouse/Partner	1.4	15.8	1.86	14	10	18	4	13	8	24	3.7	34
Other	0.6	0.65	0.81	3	2	4	0.5	0.7	1	3	0.7	1.2
n	3088	3088	808	808	3181	3181	2001	2001	2466	2466	158	158

Table 5 – Frequency of decision-making power between men and women

iii) **Economic liberty** – Financial independence, is essential for understanding domestic violence as it affects a woman's ability to leave an abusive relationship. Women who have their own income and financial resources are less likely to be trapped in violent situations due to economic dependency. Examining this variable (Table 6), sheds light on how financial independence can serve as a protective factor against domestic violence and highlights the importance of economic empowerment programs.

Economic Liberty	Assam		Uttarakhand		Maharashtra		Jharkhand		Karnataka		Ladakh	
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use?	Women %											
No	70.68		49.5		44.6		46.9		41.3		31.9	
Yes	29.3		50.5		55.5		53.1		58.7		68.1	
n	3088	3088	808	808	3181	3181	2001	2001	2466	2466	158	158

Table 6 – Frequency of economic liberty of women

iv) *Familial history of violence* – A familial history of violence is a significant variable because it often perpetuates a cycle of abuse. Individuals who grow up witnessing or experiencing domestic violence are more likely to normalize such behaviour and either become perpetrators or victims themselves. Analysing this variable helps in understanding intergenerational transmission of violence and the need for interventions that address family dynamics and provide support for breaking the cycle of abuse as mentioned in Table 7.

Familial History of Violence	Assam		Uttarakhand		Maharashtra		Jharkhand		Karnataka		Ladakh	
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %
No	16	2.97	15	3	21	4.2	15	2.6	43	8	27	3.8
Yes	82	80.6	82.4	80	68	74	81	84	48	64	68	61
n	3088	3088	808	808	3181	3181	2001	2001	2466	2466	158	158

Table 7 – Frequency of familial history of violence

v) *Alcohol consumption pattern of men and comparison with spouse's response* – When men consume alcohol frequently or in large quantities, they are more likely to engage in abusive actions towards their partners. This behaviour is exacerbated by societal norms that may condone or overlook alcohol-related violence. Comparing, men's alcohol consumption patterns with women's responses regarding their spouse's drinking habits provides a

comprehensive understanding of the relationship between alcohol use and domestic violence (Table 8). Women who report that their spouses frequently consume alcohol are more likely to experience all forms of intimate partner violence (IPV), including physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. This correlation highlights the role of alcohol as a catalyst for violence, making it a critical factor to consider when analysing domestic violence.

Alcohol Consumption Pattern	Assam		Uttarakhand		Maharashtra		Jharkhand		Karnataka		Ladakh	
Do you drink alcohol?	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %	Men %	Women %
No	69		57.1		78		49		72		65	
Yes	31		42.9		22		51		28		35	
n	3088		808		3181		2001		2466		158	
How often do you drink alcohol?												
Never	69		57.1		78		49		72		65	
Almost everyday	9.1		2.64		4		16		7		12	
About once a week	15		17.6		10		21		15		20	
Less than once a week	7.7		22.6		9		14		7		3.3	
n	3088		808		3181		2001		2466		158	
How often does your husband drinks alcohol?												
Never		1.88		26		13		3.3		0		4.1
Often		27.4		5		16		19		33		31
Sometimes		70.7		69		70		78		67		65
n		789		219		439		666		472		29

Table 8 – Alcohol patterns of women and comparison with females on their husband's alcohol consumption

vi) **Sexual independence** – Sexual independence is an important variable because it relates to a woman's control over her own body and sexual decisions (Table 9). Women who have greater sexual autonomy are less likely to experience sexual coercion and violence. Conversely, a lack of sexual independence can indicate a power imbalance and vulnerability to sexual abuse within relationships. Examining this variable helps in understanding the role of sexual autonomy in preventing domestic violence.

Sexual Violence	Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?	Women %					
Then	88.13	90.49	95.14	88.07	97.95	92.7
Later	5.8	1.15	2.98	5.69	1.46	7.3
Not at all	6.07	8.36	1.89	6.24	0.59	0
n	164	34	140	101	107	14
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?	Women %					
Mainly respondent	10.05	10.14	7.39	10.46	11.98	11.81
Mainly Husband	9.48	7.51	8.75	10.28	17.56	16.37
Jointly	80.09	82.35	83.79	79.26	70.33	71.82
Other	0.37	0	0.07	0	0.13	0
n	2174	633	2264	1307	1741	80
In the last 12 months, how many times have you used emergency contraception?	Women %					
None	57.69	23.23	52.76	14.58	2.83	0
<5	38.32	58.81	47.24	85.42	97.17	0
6-10	3.99	17.96	0	0	0	0
11 and above	0	0	0	0	0	0
n	29	8	7	9	8	0

Table 9 – Frequency of sexual violence

vii) **Income Gap** – The income gap between partners is chosen as a variable because significant disparities can create power imbalances and dependency (Table 10). Women earning less than their partners may have less bargaining power and be more susceptible to control and abuse. Conversely, women earning more than their partners may face backlash and violence due to threatened masculinity or ego. Analysing the income gap helps in understanding the economic dynamics that contribute to domestic violence and the importance of financial equality in relationships.

Income Gap	Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife						
More than wife	52.54	43.09	46.61	44.75	62.45	80.28
Less than wife	17.52	30.21	28.74	34.13	20.22	19.72
About the same	28.2	23.35	22.86	19.58	12.57	0
Don't know	1.74	3.34	1.79	1.54	4.75	0
n	310	84	849	248	438	12

Table 10 – Frequency of income gap

3.8 Dependent Variables

The dependent variable for this study was taken from the questionnaire of NFHS 5 stating whether the respondent has faced physical or sexual form of violence (being pushed, shook, had something thrown at them by partner, slapped, punched, kicked, dragged, strangled, threatened with weapon, physically forced to have unwanted sex by partner). The responses to all the questions were classified to Yes and No based for ease in analysis (Table 11). Further, the questions were given weightage as per the intensity of the degree of violence and the final classification was on four broad categories, namely, no violence, low, moderate, high violence (Table 12) and the frequency was found using univariate analysis using Stata Version 17.

Weightage		Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
0.04	Have you ever been pushed, shook or had something thrown by husband/partner?	N = 2603	N = 680	N = 2569	N= 2768	N=1956	N=135
	No	88.01	93	90	88	80	97
	Yes	11.99	7	10	12	20	3.3
0.12	Have you ever been slapped by husband/partner?						

	No	71.99	88	79	72	63	93
	Yes	28.01	12	21	28	37	7.1
0.12	Have you ever been punched with fist or hit by something harmful by husband/partner?						
	No	92.91	97	96	91	86	97
	Yes	7.09	3	4	9.1	14	2.9
0.12	Have you ever been kicked or dragged by husband/partner?						
	No	94.71	97	94	93	83	96
	Yes	5.29	3	6	6.6	17	4.2
	N	2603	680	2569	1655	1956	135
0.2	Have you ever been strangled or burnt by your husband/partner?						
	No	98.19	99	98	98	96	99
	Yes	1.81	1	2	2.2	4.3	1.5
0.2	Have you ever been threatened with knife or gun or other weapon by husband/partner?						
	No	98.74	100	99.6	98	97	99
	Yes	1.26	0	0	1.7	3.4	1.1
0.2	Have you ever been physically forced into unwanted sex by husband/partner?						
	No	95.05	99	97	95	92	94
	Yes	4.95	1	3	4.6	7.8	6.3

Table 11 – Frequency of domestic violence as dependent variable

Domestic violence	Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
No violence	68.14	85	76	69	57	83
Low	23.09	11	17	23	26	14
Moderate	7.08	3	6	5.6	12	1.6
High	1.69	0	1	3.2	5.6	1.1

Table 12 – Frequency of weighted and consolidated responses of dependent variable

Further, all the variables, demographic and those specific to domestic violence were analysed using bivariate analysis to understand the statistical significance of the characteristics chosen and understand find trends associated with domestic violence in the states of different zones of the nation. The key findings are discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter 4: Findings and Results

Data analysis was performed in STATA v17.0 for this study. The weighted questions of domestic violence were clustered together as yes and no responses and were analysed among the demographic and social variables and expressed in number and percentage. Distribution of frequencies among all the categories were presented with p value < 0.05 (13).

Univariate analysis was performed, and the variables were incorporated with significant p value to bivariate logistic regression model. The results included statistically significant association with increasing or decreasing association with domestic violence. Additionally, trends were identified which were not significant statistically. Potential but not statistically significant variables were also identified along with those with a statistically protective effect. A variable is said to be a 'trend' when the results are almost significant, and it provides an opportunity to recognise the variables that nearly contribute to the outcome but aren't in the range of being statistically significant.

A 'significant protective effect' in a study means that a statistically significant finding for a particular factor reduces the likelihood or risk of a negative outcome. A variable can be said to be potential but not statistically significant when there is an indication of some trend or association, but it has not been to a degree which meets the criteria to be significant statistically. All the variables chosen for the study are described in this manner for the purpose of deciphering the underlying causes and reasons for domestic violence.

The findings are divided into individual state/union territory findings followed by the common trends and differences among them.

<i>Independent Variables against DV</i>	Assam	Uttarakhand	Maharashtra	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Ladakh
Age group - Men	■	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Age group - Women	◆	✓	✓	◆	◆	◆
Age gap	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Education - Men	■	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Education - Women	◆●	✓	✗	✓	◆	✗
Education gap	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Religion	✓	✓	◆	✗	✗	◆
Wealth	◆	✗	✗	✗	✓	◆
Residence	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Caste	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗
Perception of violence - Men	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Perception of violence - Women	✓	■	✓	✓	✓	✗
Decision making power - Men	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Decision making power - Women	◆	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Economic liberty	✗	◆	✗	✗	✗	✗
History of violence- Women	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
History of violence- Men	■	✗	◆	✗	✗	✗
Alcohol consumption pattern - Men	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Frequency of consumption - Men	✗	✗	◆	✗	✗	✗
How often husband drinks	◆■	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Sexual Independence						
Income Gap						
<i>Legend</i>						
<i>Statistically Significant Association</i>	✓					
<i>Indicates trend but not statistically significant</i>	◆					
<i>Potential but not statistically significant</i>	■					
<i>No statistical significance</i>	✗					
<i>Significant protective effect</i>	●					

Table 13 – Matrix on statistical significance for different variables across different states/UT

4.1 – Assam

This findings on domestic violence in Assam delves deeply into the intricate network of demographic, cultural, and perception-based factors influencing the prevalence gender-based violence as displayed on the matrix in table 13. A significant finding highlights that higher levels of education among women serve as a protective factor, showing a clear correlation between increased educational attainment and reduced odds ratio of experiencing domestic violence (Odds for primary 0.7, secondary 0.6, higher secondary 0.5, higher secondary and above 0.26). Upon carrying out the bivariate analysis, the percentage of women facing no violence increased from no education to higher secondary level and above (61.03, 68.5, 73.52, 87.03). Conversely, the findings identify the Muslim religion as significantly associated with higher rates of domestic violence (Odds 2.14), emphasizing on the impact of cultural and religious dynamics on vulnerability to violence within intimate relationships. Almost 35 percent of weighted average says that Muslim women face some degree of domestic violence while there is no effect of the education gap between spouses.

Among men, the analysis shows nuanced associations across age groups and educational backgrounds suggesting a potential but no statistical significance with domestic violence (p value decreased from 0.7 to 0.2 with increase in odds from 1.14 to 1.5). While specific age brackets and educational levels show trends suggestive of potential associations with domestic violence, statistical significance is not consistently reached across all groups. Economic factors such as wealth status and rural versus urban residency also fail to show significant correlations with domestic violence outcomes in this context. Similarly, caste and decision-making power within relationships do not exhibit statistically significant associations, highlighting the complexity of factors influencing violence dynamics.

The research further explores behavioural aspects, particularly alcohol consumption patterns among men, revealing an unexpected inverse association where higher alcohol consumption appears to correlate with lower likelihoods of violence perpetration (Odds 0.4 with p value 0.01 for alcohol consumption pattern of men but the odds ratio reduces with increase in frequency of drinking by the men). This finding encourages further inquiry into the contextual factors shaping the relationship and its implications for interventions addressing substance use and violence prevention.

4.2 – Uttarakhand

This finding focuses on understanding the dynamics of domestic violence in Uttarakhand, exploring a range of factors that influence its prevalence. A notable finding is the significant protective effect of education among women, particularly those with secondary education and higher, who exhibit markedly lower odds of experiencing domestic violence (odds decreasing from 0.2 to 0.04 with increasing level of education). Conversely, the study identifies significant associations with the educational attainment gap between spouses, highlighting that women are less likely to experience violence when their husbands have higher levels of education (Odds 0.02 for husband being more educated). Moreover, religion emerges as a significant factor, with individuals of the Muslim faith showing a lower likelihood of involvement in domestic violence compared to other religious groups studied with an odds ratio of 0.048.

Among men, age groups and education levels do not consistently show statistically significant associations with domestic violence, although younger men (aged 25-39) exhibit a trend towards increased risk. Economic factors such as wealth status and rural residency, as well as caste affiliations, do not demonstrate significant correlations with domestic violence outcomes in this dataset. These findings underscore the complex interplay of socio-cultural factors influencing vulnerability to domestic violence in the region.

Other aspects such as alcohol consumption patterns among husbands as revealed by spouses shows a significant association (Odds 0.017,) indicating that frequent drinking habits are linked to higher incidences of domestic violence. Moreover, women with a history of violence are significantly more likely to report subsequent experiences of domestic violence, underscoring the enduring impact of past trauma on current safety.

4.3 – Maharashtra

The findings on domestic violence in Maharashtra provides comprehensive insights into the various factors influencing reporting and prevalence of intimate partner violence across different demographics. Among men, while age groups 25-39 and 40-54 show no statistically significant associations with domestic violence, there is a trend suggesting higher reporting rates in these age brackets. Conversely, women aged 25-39 demonstrate a significant association with domestic violence, indicating they are more likely to report such incidents

compared to older women aged 40-49, where a trend towards significance is observed (Odds 0.64).

Educational attainment among men and women shows no significant associations with domestic violence, except for men with higher secondary education and above, who exhibit a lower likelihood of reporting violence with decreased odds ratio with increasing level of education. Notably, belonging to other caste groups among demographic variables shows a potentially significant association, suggesting these groups are less likely to report domestic violence incidents.

Perceptions of violence among both men and women do not yield significant associations overall, except for women with a high perception of violence, who are more likely to face domestic violence (odds ratio 1.9). Similarly, decision-making dynamics among men and women do not show significant associations, except for instances where men's decision-making is categorized under 'Other', indicating a lower likelihood of experiencing domestic violence.

A critical finding highlights that women with a history of violence are significantly more likely to experience domestic violence, underscoring the enduring impact of past trauma on reporting behaviour (odds ratio 3.34). Conversely, variables such as economic liberty, alcohol consumption patterns, and frequency of alcohol consumption among men do not show significant associations with domestic violence outcomes in this dataset.

4.4 – Jharkhand

The study examined various socio-demographic factors influencing an outcome in Jharkhand, focusing on different age groups, education levels, socio-economic status, and perceptions of violence. Among men aged 25-39 and 40-54, no significant associations were found, with no younger men showing a trend towards higher odds of domestic violence. Similarly, women aged 25-39 and 40-49 also showed no significant associations, but older women displayed a trend suggesting increased odds of the outcome, highlighting potential age-related influences with a decreased odds ratio but no statistical significance. Notably, higher education among women (higher secondary & above) significantly correlated with lower odds of the outcome, underscoring the protective effect of education in this demographic.

The analysis also explored socio-economic and cultural factors. 'Other' castes exhibited a significant association with lower odds of the outcome (SC 0.8, ST 0.7, others 0.5), contrasting

with no significant findings among different wealth categories, rural residence, or specific religious affiliations. This suggests that within the state, caste identity may play a role in outcomes related to the study's focus. Additionally, moderate perceptions of violence among women significantly correlated with higher odds of the outcome, emphasizing the detrimental impact of perceived violence on health outcomes in this population.

The study investigated behavioural and household dynamics, revealing significant associations between the frequency of husbands' drinking (odds 7.5 for often drinking and 4.4 for sometimes). and higher odds of the outcome, indicating potential household-level influences. Conversely, factors such as economic liberty, decision-making power within relationships, and specific alcohol consumption patterns among men showed no significant associations, suggesting these variables may not directly impact the outcome under study in the context of Jharkhand. Overall, the findings underscore the complex interplay of socio-economic, cultural, and behavioural factors in shaping health outcomes in the region, highlighting key areas for targeted interventions and further research. Perception of women towards violence remains statistically significant with an odds ratio of 2.7.

Chapter 4.5 – Karnataka

This report delves into various factors influencing an outcome in Karnataka, focusing on distinct age groups, educational levels, socio-economic statuses, and perceptions of violence. Among men aged 25-39 and 40-54, no significant associations were found, indicating that age within these ranges does not significantly impact the outcome. Conversely, younger women aged 25-39 displayed a trend towards higher odds of the outcome, suggesting a potential vulnerability in this demographic. Similarly, older women aged 40-49 also showed a trend towards increased odds of the outcome, highlighting age-specific risks among women though not statistically significant.

The study explored socio-economic and cultural variables, revealing significant associations with wealth status. Middle and rich wealth statuses were linked to lower odds of the outcome, underscoring the protective role of economic resources in this context. Additionally, while no significant associations were found among different educational levels for men, trends towards significance were observed among women with lower education levels and higher education (secondary and above), suggesting a complex relationship between educational attainment and the outcome.

Additionally, factors, such as the perception of violence and alcohol consumption patterns, were also scrutinized. High perception of violence in women significantly correlated with higher odds of the outcome, highlighting the detrimental impact of such perceptions on health outcomes. Furthermore, a trend towards significance was noted regarding the frequency of husbands' drinking, indicating that frequent alcohol consumption by husbands might contribute to higher odds of the outcome among women. Conversely, variables like economic liberty and decision-making power within relationships showed no significant associations, suggesting limited influence on the studied outcome in this population.

In conclusion, this analysis underscores the multifaceted nature of factors influencing health outcomes in Karnataka. While wealth status, perception of violence, and certain demographic characteristics like age and education among women emerge as significant or potentially significant factors, others such as economic empowerment and specific alcohol consumption patterns among men do not exhibit significant associations. These findings highlight key areas for targeted interventions and further research to mitigate health disparities in the region effectively.

Chapter 4.6 - Ladakh

In the analysis of factors influencing outcomes in Ladakh, several noteworthy associations and trends have emerged. Significant associations were observed among men aged 40-54, where higher odds of the outcome were noted, indicating a potential vulnerability in this age group. Additionally, secondary education among men showed a significant correlation with the outcome, highlighting the impact of educational attainment on health outcomes. High perceptions of violence among men also emerged as a significant factor contributing to increased odds of the outcome, underscoring the negative health implications associated with such perceptions. Furthermore, certain alcohol consumption patterns among men showed significant associations, suggesting a behavioural influence on the studied outcome.

Trends towards significance were noted in the age group of 40-49 among women, indicating a potential age-related risk factor for the outcome. Being Christian also showed a trend towards significance, suggesting a nuanced role of religious affiliation in health outcomes. Moreover, higher wealth status (rich) exhibited a trend towards significance, implying potential economic disparities in health outcomes within the population.

No significant associations were found for most other variables examined in the study, including factors such as age groups among younger men, educational levels beyond secondary education in men, and various socio-demographic factors like residence, caste, and economic liberty. These findings suggest that while certain demographic, educational, and behavioural factors play significant or potentially influential roles, others may not significantly affect the studied health outcome in Ladakh. These insights highlight the complexity of factors influencing health disparities and underscore the need for targeted interventions and further research to address health inequalities effectively.

4.7 – Common findings and differences

Some of the common findings across different zones are enlisted below –

- i) Age gap and residential background has no effect on domestic violence across all the 6 states/UT under study.
- ii) Alcohol consumption frequency has an inconsistent response rate upon comparison with men and women. Even though the result for association with domestic violence is not statistically significant for all the states, it should be studied in depth since there is historical proof between the two said variables.
- iii) Age group of women suffering from domestic violence has a consistent increase in odds with increase in age group except for Assam and Maharashtra.
- iv) Domestic violence faced by women is prevalent in states where religion has a significant association with domestic violence.
- v) Perception of gender-based violence in men and women is a critical variable as it has a significant association, especially for women across multiple states.
- vi) History of violence in parents was another variable which was statistically significant for all the states among women.
- vii) Education played a protective role in cases with gender-based violence.
- viii) Other castes in some regions show reduced odds of occurrence of domestic violence in relation to ST and ST.
- ix) Wealth status has no statistical significance across all the states/UT except Karnataka.
- x) Residence type showed no significant association in all the states.
- xi) Economic liberty and decision making were also not significantly contributing towards domestic violence for all states.
- xii) The potential determinants were majorly demographic for Uttarakhand which were statistically associated while for the other states the reasons were relatively more towards the determinants chosen beyond the demographics.
- xiii) Bivariate analysis on sexual independence did not give out considerable results for logistics regression but bivariate analysis showed that women who got pregnant at the time they wanted to face some degree of violence across all the states.
- xiv) Bivariate analysis on income gap showed inconsistent results for different states with no pattern of increase or decrease of violence with differences in income.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

The pattern of domestic violence persists in various ways across the states selected in the study and the major chunk of it is attached to the perception and history of domestic violence in the families. The study clearly shows that people with a perception that its okay to hit women for matters involving kinds, household chores, relationship dynamics, not complying with the sexual needs of partner, face more violence and the partner is also more abusive if he believes so. Another crucial finding is the people who have witnessed violence occurring previously in their home on their parents are prone more than to those who have not witnessed the same.

According to a study on 18 years of surveillance on domestic violence in India by Rakhi Dandona et al, it has been revealed that there is usually an increase in number of cases of domestic violence in middle income states and the popular reason of it being dowry and issues in women empowerment. The findings from this study have been in alignment with the statement as almost all the states take for the study belong to the category except Karnataka. The reason discussed for the increase in number of cases is considered largely to be because of dowry requirement from the in laws and women being less empowered and not being able to defend themselves at the time of need. The conditioning of women makes them an automatic victim of domestic violence because of a psychological acceptance towards violence. Cases reported under PWDVA has been less more or less because of the same possible reasons, though there isn't concrete evidence coming out of this study on the same. In agreement with a study conducted by Ameeta Kalokhe, Carlos del Rio, et al on a decade long quantitative study on domestic violence, there is a dire need of recording the evidence on reaching out or reporting for crimes against the crimes faced by women in a standardized manner to understand the causes of domestic violence in such states.

In accordance with the same study it was highlighted that, the northern states remain understudied in this area and the findings for domestic violence showed maximum increase in the northern states with 2 more states (Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir) with increase in cases of domestic violence from NFHS 4 to 5 but Ladakh was the subject for study in this paper because of the highest degree of increase. This suggests that more emphasis should be placed in assessing the northern states for the presence of the degree of violence because historically some of the states have had the least sex ratio and cases of mistreatment of women. The culture has been a way that makes women a submissive and backward part of the society

with no active participation towards their own development or decision making for themselves or others in the household.

Additionally, the study has revealed that almost 40 percent of women report complain of being affected with this crime for their entire lifetime and this study gives a hint on the possibility of that in all the zones as there is not one reason inclined towards domestic violence but many, be it demographic or otherwise. In most of the state's income status has not been a factor associated with domestic violence, but Karnataka has shown that women belonging to higher income group have also faced some type of violence within the household. An analysis on spousal violence in Karnataka by Siddique et al, anticipated that the number of cases might have doubled during COVID 19 period given that the victims were home bound with their perpetrators. It is expected that NFHS 6 report would share a transparent light on the matter.

Empowerment and education for women has been shown as a protective factor against gender-based violence but it has been considered that empowered women in return, are exposed to traditionally patriarchal environment, exposing them to a male dominated society and hence may lead to different kinds of violence outside their homes. This is a matter of concern as safety from one type of violence is exposing them to different types of violence and can be a possible area for study especially in Karnataka as the women are more educated and well informed, but the cases have been the highest in terms of increase in gender-based violence.

Empowerment itself cannot support women in sufficiency against domestic violence because the findings Karnataka imply that the reasons lie beyond the expected reasons like gap in income or education for this state. Studies have shown that there is a massive under reporting of crimes happening in these regions even though the number of cases almost doubled during the COVID 19 era. Karnataka in this study has also showed to be an outlier by showing reasons which are unexpectedly connected to the domestic violence like the increased wealth percentile has shown positive association with the matter in attention rather than the ones belonging to a lower socio-economic stratum. Since the level of increase in violence is the highest in not only a region but among the entire nation, Karnataka needs to be studied in depth for the same.

Sexual independence and its association with gender-based violence is an area which remains hidden and understudied in this study and also, on other literature available. Though it was given highest weightage among all the different types of violence for this study, the results unfortunately were inconclusive, and responses were not sufficient to make a reasonable judgement for the basis of more attention to this matter. A study conducted by Priyanka Garg,

Milan Das, Lajya Devi Goyal & Madhur Verma on trends and correlates of intimate partner violence experienced by Indian women have been similar in regard to the area of sexual violence as it's a very sparsely touched upon matter even know it is of great importance. Though the study revealed and over all decrease in the sexual violence in the country level but much information wasn't available on individual states. As per the findings in this study, suggested that it is more prevalent in women who are of poor economic background and uneducated, but it wasn't supported empirically in this study as the odds ratio wasn't conclusive on this question. More light needs to be drawn on sexual intimate partner violence as it has a psychological impact of the woman leading to more complex health issues which may go unnoticed otherwise.

Studies on NFHS 5 data on a national case revealed that there was increasing violence for low empowerment in case of women, but Karnataka proved to be saying otherwise. Assam has shown a trend for multiple reason that could potentially be contributing to violence but none with statistical significance to make an educated guess for what the determinants are contributing directly towards the same.

Alcohol consumption status remains a controversial topic towards building a direct relationship with violence during this study. Based on evidence before, it was a reasonable assumption that effect of alcohol consumption would be one of the greatest reasons taking part in the increase in domestic violence for some of the states in this research, but the results were not in accordance with the results appearing in the exiting knowledge on the established relationship between alcohol and violence. Upon studying closely, the responses of men and women about the alcohol consumption status of themselves and their spouse respective, showed a degree of difference indicating that there might be a bias when it comes to handling questions which relate to social stigma directly and indirectly. This is one of the limitations of the study that the responses have to be settled with may not have credibility to make confident judgement on sensitive topics like this.

Status of education and caste have a historical relationship with domestic violence and this study has had a reasonably similar finding. Though there is a chance that people belonging to castes other than SC/ST are prone to more violence in states of Jharkhand and Karnataka, it's a contrast between both the states as one is said to have the highest degree of violence and one has shown a decrease from NHFS 4 to 5. A critical analysis of this portion of study would be required to understand the effects of caste in the realm of domestic violence. Among these

states, Muslims have a direct relationship with an increased domestic violence prevalence which is a less explored area and gives a window of opportunity towards exploration.

The state with maximum variables being insignificant in relation to domestic violence has been Jharkhand and that aligns with its decreased status of domestic violence over the years. Ladakh, with a small population and sample size, led to possible determinants but just with the suggestion of them being a trend and not directly contributing. A higher sample would possibly provide more accurate results and more information of the status of violence and its contributing factors in this union territory.

History has consistently shown that demographic factors, such as age, education, and socio-economic status, have always played a crucial role in perpetuating disparities between men and women. However, this study sheds light on an additional, perhaps more insidious factor, that is the pervasive and problematic mindset prevalent across all demographic zones. The data suggests that these disparities are not merely a product of tangible demographic factors but also deeply rooted in the societal attitudes and beliefs regarding the roles and positions of women in society.

The study reveals that the issues leading to gender-based crimes are intrinsically linked to the collective thinking patterns about women's status and rights. These ingrained beliefs manifest in various harmful ways, from the acceptance of violence against women to the undervaluation of their contributions outside traditional roles. By highlighting these underlying attitudes, the study emphasizes the need to address not only the surface-level demographic disparities but also the deeper, more pervasive mindsets that perpetuate inequality. This insight is critical for formulating effective interventions that can foster genuine gender equality, focusing on both changing societal attitudes and addressing structural inequalities. Demographic factors have always been a part of the disparity between men and women but this study has indicated a hint at the wrong mindset of people which is common in all zones. The study reveals that the issues leading to this crime, dive deep into the thinking pattern of the people regarding where women stand in the society.

The study's findings highlight a significant and troubling pattern: individuals who have witnessed their mothers suffering from domestic violence are more likely to experience or perpetrate domestic violence in their own homes. This cycle of violence underscores the profound impact of early exposure to domestic abuse, which not only affects immediate victims but also perpetuates a legacy of violence across generations.

For men, the consequences of witnessing domestic violence during childhood are particularly concerning. The data indicates that males who have grown up in households where their mothers were victims of domestic violence tend to exhibit more violent behaviours towards their own wives. This suggests that exposure to such violence during formative years can normalize aggressive behaviour and shape attitudes towards relationships and conflict resolution. These men may internalize the notion that violence is an acceptable way to exert control or handle disputes, perpetuating the cycle of abuse.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The insights from the analysis reveal that the root of the issue lies deeply within societal attitudes and mindsets towards gender roles and violence. This indicates that the most effective solution isn't just stricter legislation, but fostering a profound change in how people think and behave. Behaviour change communication (BCC) offers a compassionate and powerful approach to addressing this. BCC strategies focus on transforming perceptions and behaviours through targeted messages and educational campaigns that challenge harmful norms and promote positive attitudes.

In determining which states and union territories in each zone of India have experienced a significant increase in domestic violence rates between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) it was found that the states/union territories in all zones with significant increase in domestic violence after observing rates in NFHS 4 and 5 are

Northern	Ladakh
Central	Uttarakhand
North-Eastern	Assam
Eastern	Jharkhand
Western	Maharashtra
Southern	Karnataka

Northern region showed increased incidence of domestic violence in multiple states and needs to be studied to understand the reasons behind this increase in occurrence from the past round

of NFHS. Karnataka had the highest increase in domestic violence out of all the states in the country and more insights are required for determining the underlying reasons.

In order to identify and quantify potential determinants of domestic violence in the selected states and union territories in NFHS 5, the potential determinants of domestic violence in the selected states and union territories are as follows:

Ladakh	Age group (men & women), education (men), perception of violence (men), alcohol consumption pattern (men)
Uttarakhand	Age group (men & women), education (women), education gap, religion, history of violence (women), alcohol consumption frequency of spouse
Assam	Religion, perception of violence (men & women), history of violence (women), alcohol consumption pattern (men)
Jharkhand	Education (women), Caste, perception of violence (women), history of violence (women), frequency of drinking (men)
Maharashtra	Age group (women), education (men), caste, perception of violence (men and women), history of violence (women)
Karnataka	Wealth, perception of violence (women), history of violence (women), frequency of drinking (husband)

The matrix showcasing all the significant determinants can be viewed in table 13 on page 37 on Chapter 4 – Findings and Results.

Ladakh

Age Group Sensitization: Implementing targeted awareness programs for different age groups, addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by men and women in various age brackets would break stereotypical thinking of the population.

Education Initiatives: Promoting educational campaigns for men to raise awareness about the consequences of domestic violence and the importance of gender equality.

Perception of Violence: Developing community-based interventions to challenge and change harmful perceptions of violence among men.

Uttarakhand

Age Group Sensitization: Similar to Ladakh, implementing age-specific awareness and support programs.

Women's Education: Enhancing educational opportunities and support for women to empower them and reduce vulnerability to domestic violence.

Education Gap: Addressing educational disparities within couples through joint educational workshops and counselling.

Interventions based on religion: Working with religious leaders to promote messages against domestic violence in supporting community networks.

Alcohol Consumption Monitoring: Implementing stricter regulations and provide support for families dealing with frequent alcohol consumption by the spouse.

Assam

Religion-Based Awareness: Engaging religious leaders in spreading awareness about the detrimental effects of domestic violence.

Perception of Violence: Conducting community dialogues to shift the cultural perception of violence among both men and women.

Alcohol Consumption Monitoring: Implementing stricter regulations and provide support for families dealing with frequent alcohol consumption by the spouse.

Jharkhand

Women's Education: Focusing on educational empowerment for women to reduce their susceptibility to domestic violence.

Caste-Specific Programs: Implementing caste-sensitive interventions that address domestic violence within different caste communities.

Perception of Violence: Launching campaigns to change perceptions of violence, particularly among women.

Support for Women with History of Violence: Encouraging systems for women with a history of violence, ensuring access to necessary resources.

Maharashtra

Age Group Sensitization for Women: Developing targeted programs for women in different age groups to address their specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Men's Education: Promoting education for men about the consequences of domestic violence and the importance of respectful relationships.

Perception of Violence: Engage both men and women in workshops and seminars to change perceptions of violence.

Karnataka

Perception of Violence: Conducting community workshops to alter harmful perceptions of violence among women.

Support for Women with History of Violence: Enhancing support services for women with a history of violence, ensuring they have access to legal, psychological, and social support.

These recommendations address the specific determinants of domestic violence in each state, as a recommendation to eliminating domestic violence through education, support, and community engagement.

For assessing the relationship between the identified determinants and the increase in domestic violence rates in the selected states and union territories, it was found that majority of the determinants show significance in terms of experiencing a direct increase in violence with increase in occurrence and intensity of the variable with an exception of few variables like education of women which was found to have a protective effect upon increase in occurrence/frequency/intensity of the variable.

While comparing the influence of various determinants on domestic violence across different zones of India, highlighting any regional differences, the crux of the issue lied within the perception of people towards violence and the vicious circle of accepting violence as that was what the women witnessed in their own households.

Recognizing that the heart of the problem is within the mindset of our communities, it's clear that we need to go beyond laws and regulations. Legislative efforts need to be coupled with

empathetic BCC initiatives that engage communities on a personal level, educating individuals about the devastating impacts of violence and advocating for gender equality. These initiatives can include relatable media campaigns, community workshops that encourage open dialogue, school-based programs that teach respect and equality from a young age, and support groups providing a safe space for sharing and healing.

The implications of these findings are far-reaching. They highlight the urgent need for interventions that address not only the immediate safety and well-being of domestic violence survivors but also the long-term psychological and behavioural impacts on children who witness such violence and initiatives that aim to continue supporting women who are trying to escape the vicious cycle of violence. Programs aimed at breaking the cycle of violence need to incorporate components that educate and support children from abusive households, helping them develop a healthy and non-violent relationship skills. Additionally, it is crucial to provide targeted support and counselling for men who have been exposed to domestic violence as children, addressing the deep-set issues that may contribute to their violent behaviours. By tackling these intergenerational patterns, responsible citizens can work towards creating a society where violence is no longer a learned or acceptable behaviour, fostering healthier, more respectful relationships

By prioritizing behaviour change communication, it can be possible to reach out to people with empathy and understanding, addressing the deep-seated beliefs and attitudes that perpetuate violence. This approach not only aims to prevent violence but also to create a society where everyone is valued and respected, leading to lasting and meaningful change.

Not only this, but the women also who are on the road to empowerment after leaving hostile environment need support and encouragement. When women leave abusive environments empowered through economic independence, social support, or legal resources, they often face new challenges in a society still dominated by traditional gender roles. Despite their empowerment, many encounter heightened gender-based violence due to several socially alarming determinants and attributing factors.

Socially Alarming Determinants: *Cultural norms and deeply rooted beliefs that endorse male superiority create a hostile environment for these women. Community backlash and negative reactions from those who resist changes in traditional roles further increase their vulnerability. Economic dependence, despite initial independence, can persist and make women susceptible*

to further abuse. Social isolation, stemming from a lack of strong support networks or community backing, adds to their risk.

Attributing Factors: Stigma and shame associated with leaving an abusive relationship often lead to isolation, while patriarchal retaliation manifests as increased aggression from men threatened by women's independence. Policy gaps and inadequate legal enforcement fail to provide the necessary protection and support during this critical transition period.

To address these issues, comprehensive intervention strategies are needed. Community education programs should focus on gender equality and the harmful effects of violence. Strengthening support networks, such as shelters, counselling services, and legal aid, is essential. Economic support initiatives can help women maintain their independence. Policy advocacy is necessary for stronger laws and better enforcement to protect women's rights. Additionally, engaging men in discussions about gender equality and non-violent conflict resolution is crucial to changing harmful attitudes and creating a more equitable society. Understanding and addressing these factors holistically is vital to ensure women are protected and supported as they transition from abusive environments to a safer, more empowering life.

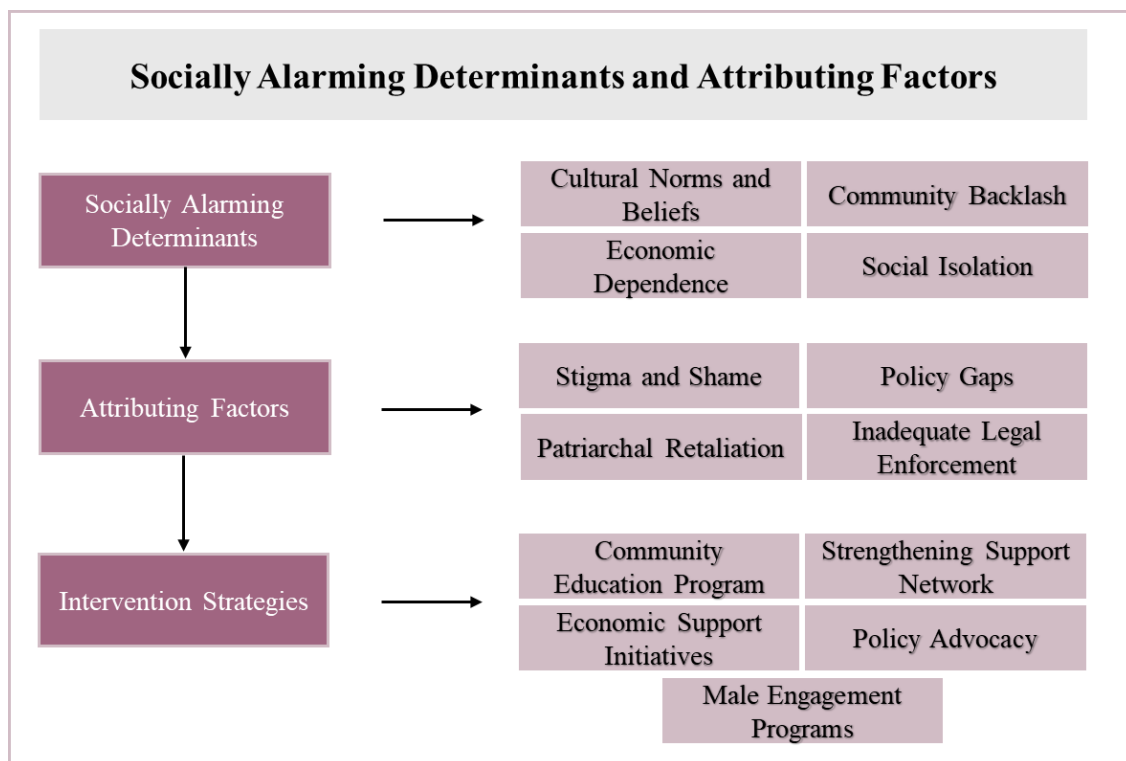


Fig 2 – Socially Alarming Determinants and Attributing Factors

Therefore, helping women who leave abusive environments also need a caring and multi-step approach. By educating communities, building strong support systems, and ensuring strong legal protections, we can create a safer and fairer society. By promoting gender equality and understanding, we can break the cycle of violence and support women in their journey to independence.

In conclusion, the study underscores the necessity of addressing the deeply ingrained societal attitudes and mindsets that perpetuate gender-based violence. While legislation is essential for providing a legal framework for protection and justice, changing behaviour and attitudes is equally crucial. Behaviour change communication (BCC) emerges as a key strategy, offering a way to transform harmful perceptions and foster positive, respectful interactions. Implementing BCC initiatives such as media campaigns, community workshops, educational programs, and support groups can engage individuals and communities on a personal level, fostering empathy and understanding. Additionally, comprehensive interventions must support the immediate needs of domestic violence survivors and address the long-term impacts on children who witness such violence. By providing education and support to these children and offering targeted counselling to men exposed to domestic violence in their youth, we can disrupt the cycle of violence and promote healthy, non-violent relationships. Ultimately, the goal is to create a society where violence is neither a learned behaviour nor an acceptable response, leading to sustained and meaningful change through a combination of legislative action and robust efforts holistically across the nation.

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ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1 – BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES - ASSAM

Independent Variables	Assam							
Perception on Violence - Men	None (N/%)		Low (N/%)		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1660	69.77	551.2	23.17	131.98	5.55	35.96	1.51
Yes	113.8	50.77	88.14	39.33	19.28	8.61	2.89	1.29
If she neglects the children?								
No	1572	70.33	512.5	22.92	117.54	5.26	33.25	1.49
Yes	201.4	54.79	126.9	34.51	33.72	9.18	5.6	1.52
If she argues with him?								
No	1568	69.64	522.8	23.23	126.26	5.61	34.23	1.52
Yes	206	58.5	116.5	33.09	25	7.1	4.61	1.31
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1676	68.7	589.5	24.16	141.96	5.82	32.18	1.32
Yes	97.74	59.75	49.85	30.48	9.3	5.69	6.66	4.08
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1715	68.95	595.1	23.92	140.05	5.63	37.11	1.49
Yes	58.48	50.57	44.21	38.23	11.21	9.69	1.73	1.5
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1620	69.7	553.8	23.82	124.07	5.34	26.68	1.15
Yes	153.1	55.08	85.51	30.76	27.19	9.78	12.17	4.38
If she neglects the children?								
No	1574	71.46	487.5	22.13	116.95	5.31	24.17	1.1
Yes	199.8	49.87	151.9	37.9	34.31	8.57	14.68	3.67
If she argues with him?								
No	1590	71.92	481.1	21.77	112.46	5.09	26.96	1.22
Yes	184	46.83	158.2	40.27	38.8	9.88	11.89	3.03
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1673	69.31	577.2	23.91	134.95	5.59	28.67	1.19
Yes	110.6	53.16	62.12	32.83	16.32	8.62	10.18	5.38
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1632	69	578.8	24.47	126.82	5.36	27.63	1.17
Yes	141.7	59.58	60.46	25.42	24.44	10.28	11.22	4.72
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	265.8	63.5	119.7	28.61	30.32	7.24	2.72	0.65
Respondent and spouse/partner	1465	68.61	513.1	24.04	119.78	5.61	37.22	1.74

Spouse/partner alone	28.38	80.54	6.85	19.46	0	0	0	0
Other	11.33	78.59	1.68	11.66	1.4	9.75	0	0
Decision making power- Women								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	45.42	60.26	21.03	27.9	5.85	7.77	3.06	4.07
Respondent and spouse/partner	1463	69.25	516.5	24.45	11.06	5.26	22	1.04
Spouse/partner alone	255.4	63.58	99.11	24.68	33.35	8.3	13.78	3.43
Other	9.8	13.05	2.61	19.52	0.99	7.43	0	0
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use?								
No	1284	69.34	434.8	23.49	107.47	5.81	25.3	1.37
Yes	489.7	65.16	204.5	27.21	43.79	5.83	13.55	1.8

History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	1598	71.17	498.2	22.19	119.56	5.32	29.58	1.32
Yes	172	48.11	143.3	40.06	31.95	8.93	10.35	2.9
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	1639	73.63	454.8	20.43	102.47	4.6	29.77	1.34
Yes	134.5	35.68	184.5	48.96	48.79	12.95	9.08	2.41
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	1213	68.31	445.9	25.12	89.77	5.06	26.91	1.52
Yes	557.3	67.34	195.5	23.62	61.73	7.46	13.02	1.57
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	1213	68.31	445.9	25.12	89.77	5.06	26.91	1.52
Almost Everyday	155.8	64.92	57.22	23.84	19.87	8.28	7.08	2.95
About once a week	247.7	63.71	103	26.58	33.11	8.52	4.97	1.28
Less than once a week	153.8	77.38	35.26	17.74	8.74	4.4	0.96	0.49
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	11.8	79.81	2.98	20.19	0	0	0	0
Often	104.7	48.4	62.88	29.08	40.65	18.8	8.03	3.71
Sometimes	327.9	58.76	176.2	31.58	45.85	8.22	8.03	1.44
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	84.65	75.56	24.59	21.95	2.78	2.49	0	0
Later	5.81	75.01	1.93	24.99	0	0	0	0
Not at all	4.32	46.88	2.51	27.31	2.37	25.8	0	0
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								

Mainly respondent	113.7	59.68	58.71	30.82	16.12	8.46	1.98	1.04
Mainly Husband	118.8	65.3	46.12	25.35	10.07	5.54	6.94	3.82
Jointly together	1035	68.52	373	24.7	86.81	5.75	15.46	1.02
Other	1.74	30.84	3.9	69.16	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								
Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	83.25	58.31	39.6	27.74	17.5	12.26	2.41	1.69
Less than wife	26.86	61.04	11.8	26.83	3.86	8.79	1.47	3.35
About the same	48.53	60.81	25.27	31.67	6	7.52	0	0
Don't know	1.42	59.45	0.65	27.27	0.31	13.27	0	0

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	77.01	80.31	10.75	11.21	3.35	3.5	4.77	4.98
25-39	877	69.93	293	23.37	71.7	5.72	12.32	0.98
40-54	816.1	65.13	337.7	26.95	76.45	6.1	22.84	1.82
Age group- Women								
<25	302	72.34	89.58	21.46	19.01	4.55	6.87	1.65
25-39	1122	67.55	413.8	24.91	100.57	6.05	24.64	1.48
40-49	349.5	66.64	135.9	25.92	31.68	6.04	7.32	1.4
Age Gap								
<3	354.3	70.41	110.5	21.96	30.39	6.04	7.99	1.59
3--5	601	67.32	224.2	25.12	49.22	5.51	18.25	2.05
6 and above	818.2	67.79	304.5	25.23	71.64	5.94	12.6	1.04
Education Level - Men								
No education	325.6	61.41	143.6	27.08	51.4	9.69	9.6	1.81
Primary	219.2	60.85	109	30.27	23.88	6.63	8.09	2.25
Secondary	376.7	63.79	165.1	27.95	38.48	6.52	10.32	1.75
Higher secondary	687.9	74.37	195.5	21.14	34.2	3.7	7.33	0.79
Higher secondary & above	160.8	81.59	28.17	14.3	3.52	1.79	4.58	2.33
Education Level - Women								
No education	313.4	57.09	172.2	31.37	54.72	9.97	8.6	1.57
Primary	178.2	61.03	84.32	28.88	21.99	7.53	7.46	2.56
Secondary	438.9	68.5	151.1	23.58	40.2	6.28	10.5	1.64
Higher Secondary	723.1	73.52	217.9	22.16	31.85	3.24	10.61	1.08
Higher secondary & above	120.1	87.03	13.76	9.98	2.47	1.8	1.65	1.2
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	591.9	69.22	203.2	23.76	45.96	5.37	14.04	1.64
Equally educated	648.6	67.74	233.7	24.41	66.32	6.93	8.77	0.92
Husband more educated	533.1	67.44	202.4	25.6	38.98	4.93	16.03	2.03
Religion								
Hindu	1106	69.9	378.7	23.94	80.28	5.08	17.1	1.08
Muslim	622	65.08	245.6	25.69	66.84	6.99	21.33	2.23
Christian	38	65.72	13.93	24.1	4.38	7.58	1.5	2.6

Sikh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4.32	57.54	3.19	42.46	0	0	0	0
Wealth								
Poor	1211	64.59	498.4	26.59	132.86	7.09	32.46	1.73
Middle	289.4	75.81	77.29	20.25	9.27	2.43	5.78	1.51
Rich	270	77.86	65.69	18.94	9.37	2.7	1.69	0.49
Place of Residence								
Urban	261.2	73.99	73.98	20.96	16.93	4.8	0.92	0.26
Rural	1509	67.06	567.4	25.22	134.58	5.98	39.02	1.73
Caste								
SC	245.3	66.19	98.89	26.68	20.17	5.44	6.26	1.69
ST	268.3	68.08	103.2	26.19	20.29	5.15	2.29	0.58
OBC	475.7	70.86	152.3	22.68	34.63	5.16	8.77	1.31
Other	285.7	63.93	123	27.52	32.38	7.25	5.83	1.31

Annexure 2 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES – UTTARAKHAND

Independent Variables	Uttarakhand							
Perception on Violence - Men	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	568	85.9	76.45	11.56	13.95	2.11	2.8	0.42
Yes	11.09	59.19	4.34	23.17	3.3	17.64	0	0
If she neglects the children?								
No	568.4	85.08	79.99	11.97	16.91	2.53	2.8	0.42
Yes	10.73	90.34	0.8	6.75	0.3	2.91	0	0
If she argues with him?								
No	564.8	85.76	74.88	11.37	16.11	2.45	2.8	0.43
Yes	14.26	66.93	5.9	27.7	1.14	5.37	0	0
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	570.4	85.02	80.79	12.04	16.91	2.52	2.8	0.42
Yes	8.75	96.2	0	0	0.34	3.8	0	0
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	572.5	85.47	77.57	11.58	16.91	2.53	2.8	0.42
Yes	6.61	64.98	3.22	31.62	0.34	3.4	0	0
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	537.8	85.12	75.76	11.99	17.25	2.73	0.97	0.15
Yes	41.29	85.75	5.03	10.45	0	0	1.82	3.8
If she neglects the children?								
No	509.8	85.94	70.06	11.81	12.39	2.09	0.97	0.16
Yes	69.32	79.91	10.72	12.37	4.86	5.61	1.82	2.11
If she argues with him?								
No	526	86.8	63.12	10.42	15.92	2.63	0.97	0.16
Yes	53.1	71.82	17.66	23.89	1.33	1.81	1.82	2.47
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	526.8	84.86	76.52	12.33	16.46	2.65	0.97	0.16
Yes	52.35	88.36	4.27	7.21	0.79	1.35	1.82	3.09
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	530.5	85.72	70.94	11.46	16.46	2.66	0.97	0.16
Yes	48.63	79.59	9.84	16.12	0.79	1.31	1.82	2.99
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	83.95	84.48	15.18	15.28	0.23	0.24	0	0
Respondent and spouse/partner	478.2	84.86	66.18	11.75	16.51	2.93	2.61	0.46
Spouse/partner alone	13.85	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3.28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Decision making power- Women								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	16.17	84.72	2.22	11.66	0	0	0.69	3.63
Respondent and spouse/partner	473.4	85.8	63.42	11.5	14.64	2.65	0.28	0.05
Spouse/partner alone	70.63	78.3	15.13	16.78	2.61	2.9	1.82	2.03
Other	18.93	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use ?								
No	269.5	79.63	55.44	16.39	11.66	3.45	1.82	0.54
Yes	309.7	90.66	25.34	7.42	5.59	1.64	0.97	0.29

History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	532.7	84.9	76.69	12.22	15.98	2.55	2.05	0.33
Yes	46.52	88.57	4.67	8.9	0.76	1.46	0.56	1.08
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	534.3	87.68	56.78	9.32	16.47	2.7	1.82	0.3
Yes	44.82	63.5	24	34	0.78	1.11	0.97	1.38
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	348.4	87.77	40.8	10.28	5.38	1.36	2.37	0.6
Yes	230.8	81.56	40.56	14.33	11.37	4.02	0.24	0.09
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	348.4	87.77	40.8	10.28	5.38	1.36	2.37	0.6
Almost Everyday	14.28	73.11	5.25	26.89	0	0	0	0
About once a week	96.71	86.16	13.66	12.18	1.61	1.44	0.24	0.22
Less than once a week	119.8	79.24	21.64	14.31	9.75	6.45	0	0
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	45.32	80.27	10.81	19.16	0	0	0.32	0.58
Often	2.93	27.31	5.2	48.49	0.49	4.58	2.1	19.62
Sometimes	120.3	79.27	20.6	13.58	10.85	7.15	0	0
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	21.7	89.73	2.48	10.27	0	0	0	0
Later	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0.388	13.82	0	0	2.42	86.18	0	0
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								
Mainly respondent	31.02	67.15	6.67	14.46	7.79	16.86	0.71	1.54
Mainly Husband	30.08	73.46	10.87	26.54	0	0	0	0

Jointly together	397	87.67	48.62	10.74	5.03	1.11	2.16	0.48
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								
Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	29.41	90.59	3.05	9.41	0	0	0	0
Less than wife	17	82.94	2.51	12.28	0.74	3.61	0.23	1.16
About the same	16.16	88.04	0.54	2.98	1.64	8.98	0	0
Don't know	2.66	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	9.67	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-39	318.9	82.52	57.11	14.78	10.17	2.63	0.24	0.06
40-54	250.7	88.31	24.25	8.54	6.57	2.32	2.37	0.84
Age group- Women								
<25	61.09	84.63	8.67	12.02	2.41	3.35	0	0
25-39	379.2	85.01	56.67	12.7	9.21	2.07	0.97	0.22
40-49	138.8	85.84	15.43	9.55	5.62	3.48	1.82	1.13
Age Gap								
<3	191.7	85.65	24.23	10.83	6.89	3.08	0.97	0.44
3--5	212.2	83.45	33.04	13	7.2	2.83	1.82	0.72
6 and above	175.2	86.8	83.5	11.64	3.15	1.56	0	0
Education Level - Men								
No education	41.77	78.43	9.68	18.18	0	0	1.8	3.39
Primary	26.4	85.11	4.61	14.89	0	0	0	0
Secondary	144.2	79.11	28.8	15.81	9.24	5.08	0	0
Higher secondary	231.9	86.61	27.54	10.28	7.5	2.8	0.812	0.3
Higher secondary & above	135	92.64	10.71	7.36	0	0	0	0
Education Level - Women								
No education	101.4	73.57	27.27	19.8	6.62	4.81	2.52	1.83
Primary	17.39	96.98	0	0	0.54	3.02	0	0
Secondary	160.5	86.76	21.62	11.69	2.86	1.55	0	0
Higher Secondary	167.7	83.6	26.88	13.4	5.74	2.86	0.28	0.14
Higher secondary & above	132.2	95.32	5	3.61	1.48	1.07	0	0
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	160.6	84.57	25.27	13.31	3.73	1.97	0.28	0.15
Equally educated	171.9	84.54	26.42	12.99	3.19	1.57	1.82	0.9
Husband more educated	246.6	86.01	29.09	10.15	10.33	3.6	0.69	0.24
Religion								
Hindu	489	84.49	72.79	12.58	14.35	2.48	2.61	0.45
Muslim	70.12	91.16	5.98	7.79	0.814	1.06	0	0
Christian	3.16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikh	16.94	80.27	2.58	12.24	1.58	7.49	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Wealth								
Poor	120.9	79.34	24.91	16.35	5.98	3.93	0.56	0.37
Middle	138.4	84.11	18.24	11.09	7.89	4.8	0	0
Rich	320	88.12	38.21	10.52	2.86	0.79	2.05	0.56
Place of Residence								
Urban	215.9	89.82	18.49	7.69	5.97	2.49	0	0
Rural	363.3	82.65	62.87	14.3	10.77	2.45	2.61	0.6
Caste								
SC	147.2	82.97	24.16	13.62	4.22	2.38	1.82	1.03
ST	27.65	98.72	0.35	1.28	0	0	0	0
OBC	152	80.85	30.13	16.03	5.16	2.75	0.69	0.37
Other	251.3	88	26.12	9.15	7.86	2.75	0.28	0.1

Annexure 3 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES – MAHARASHTRA

Independent Variables	Maharashtra							
Perception on Violence - Men	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1797	76.7	409.6	17.47	116.8	4.98	20.62	0.88
Yes	165.2	73.6	42.42	18.89	131.1	5.1	23.23	0.9
If she neglects the children?								
No	1695	77.5	366.2	16.74	108.1	4.94	18.57	0.85
Yes	267.7	70.2	85.8/1	22.51	23.02	6.04	4.65	1.22
If she argues with him?								
No	1722	76.8	386.1	17.22	114.2	5.09	19.95	0.89
Yes	240.1	73.6	65.94	20.21	16.97	5.2	3.27	1
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1866	76.9	411.7	16.97	126.6	5.22	22.22	0.92
Yes	96.58	67.8	40.39	28.34	4.53	3.18	1.007	0.71
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1817	76.8	405.2	17.13	121.4	5.13	22.02	0.93
Yes	145.7	71.6	46.84	23.02	9.76	4.8	1.2	0.59
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1660	78.4	352	16.63	89.12	4.21	15.73	0.74
Yes	302.7	66.9	100.1	22.13	42	9.29	7.49	1.66
If she neglects the children?								
No	1454	79.8	284.1	15.59	74.12	4.07	10.8	0.59
Yes	508.6	68.2	167.9	22.51	57	7.64	12.42	1.67
If she argues with him?								
No	1599	80	314.5	15.74	74.54	3.73	10.33	0.52
Yes	364	63.8	137.5	24.08	56.57	9.91	12.89	2.26
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1733	78	384.6	17.31	90.22	4.06	13.11	0.59
Yes	299.1	65.9	67.49	19.41	40.9	11.77	10.11	2.91
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1667	79.7	330.7	15.8	79.98	3.82	14.85	0.71
Yes	295.1	62	121.4	25.5	51.14	10.74	8.37	1.76
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	396.8	73.5	110	20.37	22.54	4.18	10.56	1.96
Respondent and spouse/partner	1359	78.1	280.6	16.13	88.99	5.12	10.92	0.63
Spouse/partner alone	186.3	74.9	46.56	18.73	13.12	5.28	2.6	1.05
Other	33.83	82.9	6.61	13.2	0.36	0.89	0	0
Decision making power- Women								

Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	67.71	56.3	33.26	27.65	15.67	13.03	3.63	3.02
Respondent and spouse/partner	1541	80.4	299.7	15.65	64.03	3.34	10.93	0.57
Spouse/partner alone	278	63.1	105.3	23.9	49.59	11.26	7.54	1.71
Other	76.21	82	13.77	14.82	1.82	1.96	1.11	1.2
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use ?								
No	830.2	73.6	222.1	19.68	61.48	5.45	14.71	1.3
Yes	1132	78.6	229.9	15.96	69.64	4.83	8.51	0.59
History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	1622	78.8	327.7	15.91	94.04	4.57	14.91	0.72
Yes	353.7	69.4	116.1	22.76	30.99	6.08	9.18	1.8
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	1698	82	294.1	14.2	65.54	3.16	13.57	0.66
Yes	264.9	53.2	157.9	31.71	65.58	13.17	9.66	1.94
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	1577	79.7	315.8	15.96	74.6	3.77	11.05	0.56
Yes	398.7	67.6	128	21.68	50.42	8.54	13.04	2.21
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	1577	79.7	315.8	15.96	74.6	3.77	11.05	0.56
Almost Everyday	51.31	51.1	28.78	28.64	17.24	17.16	3.17	3.16
About once a week	170.3	64.6	66.61	25.27	22.87	8.68	3.88	1.47
Less than once a week	177.1	78.4	32.56	14.41	10.3	4.56	5.98	2.65
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	23.66	41.2	30.95	53.85	2.23	3.89	0.62	1.08
Often	26.32	36.5	19.28	26.76	20.95	29.08	5.5	7.64
Sometimes	155.3	50.2	103.3	33.4	42.76	13.82	8.08	2.61
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	79.3	82.9	13.63	14.26	2.7	2.82	0	0
Later	3.85	88.4	0.5	11.6	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								
Mainly respondent	104.2	74.4	25.22	18.01	7.53	5.38	3.14	2.25
Mainly Husband	88.28	57.6	43.93	28.65	17.03	11.11	4.106	2.68
Jointly together	1187	75.6	282.1	17.96	89.79	5.72	10.89	0.69
Other	0	0	1.47	100	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								

Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	247	72.4	70.37	20.62	22.09	6.47	1.86	0.54
Less than wife	131.1	66.7	48.87	24.89	13.09	6.67	3.35	1.71
About the same	121.8	70.7	33.81	19.64	14.7	8.54	1.88	1.09
Don't know	8.76	86.9	0.63	6.32	0.31	3.17	0.36	3.62

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	60.58	89.9	4.48	6.66	0	0	2.3	3.43
25-39	980.1	77.7	214.3	17	58.1	4.61	8.32	0.66
40-54	935.4	75.4	224.9	18.13	66.93	5.39	13.46	1.09
Age group- Women								
<25	286.8	82.5	53.49	15.38	4.76	1.37	2.72	0.78
25-39	1211	75.7	274.6	17.18	94.53	5.91	18.51	1.16
40-49	465.2	74.7	123.9	19.89	31.82	5.11	1.98	0.32
Age Gap								
<3	389.3	78.9	82.39	16.7	19.16	3.88	2.45	0.5
3--5	687.2	74	179.1	19.28	50.97	5.49	11.42	1.23
6 and above	884.9	77.2	190.7	16.64	61.03	5.33	9.35	0.82
Education Level - Men								
No education	116.6	61.9	48.17	25.59	21.14	11.23	2.34	1.24
Primary	154.3	66.6	54.81	23.64	14.67	6.33	8.06	3.48
Secondary	358	74.2	95.7	19.85	20.51	4.25	7.99	1.66
Higher secondary	861.2	76.9	188.2	16.8	65.96	5.89	5.05	0.45
Higher secondary & above	486	89	56.84	10.41	2.73	0.5	0.63	0.12
Education Level - Women								
No education	215.9	68.5	73.3	23.27	22.49	7.14	3.36	1.07
Primary	151.5	68.9	41.91	19.06	19.87	9.04	6.65	3.03
Secondary	398	68.5	139.2	23.95	36.4	6.26	7.77	1.34
Higher Secondary	825.7	79.1	167.7	16.06	45.7	4.38	5.43	0.52
Higher secondary & above	371.5	91.1	29.84	7.31	6.66	1.63	0	0
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	592.2	74.9	143.2	18.11	48.28	6.11	6.98	0.88
Equally educated	610	77.6	128.6	16.36	35.78	4.55	11.49	1.46
Husband more educated	760.4	76.6	180.3	18.17	47.05	4.74	4.74	0.48
Religion								
Hindu	1621	76.5	366.1	17.28	109.9	5.19	21.43	1.01
Muslim	193	81.5	33.52	14.15	7.76	3.28	2.65	1.12
Christian	12.09	95	0.63	5	0	0	0	0
Sikh	14.26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	136.2	72.8	43.51	23.26	7.34	3.93	0	0
Wealth								
Poor	426.2	67	140	22.02	56.34	8.86	13.17	2.07
Middle	410.6	72.2	126.3	22.19	27.7	4.87	4.54	0.8

Rich	1139	83.5	177.5	13.01	40.99	3.01	6.37	0.47
Place of Residence								
Urban	905.6	81	150.9	13.5	52.04	4.66	9.44	0.85
Rural	1070	73.8	292.9	20.18	72.99	5.03	14.64	1.01
Caste								
SC	309	68.9	104.5	23.29	31.62	7.05	3.5	0.78
ST	203	67.4	70.56	23.44	23.76	7.89	3.76	1.25
OBC	646.6	76.9	153.6	18.25	33.65	4	7.53	0.9
Other	690.4	81.9	106.6	12.65	37.23	4.42	8.58	1.02

Annexure 4 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES – JHARKHAND

Independent Variables	Jharkhand							
Perception on Violence - Men	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1052.79	69.2	347	22.8	87.9	5.78	34.4	2.26
Yes	82	61.2	36.9	27.7	4.75	3.56	10.1	7.59
If she neglects the children?								
No	1054.14	69.2	351	23.1	83.7	5.5	33.8	2.22
Yes	80	60.6	32.5	24.6	8.95	6.76	10.7	8.07
If she argues with him?								
No	1013.29	69.1	337	23	80.8	5.51	35.7	2.43
Yes	121	64.5	46	24.5	11.8	6.3	8.81	4.7
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1083.73 3	69.3	356	22.8	86.3	5.52	37.2	2.38
Yes	51	55.1	27.7	30.1	6.38	6.93	7.32	7.96
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1080.86	68.7	365	23.2	88.2	5.61	40.5	2.57
Yes	54	66.1	19.1	23.6	4.4	5.44	3.98	4.91
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	1035.34	70.5	327	22.3	66.4	4.52	38.8	2.64
Yes	99	52.9	56.1	30	26.3	14	5.68	3.04
If she neglects the children?								
No	1047.55	70.8	328	22.2	64.2	4.34	38.9	2.63
Yes	57	49.4	55	31.3	28.5	16.2	5.61	3.19
If she argues with him?								
No	1027.81	70.6	326	22.4	67.2	4.61	36.1	2.48
Yes	107	53.8	57.6	29.1	25.4	12.8	8.39	4.24
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	1080.63 4	69.4	363	23.3	74.8	4.8	39	2.51
Yes	54	54.9	20.9	21.3	17.9	18.3	5.46	5.58
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	1066.89	70.3	342	22.5	69.6	4.59	38.6	2.55
Yes	68	48.8	41.9	30.3	23	16.7	5.87	4.25
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	161	69.4	56.5	24.3	10.5	4.53	3.94	1.7
Respondent and spouse/partner	921	68.4	310	23	78.9	5.86	36.4	2.71
Spouse/partner alone	46	71.5	11.9	17.5	2.86	4.23	4.58	6.76
Other	7.5	85.6	1.25	14.4	0	0	0	0
Decision making power- Women								

Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	26	59.7	12.1	28.1	3.66	8.51	1.57	3.66
Respondent and spouse/partner	985	70.5	323	23.2	67.3	4.82	20.9	1.5
Spouse/partner alone	120	57.6	47.5	22.8	20.4	9.8	20.4	9.81
Other	3.9	52.6	0.58	7.89	1.32	17.9	1.6	21.7
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use?								
No	542	69	165	21	51.8	6.6	26.1	3.32
Yes	593	68.1	218	25.1	40.8	4.69	18.4	2.12
History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	947	69	317	23.1	73.2	5.33	36	2.62
Yes	192	68	62.3	22.1	19.2	6.79	8.92	3.16
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	1012.82	76	226	17	58.7	4.4	34.3	2.57
Yes	122	37.7	157	48.7	34	10.5	10.2	3.16
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	602	76.1	141	17.8	32.7	4.13	15.7	1.98
Yes	536	62.1	238	27.6	59.6	6.9	29.3	3.39
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	602	76.1	141	17.8	32.7	4.13	15.7	1.98
Almost Everyday	162	55.9	86.1	29.7	27.8	9.58	13.9	4.79
About once a week	227	64.1	95.1	26.9	21.6	6.12	10.1	2.85
Less than once a week	148	67	57.3	26	10.2	4.64	5.31	2.41
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	19	84.8	3.33	15.2	0	0	0	0
Often	52	40.6	40.7	32	1+6.69	13.1	18.2	14.3
Sometimes	302	58.5	155	29.9	45.9	8.88	14	2.7
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	56	74.5	14.5	19.1	4.44	5.88	0.41	0.55
Later	3.6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not at all	1	21.8	2.71	57.1	0	0	1	21.1
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								
Mainly respondent	70	63.3	26.1	23.6	2.89	2.61	11.7	10.6
Mainly Husband	73	65.9	21.5	19.4	12.4	11.2	3.9	3.52
Jointly together	587	67.7	214	24.7	51.6	5.95	14.6	1.69
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								

Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	63	69.8	24.6	27.2	1.69	1.88	0.96	1.07
Less than wife	42	56.2	24.4	32.2	5.1	6.76	3.66	4.85
About the same	23	51.7	8.59	19.4	11.1	25.1	1.72	3.89
Don't know	1.1	28.2	1.11	29.1	1.64	42.7	0	0

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	60	79.3	14.6	19.3	0	0	1.03	1.37
25-39	615	69	198	22.2	56	6.29	22.1	2.48
40-54	464	67.3	167	24.3	36.3	5.27	21.8	3.17
Age group- Women								
<25	220	76	54.8	19	9.75	3.38	4.79	1.66
25-39	659	67.4	225	23	60.9	6.23	32.4	3.32
40-49	256	65.8	104	26.7	22	5.65	7.28	1.87
Age Gap								
<3	279	68.1	87.6	21.4	24.5	5.98	18.7	4.57
3--5	505	67.7	183	24.5	45.9	6.16	12.4	1.66
6 and above	350	70.2	113	22.7	22.2	4.45	13.4	2.68
Education Level - Men								
No education	222	59.9	99.5	26.8	33.1	8.92	16.4	4.42
Primary	70	65	28	25.9	5.21	4.83	4.59	4.26
Secondary	259	68.8	86	22.8	20.4	5.4	11.4	3.03
Higher secondary	404	71.5	121	21.5	28.5	5.05	11.1	1.97
Higher secondary & above	183	78.1	44.8	19.1	5.12	2.19	1.41	0.6
Education Level - Women								
No education	396	61.9	165	25.8	51.8	8.09	26.6	4.17
Primary	53	59.9	24.7	27.7	10.3	11.6	0.74	0.83
Secondary	223	71.4	67	21.4	14.4	4.62	8.17	2.62
Higher Secondary	329	71.7	107	23.2	15.2	3.32	7.88	1.72
Higher secondary & above	133	85.7	20.2	13	0.85	0.55	1.05	0.68
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	222	73.6	61.1	20.3	12.3	4.07	6.16	2.05
Equally educated	402	66	152	25	34.1	5.61	20.4	3.35
Husband more educated	510	68.6	170	22.8	46.2	6.21	17.9	2.41
Religion								
Hindu	877	67.4	318	24.4	69	5.31	36.8	2.83
Muslim	129	74	28.3	16.2	12.7	7.27	4.39	2.51
Christian	43	73.3	12	20.6	1.71	2.93	1.88	3.22
Sikh	1.8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	87	73.1	21.3	17.9	8.84	7.43	1.86	1.57
Wealth								
Poor	726	66	256	23.2	81.8	7.43	37	3.36
Middle	169	72	51.9	22.1	6.66	2.84	7.09	3.02

Rich	243	76	71.9	22.5	3.87	1.21	0.88	0.28
Place of Residence								
Urban	307	71.9	100	23.6	15.1	3.54	4.29	1.01
Rural	832	67.7	279	22.7	77.2	6.28	40.7	3.31
Caste								
SC	145	59.2	71.6	29.2	16.7	6.81	11.8	4.81
ST	334	68.4	111	22.7	30.6	6.27	13.1	2.68
OBC	517	70.1	163	22.1	39.8	5.39	17.8	2.42
Other	128	76.4	33.7	20.2	4.51	2.71	1.11	0.67

Annexure 5 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES – KARNATAKA

Independent Variables	Karnataka							
Perception on Violence - Men	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	790.8	60.41	350.6	26.8	116.5	8.9	51.08	3.9
Yes	324.3	50.13	184.7	28.5	100.6	15.55	37.39	5.78
If she neglects the children?								
No	610.6	58.6	288.1	27.7	105.6	10.13	37.68	3.62
Yes	504.5	55.19	247.2	27.1	11.52	12.2	50.8	5.56
If she argues with him?								
No	687.1	56.27	363.6	29.8	119.2	9.76	51.17	4.19
Yes	428	58.23	171.7	23.4	97.97	13.33	37.31	5.08
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	857.7	58.34	408.6	27.8	145.8	9.92	58.03	3.95
Yes	257.5	52.99	126.6	26.1	71.31	14.68	30.44	6.27
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	839.2	60	369.6	26.4	142.8	10.21	47.02	3.36
Yes	275.9	49.51	165.7	29.7	74.3	13.33	41.46	7.44
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	816.1	65.4	283.2	22.7	117.8	9.44	30.72	2.46
Yes	299	42.22	252.1	35.6	99.32	14.03	57.76	8.16
If she neglects the children?								
No	577.2	65.85	170.9	19.5	101.4	11.56	27.07	3.09
Yes	537.9	49.83	364.4	33.8	115.8	10.73	61.4	5.69
If she argues with him?								
No	755.1	62.74	295.3	24.5	122.5	10.18	30.68	2.55
Yes	360	47.85	240	31.9	94.6	12.57	57.79	7.68
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	894	59.9	410.5	27.5	147.7	9.9	40.21	2.69
Yes	221.1	47.69	124.8	26.9	69.42	14.98	48.27	10.41
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	845.9	59.76	377.7	26.7	155.4	10.98	36.55	2.58
Yes	269.2	49.82	157.6	29.2	61.69	11.42	51.93	9.61
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	468.2	56.57	216	26.1	112.4	13.58	31.03	3.75
Respondent and spouse/partner	545	57.28	271.4	28.5	84.81	8.92	50.23	5.28
Spouse/partner alone	91.26	58.01	40.37	25.7	21.15	13.45	4.53	2.88
Other	12.72	64.91	4.95	25.3	1.92	9.82	0	0

Decision making power- Women								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	103.4	58.28	45.93	25.9	20.5	11.56	7.58	4.27
Respondent and spouse/partner	731.6	57.88	377.5	29.9	121.3	9.6	33.65	2.66
Spouse/partner alone	246.2	53.1	99.81	21.5	70.38	15.18	47.25	10.19
Other	33.88	66.63	12.05	23.7	4.91	9.67	0	0
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use ?								
No	433.5	55.01	189.1	24	109.5	13.89	55.99	7.1
Yes	681.6	58.36	346.2	29.6	107.6	9.22	32.49	2.78
History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	701.2	57.91	350.1	28.9	120.6	9.96	38.85	3.21
Yes	416	55.82	182.6	24.5	99.73	13.38	46.94	6.3
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	884.8	65.48	309.1	22.9	114.8	8.49	42.56	3.15
Yes	230.4	38.09	226.2	37.4	102.4	16.92	45.91	7.59
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	832	59.37	382.4	27.3	127.3	9.08	59.61	4.25
Yes	285.1	51.41	150.3	27.1	93.04	16.78	26.18	4.72
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	832	59.37	382.4	27.3	127.3	9.08	59.61	4.25
Almost Everyday	41.41	31.95	49.52	38.2	30.72	23.71	7.96	6.14
About once a week	153.8	54.49	74.09	26.3	40.07	14.2	14.26	5.05
Less than once a week	89.93	62.99	26.63	18.7	22.23	15.58	3.96	2.78
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	1.59	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Often	53.08	34.48	32.08	20.8	38.66	25.12	30.12	19.57
Sometimes	134.4	42.48	113.5	35.9	50.09	15.83	18.44	5.83
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	55.18	74.92	12.23	16.6	4.33	5.88	1.9	2.58
Later	1.67	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0.67	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								
Mainly respondent	75.97	43.85	44.64	25.8	36.91	21.31	15.73	9.08
Mainly Husband	127.2	51.39	78.56	31.7	16.22	6.55	25.56	10.33
Jointly together	589.6	59.99	251.1	25.6	109.6	11.15	32.58	3.31
Other	0.71	32.68	1.47	67.3	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								

Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	144.8	61.97	54.9	23.5	24.9	10.66	9.04	3.87
Less than wife	34.97	54.35	20.59	32	7.69	11.96	1.08	1.69
About the same	25.84	60.71	8.98	21.1	4.7	11.06	3.02	7.12
Don't know	14.81	80.58	1.08	5.91	0.67	3.66	1.81	9.85

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	5.92	65.3	2.01	22.2	1.13	12.49	0	0
25-39	515.5	59.68	220	25.5	93.3	10.8	34.98	4.05
40-54	595.7	55	310.7	28.7	125.9	11.62	50.81	4.69
Age group- Women								
<25	154.1	66.75	50.48	21.9	23.08	10	3.18	1.38
25-39	692.2	55.68	359.7	28.9	134.7	10.84	56.49	4.54
40-49	268.9	55.77	125.1	26	59.31	12.31	28.79	5.97
Age Gap								
<3	139.9	56.82	69.81	28.4	25.82	10.49	10.69	4.34
3--5	286	51.93	170.9	31	69.58	12.63	24.23	4.4
6 and above	689.2	59.46	294.6	25.4	121.7	10.5	53.55	4.62
Education Level - Men								
No education	162.6	47.39	109.6	32	53.27	15.53	17.6	5.13
Primary	104.2	57.79	53.48	29.7	22.01	12.2	0.641	0.36
Secondary	204.5	49.9	132.7	32.4	57.58	14.05	15.05	3.67
Higher secondary	458.4	61.29	176.4	23.6	73.17	9.78	39.97	5.34
Higher secondary & above	187.5	68.22	60.56	22	14.28	5.19	12.52	4.56
Education Level - Women								
No education	199.8	46.15	144.2	33.3	67.63	15.62	21.23	4.91
Primary	76.31	61.6	30.46	24.6	11.4	9.2	5069	4.6
Secondary	212	50.69	123.7	29.6	61.35	14.67	21.08	5.04
Higher Secondary	480.7	62.34	196	25.4	60.92	7.9	33.53	4.35
Higher secondary & above	146.3	69.69	40.87	19.5	15.81	7.53	6.92	3.3
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	422.5	61.6	172.8	25.2	68.38	9.97	22.2	3.24
Equally educated	307	52.74	162.6	27.9	77.81	13.37	34.68	5.96
Husband more educated	385.6	56.05	199.8	29.1	70.93	10.31	31.58	4.59
Religion								
Hindu	995.1	56.9	477.5	27.3	192.8	11.03	83.3	4.76
Muslim	110.9	61.07	44.04	24.3	24.77	13.64	1.86	1.03
Christian	7.66	49.79	5.52	35.9	2.21	14.36	0	0
Sikh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3.51	34.18	5.59	54.4	0.54	5.26	0.63	6.17
Wealth								
Poor	200.7	47.06	138.9	32.6	64.43	15.11	22.46	5.27

Middle	342.8	57.01	158	26.3	76.27	12.68	24.28	4.04
Rich	573.7	61.8	235.9	25.4	79.61	8.58	39.04	4.21
Place of Residence								
Urban	476.9	59.3	212.9	26.5	80.58	10.02	33.75	4.2
Rural	640.3	55.59	319.8	27.8	139.7	12.13	52.04	4.52
Caste								
SC	204.9	53.46	117.3	30.6	41.6	10.86	19.46	5.08
ST	71.6	43.8	55.96	34.2	27.65	16.92	8.24	5.04
OBC	678.9	59.81	280.9	24.8	121.7	10.72	53.64	4.73
Other	91.25	55.22	55.28	33.5	15.01	9.09	3.69	2.24

Annexure 6 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS FOR ALL VARIABLES – LADAKH

Independent Variables	Ladakh							
Perception on Violence - Men	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	58.34	81.96	11.3	15.88	0.77	1.08	0.77	1.08
Yes	53.42	83.73	10.38	16.27	0	0	0	0
If she neglects the children?								
No	80.83	89.04	9.18	10.11	0.77	0.85	0	0
Yes	30.94	69.97	12.5	28.28	0	0	0.77	1.74
If she argues with him?								
No	78.59	84.8	12.54	13.54	0.77	0.83	0.77	0.83
Yes	33.17	78.4	9.14	21.6	0	0	0	0
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	77.5	86.88	10.16	11.39	0.77	0.86	0.77	0.86
Yes	34.27	74.83	11.52	25.17	0	0	0	0
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	77.92	84.69	12.54	13.64	0.77	0.84	0.77	0.84
Yes	33.84	78.74	9.13	21.26	0	0	0	0
Perception on Violence - Women								
Is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations ?								
If she goes out without telling him ?								
No	82.9	79.98	20.75	20.02	0	0	0	0
Yes	28.86	92.1	0.93	2.99	0.77	2.46	0.77	2.46
If she neglects the children?								
No	75.99	82.23	14.88	16.1	0.77	0.83	0.77	0.83
Yes	35.77	84.01	6.8	15.99	0	0	0	0
If she argues with him?								
No	79.21	80.75	17.33	17.68	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.79
Yes	32.56	88.21	4.35	11.79	0	0	0	0
If she refuses to have sex with him ?								
No	94.48	84.37	15.96	14.26	0.77	0.69	0.77	0.69
Yes	17.28	75.14	5.71	24.86	0	0	0	0
If she doesn't cook food properly (burns food)?								
No	106.1	84.51	19.43	15.49	0	0	0	0
Yes	5.71	60.11	2.24	23.67	0.77	8.11	0.77	8.11
Decision making power- Men								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	26.72	69.23	10.17	26.36	0.85	2.21	0.85	2.21
Respondent and spouse/partner	77.63	86.68	11.92	13.32	0	0	0	0
Spouse/partner alone	5.72	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1.09	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Decision making power- Women								
Who usually makes decisions about major household purchases?								
Respondent alone	3.61	60.75	2.33	39.25	0	0	0	0
Respondent and spouse/partner	70.01	88.46	9.13	11.54	0	0	0	0
Spouse/partner alone	37.22	77.55	9.23	19.24	0.77	1.6	0.77	1.6
Other	0.92	48.44	0.98	51.56	0	0	0	0
Economic liberty								
Do you have any money of your own that you alone can decide how to use ?								
No	32.08	78.85	8.6	21.15	0	0	0	0
Yes	79.68	84.5	13.08	13.87	0.77	0.82	0.77	0.82

History of violence - Men								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	105.4	82.95	19.95	15.71	0.85	0.67	0.85	0.67
Yes	5.81	73.05	2.14	26.95	0	0	0	0
History of violence - Women								
As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?								
No	104.1	85.22	16.51	13.52	0.77	0.63	0.77	0.63
Yes	7.62	59.58	5.17	40.42	0	0	0	0
Alcohol Consumption pattern - Men								
Do you drink alcohol?								
No	75.01	84.74	11.8	13.33	0.85	0.96	0.85	0.96
Yes	36.17	77.84	10.29	22.16	0	0	0	0
How often do you drink alcohol?								
None	75.01	84.74	11.8	13.33	0.85	0.96	0.85	0.96
Almost Everyday	6.78	51.03	6.51	48.97	0	0	0	0
About once a week	24.18	86.46	3.78	13.54	0	0	0	0
Less than once a week	5.2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
How often does your husband drink alcohol?								
Never	0	0	1.19	100	0	0	0	0
Often	9.07	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sometimes	13.05	69.69	4.93	26.37	0	0	0.73	3.95
Sexual Independence								
When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at the time?								
Then	6.99	53.8	6	46.2	0	0	0	0
Later	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not at all	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's decision, or did you both decide together?								
Mainly respondent	7.27	77.52	2.1	22.48	0	0	0	0
Mainly Husband	9.49	77.55	1.22	10.04	0.75	6.2	0.75	6.2
Jointly together	47.98	93.4	3.39	6.6	0	0	0	0

Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income Gap								
Amount of money earned by husband vis-a-vis wife								
More than wife	4.79	59.93	2.38	29.75	0	0	0.82	10.31
Less than wife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
About the same	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	None		Low		Moderate		High	
Sample size (n)	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age group- Men								
<25	3.03	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-39	73.65	83.43	13.77	15.61	0	0	0.85	0.97
40-54	34.51	79	8.32	19.05	0.85	1.95	0	0
Age group- Women								
<25	5.81	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-39	79.71	82.18	15.73	16.23	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.79
40-49	26.24	81.52	5.94	18.48	0	0	0	0
Age Gap								
<3	64.5	82.43	12.2	15.6	0.77	0.98	0.77	0.98
3--5	34.86	80.59	8.39	19.41	0	0	0	0
6 and above	12.4	91.94	1.08	8.06	0	0	0	0
Education Level - Men								
No education	12.18	84.39	2.25	15.61	0	0	0	0
Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	10.8	62.41	5.65	32.66	0.85	4.93	0	0
Higher secondary	52.87	85.69	8.83	14.31	0	0	0	0
Higher secondary & above	35.33	85.03	5.36	12.91	0	0	0.85	2.05
Education Level - Women								
No education	27.46	82.87	5.67	17.13	0	0	0	0
Primary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Secondary	17.05	63.04	8.45	31.27	0.77	2.85	0.77	2.85
Higher Secondary	48.13	89.8	5.46	10.2	0	0	0	0
Higher secondary & above	19.11	90.15	2.08	9.85	0	0	0	0
Education Gap								
Wife more educated	23.76	90.51	2.49	9.49	0	0	0	0
Equally educated	23.65	76.55	6.47	20.95	0.77	2.49	0	0
Husband more educated	64.35	82.67	12.72	16.34	0	0	0.77	0.99
Religion								
Hindu	0.85	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muslim	52.26	87.01	7.8	12.99	0	0	0	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	58.07	78.4	14.29	19.3	0.85	1.15	0.85	1.15
Wealth								

Poor	48.04	82.57	10.13	17.43	0	0	0	0
Middle	26.26	73.03	8.84	24.59	0.85	2.37	0	0
Rich	36.88	90.28	3.11	7.63	0	0	0.85	2.09
Place of Residence								
Urban	15.57	82.7	1.55	8.24	0.85	4.53	0.85	4.53
Rural	95.62	82.31	20.55	17.69	0	0	0	0
Caste								
SC	1.09	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST	75.68	83.99	14.43	16.01	0	0	0	0
OBC	1.09	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6.06	62.59	3.62	37.41	0	0	0	0

Annexure 7 – Logistic Regression – Assam

Assam				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	1.14022	0.715		
40-54	1.57088	0.247		
age group women				
25-39	1.32413	0.139		
40-49	0.89682	0.661		
age gap				
3 to 5	1.02879	0.849		
6& above	1.04213	0.786		
education -men				
primary	1.35952	0.125		
secondary	1.28246	0.217		
higher secondary	0.88303	0.609		
higher secondary & above	0.84496	0.675		
education -women				
primary	0.7053	0.085		
secondary	0.64162	0.027		
higher	0.55556	0.015		
higher secondary & above	0.26703	0.003		
education gap				
Equally educated	0.99326	0.966		
Husband more educated	0.81896	0.353		
Religion				
Muslim	2.14426	0		
Christian	1.0316	0.908		
Sikh				
Other	1.51444	0.567		
Wealth				
Middle	0.74929	0.088		
Rich	0.92675	0.726		
Residence				
Rural	0.87242	0.458		
Caste				
ST	0.99209	0.961		
OBC	1.0027	0.986		
Other	0.9269	0.696		

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	2.167988	0.004		
High	3.361837	0.003		
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	2.535344	0.004		
High	2.198207	0.132		
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner	0.605281	0.227		
Husband/partner alone	0.5890373	0.249		
Other	0.3264727	0.333		
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	0.9968532	0.989		
Spouse/partner alone	0.2304793	0.068		
Other	0.9224264	0.931		
Economic liberty				
Yes	1.168704	0.357		
History of violence- women				
Yes	4.814922	0		
Don't know	1.049861	0.889		
History of violence- men				
Yes	1.5158	0.052		
Don't know	1.522937	0.2		
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	0.4966067	0.011		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	1.242152	0.441		
About once a week	1.368489	0.22		
Less than once a week	1(omitted)			
How often husband drinks				
Often	4.470376	0.056		
Sometimes	3.227226	0.131		

Annexure 8 – Logistic Regression – Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	1.947	0.075		
40-54	1 (omitted)			
age group women				
25-39	0.921	0.868		
40-49	1.065	0.921		
age gap				
3 to 5	1.023	0.943		
6& above	1.14	0.703		
education -men				
primary	0.759	0.766		
secondary	1.792	0.321		
higher secondary	1.924	0.315		
higher secondary & above	2.177	0.39		
education -women				
primary	0.207	0.145		
secondary	0.25	0.001		
higher	0.145	0		
higher secondary & above	0.045	0		
education gap				
Equally educated	0.592	0.173		
Husband more educated	0.296	0.022		
Religion				
Muslim	0.256	0.048		
Christian	1			
Sikh				
Other	1.674	0.494		
Wealth				
Middle	0.768	0.414		
Rich	0.775	0.493		
Residence				
Rural	0.956	0.908		
Caste				
ST	0.296	0.257		
OBC	1.48	0.26		
Other	0.793	0.466		

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	1.153	0.89		
High	1(empty)			
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	8.456	0.093		
High	0.925	0.934		
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner	1.081	0.945		
Husband/partner alone	0.47	0.571		
Other	1(empty)			
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	1.058	0.922		
Spouse/partner alone	1(empty)			
Other				
Economic liberty				
Yes	0.472	0.072		
History of violence- women				
Yes	8.656	0		
Don't know	1(empty)			
History of violence- men				
Yes	0.466	0.316		
Don't know	1(empty)			
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	0.498	0.196		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	0.838	0.852		
About once a week	0.978	0.963		
Less than once a week	1(omitted)			
How often husband drinks				
Often	10.4	0.017		
Sometimes	1.438	0.429		

Annexure 9 – Logistic Regression – Maharashtra

Maharashtra				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	1.7314	0.153		
40-54	1.8833	0.121		
age group women				
25-39	1.6316	0.006		
40-49	1.4896	0.079		
age gap				
3 to 5	1.0175	0.895		
6& above	0.8892	0.384		
education -men				
primary	1.123	0.565		
secondary	0.9375	0.743		
higher secondary	0.7609	0.214		
higher secondary & above	0.4616	0.012		
education -women				
primary	0.8423	0.389		
secondary	1.0007	0.997		
higher	0.9875	0.953		
higher secondary & above	0.7113	0.284		
education gap				
Equally educated	0.9133	0.514		
Husband more educated	0.9492	0.765		
Religion				
Muslim	0.8878	0.546		
Christian	0.242	0.183		
Sikh	1			
Other	1.396	0.093		
Wealth				
Middle	1.0084	0.946		
Rich	0.8548	0.238		
Residence				
Rural	1.0119	0.923		
Caste				
ST	0.9512	0.778		
OBC	0.7841	0.119		
Other	0.6401	0.006		

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	1.4962	0.236		
High	1.0679	0.881		
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	1.2888	0.365		
High	1.9319	0.033		
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner	0.4197	0.06		
Husband/partner alone	0.8158	0.69		
Other	0.1139	0.01		
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	1.1551	0.573		
Spouse/partner alone	1.4944	0.323		
Other	0.3915	0.533		
Economic liberty				
Yes	1.0564	0.804		
History of violence- women				
Yes	3.3462	0		
Don't know	3.5603	0.134		
History of violence- men				
Yes	1.3829	0.172		
Don't know	0.185	0.14		
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	0.8021	0.464		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	1.6454	0.198		
About once a week	0.9843	0.962		
Less than once a week	1			
How often husband drinks				
Often	1.3305	0.528		
Sometimes	0.834	0.604		

Annexure 10 – Logistic Regression – Jharkhand

Jharkhand				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	1.5	0.224		
40-54	1.5	0.28		
age group women				
25-39	1.2	0.321		
40-49	1.41	0.178		
age gap				
3 to 5	0.98	0.853		
6& above	1	0.982		
education -men				
primary	0.97	0.919		
secondary	0.9	0.615		
higher secondary	0.87	0.581		
higher secondary & above	0.84	0.656		
education -women				
primary	1.24	0.369		
secondary	0.93	0.69		
higher	0.76	0.297		
higher secondary & above	0.38	0.03		
education gap				
Equally educated	1.11	0.603		
Husband more educated	0.99	0.978		
Religion				
Muslim	0.79	0.268		
Christian	0.67	0.134		
Sikh	1			
Other	0.71	0.133		
Wealth				
Middle	0.89	0.506		
Rich	0.96	0.875		
Residence				
Rural	1.01	0.966		
Caste				
ST	0.82	0.259		
OBC	0.79	0.158		
Other	0.59	0.04		

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	1.28	0.439		
High	0.81	0.661		
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	2.71	0.003		
High	2.09	0.053		
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner	0.44	0.182		
Husband/partner alone	0.82	0.752		
Other	0.24	0.4		
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	1.01	0.976		
Spouse/partner alone	0.99	0.988		
Other	1(empty)			
Economic liberty				
Yes	0.91	0.59		
History of violence- women				
Yes	4.07	0		
Don't know	0.63	0.347		
History of violence- men				
Yes	1.09	0.685		
Don't know	1.2	0.598		
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	0.9	0.695		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	1.21	0.482		
About once a week	0.76	0.313		
Less than once a week	1(omitted)			
How often husband drinks				
Often	7.54	0.003		
Sometimes	4.42	0.025		

Annexure 11 – Logistic Regression – Karnataka

Karnataka				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	0.847	0.798		
40-54	0.789	0.721		
age group women				
25-39	1.364	0.07		
40-49	1.522	0.059		
age gap				
3 to 5	0.92	0.616		
6& above	0.867	0.367		
education -men				
primary	0.911	0.637		
secondary	0.949	0.776		
higher secondary	0.897	0.613		
higher secondary & above	0.838	0.566		
education -women				
primary	0.671	0.062		
secondary	0.833	0.297		
higher	0.671	0.057		
higher secondary & above	0.541	0.055		
education gap				
Equally educated	1.052	0.728		
Husband more educated	1.061	0.761		
Religion				
Muslim	0.885	0.496		
Christian	0.313	0.286		
Sikh				
Other	1.942	0.395		
Wealth				
Middle	0.76	0.032		
Rich	0.653	0.003		
Residence				
Rural	0.851	0.168		
Caste				
ST	1.31	0.143		
OBC	0.866	0.257		
Other	0.986	0.939		

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	1.24	0.395		
High	0.966	0.901		
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	1.548	0.061		
High	2.833	0.001		
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner	0.823	0.59		
Husband/partner alone	1.252	0.581		
Other	0.523	0.312		
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	0.72	0.161		
Spouse/partner alone	0.741	0.413		
Other	5.275	0.161		
Economic liberty	0.978	0.92		
Yes				
History of violence- women				
Yes	2.482	0		
Don't know	1(empty)			
History of violence- men				
Yes	1.234	0.351		
Don't know	0.416	0.164		
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	0.723	0.305		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	1.576	0.262		
About once a week	1.688	0.129		
Less than once a week	1(omitted)			
How often husband drinks				
Often	1.597	0.057		
Sometimes	1(omitted)			

Annexure 12 – Logistic Regression – Ladakh

Karnataka				
Demographic Variables	OR	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Age group men				
25-39	1			
40-54	0.044	0.05		
age group women				
25-39	1			
40-49	38.32	0.043		
age gap	1			
3 to 5	1.452	0.635		
6& above	0.101	0.266		
education -men				
primary				
secondary	50.69	0.034		
higher secondary	3.652	0.451		
higher secondary & above	12.07	0.237		
education -women				
primary	2.025	0.522		
secondary	0.637	0.715		
higher	0.534	0.721		
higher secondary & above				
education gap				
Equally educated	3.284	0.424		
Husband more educated	1.362	0.842		
Religion				
Muslim	1			
Christian	0.199	0.055		
Sikh	1			
Other				
Wealth				
Middle	2.836	0.211		
Rich	0.092	0.051		
Residence				
Rural	0.406	0.565		
Caste				
ST	1			
OBC	0.255	0.275		
Other	1			

Perception of violence - Men	Odds Ratio	P value	Significant	Insignificant
Moderate	0.452			
High	#####	0		
Perception of violence - women				
Moderate	3	0.643		
High	1(empty)			
Decision making power - men				
Respondent and husband/partner				
Husband/partner alone	3	0.643		
Other				
Decision making power - women				
Respondent and spouse/partner	1	1		
Spouse/partner alone				
Other	1(empty)			
Economic liberty	1	1		
Yes				
History of violence- women				
Yes	1(empty)			
Don't know	1(empty)			
History of violence- men				
Yes				
Don't know	1(empty)			
Alcohol consumption pattern men				
Yes	#####	0		
Frequency of consumption - men				
Almost every day	#####			
About once a week	1(omitted)			
Less than once a week	1(empty)			
How often husband drinks				
Often	1(empty)			
Sometimes	1(omitted)			

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