



Men's attitude towards sexual and domestic violence against women in selected states in India

Dr. CP Prakasam¹

¹ Retired Professor, University of IIPS, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Violence against women mostly perpetrates by men. To know men's (husband) attitudes and behavior towards sexual and domestic violence against women (wife) in selected states viz: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and to understand the factors contributing to such attitude and behaviour, data were derived from a large survey (National Family Health survey-4) from married men living with their wife. Attitude towards sexual violence has been measured whether wife was justified in refusing sex with her husband in three reasons, and domestic violence by asking the reasons for beating wife for not performing household works. It has been observed that 23 percent of men in Karnataka and least in Bihar (14.9 percent) expressed that they disagree that wife is not justified in refuses sexual intercourse when husband demands. Half of men respondents in Andhra Pradesh expressed that wife beating are justified for neglecting domestic activities and least in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Violent attitude found to be more among illiterate men, men not working, belong to poor strata than their counter part in Bihar. Urban men, belong to Muslim community more likely feel that it is their right to beat wife in Andhra Pradesh, where as urban male, belong to poor middle wealth index have more violent attitude in Karnataka.

Keywords: men, attitude, sexual violence, domestic violence

1. Introduction

Violence against women largely perpetrates by men is a pervasive public health and human right problem. There has been growing recognition globally about the implication of violence against women and its impact on health and well-being of women. Research studies revealed that violence against women affects a range of health outcomes, both for women who experiences it and for their children^[1].

Among the women who had been physically assaulted since age 18, 92 percent had been assaulted by a male^[2]. Most common forms of violence experienced by married women across the world are by husband (partner). National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) data analysis in India^[3] revealed that 39 percent of currently married women in the age 15-49 have ever experienced any physical or sexual or emotional violence in their current marriage by male partner and 27 percent have experienced the violence in the past 12 months. The data analysis carried out for the states Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat^[4] revealed that sexual health problems results from violence against women by husband and the risk of women obtaining infection through sexual contact was 2.42 times higher among women exposed to violence than non-exposed in Bihar and 2.49, 2.94 times in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh respectively. Study conducted in a slum community^[5] revealed that 21 percent of married women ever experienced violence by their male partner. A cross-sectional survey conducted on a Tanzanian sugar plantation, it was observed Violence against women by husband was significantly associated with prevalent STI (OR=2.91, p<.04)^[6]. A study in rural Uttar Pradesh^[7] revealed that sexual violence within marriage was common and 21% women experienced physical violence and 68% reported sexual

coercion. A survey of 1842 rural women in Bihar^[8], aged 15-39 who were interviewed, revealed that husband attitude of wife beating was reported to be widely prevalent in all settings, and the reasons are disobedience to a husband's orders or failure to meet a husband's expectations. Most women suffer violence in silence.

Men's attitudes have a fundamental and causal relationship to the perpetration of violence against women. Attitude toward spousal violence varies between male (husband) and female (wife). Survey data analysis carried out in rural Uganda^[9] revealed that 16 percent of men and 28 percent women believed beatings to be justified when women refused to have sex with her partner. Similarly study from Karachi, Pakistan^[10] reveals that 46 percent men expressed that "husbands have a right to hit their wives". In male dominant societies it is strongly believed that "it is men's right to physically abuse their wives". Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) analysis^[11, 12] for 18 countries and WHO study^[13] revealed that women's susceptibility of husband's violence is high in societies where the use of violence and in many situations is a socially accepted norm. In some societies, cultural norms not only encourage male violence against women, but also serve to entrap women in violent relationships by informing them that violence is normal and deserved.

Flood, M^[14, 15] describes that majority of men believe violence against women unacceptable but a significant small number of men do hold violence and have supportive attitudes. Further he argues that men with more conservative attitudes towards gender have worse attitudes towards violence and suggests that men to be addressed first to end violence against women because men perpetrates violence against women and the reasons are attributed to masculinity,

attitudes, behaviors, identities against women, and male economic and decision-making dominance in the family. Men with more traditional, rigid, and misogynistic gender-role attitudes are more likely to practice marital violence [16, 17]. In Ontario, Canada about 7000 men attending intervention program called “Partner Assault Response (PAR)” program showed that little evidence in reduction in men assault of their intimate partners [18, 19].

2. Objective

With the above concepts in view an attempt is made to understand the men’s (husband) attitudes and behaviour towards sexual and domestic violence against wife in selected states in India and to understand the factors contributing to such attitude and behaviour.

3. Material and methods

For the present study data were collected from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) carried out by International Institute for Population Sciences [20]. NFHS-4 is a nationwide representative sample survey collected data from 112122 men with response rate 91.9 percent. This research paper derives data from NFHS-4 for the states viz: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These four states have been selected with a view that prevalence of sexual violence and spousal violence found to be highest among all other states. In Bihar 40.9, 12.9 percent, in Uttar Pradesh 35.1,7.1 percent, in Andhra Pradesh 42.9,5.7 percent and in Karnataka 18.9, 8.8 percent women experienced Physical and sexual violence respectively by their husband. Further these four states have four different socio-economic and cultural setting. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states are having low age at marriage, low socio economic development consider as one category. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are having age at marriage more than India with high socio economic development considered as

another category. Hence analyzing the data for these states may reveal true picture in different cultural settings. From these four states, currently married men and living with wife have been selected for analysis.

Attitude towards sexual violence has been measured by analyzing the responses of married men living with wife, whether, in their opinion, a wife was justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for the following reasons: know her husband has a STI, has sex with other women and she is tired or not in the mood. Responses has been collected as Agree/disagree. Men who responded “disagree” considered as sexually violent attitude. Further sexual violent behaviour has been analysed by classing men who *agree* that when “wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has *right* to: a) get angry and reprimand her, b) refuse to give her financial support, c) use force and have sex with her and d) have sex with another women. Domestic violence has been measured by considering men’s attitude towards beating or hitting wife in the following situations: She (Wife) goes without telling husband, Wife neglects house or children, Wife argues with husband, Wife does not cook properly, he (husband) suspects she is unfaithful and she shows disrespect to in-laws.

To understand the men’s attitude, behaviour towards sexual and domestic violence, proper score (Agree/disagree) has been given for the responses and classified as no violence, violent and more violent men (husband) against women (wife). Score details for sexual violence and domestic violence are given Table 1. Initially the percent response men for each reason for sexual and domestic violence attitude, behaviour for the selected states have been tabulated. At second stage to understand the determinants, logistic regression analysis has been carried out by considering violent/no violent men for Sexual violence attitude, Sexual violence behaviour and Domestic violence (wife beating).

Table 1: Classification of currently married men according no violent, violent and more violent attitude, behaviour toward sexual and domestic violence in selected states in India, NFHS-4 data

Men Violence	Question	Husband’s reasons becoming violent	Score	Classification
Sexual violent: Attitude	Wife is Justified in refusing to have sex with her husband:	Know her husband has a STI	Disagree-1 Agree-0	Score range: 0-3 No Violence
		Know her husband has sex with other women	Disagree-1 Agree-0	Score=0, Violent Score=1-2,
		She is tired or not in the mood	Disagree-1 Agree-0	More Violent Score=3
Sexual Violent: Behaviour	Wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to	Get angry and reprimand her	Agree-1 Disagree-0	Score range: 0-4, No Violence
		Refuse to give her financial support	Agree-1 Disagree-0	Score=0, Violent Score=1-3,
		Use force and have sex with her	Agree-1 Disagree-0	More Violent Score=4
		Have sex with another women	Agree-1 Disagree-0	
Domestic Violence	Husband is justified in hitting or beating wife for:	She goes out without telling him	Agree-1 Disagree-0	Score range: 0-6 No Violence Score=0,
		She neglects the house or children	Agree-1 Disagree-0	Violent Score=1-4, More Violent Score=5-6
		She argues with him	Agree-1 Disagree-0	
		She doesn’t cook properly	Agree-1 Disagree-0	
		He suspects she is unfaithful	Agree-1 Disagree-0	
		She shows disrespects to in-laws	Agree-1 Disagree-0	

4. Results

4.1 Men’s attitude towards wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband

In male dominating society, husband ascribes “right” to regulate and control wives’ behavior and body and feels to exercise *his* dominance and refusal to *his* actions may lead to violence and more so when wife refuses sexual intercourse.

Table 2 shows percent men who disagree that wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for three selected reasons. Results revealed that highest percent men (23.3 percent) in Karnataka disagree with all the three reasons followed by 14.9 percent in Bihar. Men in Karnataka (37.5, 48.3 percent) and Bihar (31.1, 37.2 percent) having violent attitude that “wife should not refuse sex with husband even

her husband has sex with other women” and “when she is tired or not in the mood”. Men Attitude toward refusing sexual

intercourse for three selected reasons found to be around seven percent in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Table 2: Currently married Men’s Attitude towards refusing sexual intercourse: Percentage of MEN who disagree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for following reasons in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka: NFHS-4 data

State	Know her husband has a STI	Know her husband has sex with other women	She is tired or not in the mood	Percentage who disagree with all three reasons	Percentage who disagree with none of the reasons	Number of currently married Men
Bihar	18.5	31.1	37.2	14.9	56.7	3684
Uttar Pradesh	12.6	20.7	19.7	7.3	70.8	7889
Andhra Pradesh	11.1	13.7	23.0	6.5	72.7	1064
Karnataka	31.3	37.5	48.3	23.3	42.4	2473

4.2 Men’s behaviour towards wife refusing sexual intercourse with husband

Percentage men, who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to get angry, refuse to give financial support, use force to have sex and sex with other women. These four reasons depict male dominance in the family. Results shows (Table 3) that men in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, more than 80 percent men agree with none of

the four behaviours, where as in Karnataka 62.6 percent men and in Andhra Pradesh 50.4 percent men agree with none of the four behaviours. In Andhra Pradesh one fifth of currently married men and in Karnataka one tenth agreed with all four behaviours, reveals that currently married men in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka exhibits sexually violent behaviour towards their life partner.

Table 3: Currently married Men’s behaviour towards a husband’s right when his wife refuses to have sex: Percentage of MEN who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right

State	Get angry and reprimand her	Refuse to give her financial support	Use force and have sex with her	Have sex with another women	Percentage who agree with all four Behaviours	Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	Number of Men
Bihar	13.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	2.2	82.3	3684
Uttar Pradesh	13.5	6.3	5.3	5.0	2.8	83.6	7889
Andhra Pradesh	40.7	28.0	29.4	27.3	20.1	50.4	1064
Karnataka	27.6	20.2	17.6	18.6	9.9	62.6	2473

4.3 Domestic violence (wife beating): Attitude of currently married Men

Percent of men who agrees husband is justified in hitting/beating wife found to be high in Andhra Pradesh (66.3 percent) with at least one reason out of six selected reasons (Table 4) followed by Karnataka (58.5 percent). In Bihar 34.2 percent men and in Uttar Pradesh 37.6 percent men agree with any one selected reasons, found to be half of southern states. In Andhra Pradesh highest percent of men agree (Table 4) that a husband is justified hitting or beating his wife for the reason

“neglects house or children” (46.1 percent) followed by “suspects she is unfaithful” (42.9 percent) or “she shows disrespect to in-laws” (42.6 percent).In Karnataka, 30.0 percent of Men agree that husband is justified in hitting or beating wife when she does not cook properly, where as in Bihar 9.9 percent and in Uttar Pradesh 9.8 men agree for this reason. Though Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are considered as backward states, percentage of men agrees for selected reasons that a husband hitting or beating wife found to be lower than other two states.

Table 4: Currently married Men’s Attitude towards wife beating Percentage of MEN who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for the following reasons

State	She goes out without telling him	She neglects the house or children	She argues with him	She doesn’t cook properly	He suspects she is unfaithful	She shows disrespects to in-laws	Percent agree with at least one reason	Number of Men
Bihar	13.7	13.2	19.2	9.9	18.0	20.4	34.2	3684
Uttar Pradesh	16.5	16.1	21.4	9.8	20.7	25.0	37.6	7889
Andhra Pradesh	28.1	46.1	29.0	14.5	42.9	42.6	66.3	1064
Karnataka	22.8	28.4	30.0	21.0	28.3	43.8	58.5	2473

The selected reasons given in table 2, table 3, and table 4 gives Men agree/disagree for particular statement. To assess over all men’s attitude and behaviour of Sexual and Domestic violence, the statements given in table 1 have been scored according to men violence attitude and behaviour. The score summated in to three point scale as no violence, violent and more violent. Details regarding type of violence, related

questions and reasons becoming violent, score and classification is given in Table 1. Keeping three point scales, currently married men classified for Sexual violence attitude (Fig 1), Sexual Violent behaviour (Fig2) and attitude towards domestic violence (Fig 3) for the for selected states. From the Fig 1, it was evident that around 70 percent of men in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are having non violent attitude

towards sexual violence. That is majority of men agree that wife is justified in refusing sex with her husband when she knows her husband has STI, sex with other women and not in mood. However in Karnataka high percent men are having violent attitude (34.4percent) and more violent attitude (23.3 percent) when wife refuses sex than Bihar and other states.

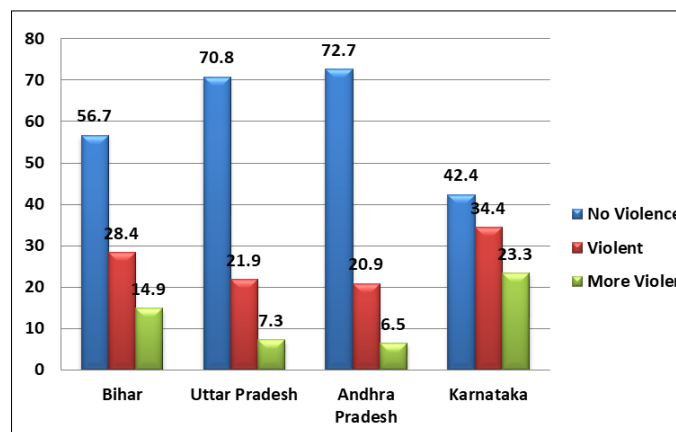


Fig 1: Men's Attitude: Wife refuses Sex

Men's behaviour when wife refuses sex shows around 82 percent of men are more violent towards wife (Fig 2) in Bihar (82.3 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (83.6 percent) by getting angry, refuse to give her financial support or have sex with other women. Whereas in Andhra Pradesh (50.4 percent) and Karnataka (62.6 percent) show more violent behaviour. In all these four states a small percent of men are nonviolent.

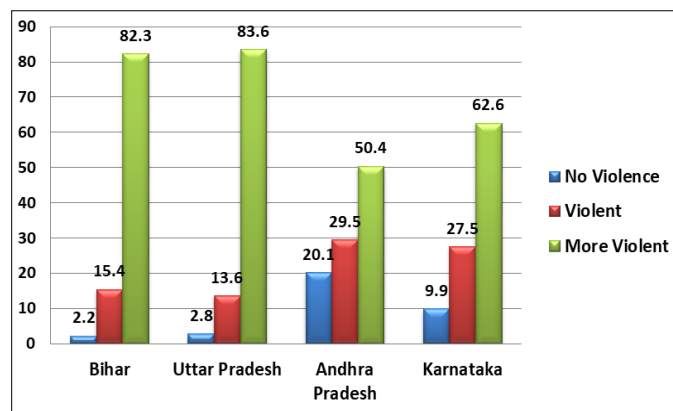


Fig 2: Men's behaviour: Wife refuses Sex

More than sixty percent of men are violent or more violent attitude (Fig 3) towards wife beating for the six reasons stated. Among the four states men in Andhra Pradesh (51.7 percent), Karnataka (45.7 percent) are having violent attitude and 14.6, 12.8 percent men are more violent in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh around 35 percent men are having violent attitude towards wife beating.

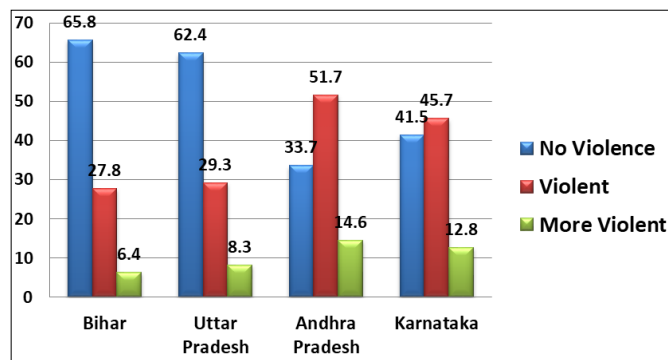


Fig 3: Men's attitude: Wife beating

4.4 Regression Analysis

Logit regression analysis has been carried out by considering Violence (yes/No) as dependent variable and Place of delivery, Religion, Literacy, Caste, Occupation, Wealth Index, Smoking, Respondent father ever beat mother and frequency of drinking as independent variable. Three regression runs has been carried out for each state considering Sexual violent attitude (yes/no), Sexual violent behaviour (yes/no) and domestic violence attitude (yes/no) as dependent variable. Results of logit regression runs for four states has been analysed and given in Table 5 and 6.

4.4.1 Factors influencing sexual and domestic violence attitude in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Among the set of nine variables, Caste (Schedule tribe), Occupation (Service, Agriculture and Skilled/Un skilled laborer), Wealth index (Rich), Nonsmoker variables showed significant influence in determining sexual violent attitude of men in Bihar (Table 5). Similarly men living in rural areas are 1.6 times higher violent attitude towards wife beating (Domestic violence) than men living in Urban areas in Bihar. Further illiterate men, men not working, poor strata men were at significantly having violent attitude towards wife beating than their counter part in Bihar.

Table 5: Social determinants influencing Sexual and Domestic violence in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh: Logit regression analysis results.

Social Determinants	Bihar			Uttar Pradesh		
	Sexual Violence Attitude	Sexual Violence Behaviour	Domestic violence	Sexual Violence Attitude	Sexual Violence Behaviour	Domestic violence
Place of Residence						
Urban ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	0.973	0.367	1.627**	1.009	1.035	1.464**
Religion						
Hindu ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Muslim	1.031	2.297	0.909	1.088	1.867**	1.102
Literacy						
Illiterate ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Literate	0.854	1.618	0.710**	0.917	1.457	0.885**

Caste						
Schedule Caste ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Schedule Tribe	1.553*	0.959	1.196	0.891	1.078	1.403
OBC and others	1.089	0.711	0.890	1.022	0.986	0.889*
Occupation						
Not Working ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Service	0.700**	1.027	0.833	0.778	1.978**	0.902
Agriculture Skilled/Un skilled	0.687**	0.994	0.636**	0.942	1.718	1.039
Laborer	0.597**	1.256	0.729	0.917	2.419	0.879
Wealth Index						
Poor ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Middle	0.944	1.049	0.659**	0.765**	1.154	0.727**
Rich	0.766**	1.114	0.550**	0.793**	1.207	0.507**
Smoking Nothing						
Yes smokes No ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
nothing	1.350**	1.077	0.916	0.866	1.777**	0.814**
Respondent's father ever beat mother						
No ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yes	1.117	1.123	2.450**	1.246**	1.286	1.909**
Frequency of Drinking						
No Drinking ^{ref}	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Almost every day	1.002	0.937	1.278	0.803	1.015	1.142
Once a week or less	1.077	0.891	1.379	0.866	1.341	1.097
Constant	1.052	87.544**	0.580**	0.564**	8.683**	0.690*

*P<.05, **P<.001, ref=reference category

In Uttar Pradesh men belong to poor family and respondent's father ever beat mother, which is proxy for prevalence of family violence, had significant sexual violent attitude than other (Table 5). Further Muslim men (1.867), men in service (1.978), and non-smokers (1.777) were significantly sexual violent behaviour towards wife refuses to have sex higher than their counter part. In case of men's attitude towards domestic violence, men belong to rural area, illiterate men, caste wise other than OBC, belong to poor family are less violent than others.

4.4.2 Factors influencing sexual and domestic violence attitude in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

The determinants influencing sexual attitude, behavior and domestic violence in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states (Table 6) are different from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, men belong to schedule tribe living in rural areas, belong to Muslim religion, were having more sexual violent attitude than their counter part. Urban Male, belong to Muslim community are more likely feel that it is their right to beat wife when she refuses to have sex though she is not in mood. In Karnataka urban male, belong to poor and middle wealth index household have more violent attitude than their Counterpart. Further men in rural area, literate and smokers in

Karnataka agree wife beating is acceptable phenomenon.

5. Discussion

In male dominated society, wife refuses sexual intercourse may lead to violence. The attitude and behaviour will make the male violent. Results shows that one fourth of men in Karnataka feels that wife should not refuse to have sex when she is not in mood and other reasons and least in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar around 80% men have violent behaviour with their wife by not supporting her financially and force her to have sex. Nearly half of men in Andhra Pradesh expressed that wife beating is justified for neglecting domestic activities and least in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Violent attitude towards wife beating found to be significantly high among illiterate men, men not working, belong to poor strata were having violent attitude than their counter part in Bihar. In-depth analysis carried out in four villages in Bihar²¹ reveals that violence experienced by upper caste women is different from women belong to Schedule Caste and Tribe women and Dalit women tend to face additional deprivation. Other studies in rural India^{22, 23} revealed that wife beating is a common practice and men violence against women is very high in Bihar.

Table 6: Social determinants influencing Sexual and Domestic violence in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka: Logit regression analysis results

Social Determinants	Andhra Pradesh			Karnataka		
	Sexual Violence Attitude	Sexual Violence Behaviour	Domestic violence	Sexual Violence Attitude	Sexual Violence Behaviour	Domestic violence
Place of Residence						
Urban	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Rural	1.082	1.754*	0.844	0.720**	0.806	1.254**
Religion						
Hindu	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Muslim	1.287	2.965**	1.507	1.419	1.147	0.895

Literacy						
Illiterate	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Literate	0.731	1.127	0.768	1.061	1.417	1.258**
Caste						
Schedule Caste	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Schedule Tribe	2.224*	0.864	1.060	1.436	1.181	0.893
OBC and others	1.145	0.958	0.895	0.978	1.144	0.816
Occupation						
Not Working	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Service	1.226	1.911	0.922	0.905	0.957	0.687
Agriculture	0.939	1.231	1.212	0.922	0.952	0.825
Skilled/Un skilled Laborer	2.434	0.874	1.293	0.916	1.128	0.746
Wealth Index						
Poor	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Middle	1.210	0.841	1.282	1.123	0.901	0.941
Rich	1.388	0.935	1.001	0.706**	0.957	0.898
Smoking Nothing						
No	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yes smokes nothing	0.910	1.381	0.953	0.891	0.589**	0.728**
Respondent's father ever beat mother						
No	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Yes	0.819	0.461**	1.451	1.129	1.007	1.178
Frequency of Drinking						
No Drinking	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Almost every day	1.078	1.822	1.722	0.972	1.002	0.988
Once a week or less	1.064	1.460	1.249	0.875	1.806	0.997
Constant	0.247*	2.1730	1.755	1.9537**	9.0772**	1.9566**

In Andhra Pradesh, Urban Male, belong to Muslim community are more likely feel that it is their right to beat wife when she refuses to have sex though she is not in mood and in Karnataka urban male, belong to poor and middle wealth index household have more violent attitude. Study in Bangladesh ^[24] show that men's sex-related inequitable attitudes and perpetration of sexual violence was significantly associated and rural men who held gender inequitable opinions were 1.80 times more likely to perpetrate sexual violence against women than others.

In male dominated societies, sex is considered a husband's entertainment and refusal of sex by a wife is not expected by majority of men and more than two fifths of women believe they cannot refuse to have sex with their husband ^[13], creates strong a attitude towards sex as "right to have" and unwillingness in sex by women leads to sexual violence by men. Hence it is necessary in India to initiate programs to setup marriage counseling centre and impart knowledge about family and partnership for men and women. Also involvement of community leaders, religious heads is necessary to create awareness about gender equality to bring a change in cultural and social setup.

6. References

1. Campbell JC. Health consequences of intimate partner violence *Lancet*. 2002; 359(9314):1331-1336.
2. Tjaden P, Thoennes N. The prevalence, incidence, and consequences of violence against women Report, National Institute of Justice, Department of Justice, Washington DC: U.S, 2000.
3. Sunita Kishor, Kamla Gupta. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India, 2005-06, Mumbai, International Institute for Population Sciences, ICF Macro, Maryland, USA, 2009, 95-103.
4. Prakasam CP. Women Acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and sexual health problems in selected states in India: NFHS-3 data analysis, in *Gender-based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health* Edited by Balaiah Donta, Iqbal Shah and Chandra P. Puri, NIRRH, 2009, 483-498.
5. Donta B, Saritha Nair, Shahina Begum, Prakasam CP. Association of domestic violence from husband and women empowerment in slum community in Mumbai. *J Interpers Violence*, 2015, 24. ii:0886260515573574
6. Norris A. Intimate Partner Violence and STI among Tanzanian Sugar Plantation Residents, in *Gender-based Violence and Sexual and Reproductive Health* Edited by Balaiah Donta, Iqbal Shah and Chander P. Puri, NIRRH, 2009, 499-513.
7. Khan ME, Townsend JW, Sinha R, Lakhapal S. Sexual violence within marriage: a case study of rural Uttar Pradesh., Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association [APHA], Indianapolis, Indiana. 1997; 9-13:16.
8. Jejeebhoy S, Cook RJ. State accountability for wife-beating: the Indian challenge *Lancet*. 1997; 349(1):10-12.
9. Koenig MA, Stephenson R, Ahmed S, Jejeebhoy SJ, Campbell J. Individual and Contextual determinants of domestic violence in north India, *American journal of Public Health*. 1997; 96(1):132-138.
10. Fariyal F, Fikree Junaid A. Razzak and Jill Durocher: Attitudes of Pakistani men to domestic violence: a study from Karachi, Pakistan, *JMHG*. 20205; 2(1):49-58.

11. Kishor S, Johnson K. Profiling Domestic Violence: A multi-Country Study, Calverton, MD, USA, ORC Macro, 2004.
12. Kishor S, Johnson K. Reproductive health and domestic violence: Are the poorest women uniquely disadvantaged? *Demography*. 2006; 43(2):293-307.
13. Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HAFM, Ellsberg M, Heise L, Watts CH. Prevalence of intimate partner violence: Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence, *Lancet*. 2006; 368(9543):1260-9
14. Flood M. *Where Men Stand: Men's roles in ending violence against women*. Sydney: White Ribbon Prevention Research Series, 2010, 2.
15. Flood M. Involving Men in Efforts to End Violence Against Women, Men and Masculinities. 2011; 14(3):358-377.
16. Heise LL. Violence against women: An integrated ecological framework, *Violence against Women*. 1998; 4:262-90.
17. O'Neil JM, Harway M. A multivariate model explaining men's violence towards women: Predisposing and triggering hypotheses, *Violence against Women*. 1997; 3:182-203.
18. Scott K, Stewart L. *Attitudinal Change in Participants of Partner Assault Response (PAR) Programs: A Pilot Project*. OISE, Toronto, 2007.
19. Minerson Todd H, Carol T, Dinner C. Jones: Issue Brief: Engaging Men and Boys to Reduce and Prevent Gender-Based Violence, Status of Women Canada, 2011.
20. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF: *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) India 2015-16 IIPS, Mumbai, 2017*.
21. Shivani, Satija. *Violence against women in rural Bihar: A case of four villages*, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi, Working paper. 2013.
22. Jejeebhoy SJ. Associations between wife-beating and fetal and infant death: impressions from a survey in rural India, *Studies in Family Planning*. 1998; 29(3):300-308.
23. Jejeebhoy SJ, Santhya KG, Sabarwal S. *Gender-based violence: A qualitative exploration of norms, experiences and positive deviance*, New Delhi, Population Council, Technical Report, 2013.
24. Richard M, Tolman, Jeffrey L. Edleson: Intervention for Men Who Batter: A Review of Research, in *Understanding partner violence: Prevalence, causes, consequences and solutions* by S.R. Stith & M.A. Straus (Eds.) Minneapolis, MN: National Council on Family Relations, 1995, 262-273.