

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gender based violence against women living in the informal settlement has been existing for a long time, just as old as the informal settlement themselves. The world today is experiencing the increase of violence among women living in formal settlement. India is one of the Countries with formal settlement and it is experiencing a high prevalence rate of gender based violence. For that matter intimate partner violence issues for these women living in formal settlement is becoming increasingly important.

This cross sectional study assessed the magnitude, attitude towards different forms of intimate Partner violence, characteristics of perpetrators of intimate partner violence and help seeking behavior. Three forms of intimate partner violence reported in the current study were physical, and psychological.

The result of this study have been classified and discussed under the following heads:

- (a) Literature related to sign and symptoms of family violence both physical and psychological in study subjects.
- (b) Literature related to impact of domestic violence vulnerability among the affected women on health.
- (c) Literature related to relation between domestic violence and physical health of affected women.
- (d) Literature related to extent and nature of mental health among affected women.
- (e) Literature related to reason for which affected women continue to stay in abusive relationship.
- (f) Suggest measures to control domestic violence against women.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDY SUBJECTS

In most of the studies, the main variables of interest are very much affected by the background characteristics of the study units. Consequently there is a customary to give a brief description of the general characteristics of the study subjects. In this section an attempt has been made to present a brief description of the general characteristics of the selected households and reproductive women living there in which from the study units of the present research.

4.1.1 Family background of the respondent

The present characteristics of the study subjects in terms of age, religion, caste, literacy status, working status, main and subsidiary occupation, marital status and physiological status have been given in table 4.1. The study finding has shown that majority of the respondent were between the age of 15-24 years.

Because of research study conducted in Hindu based area so that the majority of the respondent (60.3%) was Hindu. Above than 50% of the respondent were belongs to general social class and majority of the respondent 64.3% were married where-as 7% respondent were unmarried. About 1.3% of respondent told that they had taken divorced and 23.35 respondent were reported that to be separated. Only 1% of respondent were reported as a widow. Domestic violence is the most common however reasonably unseen and ignored form of violence and its affect all women in the Indian society more or less but married women are affected most. **Altınay and Arat (2007)** showed the similar finding with present study i.e. 1800 married women among 56 cities recently. 34 % of the participants reported that they experienced physical abuse by their husbands at least once in their lifetime. In the sample from the Eastern Region, the rate was 39 %. For divorced women, the victimization rate increased dramatically as 8 out of 10 having been exposed to physical violence.

Result has shown that. The majority of respondent were post graduate (about 32.3%) followed by 20.7% respondent were graduate. Twenty two percent respondents were educated up to intermediate level and only 4% respondent was taking high-school level education. About 1.7 % respondents were illiterate and only 1% respondent were educated up to junior level where as 16.7% respondent reported

that they were taking any type of professional education. Of the 300 subjects, 35(11.7%) and 55 (18.3%) were pregnant and lactating, respectively. most of the respondent in study area (55.7 %) were not working and live in the home as a house wife where as 44.3% respondent reported that they were working out -side from the home. Among the women who have reported them-selves as 8% of them engaged in government job where as about 10.3% women reported that they were doing semi government job. About 19.7% respondents were doing job in private sector and only 1% women (out of 300) reported that they were doing business at home. Usually the family structure found in the city area is nuclear family but the family which was observed in our study is joint family.

the result shows that about 52.3% respondent were living with joint families followed by 46%respondent were living with nuclear families and rest 1.7%respondent were spend their life separately. A study conducted by (NFHS, 1998-99) reported a contradictory finding that about 25 percent of women subjected to domestic violence came from nuclear families as compared to 18 percent from joint families. When both work and have a nuclear family with no support system leads to more clashes and higher number of cases of domestic violence.

**TABLE 4.1.1: Background Characteristics of the
Study subjects (n=300)**

Parameters	Number (n = 300)	Percentage
Age (In years)		
15-24	131	43.7
25-34	107	35.7
35-44	48	16
More than 44	14	4.7
Religion		

Hindu	181	60.3
Muslim	98	32.7
Sikh	21	7.0
Others	-	-
Caste		
SC/ST	52	17.3
OBC	87	29.0
General	161	53.7
Literacy status		
Illiterate	5.0	1.7
Junior high school	3.0	1.0
High School	12	4.0
Intermediate	66.0	22.0
Graduate	62.0	20.7
Postgraduate	97.0	32.3
Professional	50.0	16.7
Any other	5.0	1.7
Working status		
Working	66	21.29
Nonworking	227	73.29
Main Occupation		
Govt. service	24.0	8.0
Semi Govt. service	31.0	10.3
Private service	59	19.7

Business at home	3.0	1.0
Any other job	16.0	5.3
House wife (not working)	167	55.7
Marital Status		
Married	193	64.3
Unmarried	21	7.0
Widowed	3.0	1.0
Divorced	04	1.3
Separated	79	26.3
Physiological status		
Womanhood	210	70.0
Pregnancy	35	11.7
Lactation	55	18.3

4.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO THIER PARTNER: (n=300)

Types of education	Frequency	Percent
Primary	1	.3%
Junior high school	7	2.3%
High SCHOOL	80	26.7%
Intermediate	69	23.0%
Graduate	29	9.7%
Post graduate	76	25.3%
Professional	16	5.3%
Not getting marriages	22	7.3%
Total	300	100.0

Information regarding their husband education is given in the table 4.2 26.7% husband of the respondent was educated up to high-school level where as 23% husband was educated up to intermediate. About 9.7% husband were graduate and table also indicate that 25.3% husband were post-graduate and 5.3% partners of the respondent taking professional education .About 7.2% women did not give answer because they were unmarried and respondent reported that only one percent husband were educated up to primary class.

4.2.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO EARNING STATUS OF THE HUSBAND

Working status of husband	Frequency	Percent
No	18	6.0%
Yes	261	87.0%
They had not husband	21	7.0%
Total	300	100.0

Working status of the husband is given in the table no. 4.2.2. Majority of 87. % husband were earning his own money while 6% husband did not earning his own money .because of 7% respondent were not getting marriage so they did not response the question. Women whose husband was unemployed are at greater risk to face domestic violence.

Earning potential is significantly related to cases of violence. The findings of the studies conducted by Kaufman, (1996) - Intimate partner violence in many parts of the world is also often associated with economic stress. Some men, when they are unable to fulfill their customary role as provider, may opt for violence in an attempt to re-assert their customary male power.

4.2.3 INFORMATION RELATED AGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PARTNER

Age difference between partner	Frequency	Percent
One year	9.0	3.0%
Two year	147	49.0%
Three year	108	36%
More than three year	15	5.0%
Not getting married	21	7.0%
Total	300	100

Information regarding age difference between partner is given in the Table no. 4.2.3. Majority of the husband about 49% reported that two year age differences has been existed between their partners and 36% respondent were reported that 3years age gap were found between their partners . About 3%reported one year and five percent reported more than three years age gap were found between their partners. Because of 7%respondent were unmarried so that they were unable to give information about age gap between their partners.

Usually seen in the community that less difference between partner may increase the greater risk of experiencing IPV while more age gap between partner may reduce the conflict between partner. A study conducted by Markowitz, **et al.**, (2001) revealed that Women who are of the same age with their husbands are more likely to experience violence than those who are either older or younger than their husbands. Furthermore the more controlling behaviors displayed by the husband, the greater is the likelihood of the wife reporting experience of spousal violence. Men who have been exposed to IPV during their childhood have the likelihood of perpetrating intimate partner violence when they become as adults.

4.2.4 INFORMATION RELATED TIME PAST AFTER MARRIGE

Time past after marriage	Frequency	Percent
One year	37.0	12.3%
Two year	55	18.3%
Three year	52	17.3%
More than three year	135	45%
Not getting married	21	7.0%
Total	300	100

Information regarding time past after marriage is given in the Table 4.2.4.majority of respondent (about 45%) had been past more than three years of their married life followed by 17.3% respondent were reported that they were got marriage before three years .About 18.3%reported that they were got marriages before two years where as 12.3% reported one years .Because of 7% respondent were unmarried that why they did not give response.

4.2.6 INFORMATION RELATED THE HUSB AND REACHES HOME

Husband of reaches home	Frequency	percent
No	77	25.7%
Yes	201	67.0%
they had not husband	22	7.3%
Total	300	100
Frequency of come back to home		
Frequently	45	15.0%
Occasionally	99	33.0%
Not reach home late night	78	26.0%

Not getting marriages	21	7.0%
Total	300	100.0

Information related the husband reaches home is given in the Table no 4.2.6 About 67% respondent reported that their husband come to home late night where as 25.7% respondent stated that their husband did not come to home late night.

Table clearly indicate that 26% respondent were reported that their husband did not come to home at late night .about 33% respondent were reported that their husband come to home late night but occasionally. About 15% women said that their husband frequently come home at late night whereas 19% women reported that their husband daily comes home at late night. Because of 21% women were not husband so that they did not give response.

4.2.7 INFORMATION ON ADDICTION TAKING BEHAVIOR OF THE HUSBAND

Addiction taking behavior	Frequency	Percent
No	67	22.3
Yes	212	70.7
They had not husband	21	7.0
Total	300	100.0
Type of addiction		
Alcohol	128	42.7
Smoking	46	15.3
Tobacco	5	1.7
Drugs	5	1.7
Any other	27	9.0
Not taking addiction	67	22.3

NA	22	7.3
Total	300	100.0

Information on addiction taking behavior of the husband is given in the Table no. 4.2.7. We can reveal from the table that 70.7% women reported that their husband were taking addiction while 22.3% women said that their husband were not taking any type of addiction. Because of 7% respondent present time had not husband that why they did not give response. We can also see from the table that 42.7% respondent reported that their husband was taking alcohol whereas 15.3% husband had a habit of smoking. About 1.7% women reported that their husband chewed tobacco and a very small percentage reported that their husband was had addiction of drugs. Only 9% respondent reported that their husband had other type of addiction like pan, gutka, dohra etc. Alcohol is the one of the important cause of domestic violence, consumption of alcohols or any other types of addiction may decrease the level of thinking and totally spoils the personality of a person. It is commonly seen that the prevalence of DV was two times more where husband was found alcoholic as compared to women where husband was not alcoholic but alcoholism may not be the single cause of DV because it was also reported in homes where husband was reported nonalcoholic. A study conducted by (Jejeebhoy SJ 1998) also reported that At least 50 per cent of the domestic violence victims admitted that their husbands were alcoholic. 82 per cent reported that their husbands' infidelity was a major reason for spousal quarrels and 70 per cent reported that their husbands hit them because they suspected wife's infidelity.

4.3 SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF VIOLENCE INFORMATION ON SIGN AND SYMPTOMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Presence of physical violence	Frequency			percentage	
Sign of physical Violence absent	64			21.3%	
Sign of physical Violence present	236			78.7%	
Total	300			100	
Sign of physical violence	Yes		No	%	Total no.

					of respondent
Slap you	246	82.7%	54	18%	300
Twist your arm or pull your hair	171	56%	129	43%	300
Push you ,sake you, or throw something at you	128	42.7%	172	57.3%	300
Punch you with fist or with something	91	30.3%	209	69.7%	300
Kick you ,drag you up	115	38.3%	185	61.7%	300
Try to choke you or burn you on purpose	2	.7%	298	99.3%	300
Attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapons	1	.3%	299	99.7%	300
Physically force you to have sexual intercourse against your will	110	36.7%	190	63.3%	300
Physical fight during pregnancy	84	28%	216	72%	300
Force you to perform any sexual act against your will	12	4%	288	96%	300

Information on sign and symptoms of physical violence is given in the table no 4.3. Majority of the 78.7% respondent reported that Sign of physical Violence was present whereas 21.3% respondent reported that Sign of physical Violence was absent. Data on sign of violence was indicated that 82% respondent reported that they face physical violence in the form of slapping whereas 56% respondent out of 300 total respondent stated that they physical violence happens in the form of twist arm or pull hair. A very small percentage out of 300 total respondent stated that their husband punch him with fist or something. Out of 300 hundred respondent 38.3% stated yes,

they were kick or drag up by their husband while a very small percentage .3% reported that their husband try to attack on them with knife, gun, or any other weapons. About 36.7% respondent stated that their husband physically force on them to have sexual intercourse against their will and 28% respondent stated that their husband doing physical fight during pregnancy whereas only 4% respondent reported that their husband force on them to perform any sexual act against their will. Why men perpetrated women? the answer of the question is commonly known everybody as wife consider a thing in the family and men had right to control them, So men are more likely to use violence as controlling behavior and right or power of male household leaders over other family members. Data reported that in every 33 minutes one Indian woman is being abused by her husband. It also reveals that in 1989 one dowry death occurred in every 125th minute. In 1990, 91, 92 and 93 the figures were 109th, 102nd, 106th and 90th minute. This shows a great leap in the increase of dowry death (NCRB1991). According to **Leland K Ackerson, Ichiro Kawachi, et.al (2007)** The prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence (physical abuse, sexual abuse, or both) was 43%, and the prevalence of past year intimate partner violence was 26%. Among those who reported physical abuse in the previous year, 70% experienced less severe violence only. Among the less severe physical violence items, the most frequently occurring forms were “push/shove,” “drag,” and “slap” in 27%, 20%, and 13%, respectively, of the sample at least once during their lifetime and 14%, 12%, and 5%, respectively, in the previous year. For severe physical violence, the most frequently occurring acts were “hit with fist,” “kick,” and “choke” in 8%, 6%, and 6%, respectively, of the sample at least once during their lifetime and 4%, 3%, and 2%, respectively, in the previous year. Among the 3 sexual abuse items, the most frequently occurring was forced sex, with 14% of the women having been forced by their partners to have sexual intercourse in their lifetime and 10% in the previous year. According to UNICEF (2000), 42% of 612 women surveyed in one district were reported to have been beaten by a partner; of those, 58% reported that they were beaten often or sometimes and KDHS (2003) reported that KDHS (2003)-A nationwide survey revealed that 49% of women had been abused at least once in their lifetime; with one in four having experienced violence in the previous 12 months. **Planning Commission Government of India (2000)** found similar result is that most common forms of domestic violence reported by the majority of the respondent were

slaps beating pushing kicking sexual coercion and assault. The perpetrators of physical violence were mostly husband of the victims.

TABLE 4.3.2 INFORMATION ON HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Health consequences	Frequency			Percentage	
Health consequences absent	97			32.3%	
Health consequences present	203			67.7%	
Total	300			100	
Symptoms of physical violence	Yes	%	No	%	Total no. of respondent
You had cuts, bruises or aches.	173	57.7%	127	42.3%	300
You had severe burns.	4	1.3%	296	98.7%	300
You had eye injuries, sprains dislocation, or minor burns etc.	89	29.7%	211	70.3%	300
You had kept wound, broken bones or other serious injuries.	22	7.3%	278	92.7%	300
Internal injuries.	155	51.7%	145	48.3%	300

The data presented in table no 4.3.1 indicated that 67.7% respondent who were faced physical violence at their homes reported that Health Consequences present whereas 32.3% respondent who were victims of domestic violence and live in abusive condition reported that Health Consequences was absent at their bodies. The result of the present study shows that about 57.7% respondent stated that they had cuts, bruises, or aches as a result of physical violence faced by them and 51.7% stated that they were suffer from internal injuries as a result of physical violence .

About 29.7% respondent stated that they had eye injuries, sprains dislocation, or minor burns where- as about 7.3% respondent reported that they had symptoms of wound, broken bones, or other serious injuries as a result of physical violence while a very small percentages about 1.35 reported that they had severe burns. According to Koing, Ahmed et.al.(2003) and Mwenesi.et.al (2003) “Domestic violence has been associated with a range of health problems. A substantial proportion of physically assaulted women sustain injuries ranging in severity from bruises to fractured bones. Some studies have found that the severity and frequency of violence initiated by intimate male partners against women is higher when those women are pregnant (Burch & Gallup 2004, Martin et al., 2004).

TABLE 4.3.3 INFORMATION ON SIGNOF PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE

	Frequency			Percentage	
Sign and symptom of violence absent	38			12.7%	
Sign and symptom of violence present	262			87.3%	
Total	300			100.0	
Sign of psychological violence	Yes	%	No	%	Total no. of respondent
Your husband feels jealous or angry when talk to other.	220	73.3%	80	26.7%	300
He frequently accuses you of being unfaithful.	226	75.3%	74	24.7%	300
He does not permit to meet your friends.	235	78.3%	65	21.7%	300

He insists on knowing where you are at all times.	236	78.7%	64	21.3%	300
He does not trust you with any money.	128	42.7%	172	57.3%	300
Says or doing something to humiliate you in front of other.	257	85.7%	43	14.3%	300
Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone to close you.	156	52%	144	48%	300
Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself.	250	83.3%	50	16.7%	300

The rate of psychological violence was high (87.3%). This prevalence is also high in comparison to the result of (**NFHS-2**) survey conducted among Kerala women related to autonomy of the women also puts to question the claims of the so-called ‘high statuses of Kerala women. The survey found that more than 50% of the women in Kerala needed permission to go to the market or visit friends or relatives. The rate of physical intimate partner violence reaches 69.3% and this prevalence is also high compared to the prevalence of 34% which was reported in a study on domestic violence and health which was conducted in Karachi Pakistan (Bhati et al., 1999).

Out of 300 respondent 73.3% respondent reported that their husband feels jealous or angry when they were talk to other person. About 75.3% respondent were stated that they blamed by their husband for being unfaithfulness. About 78.3% respondent were reported that their husband don’t permit them to meet their family and friends whereas 78.7% respondent were emotionally abused by keeping a constant watch on their movement’s as against 42.7% of them who were reported that their husband does not trust you with any money. About 85.3% respondent were reported that they were emotionally harassed by saying or doing something to humiliate them in front of other and 52% respondent out of 300 stated yes, their husband were threaten to hurt or harm them or some -one to close their family and 83.3% respondent stated yes , their husband insulted them or make them feel bad about them self(table n0.4.3.2).this tendency also has been observed in a **NFHS-2(2000)** study and reports about the inequality and violence pervading in our country. Sixty-eight percent of the women

under the Survey reported that they needed permission from husbands or in-laws to go to the market and 76 percent had to seek consent of their husbands before they could visit friends or Relatives. Only 60 percent could use money the way they wished. In addition, one in every five women experienced domestic violence from the age of 15 onwards. Very often, women used to suffer violence against them in silence for fear of adverse Repercussions.

4.4 IMPACT OF VIOLENCE INFORMATION RELATED TO HURT BADLY AND NEEDED HEALTH CARE

Needed health care	Frequency	percent
No	108	36.0
Yes	192	64.0
Total	300	100.0

It is revealed from the table no.4.4.1 that 64% respondent reported that they hurt badly by their husband and needed health care where –as 36% respondent told that they did not needed health care because they were not hurt badly by their husband.

4.4.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO NO.OF INJURIES DURING LIFE TIME

	Frequency	percent
No of times needed	105	35.0
Don't remember	76	25.3
Refused /no answer	54	18.0
Only one time needed	65	21.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table no 4.4.2 clearly indicated that about 35% women were needed health care no. of times while 25.3% women were reported that they did not remember that how many times they were needed health care About 18% women were refused /did not give answer and about 21.7% respondent reported that only one times they were needed health care as a result of hurt badly by their husband. According to report of WHO about 19% to 55% physically abused women sustain injury from the abuse at some point in their life and among this over 20% of ever injured women reported that they had been injured many times. Studies have shown that the more severe the abuse, the greater its impact on a woman's physical and mental health (*Laserman et al, 1996*).

4.4.3 INFORMATION RELATED To NEEDED HEALTH CARE DURING LAST 12 MONTH

	Frequency	Percent Percent
No	182	60.7
Yes	80	26.7
Don't know/don't remember	28	9.3
Refused/no answer	10	3.3
Total	300	100.0

It is revealed from the table no 4.4.3 that 60.7% women were reported that they did not needed health care during last twelve month and about 26.7% women were reported that they needed health care during last twelve months. About 9.3% women were stated that they don't know/don't remember where as 3.3% Women were refused /did not give answer that how many times they needed healthcare during last twelve months.

TABLE 4.4.4 INFORMATION RELATED TONEEDED HEALTH CARE DURING LAST 12 MONTH

Health care needed last 12 month	Frequency	Percent
No	182	60.7
Yes	80	26.7
Don't know/don't remember	28	9.3
Refused/no answer	10	3.3
Total	300	100.0

It is revealed from the table no 4.4.4 that 60.7% women were reported that they did not needed health care during last twelve month and about 26.7% women were reported that they needed health care during last twelve months. About 9.3% women were stated that they don't know/don't remember where as 3.3% Women were refused /did not give answer that how many times they needed healthcare during last twelve months.

4.4.5 INFORMATION RELATED TO REPORT REAL CAUSE OF INJURY TO THE HEALTH WORKER

	Frequency	Percent
No	194	64.7
Yes	64	21.3
Don't know/don't Remember	23	7.7
Refused/no answer	19	6.3
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table no.4.4.5 showed that 64.7% women were did not told the real cause of injuries to the health care worker when they were hurt badly by their husband and went to the doctor /healthcare worker and about 21.3% women were reported that they told the real cause of injuries to the health worker when they were hurt badly by their husband and went to the doctor /healthcare worker. About 7.7%

respondent reported that they don't know or don't remember and 6.3% women were refused the answer that whether they told or not the real cause of injuries to the health care worker.

4.5 INFORMATION RELATED TO CAUSES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Causes of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Alcoholism	36	12.0
Financial Constraints/lack of Property	29	9.7
Difference in social status	10	3.3
Sterility of either spouse	26	8.7
Suspicion/extra marital affairs	19	6.3
Employment of wife	46	15.3
Dissatisfaction of Husband	26	8.7
Unemployment of husband	9	3.0
Sexual dissatisfaction	5	1.7
Not looking after children/household works	3	1.0
Dowry	33	11.0
Illness	3	1.0
Family involvement	52	17.3
Extra marital affaires	3	1.0
Total	300	100.0

The tabulation of data relating to causes of domestic violence of respondent show that out of 300 total respondent 12% respondent were reported that alcoholism was the real cause of domestic violence where-as 9.7% women reported that financial constraint /lack of property was one of the major cause of domestic violence. About

3.3% respondent were stated that difference in social status was the main cause of domestic violence while 8.7% respondent told that sterility of the spouse was the one of major cause. About 15.3% respondent were agreed with the fact that employment of wife was a important factor of domestic violence while 8.7% stated that dissatisfaction of husband was one of the major cause of domestic violence. About 17.3% respondent were reported that family involvement was the major cause of domestic violence where-as 11% respondent stated that dowry was the main factor of domestic violence. Only 1% of respondent were reported extra marital affair, illness, not looking after children as a main factor of domestic violence. There is no one single reason to report for violence perpetrated against women. Excessive consumption of alcohol and other drugs has also been noted as a factor in provoking aggressive and violent male behavior towards women and children (Unicef- 6-June 2000). A population based data on IPV from women living in informal settlements of Karachi found the Risk factors for physical violence to be related mainly to the husbands, low educational attainment, unskilled worker status, and five or more family members living in one household. For sexual violence, the risk factors were low socio-economic status of the family, the respondent's low educational attainment, and five or more family members in one household.

For psychological violence, the risk factors were low socioeconomic status of the family and the husband being an unskilled worker, history of violence, low level of education, alcohol use and young age (Ali et al., (2007)). Another study conducted by **Black et. al, (1999)** reported that Regular alcohol consumption by the husband, harassment by the in-laws, exposure to harsh physical discipline during childhood and witnessing father beating the mother during childhood were other factors that were strongly associated with increased risk of poor mental health, all of which have been well documented. A survey of domestic violence in Moscow revealed that half the cases of physical abuse are associated with the husband's excessive alcohol consumption (Ibid.) Major causes of violence were found to be dowry, greedy attitude of in-laws, financial problems, alcoholism, gambling, childlessness, incompetence in child care or house work (beyond one's capacity), superstitions, discussion of family matters with neighbors and breaking social and family restrictions (Thakur 2001) .

4.6 IMMEDIATE REACTION OF THE VIOLENCE:

4.6.1 INFORMATION RELATED TO TIME WHEN YOUR HUSBAND BECOME VIOLENT

Time when husband become violet	Frequency	Percent
Never	113	37.7
Once or twice	26	8.7
Several/many times	17	5.7
Don't remember	71	23.7
Refused/ no Answer	73	24.3
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table no.4.6.1 clearly indicated that 37.7% women were stated that their husband never become violent where-as 8.7% women were reported that only once or twice their husband become violent. About 5.7% respondents reported that several or many times their husband become violent and about 23.7% respondent reported that they don't remember whether their husband ever become violent and 24.3% respondent refused answer. Every 33 minutes one Indian woman is being abused by her husband. It also reveals that in 1989 one dowry death occurred in every 125th minute. In 1990, 91, 92 and 93 the figures were 109th, 102nd, 106th and 90th minute. This shows a great leap in the increase of dowry death .**National Crime report of 1991**. A study conducted by **Vasaria (2000)** on domestic violence against women in India and reported that two-third of the surveyed women have experienced some form of psychological, physical or sexual abuse and were found to suffer abusive language and threats.

4.6.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO TIME WHEN YOU FIGHT BACK

Time when you fight back	Frequency	Percentage
Never	95	31.7
Once or twice	44	14.7
Several/many times	60	20.0

Don't remember	45	15.0
Refused/answer	56	18.7
Total	300	100.0

It is clearly indicated from the table no.4.4.2 that 31.7% respondent reported that they were never fight back against their husband and about 14.7% women were reported that only once or twice they were fight back against their husband. About 20% women were reported that several or many times they fight back with their husband and 15% respondent told that they don't remember whether they fight back with their husband and about 18.7% respondent were refused answer.

4.6.3 INFORMATION RELATED TO EFFECT OF BACK FIGHTING

Effect of back fighting	Frequency	Percentage
No change/no effect	104	34.7
Violence become more worse	55	18.3
Violence become less	56	18.7
Violence stopped	3	1.0
Refused/No answer	82	27.3
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table no. 4.4.3 that 34.7% women reported that there were no effect /no change of fight back with their husband and about 18.3% respondent reported that violence become worse after fighting back. About 18.7% women were reported that violence becomes less and only one percent women were reported that violence stopped after fighting back with their husband.

4.6.4 INFORMATION RELATED TO EFFECT OF HUSBAND BEHAVIOR

Effect of back fighting	Frequency	Percentage
No effect	29	9.7
A little	34	11.3
A lot	187	62.3
Don't know	3	1.0
Refused answer	47	15.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table no. 4.6.4 9.7% women were reported that there was no effect of domestic violence physically or mentally where as 11.3% women were reported that there was a little effect of domestic violence on physically or mentally. About 62.3% women were reported that there was a lot effect of domestic violence on physically or mentally and only 1% women stated that they don't know where-as 15.7% women were refused answer. Violent behavior of husband effected women physically or mentally. **Jacquelyn et.al (2000)**- carried out a study on "Intimate partner violence and physical health consequences" and found out that abused women have a 5% to 7% increase in gynecological central nervous system and stress related problem with women sexually and physically abused most likely to report problem. Study reported significantly higher levels of emotional distress and suicidal Ideation or attempted suicide among abused women as compared to women who had never experienced partner violence **WHO (2005)**.

4.7 INSTIGATOR OF VIOLENCE

INFORMATION RELATED TO INSTIGATOR OF VIOLENCE

Instigator of Domestic violence	Frequency	Percent
Husband	130	43.3
In-laws	31	10.3
Both	81	27.0
Any other person	22	7.3
No/ Refused answer	36	12.0
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table no.4.7 clearly indicated that 43.3% respondent reported husband as a instigator of domestic violence and about 10.3% respondent were reported in-laws as a instigator of domestic violence and about 27% women reported both husband and in-laws as a instigator of domestic violence where-as about 7.3% women were reported any other person as a instigator of domestic violence while 12% women refused or didn't want to give the answer. The similar finding presented by **Gerin R.P,(2000):-** conducted a study on 510 women in Italy and revealed that a higher prevalence of domestic violence, perpetrated by men who are well known to the victim. Among that violence by a male partner or former partner occurred in 6.4% of women and by other relatives 1.6% of women. **Heise et al. (2002) also stated** that Intimate partner violence is the most common form of violence faced by women in both developed and developing countries and, due to its magnitude, is recognized as a substantial public health problem. The main perpetrators of this type of violence are the husbands or the intimate partner of the responsible woman. One in three women worldwide is reported to experience IPV at some point in her life.

**TABLE 4.7.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO FREQUENCY OF
VIOLENCE**

Frequency of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	31	10.3
No. of times in a month	107	35.7
Uncertain	162	54.0
Total	300	100.0

The analysis of data displayed in the above table no.4.7.2 indicated that out of 300 respondents about 54% each respondent reported that they facing domestic violence uncertainly. Those who were subjected to violence no. of times in months were about 35.7% and about 10.3% respondent reported that they facing domestic violence daily. A nationwide survey revealed that 49% of women had been abused at least once in their lifetime; with one in four having experienced violence in the previous 12 months **KDHS (2003).**

4.7.3 INFORMATION RELATED TO DURATION OF VIOLENCE

Duration of violence	Frequency	Percent
Less than one year	82	27.3
One to three year	84	28.0
Four to five year	59	19.7
More than five year	75	25.0
Total	300	100.0

The statistical observation presented in table no.4.4.8 showed that about 27.3% women informed that they were live in violent condition for less than one year where-as about 28% women told that they were lived in abusive situation for one to three year. About 19.7% respondent stated that they were suffering from domestic violence for four to five years. The no. of respondent who stated that period of suffering was more than five year in their case was 25%. Data presented those In 48 population-based surveys from around the world, between 10 per cent and 69 per cent of women report being physically assaulted by a male intimate partner at some point in their lives. The percentage of women who had been assaulted by a male partner in the previous 12 months varied from three per cent to 52 per cent (WHO 2002).

4.8 HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

INFORMATION RELATED TO HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE

Health problem caused by domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage
No	68	22.7%
Yes	232	77.3%

Total	300	100.0
Health problem		
Injury	30	10.0%
Unwanted pregnancy	57	19.0%
Gynecological	40	13.3%
Headache	45	15.0%
Irritability	41	13.7%
IBS	19	6.3%
They had no physical Problem	68	22.7%
Total	300	100.0

Table no. 4.8.1 clearly indicated that out of 300 respondent about 77.3% respondent reported that they were living under abusive relationship and had developed some physical problem where-as 22.7% respondent living under abusive relationship were reported that they had not any physical problems due to domestic violence. Table clearly indicated that 10% of women were having injury as a result of domestic violence and about 19% women were told that they were having unwanted pregnancy and about 13.3% women reported that they were gynecological problem. About 15% respondent were stated that they were suffering from headache due to constant living under abusive relationship and 13.7% respondent reported irritability and very small percentage reported that they were suffering from IBS. About 22.7% respondents who were victims of domestic violence did not report any suffering due to domestic violence. There are different health consequences of Domestic violence depending on the victim, their age grouped and intensity of violence and frequency of pain they are subjected to. **Burch & Gallup 2004, Martin et al., (2004)** reported that Intimate partner violence is associated with various consequences which includes health effects such as physical injury, death, sexually transmitted diseases (STI) including HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancies, mental health and behavioral problems and sexual dysfunction. In attempts to explain this, authors have suggested that gender inequality and violence reduce women's ability to choose when and with whom to have sex and to protect themselves in sexual encounters. Some studies have found that the severity and frequency of violence initiated by intimate male partners against women is higher when those women are pregnant. Women who experience partner violence appear to

have increased risk of gynecological problems, though the reasons for this are not well understood (Campbell J et al. 2002).

MENTAL HEALTH STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT

Any types of violence like physical psychological or sexual violence have been associated to a greater risk of poor mental health out-comes. The Self Report Questionnaire (SRQ; Sen, 1987; Srinivasan & Suresh, 1990), a standardized instrument, was administered to measure the mental health status of the participating women. This is a 20-item questionnaire requiring 'yes/no' responses, and screens for the presence of anxiety and depressive disorders. The SRQ has been standardized in India in two separate studies (Sen, 1987; Srinivasan & Suresh, 1990). Patients who scored 7 or more on the SRQ were designated as having 'poor' mental health and those with a score below 7 were designated as being 'normal'.

Mental health status			Frequency		Percentage
Healthy			72		24.0
Not healthy			228		76.0
Total			300		100.0
Symptoms of mental health felt by them during last four months					
Statement	Yes	%	No	%	Total
Do you often have headache?	202	67.3%	98	32.7%	300
Do you have normal appetite?	222	74%	78	26%	300
Do you sleep badly?	132	44%	168	56%	300
Are you easily frightened?	204	68%	96	32%	300
Do you hands shake?	144	48%	156	52%	300
Do you feel nervous, tense or worried?	169	56.3%	131	43.7%	300
Is your digestion poor?	116	38.7%	184	61.3%	300

Do you have trouble thinking clearly?	208	69.3%	92	30.7%	300
Do you feel unhappy?	207	69%	93	31%	300
Do you cry more than usual?	196	65.3%	104	34.7%	300
Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities?	144	48.%	156	52%	300
Do you find it difficult to make decision?	141	47%	159	53%	300
Is your daily work suffering?	150	50%	150	50%	300
Are you unable to play a useful part in life?	140	46.7%	160	53.3%	300
Do you feel that you are worthless person?	193	64.7%	107	35.7%	300
Has the thought of ending your life been on your mind?	139	46.3%	161	53.7%	300
Do you feel tired all time?	152	50.7%	148	45.3%	300
Do you have uncomfortable feeling in your stomach?	159	53%	141	47%	300
Are you easily tired?	193	46.3%	107	35.7%	300
Have you lost interest in things?	175	58.3%	125	41.7%	300

The result of the current study found that a majority of the respondent (76%) reported that they were not mentally healthy at present time about 24% respondent stated that they were healthy with present condition. The respondent told about the psychological problem they feel during time of violence. The women reported that they cry more than usual and they feel that they are worthless person. Majority of the respondent reported that they lost interest in thing and its surprising that 69% women reported that they are unhappy and same percentage reported that they have trouble in thinking clearly and majority of women reported that they suffer from headache. The similar finding has been reported in previous study conducted by **McCauley *et al.* (1995)** in primary care clinics in Baltimore and found that abused women were significantly more likely to have higher scores on instrument for depression, anxiety, and somatization. They were also more likely to have attempted suicide. Women who

were poor and those who were less educated were also found to be at increased risk of poor mental health. Other studies have also shown that women living in poverty are disproportionately affected. These women are faced with enormous social, physical and economic stresses, which in association with the experience of domestic violence are likely to increase their vulnerability to mental morbidities (Patel et al, 1999).

4.9 REPORTING OF VIOLENCE AND SEEKING OF HELP

INFORMATION RELATED TO SEEKING FOR HELP

Go for help	Frequency	Percentage
No	106	35.3
Yes	194	64.7
Total	300	100.0
Place from where they go for help		
Place	Frequency	Percentage
Police	87	29.0
Legal advice center	56	18.7
Court	36	12.0
Priest/religious Leader	15	5.0
Not go for help	106	35.3
Total	300	100.0

It is clearly understood by the data presented in the above table that 64.7% respondent were go for help and 35.3% respondent reported that they were victims of domestic violence and they did not ever go any- where for receiving help. Table also revealed that 35.3% respondent informed that they were not go for help where-as 29% respondent were reported their case to the police and about 18.7% respondent had taken their cases to the legal advisor center. About 12% respondent go to court for sought out their problem and only 5% respondent reported that they were go to receive help for solve their problem to the priest/ religious leader. A study conducted

by Yugantar Education Society, Nagpur (2003) in the auspices of Planning Commission, Government of India observed that only 49 per cent of the victims approached

Parents, relatives and friends for seeking their help in abusive situation. Therefore, the general contention that victims of violence would report their miseries to nearest relatives and friends is not supported by the findings of this study.

4.9.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO REASON THAT FORCED TO SEEKING FOR HELP

Reason	Frequency	percentage
Encouraged by friend/family	56	18.7
Could not endure more	57	19.0
Badly injured	6	2.0
He threatened/tried to kill her	10	3.3
Saw that children suffering	26	8.7
Thrown out of the home	39	13.0
They do not go for help	106	35.3
Total	300	100.0

It is very clear from the table no.4.5.2 that 18.7% respondent reported that they were encouraged by friend /family members to go for receiving help and sought out their problem and about 19% respondent that they could not endure more so that they were go for help. Only 2% respondent were badly injured while they were living in abusive relationship and 3.3% respondent felt that their husband tried to kill her so they were go for help and 8.7% respondent were saw that their children were suffering from and 13% respondent stated that they were thrown out of the home that's why they were go for help to sought out their problem. About 35.3% women who were live in abusive relationship told that they were not go for any type of help.

4.9.3 INFORMATION RELATED TO LEAVING HOME BY RESPONDENT

Leaving home	Frequency	Percentage
No	69	23.0
Yes	231	77.0
Total	300	100.0
Reason for leaving home		
reason	Frequency	Percentage
No of times left	31	10.3
Only one time	45	15.0
Sometimes	153	51.0
Don't remember	2	.7
Not leave home	69	23.0
Total	300	100.0

It is obvious from the table no.4.5.3 that 77% respondent reported that it was very complicated for them to living in abusive relationship so that they were leaving home where-as 23% respondent reported that even they were faced domestic violence but they didn't leave home. Table clearly indicated that 10.3% respondent were reported that no. of times they left from the home while 15% respondent reported that only one time they left home .it is observed that 51% respondent were stated that they were left home only some times and only about .2% told that they don't remember whether they leave home or not. About 23% respondent reported that they did not leave home and at present they live in abusive situation.

4.9.4 INFORMATION RELATED TO PLACE OF RESIDING LEAVING HOME BY RESPONDENT

Place for residing	Frequency	Percentage
Her relatives	158	52.7
His relatives	2	.7
Her friends/neighbors	43	14.3
Don't remember	1	.3
Any other	27	9.0

Not go for help	69	23.0
Total	300	100.0

It is clear from the data tabulation that all 52% respondent were go for residing to her relatives after leaving their home and only .7% respondent were go to his relatives after leaving their home. About 14.3% respondent told that they were go to her friends/neighbors after leaving homes and only .1% respondent stated that they did not remember that from where they were go after leaving homes. It was surprising that 9% respondent were stated that they were go for residing any other places. About 23% respondent reported that they were not leaving home and still they were living in abusive relationship.

4.9.5 INFORMATION RELATED TO REASON FOR LEAVING HOME BY RESPONDENT

TABLE NO.	frequency	percentage
4.9.5: (N=300)Reason		
No particular incident	6	2.0
Encouraged by friends	19	6.3
Could not endure more	87	29.0
Badly injured	32	10.7
He threatened to kill her	38	12.7
Hit children	22	7.3
Children suffering	9	3.0
Thrown out of the home	11	3.7
Afraid she would kill him	6	2.0
Afraid he kill her	1	.3
Not go for help	69	23.0
Total	300	100.0

It is very clear from the table no.4.5.6 that only 2% respondent reported that there was no. particular reason to leaving home and about 6.3% respondent told that they were encouraged by friends to leaving home. Only about 29% respondent reported

that they were could not endure more so they were leaving home where-as 10.7% respondent reported that they were badly injured and 12.% respondent stated that they threatened to kill them so that they leaving home. About 7.3% respondent were reported that their husband hit children so that they were leaving home and only 3% respondent stated that their children were suffering and 3.7% respondent told that they were thrown out of the home and 2%respondent stated that they were afraid he/she would kill them so that they were decided to leaving home. About 23% respondents were not leaving home because they were still living with abusive situation..

4.9.6 INFORMATION RELATED TO TIME SPEND OUT-SIDE THE HOME

Time spend	Frequency	Percentage
No of days	63	21.0
No of month	168	56.0
Not go for Help	69	23.0
Total	300	100.0

It is clear from the data presented in the above table that about 21% respondents reported that no. of days they were staying out-side from the home. About 56% respondent reported no. of months they were staying out-side from the home and about 23%respondent who were victims of domestic violence and they did not leave home and still living in abusive relationship.

4.9.7 INFORMATION RELATED TO REASON FOR RETURNING HOME

Reason stay out-side the home	Frequency	Percentage
Didn't want to leave children	39	13.0
Sanctity of marriages	35	11.7
For sake of family/children	37	12.3
Loved him	28	9.3

He asked her to go back	33	11.0
Forgive him	18	6.0
Thought he would change	12	4.0
Could not stay there	6	2.0
Violence normal not serious	19	6.3
Don't know/ refused answer	4	1.3
Not go for help	69	23.0
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table clearly indicated that 13% respondent reported that they did not want to leave children and about 11.7% respondent stated that they had return home because of sanctity of marriage. About 12.3% respondent reported that for sake of family and children they had return home and 9.3% respondent reported that they loved their children and 11% told that their husband asked to them to go back and 6% respondent were forgive their beloved husband so that they had decided to return home. Only 4% respondent thought that their husband would be changed and 2% respondent stated that they could not stay there and 6.3% respondent reported that violence normal not serious so that they return their home and continue to live in abusive situation where-as a very small no of respondent reported that they did not remember the reason why they were return to the home. About 23% respondent reported that they did not leave the home.

4.9.8 INFORMATION RELATED TO REASON FOR RETURNING HOME

At present stay in abusive relationship	Frequency		Percentage
No	167		55.7
Yes	133		44.3
Total	300		100.0
	Reason for stay in abusive relationship		
	Frequency	Percentage	
Didn't want to leave children	10	3.3	
Sanctity of marriage	23	7.7	
Didn't want to bring same on family	23	7.7	

Could not support children	7	2.3
loved him	22	7.3
Didn't want to be single	7	2.3
Family said to stay	1	.3
Forgive him	22	7.3
Thought he would changed	9	3.0
Now where to go	7	2.3
Violence normal not serious	2	.7
Not live in abusive relationship	167	55.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table reported that 44.3% respondent was staying in abusive relationship. At present time where-as 55.7% respondent reported that they did not live in abusive relationship. The data presented in the above table reveal that 3.3% respondent did not want to leave children and 7.7% respondent stated that due to sanctity of marriage they continue to stay in abusive relationship. About 7.7% respondent reported that they did not want to bring same on family and 2.3% respondent reported that their husband could not support children so that they stay in abusive relationship. About 7.3% respondent told that they were loved their children and 2.3% respondent stated that they did not want to be single was the compulsion for staying in abusive relationship. Family said to stay in abusive relationship by about .3% and about 7.3% respondent reported that they forgive their husband and decided to stay in abusive relationship.

4.10 AWARENESS AND MEASURES TO REDUCING AND MINIMIZING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Awareness on organization regarding domestic violence	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	101	33.7
No	199	66.3
Total	300	100.0
Organization name	Frequency	Percentage

NGO	24	8.0
Police	66	22.0
Women help line no.	39	13.0
Women commission	8	2.7
Family court	62	20.7
Not aware for any organization	101	33.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the table reveal that Out of total 300 respondent About 66.3% respondent reported that they were aware about organization which providing help to reducing /protecting against domestic violence and about 33.7% respondent reported that they were not having awareness about organization and their service . The data presented in the above table also reveal that 8% respondent were aware about NGO providing service to reducing/protecting against domestic violence and 22% respondent were aware about police. The percentage of women who were aware about Women Help line no. was 13% and only 2.7% respondent were about women commission. About 22.7% respondents were aware about family court and its service to protecting women against violence. About 33.7%respondent reported that they did not having awareness about organization which protecting women against domestic violence.

4.10.2 INFORMATION RELATED TO NAME OF ORGANISATION THE PLACE RECEIVING FORMQAL HELP (N=300)

Name of the place	Frequency	Percentage
Nearest police Station	155	51.7
NGO	23	7.7
Family court	75	25.0
Gender help line	23	7.7
Other specify	13	4.3
No/refused answer	11	3.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table indicated that majority of respondent about 51.7% stated that they would like to go nearest police station and receive help whereas 7.7% respondent told that they would like receive help from the NGO. About 25% respondent want to go family court and register their problem and 7.7 %respondent like gender help line to register their problem while 4.3% respondent would like any other resources to solve their problem . 3.7% respondent did not give their opinion about from where they would like to go and receive help and solve their problem.

4.10.3 INFORMATION ON OPINION ABOUT RECEIVING HELP AND SALVE THEIR PROBLEM

Opinion about help	Frequency	Percentage
No	38	12.7
Yes	194	64.7
Don't know	68	22.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table no. 4.6.4 indicated that 64.7% respondent believed that formal /institutional help will solve their problem where-as 12.7% reported that they did not believe in formal help and 22.7% respondent were reported that they did not know whether institutional help solve their problem or not.

4.10.4 INFORMATION ON SUGGESTION FOR REDUCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (N=300)

suggestion	frequency	percentage
creating awareness	25	8.3
effective laws to punish	115	38.3
family orientation	71	23.7

increase level of girls education	78	26.0
any other	11	3.7
Total	300	100.0

The data presented in the above table reveal that majority of respondent about 38% suggested that very strict and effective laws on domestic violence against women to punish the perpetrator and protect the victim should be implemented by the state and ventral government where-as 23% respondent suggested family orientation for interpersonal relation among the family members. Increase the level of girl education was the measure suggested by 26% of the respondent and 8.3% of the respondent suggested that it was necessary to create awareness against domestic violence. About 3.7% respondent out of 300 total respondents suggested any other suggestion for reducing and minimizing the domestic violence against women.

H0: There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and physical sign of violence.

H1: There is no significant relationship between age of the respondents and physical sign of violence.

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
physical sign of violence present/absent	.79	.410	300
Age of respondent	1.82	.867	300

Correlations			
		physical sign of violence present/absent	age of respondent
physical sign of violence present/absent	Pearson Correlation	1	-.232**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000

	N	300	300
age of respondent	Pearson Correlation	-.232 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

The result shows that there is negative correlation between age and physical sign of violence as the calculated value of correlation is -.232 and p value is .000, means that as the age grows the sign of physical violence becomes less. So we can conclude that there is no strong relationship between age and physical sign of violence. In the present study we find out the significant relationship between age of the respondents and physical sign of violence and the result shows that that as the age grows the sign of physical violence becomes less. Most of the women did not recognize that that they had been violated. Many women physical abused by their IPV in their family and it is argued by them that women are controlled by the violence so at the early stage of the marital life they were beaten with cruelty and physical sign of violence was found on his as a result of domestic violence. A study conducted by **Heise et al, (1999)** was also found that Violence is a major cause of injury to women ranging from relatively minor Cuts and bruises to permanent disability and death. According to NFHS-III report the women of younger age who were married at a lower age were at higher risk of being physically abused in contrast to those who were of higher age group and married at later age. As against this women of higher age group were more likely to be abused emotionally as compared with women of younger age group.

H0: There is no significant relationship between physical sign of violence and health consequences.

H1: There is significant relationship between physical sign of violence and health consequences.

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
health consequences present/absent	.60	.490	300
physical sign of violence present/absent	.79	.410	300

Correlations			
		health consequences present/absent	physical sign of violence present/absent
health consequences present/absent	Pearson Correlation	1	.642**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
physical sign of violence present/absent	Pearson Correlation	.642**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

The calculated value of correlation is .642 which shows that there is positive relationship between physical sign of violence and health consequences. P value is .000 which is less than .05, therefore null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis, that is there is significant relationship between physical sign of violence and health consequences, is accepted. More over the study found that relationship between physical sign of violence and health consequences. Physical violence which includes slapping, dragging with hair shove, attack with sharp weapons etc. result in so many health hazards like bone fracture, teeth fracture, severs burns internal injuries, and gynecological problems. The similar finding were obtained by the **Ann. et.al (2003)** revealed that number of adverse health outcomes including, arthritis, migraine, stammering, stomach ulcers, chronic pelvic pain, sexually transmitted infections, spastic colon, frequent constipation, indigestion, diarrhea, etc. Fatal outcomes are suicides, homicide, death; non-fatal outcomes are pregnancy related

like, gynecological problems, psychosomatic problems, physical consequences, self destructive, mental health consequences .Another study conducted in the same area by **Daga et al. (1998)** that among the definite cases of domestic violence (where an individual identified the attacker as her husband), 44% had been kicked, beaten, punched, choked and/or strangled

H0: there is no significant difference between marital status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

H0: there is a significant difference between marital status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Marital status	300	1.93	1.342	.077
Reason of stay in abusive relation ship	300	3.26	1.957	.277

One-Sample Test						
				Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Lower	Upper
Marital status	24.869	299	.000	1.927	1.77	2.08
Reason of stay in abusive relation ship	19.004	299	.000	5.263	2.71	3.81

To test the hypothesis, t test is used and the value of t test is 24.869 and 19.004 for the both variables and the p value is .000 which is less than table value of $p=.05$, so null hypothesis can be rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, that is there is a significant difference between marital status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. The result of the current study was found that a significant difference between marital status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. As we all know that in our society it is common understanding that after marriage, therefore she left with no alternatives but to stay in the abusive relationship. **Choudry (1996)** also observed that in some communities, women face dishonor and rejection if they leave their partners, even if they do so as a result of domestic violence. **Ngeno and Ondicho (2010)** Reported that Women are also socialized to accept, tolerate, and even rationalize the violence in the name of culture. Deeply entrenched cultural beliefs, feelings of guilt and embarrassment often discourage women from coming out to speak about their experiences publicly, complain or even to seek redress. Many cases of domestic violence are therefore unreported and unpunished

H0: there is no significant difference between educational status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

H1: there is a significant difference between educational status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Reason of stay in abusive relation ship	300	5.26	2.957	.277
Educational status	300	6.29	1.404	.081

One-Sample Test						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper

Reason for stay in abusive relation ship	19.004	299	.000	5.263	4.71	5.81
Educational status	77.572	299	.000	6.290	6.13	6.45

To test the hypothesis, t test is used and the value of t test is 77.572 and 19.004 for the both variables and the p value is .000 which is less than table value of $p=.05$, so null hypothesis can be rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, that is there is a significant difference between educational status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. The study finds out the significant difference between educational status and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. As we know that well educated women are swift and just in their decision-making. They can more confidently handle the fate of themselves and their kids. On the contrary illiterate or less educated women are dependent on their in-laws for the same. So they are bounded to stay in their abusive relationship. **Gerstein (2000)** is revealed that low educational level and poverty are important reasons for domestic violence. On the other hand hand NFHS-III report indicated that the educational level and occupational status of women victims disclosed that women who had no education and those highly educated were more prone to domestic violence as compared with those who were moderately educated.

H0: there is no significant difference between economic level and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

H1: there is a significant difference between economic level and reasons to stay in abusive relationship.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Reason of stay in abusive relation ship	300	5.26	2.957	.277
Economic level	300	2.14	.751	.043

One-Sample Test						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean (2-Difference)	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Reason of stay in abusive relation ship	19.004	113	.000	5.263	4.71	5.81
Economic level	49.403	299	.000	2.143	2.06	2.23

To test the hypothesis, t test is used and the value of t test is 49.403 and 19.004 for the both variables and the p value is .000 which is less than table value of $p=.05$, so null hypothesis can be rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted, that is there is a significant difference between economic level and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. The women who are economically independent are not dependent on their in-laws for their livelihood easily comes out of any abusive relationship. More ever the study finds out the significant difference between economic level and reasons to stay in abusive relationship. **A study conducted by Bomstein (2006)** points out that it is important to realize that links between economic dependency and abuse are bi-directional. High economic dependency may lead some women to tolerate physical abuse, but repeated abuse may lead to economic' dependence. Women in violent relationships who do work may have trouble concentrating, be harassed at work by an abusive partner, and have low self-efficacy due to abuse. A contrast result was also abserved by the **The Hindu, Oct 29.2009** said that a survey based study “Working women have more domestic violence in India”. Women aged between 16-25 years in Bangluru, found out that those women who become employed during that time had on 80% higher chance of being abused by their husband than women who remained unemployed. It is also found that women whose husband difficulty finding or peeping a job were more than twice as likely to experience domestic violence during that period Of inflicts violence on respondents.

H0: there is no significant relationship between age and the person who inflicts violence on respondents.

H1: there is significant relationship between age and the person who inflicts violence on respondents.

Correlations			
		Age of respondent	Who inflicts violence on you
Age of respondent	Pearson Correlation	1	.189**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	N	300	300
Who inflicts violence on you	Pearson Correlation	.189**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	
	N	300	300
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

To test the hypothesis, correlation analysis has been done. The calculated value of correlation is .189 which shows a weak and positive relationship between age of the respondents and the person who inflicts violence on respondents. As the calculated p value is .001 which is less than .05 the table value of p, therefore null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis that is there is significant relationship between age and the person who inflicts violence on respondents, is accepted. A previous study conducted by the **Rivara FP,3et.al(2009)** and found out that study sought to determine if the recent secular decrease in reported intimate partner violence (IPV) in women was due to cohort or period effects. Women ages 18 to 64 were interviewed about IPV during their adult lifetimes. The lifetime prevalence of any IPV was 42%. Regardless of birth cohort, IPV was most common among women in their mid-20s to early 30s. After adjusting for cohort and period effects, women 26 to 30 had the highest risk of any IPV; risk decreased with age. Younger birth cohorts were at decreased risk for IPV. The estimated risk is lowest for those born between 1966 and 1975, with 31% lower risk of IPV than those born in 1946-1955. There was a substantial drop in IPV for all age-groups beginning in the 1990s.

H0: there is no significant relationship between physiological condition and mental health of women respondents.

H0: there is a significant relationship between physiological condition and mental health of women respondents.

Descriptive Statistics			
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Physiological condition	2.58	.692	300
Mental health of women	.76	.428	300

Correlations			
		Physiological condition	Mental health of women
Physiological condition	Pearson Correlation	1	.307**
	Sig. (1-tailed)		.000
	N	299	299
Mental health of women	Pearson Correlation	.307**	1
	Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	
	N	299	300
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).			

To test the hypothesis, correlation analysis has been done. The calculated value of correlation is .307 which shows a positive relationship between physiological condition and mental health of women respondents. As the calculated p value is .000 which is less than .05 the table value of p, therefore null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis that is there is significant relationship between physiological condition and mental health of women respondents, is accepted. The special physiological condition like pregnancy, lactation etc. has a correlation with the mental status of the women that why if the women in the special physiological condition significant relationship between physiological condition and mental health of women respondents. A study conducted by the **Martin SL.et.al. (2006)** Depressive symptoms of 95 prenatal care patients were examined relative to the women's experiences of

intimate partner violence. Women who were victims of psychological aggression during the year before pregnancy were not at elevated risk for depression except when the psychological aggression was very frequent. However, during pregnancy, psychological aggression was more closely tied to women's depression levels, regardless of its frequency. In addition, women who experienced any level of physical assault or sexual coercion by their intimate partners (before or during pregnancy) had higher levels of depressive symptoms compared to non-victims.

H0: there is no association between earning status of husband and frequency of violence.

H0: there is association between earning status of husband and frequency of violence.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.918	12	.000
Likelihood Ratio	152.585	12	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	31.531	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	300		

To test the hypothesis, chi square test has been applied. The calculated value of chi square is 2.918 and the p value is .000 which is less than the table value of p that is .05. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted that is, there is association between earning status of husband and frequency of violence. As we all know that our society is a typical patriarchal society and the husband is supposed to earn the bread and butter for the family .This condition promotes the mind sets of the husband that he is the controller if the family and gives a paid of pleaser and self respect to own .If any case the husband is unemployed or Earn less than he becomes frustrated and it comes out in the forms of violence and usually the

wife is the receiving end. Careers failure and economics crises also increase frustration and consequently the frequency of violence.

H0: there is no association between working status of husband and the person who inflicts violence on women respondents.

H0: there is association between working status of husband and the person who inflicts violence on women respondents.

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.1657	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	164.012	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.773	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	295		

To test the hypothesis, chi square test has been applied. The calculated value of chi square is 2.1657 and the p value is .000 which is less than the table value of p that is .05. Therefore, null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted that is, there is association between working status of husband and the person who inflicts violence on women respondents. The respect of the women in the marital home is also directly related with the earning and the social status of her husband. If the husband does not each or earn less the women does not gets respect in the family and she become self target of the domestic violence by any member and the family member. On the other hand if the husband earn enough to take care of his family then his male ego is satisfied and there are less chances of domestic violence on her part.

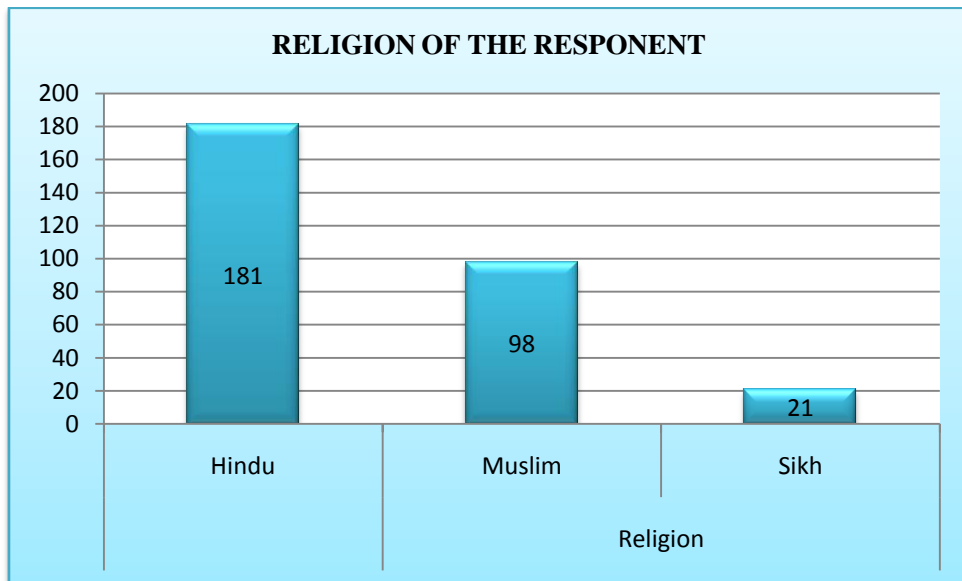


Figure 1- Distribution of the respondent according to Religion of the Respondent

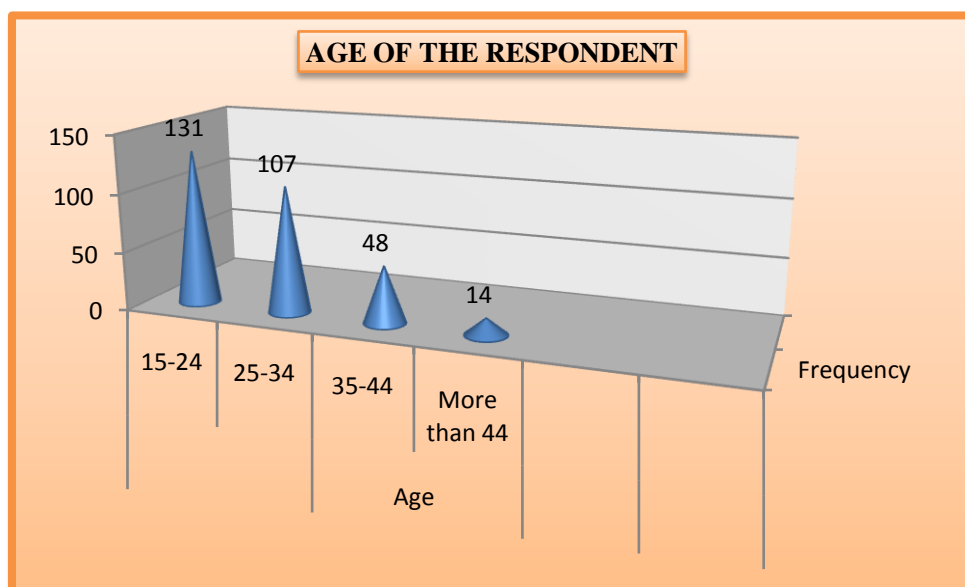


Figure 2- Distribution of the respondent according to Age of the Respondent

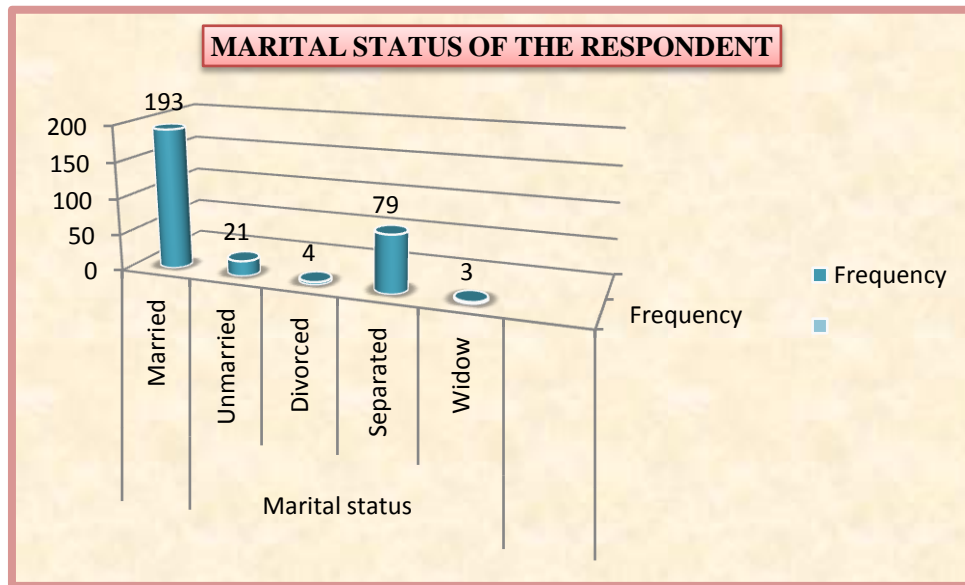


Figure 3- Distribution of the respondent according to Marital status of the respondent

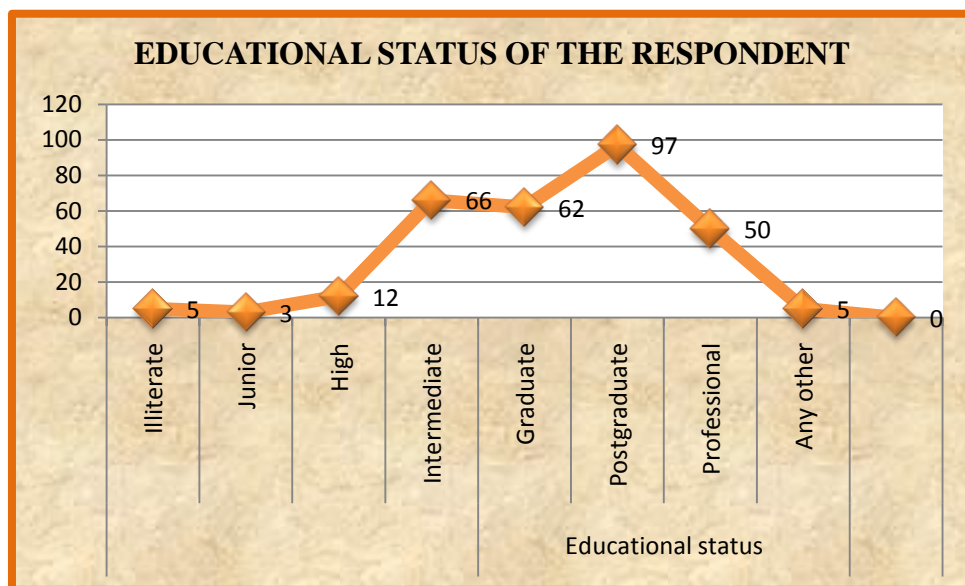


Figure 4- Distribution of the respondent according to Education status of the respondent

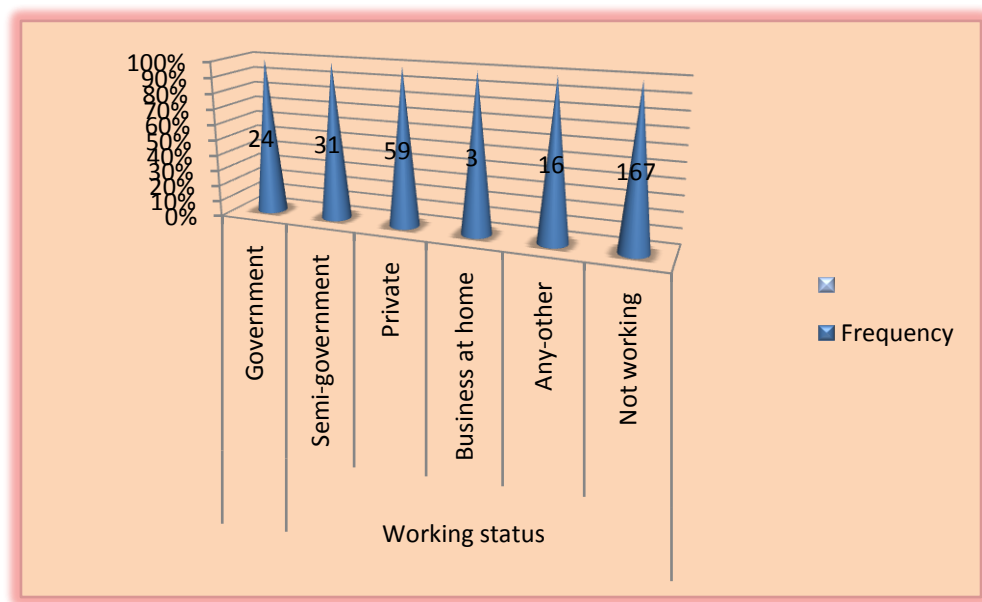


Figure 5- Distribution of the respondent according to Working status of respondent

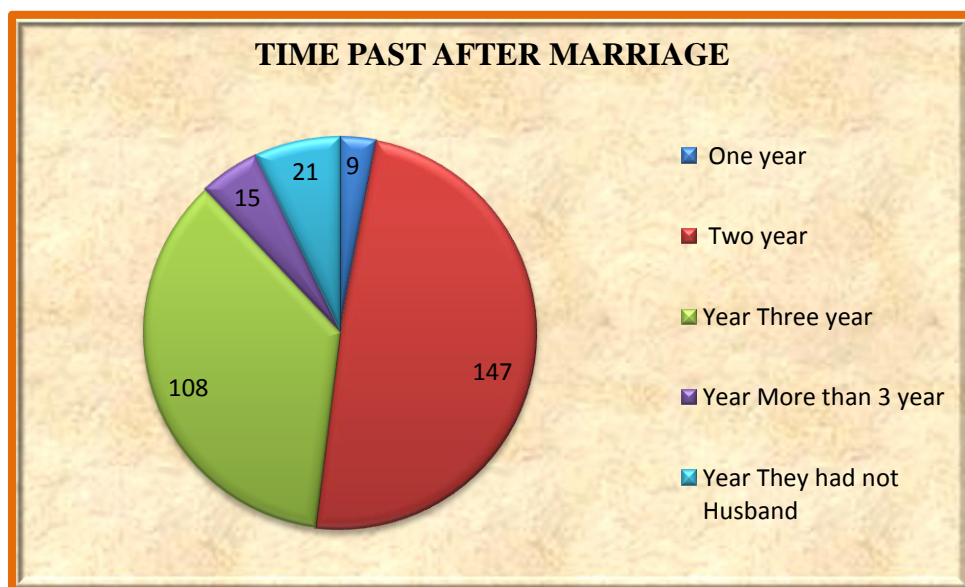


Figure 6 - Distribution of the respondent according to Respondent Time past after marriage

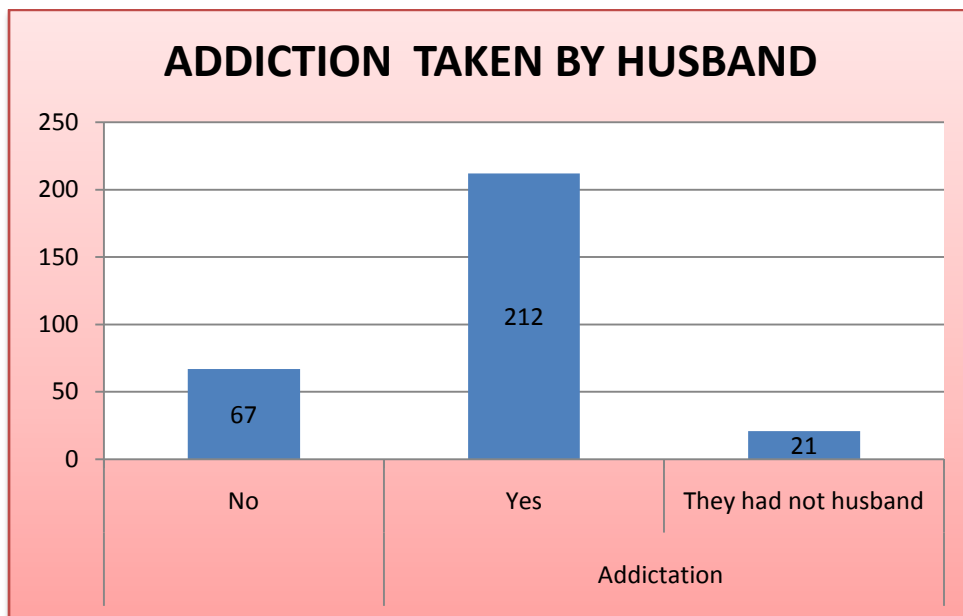


Figure 7- Distribution of the respondent according to Addiction taken by husband

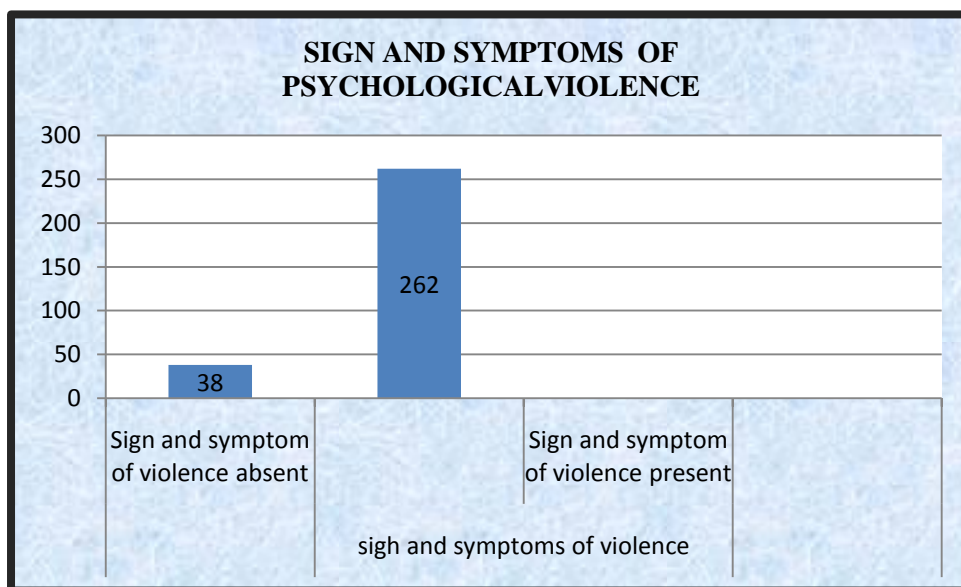


Figure 8- Distribution of the respondent according to sign and symptoms of psychological violence

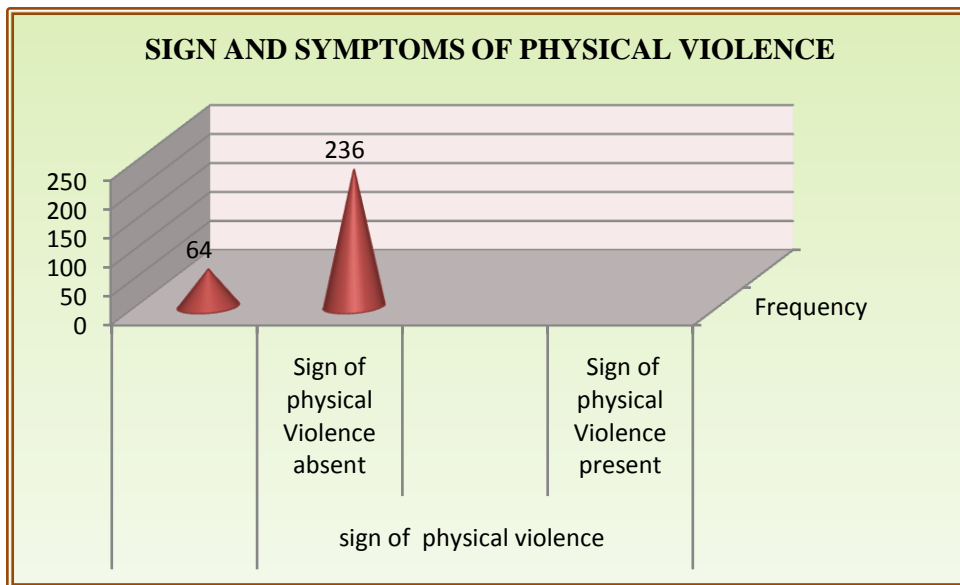


Figure 9- Distribution of the respondent according to sign and symptoms of physical violence

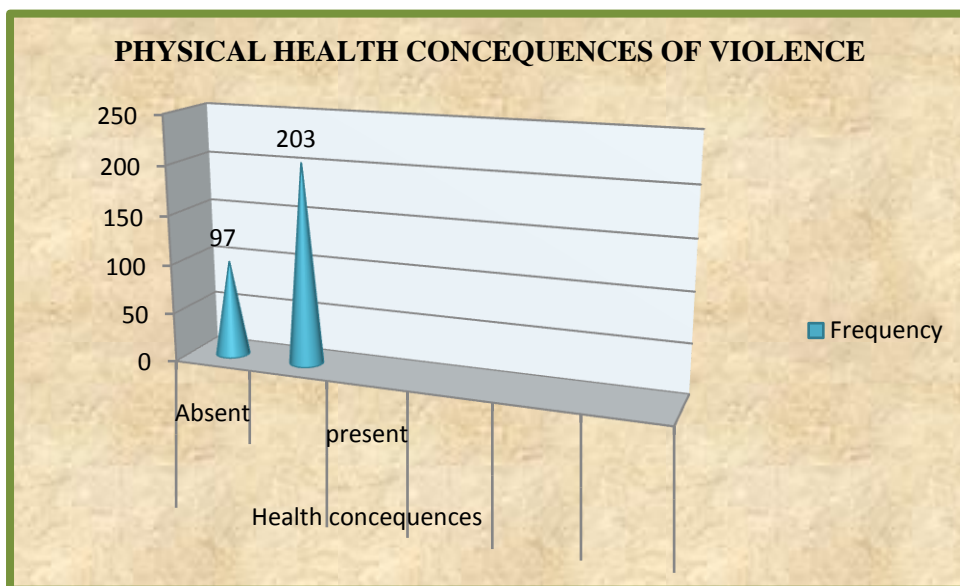


Figure 10- Distribution of the respondent according to Physical health consequences of violence

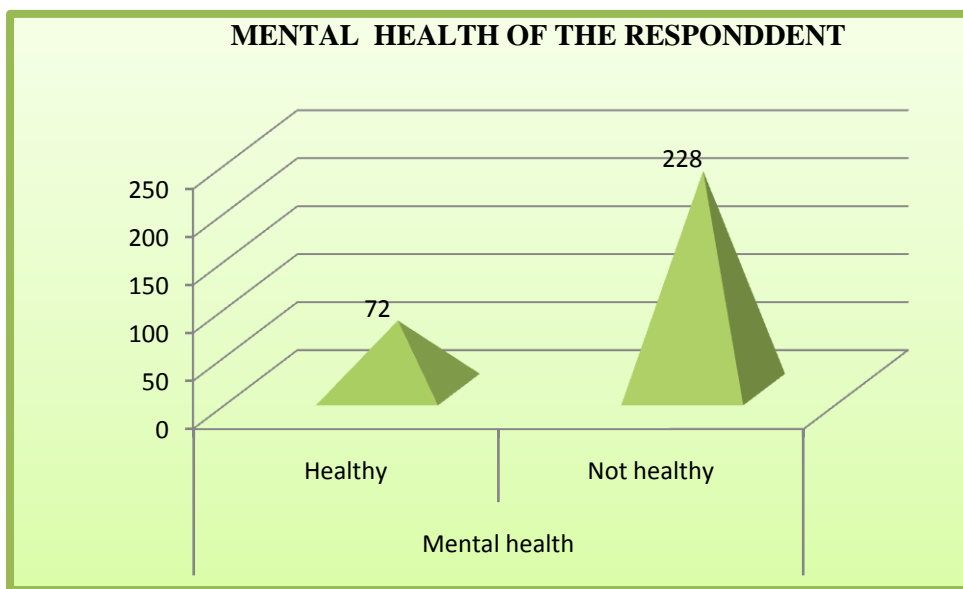


Figure 11-Mental health of the respondent

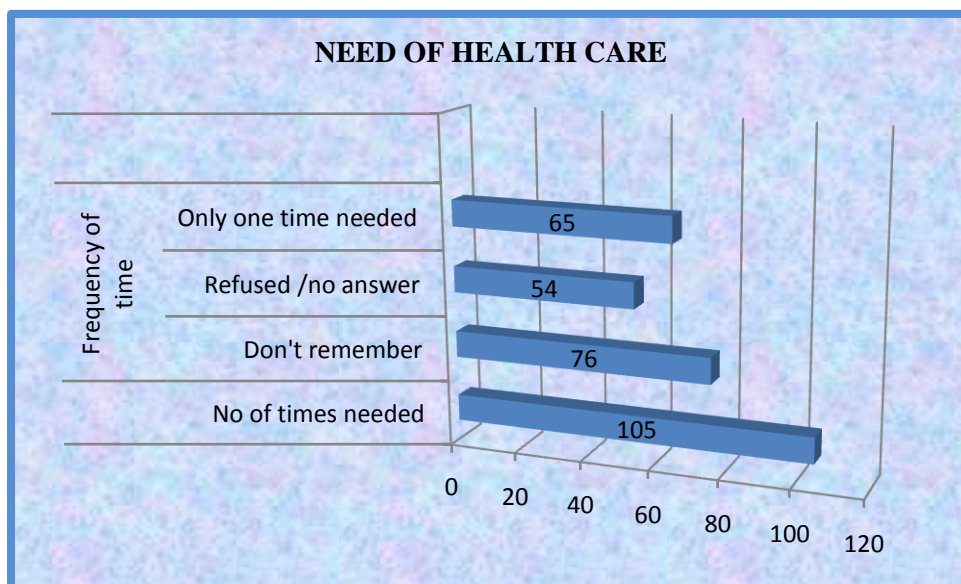


Figure 12-Frequency of the requirement of health care

Distribution of the respondent according to major causes of domestic violence

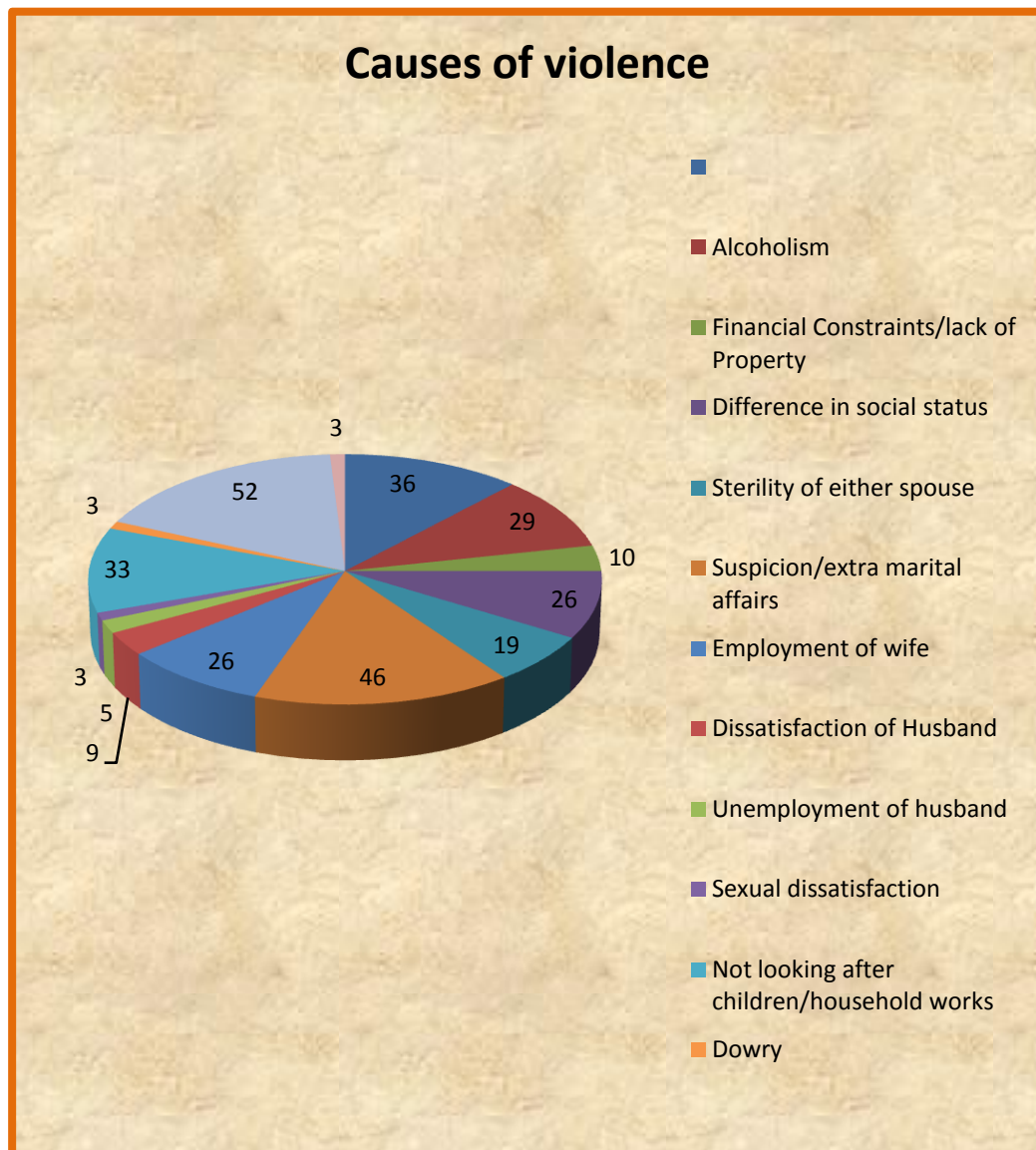


Figure 13- Distribution of the respondent according to Major causes of domestic violence

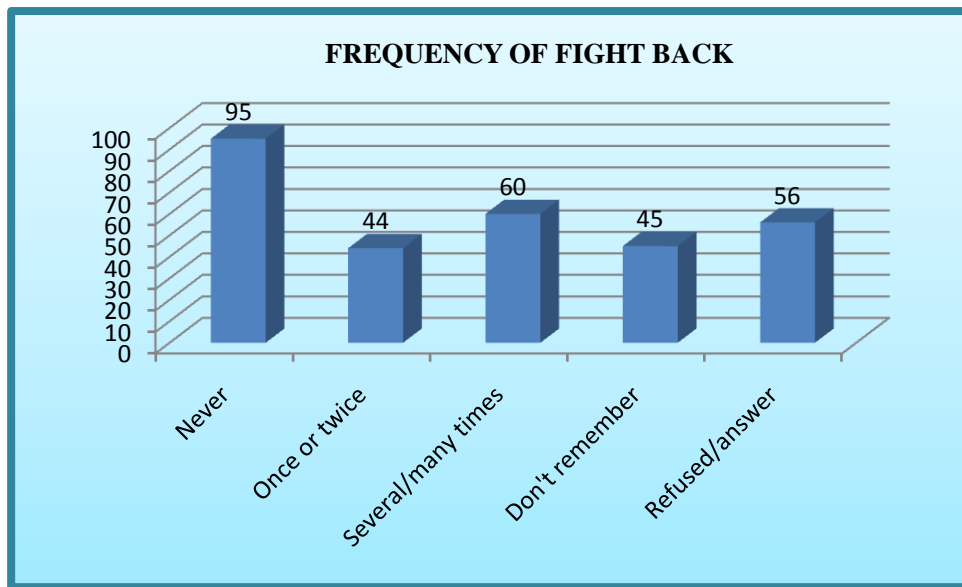


Figure 14-Frequency of fight back against husband

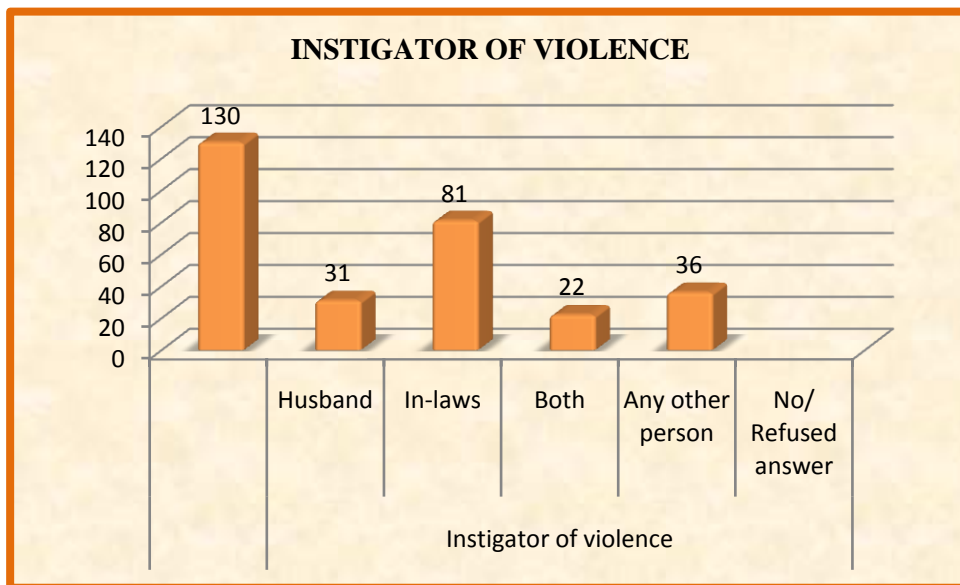


Figure 15-Instigator of the domestic violence

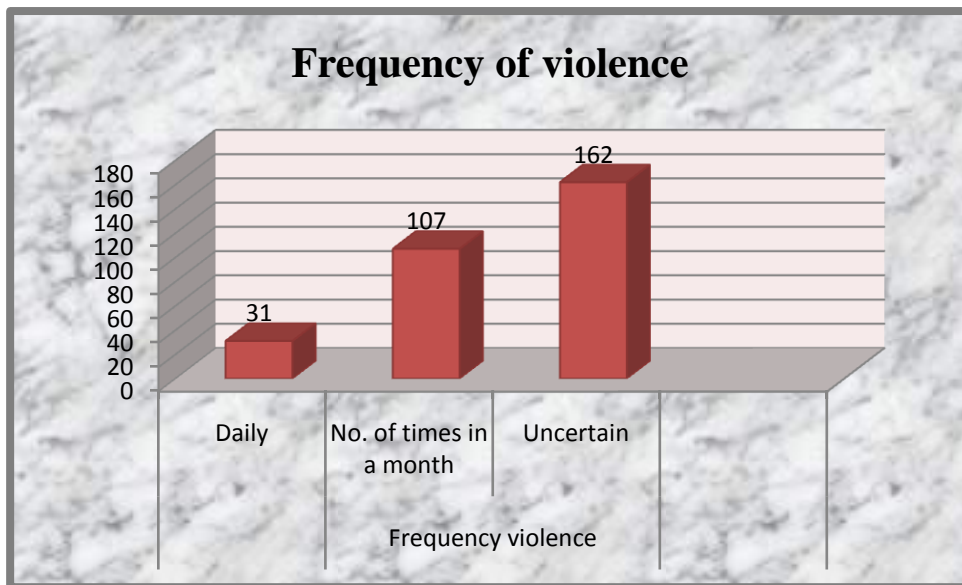


Figure 16- Distribution of the respondent according Frequency of violence

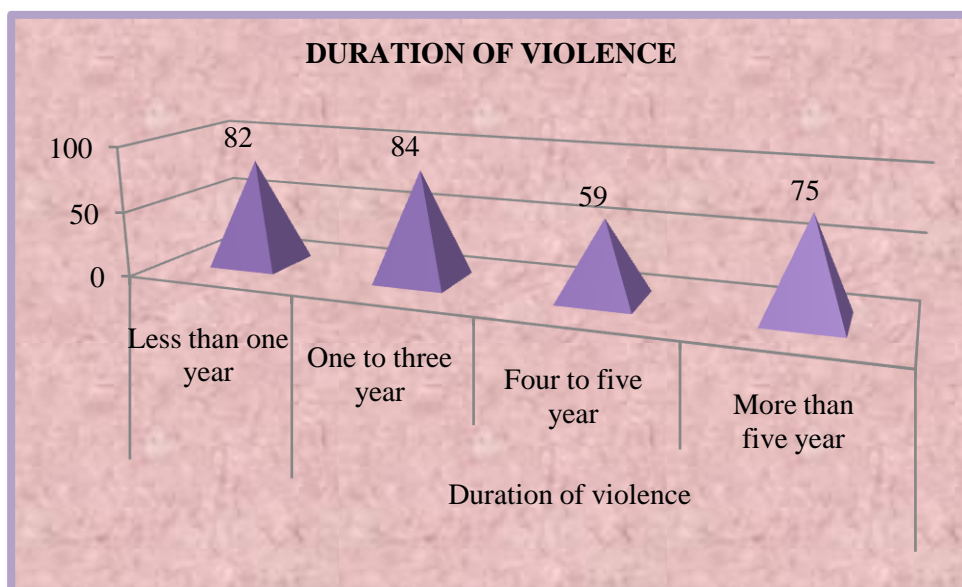


Figure 17- Distribution of the respondent according Duration of domestic violence



Figure 18- Distribution of the respondent according Side effect of domestic violence

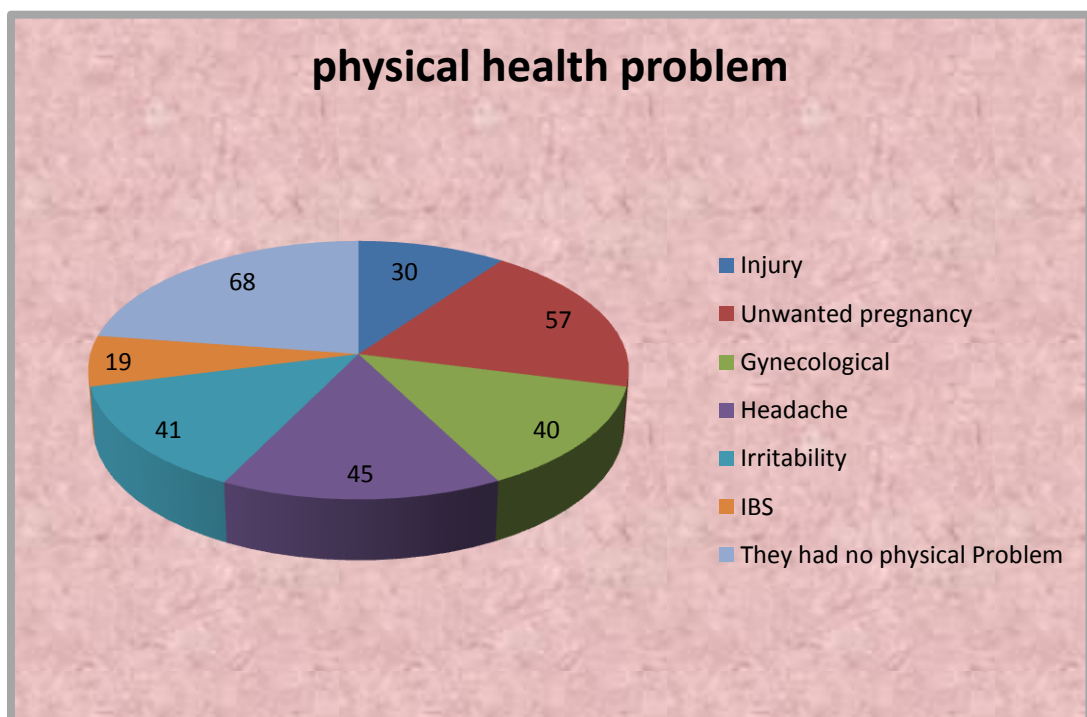


Figure 19- Distribution of the respondent according to physical health problem caused by violence

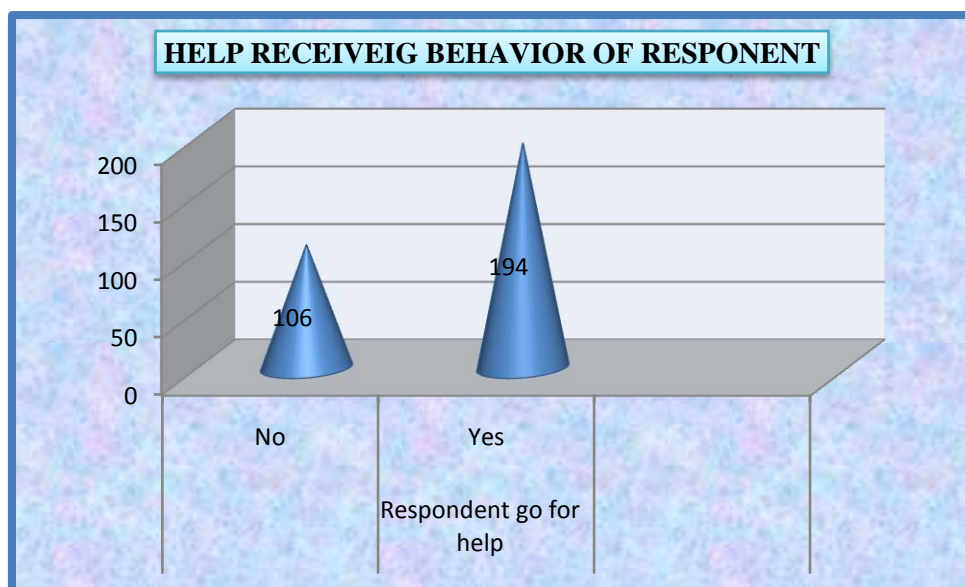


Figure 20- Distribution of the respondent according to Opinion about receiving help

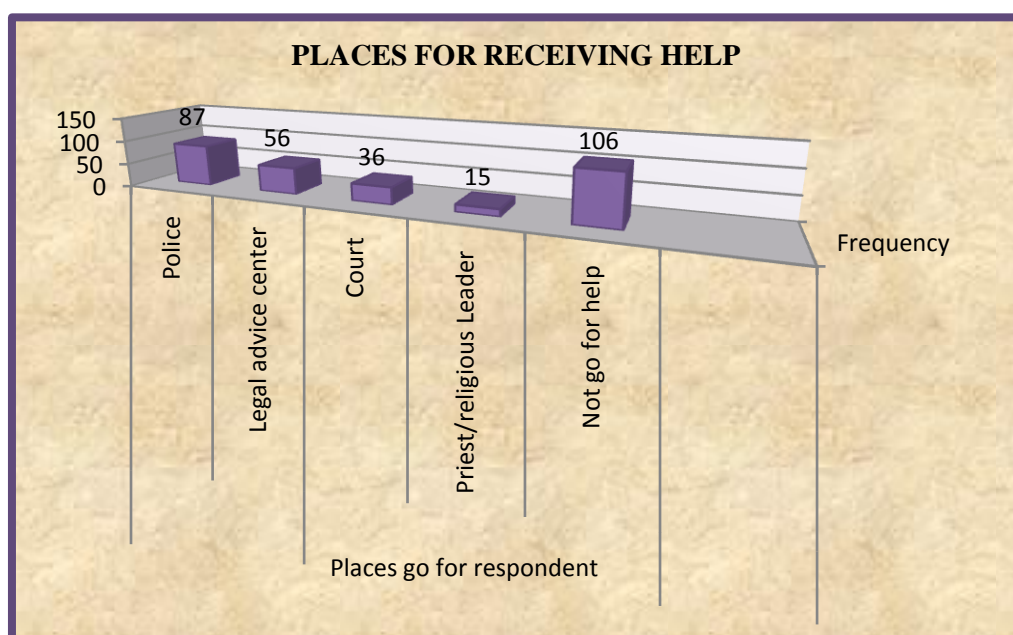


Figure 21- Distribution of the respondent according to Places for receiving help

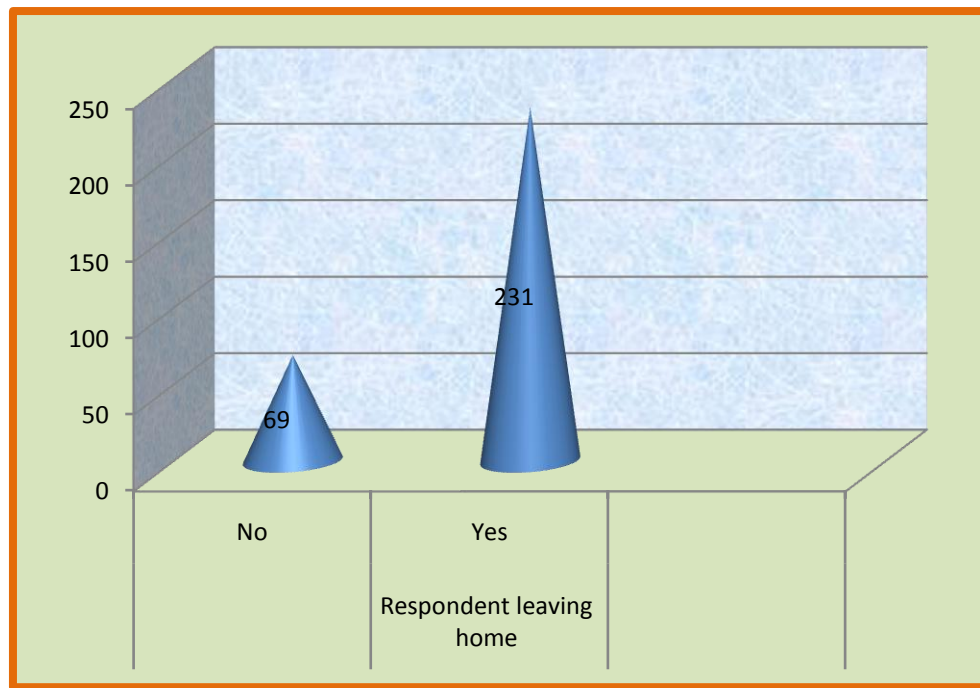


Figure 22-distribution of the respondent left home after marriage

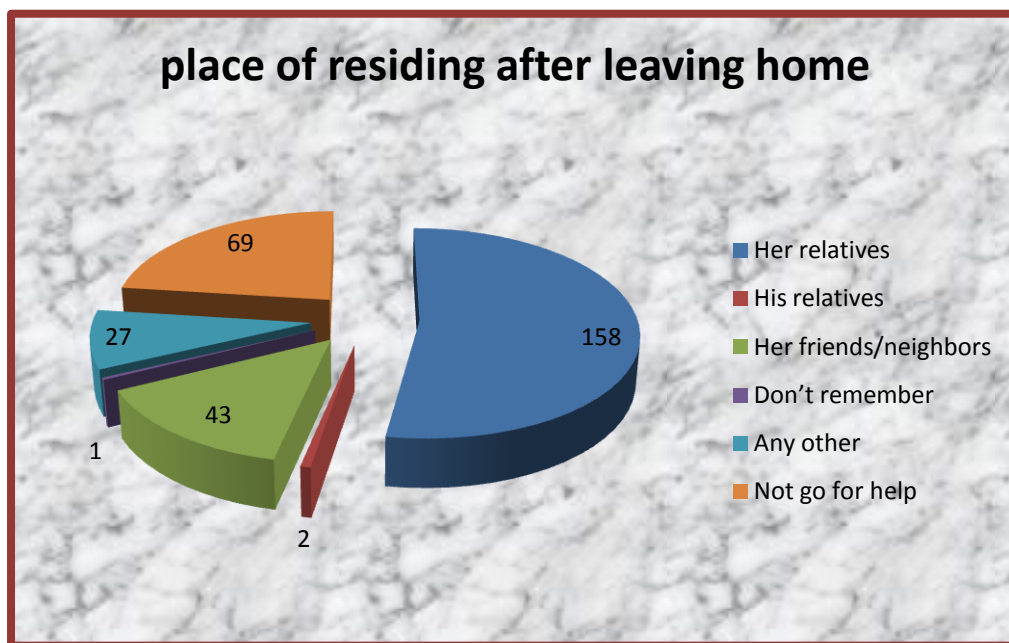


Figure 23-Distribution of the respondent according to places of residing after left home

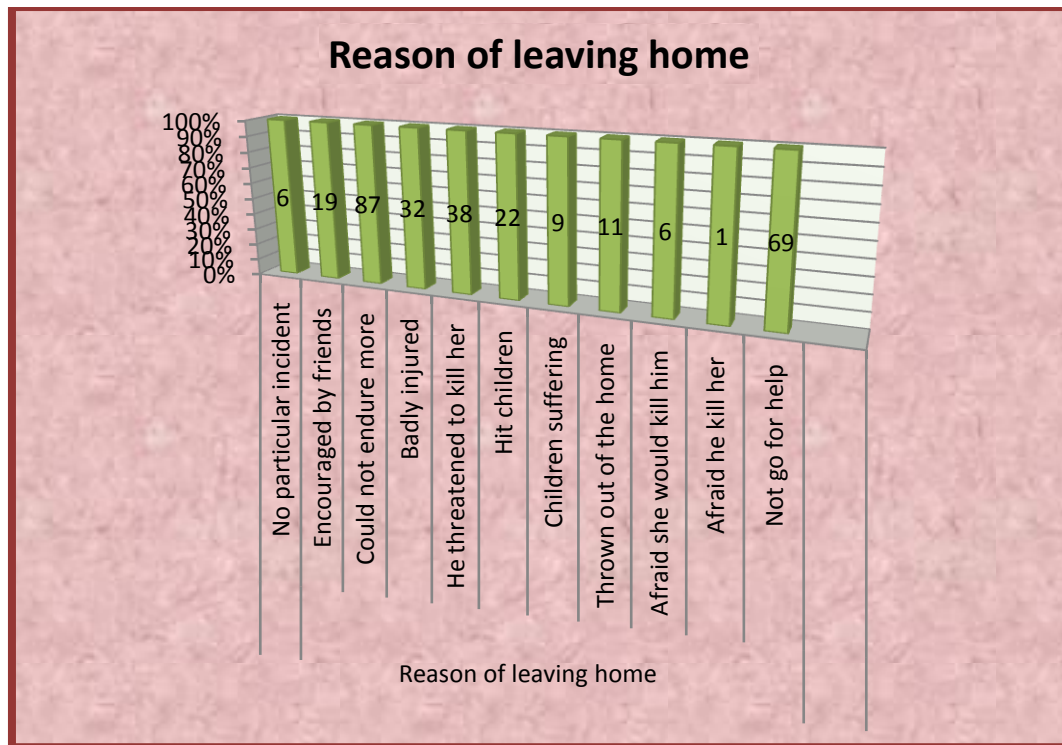


Figure 24-Distribution of the respondent according to leaving home

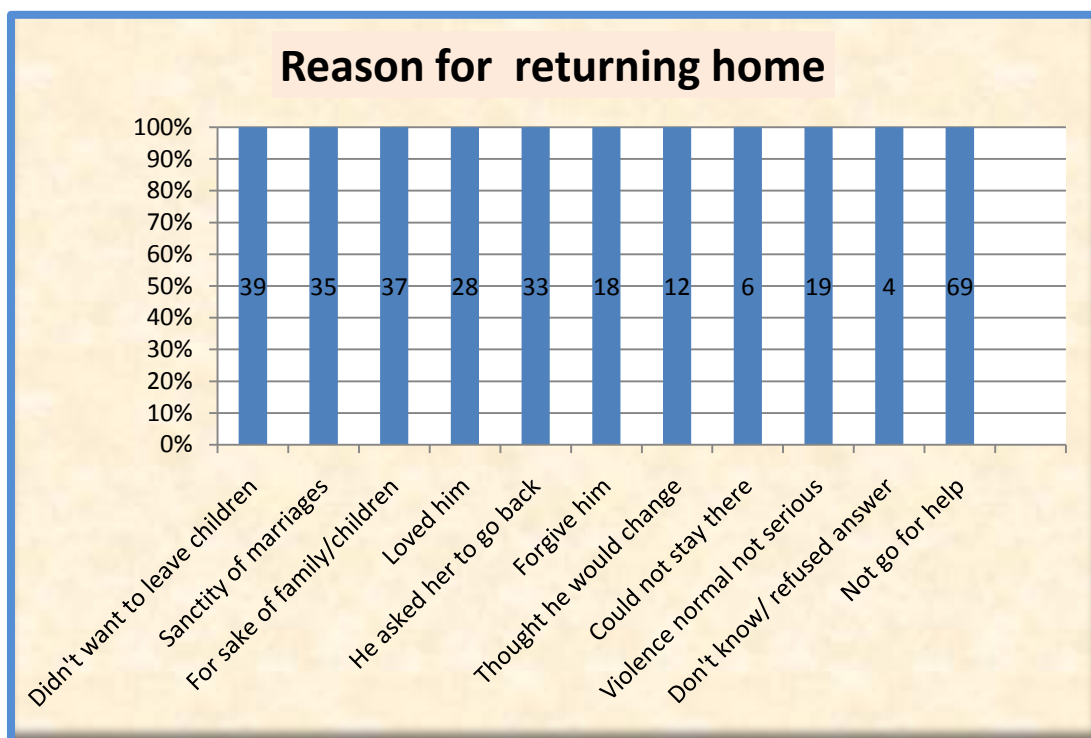


Figure 25- Distribution of the respondent according to reason for returning home

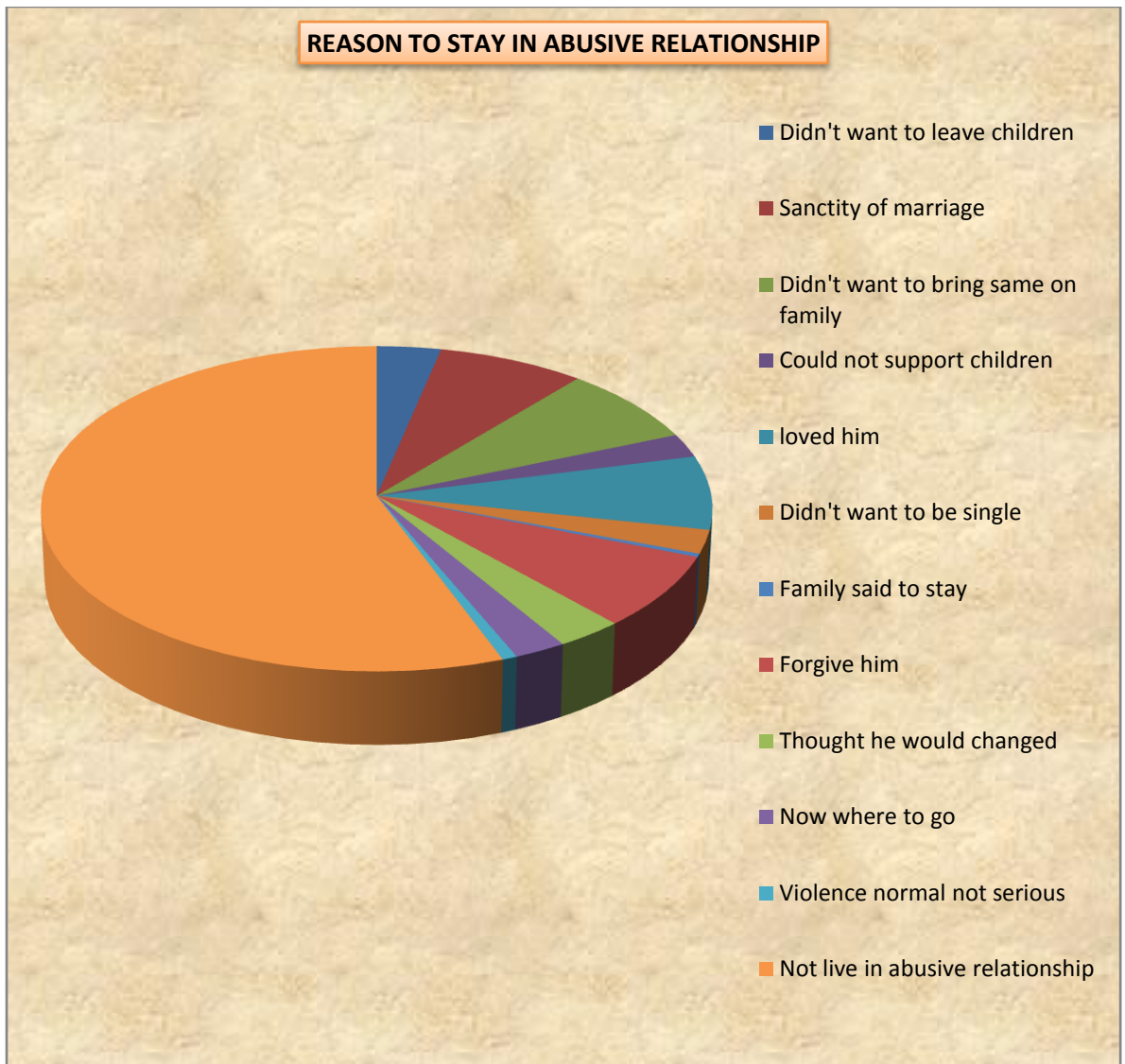


Figure 26- Distribution of the respondent according to reason stay in abusive relationship

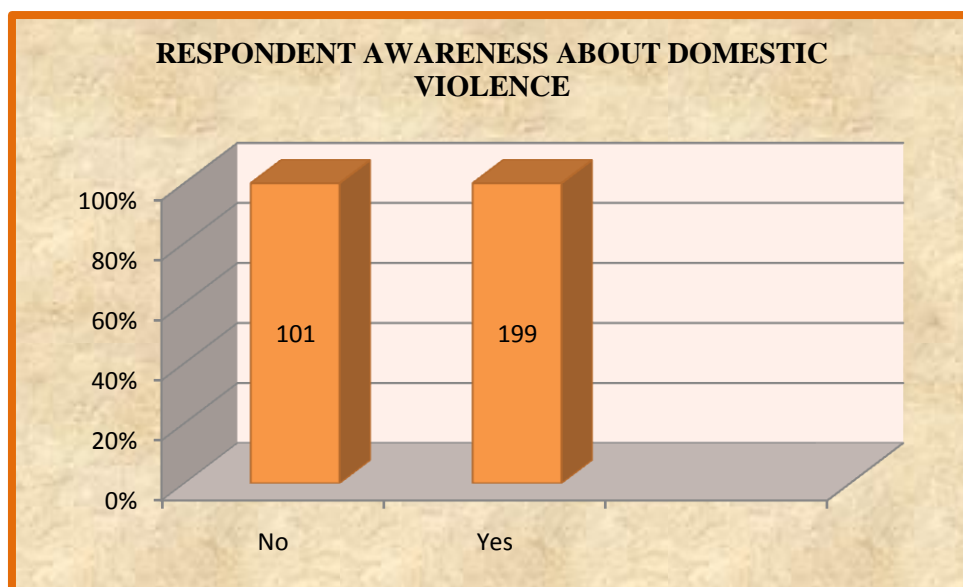


Figure 27- Distribution of the respondent according awareness regarding domestic violence

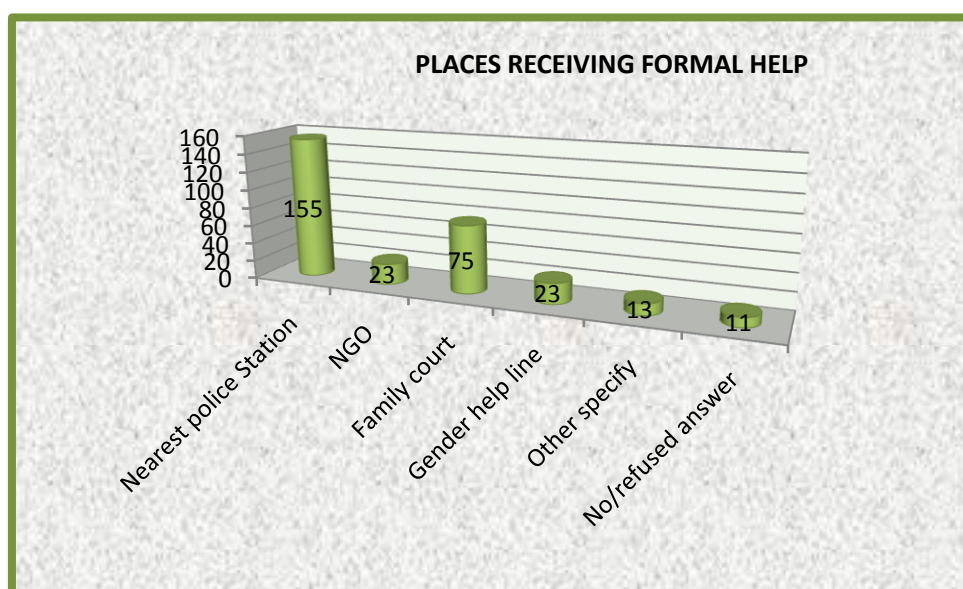


Figure 28- Distribution of the respondent according to places receiving formal help

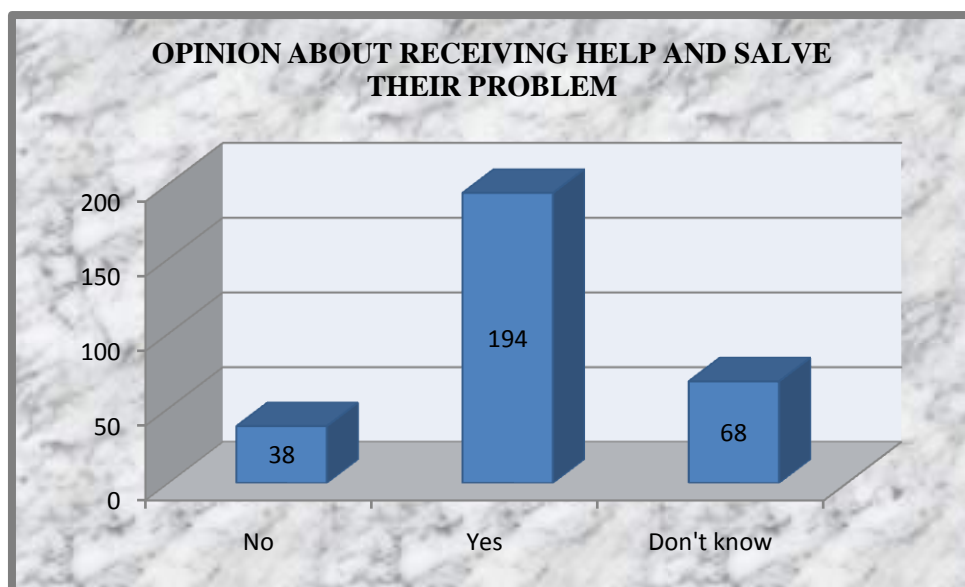


Figure 29- Distribution of the respondent according to opinion about receiving helps and salves their problem

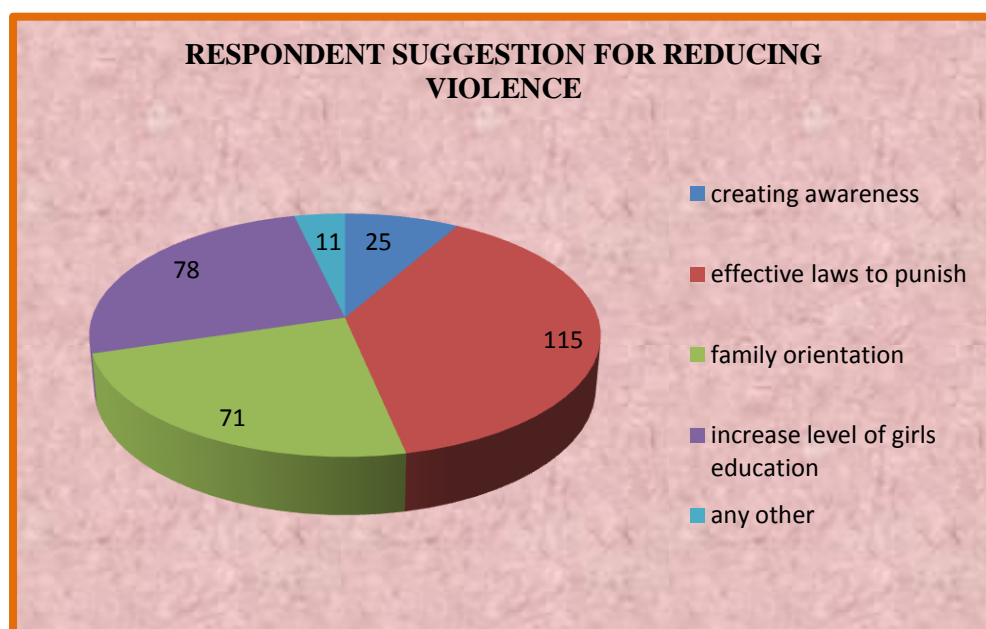


Figure 30- Distribution of the respondent according to suggestion for reducing domestic violence