

Domestic Violence Against Women In India

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence in India includes any form of violence suffered by a person from a biological relative, but typically is the violence suffered by a woman by male members of her family or relatives. The contributing factors could be the desire to gain control, the desire, to exploit someone for personal benefits, the flare to be in a commanding position all the time showcasing one's supremacy so on and so forth. On various occasions, psychological problems and social influence also add to the vehemence. The present review work deals with domestic violence against women prevalent in India. The after effects of domestic violence and the possible remedies have been highlighted. Finally, a conclusion has been drawn after the complete analysis of the topic considering the facts and figures at hand.

Key words : Domestic violence, woman.

Introduction

Domestic violence is being recognized globally as a major issue for women's Human Rights. According to recent World Health Organisation (WHO) report, one in six women around the world suffers from domestic violence. Domestic violence cuts across class, caste and religious boundaries. It is one of the most powerful means of patriarchy to maintain the subordinate position of women. It is the crude use of force to put women into a subordinate position. Since the 1990s, there has been increasing concern about violence against Women in general and domestic violence in particular, in both developed and developing countries. Domestic violence occurs in all socio-

economic and cultural population subgroup and in many societies, including India.

It is important here to clarify the concept of violence against women. The United Nations Commission on the status of Women defines violence against women to include, "any act of gender based violence that results in or likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women."

A term 'domestic violence' in the context of women includes various forms of violence that women face both in their natal and marital homes, at the hands of their father, brothers, sons, uncles, husband and in laws. Domestic violence can be physical, emotional, verbal and psychological

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abuse.

According to United Nation Population Fund Report, around two-third of married Indian Women are victims of domestic violence and as many as 70 per cent of married women in India between the age of 15 and 49 are victims of beating, rape or forced sex. In India, more than 55 percent of the women suffer from domestic violence, especially in the states of Bihar, U.P., M.P. and northern states.

Experience of Violence by Women Age 15-49

In this section, women's experience of physical violence since age 15 is discussed, followed by a discussion of their lifetime experience of sexual violence. Indicators of the ever experience of physical or sexual violence are also discussed.

Table I : Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, India, 2005-06.

Table I : Experience of physical violence

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	Number of women
Age					
15-19	20.7	2.8	11.7	14.5	16,617
20-24	30.8	4.1	15.8	19.9	15,427
25-29	38.1	5.2	18.3	23.5	13,832
30-39	39.4	4.6	16.4	21.0	22,542
40-49	37.7	3.1	12.4	15.5	15,286
Residence					
Urban	28.3	2.9	12.0	14.9	27,371
Rural	36.1	4.4	16.4	20.9	56,332
Education					
No education	44.3	5.7	19.9	25.6	34,138
<5 years complete	39.1	4.7	17.2	21.9	6,600
5-7 years complete	32.4	3.7	15.1	18.7	12,557
8-9 years complete	26.0	2.9	12.3	15.2	11,700
10-11 years complete	21.3	1.9	8.7	10.6	8,683
12 or more years complete	14.3	0.8	5.2	6.0	10,023
Employment					
Not employed	29.1	3.2	13.4	16.6	47,720
Employed for cash	39.6	4.9	17.3	22.2	24,079
Marital status					
Never married	16.1	1.4	8.1	9.5	16,477
Currently married	37.4	4.7	17.5	22.1	62,652
Married, gauna not performed	14.9	0.7	5.6	6.3	568
Widowed	37.9	0.3	1.4	1.7	2,692
Divorced/separated/ deserted	66.1	11.0	13.2	24.2	1,314

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	Number of women
Household structure²					
Nuclear	35.7	4.2	16.4	20.5	43,551
Non-nuclear	31.2	3.7	13.5	17.2	40,152
Religion					
Hindu	33.7	3.9	14.9	18.8	67,426
Muslim	34.6	4.9	16.2	21.1	11,396
Christian	27.8	3.0	13.8	16.7	2,039
Sikh	26.1	1.5	11.9	13.3	1,492
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.9	4.1	14.4	18.5	681
Jain	12.6	1.4	3.9	5.3	264
Other	36.3	2.8	18.2	21.0	333
Caste/Tribe					
Scheduled caste	41.7	4.9	19.0	23.9	15,609
Scheduled tribe	39.3	5.5	19.0	24.5	6,866
Other backward class	34.1	4.0	15.1	19.0	32,938
Other	26.8	3.1	11.4	14.5	27,582
Don't know	28.5	1.6	15.5	17.2	466
Wealth index					
Lowest	44.5	6.6	20.9	27.5	14,763
Second	41.8	5.5	19.6	25.1	15,997
Middle	35.9	4.3	16.2	20.5	16,790
Fourth	29.7	2.8	12.7	15.5	17,499
Highest	19.2	1.3	7.3	8.6	18,654
Total	33.5	4.0	15.0	18.9	83,703

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

By age, the prevalence of physical violence is lowest, at 21 percent, for women age 15, 19, followed by 31 percent for women age 20-24 and 38-39 percent for women in the older age groups.

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, India, 2005-06 (Table 2).

As expected, almost all ever-married women

who have experienced violence report current or former husbands as the persons who inflicted violence. Eighty-five percent of ever-married women who have experienced violence since the age of 15 have experienced it from their current husband. Only 2 percent mention a mother-in-law as the perpetrator. Never married women and women whose *gauna* has not been performed mainly report family members, particularly mothers, as the person committing the violence. Notably, about one in seven of these women reports violence at the hands of a teacher.

Table 2 : Persons committing physical violence

Person	Marital status			Total
	Ever married	Married, gauna not performed	Never married	
Current husband	85.3	(4.9)	NA	77.0
Former husband	7.3	(0.0)	NA	6.6
Current boyfriend	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Former boyfriend	0.0	(4.9)	0.5	0.1
Father/step-father	4.4	(29.5)	26.6	6.6
Mother/step-other	8.9	(64.3)	57.1	13.7
Sister/brother	4.7	(19.6)	36.3	7.8
Daughter/son	0.1	(0.0)	0.5	0.1
Other relative	1.4	(3.4)	3.0	1.5
Mother-in-law	1.9	(0.0)	NA	1.7
Father-in-law	0.6	(0.0)	NA	0.6
Other in-law	1.5	(0.0)	NA	1.3
Teacher	1.7	(16.3)	14.9	3.0
Employer/someone at work	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Police/soldier	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0
Other	02	(0.0)	0.8	0.3
Number of women	25,337	85	2,656	28,078

Lifetime Sexual Violence

NFHS-3 included two sets of questions on sexual violence. The first set asked only ever-married women about sexual violence by the current husband if currently married and the most recent husband if currently divorced, separated, deserted or widowed. The second asked all women, regardless of marital status, whether they had ever, as a child or as an adult, experienced sexual violence. Sexual violence here includes being forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against one's own will. Table 3

shows that 9 percent of all women age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at sometime during their lifetime.

Ten percent of currently married or widowed women, 1 percent of never married women, and 2 percent of women whose *gauna* has not yet been performed report have experienced sexual violence. However, compared not only with women in other marital statuses, but also with all other subgroups in the table, it is divorced, separated, or deserted women have the highest prevalence of sexual violence (25 percent).

Five percent of women age 15-19 report having

experienced sexual violence, the lowest rate among all the age groups. Ten percent of rural women have experienced sexual violence, compared with 6 percent of urban women. The prevalence of sexual violence declines sharply with education from 12 percent among women with no education to less than 5 percent of women with at least 10 years of education. As in the case of physical violence, women who were employed (either for cash or not for cash) during the 12 months preceding the survey have a somewhat higher prevalence of sexual violence (10 percent) than women not employed (7 percent). According to

religion, Buddhist/ Neo-Buddhist and Jain women have the lowest prevalence of sexual violence (3 and 4 percent) and Muslim women the highest (11 percent), followed by Hindu women (8 percent). Prevalence of sexual violence is somewhat higher for the scheduled castes (11 percent) and scheduled tribes (10 percent) than for women not belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes (7-9 percent). As with physical violence, prevalence is highest among women in the poorest wealth quintile (13 percent) and declines steadily with increasing wealth to a low of 4 percent among women in the highest quintile.

Table 3 : Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by background characteristics India,

2005-2006.		
Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age		
15-19	4.5	16,617
20-24	8.6	15,427
25-29	10.2	13,832
30-39	10.2	22,542
40-49	8.5	15,286
Residence		
Urban	5.9	27,371
Rural	9.7	56,332
Education		
No education	12.1	34,138
<5 years complete	10.5	6,600
5-7 years complete	8.1	12,557
8-9 years complete	6.0	11,700
10-11 years complete	3.7	8,683
12 or more years complete	2.3	10,023
Employment (past 12 months)		
Not employed	7.4	47,720

Employed for cash	9.7	24,079
Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Employed not for cash	10.1	11,880
Marital status		
Never married	1.1	16,477
Currently married	10.1	62,652
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	1.8	568
Widowed	9.7	2,692
Divorced/separated/deserted	24.6	1,314
Household structure¹		
Nuclear	8.5	43,551
Non-nuclear	8.5	40,152
Religion		
Hindu	8.3	67,426
Muslim	10.9	11,396
Christian	5.8	2,039
Sikh	4.6	1,492
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.8	681
Jain	3.9	264
Other	9.3	333
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	11.0	15,609
Scheduled tribe	10.2	6,866
Other backward class	7.4	32,938
Other	7.8	27,582
Don't know	8.7	466
Wealth index		
Lowest	13.2	14,763
Second	11.1	15,997
Middle	8.8	16,790
Fourth	6.8	17,499
Higher	3.7	18,654
Total	8.5	83,703

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report
 Table 4 shows percentage distribution of women who have experienced sexual violence with relation to their age at first experienced of sexual violence. For majority of women who report sexual violence, the information of age when first experience of sexual violence occurred

is not known as these acts were committed in a marital relationship. The data also suggested that non marital sexual violence typically occurred in the age group 15-19 and a significant proportion also reported acts of sexual violence even before the age of 15. Again about one in four women report sexual violence by someone

Table 4 : Age at experience of sexual violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence by age at first experience of sexual violence, according to current age, India, 2005-2006

Age	Less than age 10	Age at first experience of sexual violence				Missing	Total	Number of women
		Age 10-14	Age 15-19	Age 20-49	Not determined/ don't know ¹			
15-19	2.1	9.8	32.2	NA	55.3	0.7	100.0	751
20-24	0.0	4.4	18.3	7.3	69.8	0.3	100.0	1,324
25-29	0.2	4.6	10.5	8.4	76.2	0.2	100.0	1,413
30-39	0.4	3.9	10.3	8.3	77.1	0.0	100.0	2,308
40-49	0.0	4.3	10.6	11.3	73.5	0.2	100.0	1,293
Total	0.4	4.8	14.2	7.8	72.6	0.2	100.00	7,090

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

other than a current or most a recent husband.

¹ includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. For these women, the age at first experience of sexual violence is not known.

Table 5 shows the perpetrators of sexual violence according to women's marital status and age at first experience of violence. The table shows that although the vast majority of ever-married a family friend (8 percent).

women reporting any sexual violence have experienced such violence at the hands of a husband, 2 percent report sexual violence by a relative, 1 percent report sexual violence by a friend/ acquaintance, and about half a percentage point each, report sexual violence by a boyfriend, an in-law, a family friend, or a stranger. Never married women who have experienced sexual violence have most often been abused by a relative (27 percent), a friend/ acquaintance (23 percent), a boyfriend (19 percent), a stranger (16 percent), and

Table 5 : Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons committing sexual violence according to age at first experience of sexual violence and current marital status, India, 2005-2006.

Person	Marital status		Age at first experience of sexual violence			Total
	Ever married	Never married	<15 years	15 years or higher	Don't know ¹	
Current husband	87.5	0.0	47.1	75.1	91.0	85.2
Former husband	7.9	0.0	8.0	5.5	8.3	7.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.4	19.2	2.2	2.9	0.1	0.9
Father	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Step father	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0
Other relative	1.7	26.7	18.6	5.7	0.2	2.4
In-law	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.4

Own friend/acquaintance	1.0	22.9	10.2	4.3	0.1	1.6
Person	<u>Marital status</u>		<u>Age at first experience of</u>			
			<u>sexual violence</u>			
	Ever	Never	<15	15 years		Total
	married	married	years	or higher	Don't know¹	
Family friend	0.4	7.6	4.6	1.4	0.0	0.6
Teacher	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Employer/someone at work	0.2	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.2
Police/soldier	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Priest/religious leader	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stranger	0.5	15.6	7.8	2.1	0.0	0.9
Other	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Number of women	6,900	190	371	1,566	5,144	7,090

Note : Total includes women with missing information on age at experience of sexual violence, who are not shown

separately.

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted. For these women, the age of first experience of sexual violence is not known.

Among women for whom the age at first sexual abuse is known, 371 were younger than 15 years when they were first abused. Almost half (47 percent) of this small number of women, say that their current husband was the perpetrator of the violence and 8 percent say that it was a former husband. Among women who first experienced sexual violence before age 15, significant proportions say that the violence was perpetrated by a relative (19 percent) or by a friend or acquaintance (10 percent). Among women who first experienced sexual violence after age 15, husbands are by far the most common perpetrators of sexual violence.

Martial Control

Certain male behaviors meant to keep tight control over women, particularly wives, have been

identified in the literature as risk factors for violence (Campbell et al., 2003; Kishor and Johnson, 2004).

Accordingly, NFHS-3 sought information on six controlling behaviors that may be manifested by husbands, by asking each ever-married respondent the following: whether her husband is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; frequently accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contacts with her family; insists on knowing where she is at all times; and does not trust her with money. For currently married women these questions refer to their current husband and for formerly married women to their most recent husband. Table 6 shows the percentage of women who have been subjected to these behaviors, according to background characteristics. The most common behavior of all the behaviors asked about is jealousy or anger if the wife talks to other men. This behavior is experienced by a quarter of ever-married women (26 percent). The next most commonly experienced controlling behaviors asked about are the wife not being trusted with money (18 percent) and the wife not being allowed to meet her female friends (16 percent). However, few

women have husbands who show a significant number of these behaviors: only 12 percent of women have husbands who display three or more of these behaviors, and 57 percent have husbands who display none of them.

Table 6 : Degree of marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 whose husband has ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-2006.

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband							Husband displays none of the specific behaviours	Husband displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Number of women
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money				
Age										
15-19	33.6	11.7	19.3	12.3	16.1	20.9	17.2	49.5		4,643
20-24	27.7	8.2	15.9	10.3	12.7	18.5	12.7	56.3		11,642
25-29	27.1	8.7	16.1	9.8	12.7	18	12.4	55.9		13,006
30-39	25.8	8.5	15.9	10	11.2	18.8	12	57.5		22,191
40-49	23.5	7.7	14.9	8.7	10.4	17.1	10.4	59.8		15,175
Residence										
Urban	20.5	6.4	14.3	8	9.3	17.1	9.6	63.7		20,441
Rural	29	9.4	16.6	10.7	13	18.9	13.3	54		46,217
Education										
No education	32.3	10.8	16.5	11.4	13.4	19.3	14.5	51.5		32,024
<5 years complete	28.3	9.7	19.7	11.6	14.8	21.2	14.8	53.1		5,647
5-7 years complete	25.7	8.1	15.8	9.8	11.8	17.9	12.1	57.8		9,900
8-9 years complete	21	6.1	15.1	8.6	10.8	17.2	9.8	61.9		7,585
10-11 years complete	17.2	4.3	13.8	6.8	8.4	16.6	7.9	65.5		5,440
12 or more years complete	9.6	2.6	12.4	4.5	6.2	14	5	73.8		6,059
Employment (past 12 months)										
Not employed	23.6	6.7	15.2	9.1	10.9	18.1	10.7	59.3		37,020
Employed for cash	28	11.5	17.2	11.3	13.5	18.8	14.5	55.6		19,668
Employed not for cash	33.8	9.1	16.3	10.1	12.5	18.3	13.2	50.8		9,958
Marital status										
Currently married	26	7.8	15.6	9.4	11.4	18	11.6	57.3		62,652
Widowed	24.8	9.9	15.2	9.4	12.5	17.6	12.9	59.9		2,692
Divorced/separated/deserted	50.7	38.1	32.3	31.3	33.7	36.1	39.5	31.8		1,314
Marital duration¹										
Married only once	25.7	7.7	15.5	9.3	11.2	17.9	11.4	57.6		61,395
0-4 years	24.3	7.4	15.5	8.6	11.7	17.7	11.5	59.5		11,411
5-9 years	26.7	7.6	15.6	10.1	12	17.7	12.1	56.8		12,261
10+ years	25.8	7.8	15.4	9.3	10.8	18	11.2	57.3		37,723
Married more than once	37.9	14.8	22.5	15.1	21	23.2	21.1	45.2		1,258
Number of living children										
0	27	10.2	17.1	10.9	14.6	18.9	14.1	56.4		7,530
1-2	23.2	7.6	14.9	9	10.8	17.2	11	60.9		29,164
3-4	28.6	8.9	16.6	10.3	12.2	19.1	12.8	54.2		22,244
5+	32	9.2	16.8	11.1	12.6	19.8	13.3	50.5		7,620

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband							Number of women	
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Husband displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours		Husband displays none of the specific behaviours
Household structure²									
Nuclear	26.3	8.7	15.3	9.6	11.5	17.8	12	57.6	33,989
Non-nuclear	26.6	8.3	16.6	10.1	12.3	18.9	12.4	56.2	32,669
Religion									
Hindu	26.4	8.4	15.8	9.5	11.4	18.1	11.9	57.3	54,208
Muslim	29.1	9.3	16.8	12.8	14.8	19.8	14.4	52.3	8,795
Christian	18	7.4	9.8	6.3	10.4	11.8	8.6	69.5	1,500
Sikh	22.1	5.2	19.9	5.1	11.7	21.9	10.9	59.2	1,115
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.1	12.2	22.8	16.7	15.4	30.8	18.5	51.9	537
Jain	10.7	3.2	20.7	2.3	5.1	22.7	5.1	66.4	190
Other	27.1	8.6	13.2	10.2	25.6	15.6	12.6	50.6	245
Caste/tribe									
Schedule caste	29.7	10.5	17.6	10.7	12.9	20.2	14.1	53.7	12,701
Schedule tribe	31.3	12	17.6	11	15.3	18.9	16	52.7	5,562
Other backward class	27.2	8.2	13.6	9.8	11.1	16.1	11.5	58.3	26,428
Other	22.2	6.6	17.4	9.1	11.4	19.9	10.9	58.3	21,393
Don't known	31	16.1	17.4	16.2	18.2	16.6	18.5	53.6	375
Wealth index									
Lowest	33.9	12.4	17.2	12.8	15.4	19.8	16	49.3	12,815
Second	32.1	10.8	17.9	11.6	14.2	20.6	15	50.1	13,384
Middle	28.8	10	16	10.5	12.3	17.9	13	55.6	13,386
Fourth	23	6.5	14.6	8.8	10.8	17	10.5	60.9	13,444
Highest	14.8	3	14	5.8	7.1	16.6	6.8	68.1	13,628
Total	26.4	8.5	15.9	9.9	11.9	18.3	12.2	56.9	66,658

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

The proportion of women whose husbands show three or more controlling behaviours declines with age. Husbands of the youngest married women (15-19 years) appear to be the most controlling, with 34 percent reporting that their husbands are jealous or angry when they talk to other men, 21 percent reporting that their husband do not trust them with money; and 19 percent reporting that their husbands do not permit them to meet their female friends. While rural women are more likely to report controlling behaviours by their

husbands than urban women, the differentials tend to be relatively small. The proportion of women experiencing controlling behaviours also tends to decline with increasing education and wealth, and is higher for women who are employed, particularly if employed for cash, than if they are not employed. Differentials by religion and caste/ tribe are also evident.

Spousal Violence by State

Table 7 gives the percentages of ever-married women who have experienced different types of spousal violence by state. The most common form of violence in all states is physical violence. Sexual

violence is reported least often in most states. The only exceptions are West Bengal, where the prevalence of sexual violence is much higher than the prevalence of emotional violence, and Manipur where the two are equally prevalent. Sexual violence is most common in West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Bihar where the prevalence is twice the national average.

The prevalence of physical or sexual violence ranges from 6 percent in Himachal Pradesh and 13 percent in Jammu and Kashmir and Meghalaya, to 46 percent in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 59 percent in Bihar (Figure 15.2). Other states with 40 percent or higher prevalence of spousal physical or sexual violence include Tripura, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Assam. For most states, the proportion of ever-married women who have experienced emotional or physical or sexual violence is only slightly higher

than those who have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Slapping is the most commonly reported act of physical violence. Thirty-four percent of ever-married women report being slapped by their current or most recent husband, and 20 percent of ever-married women (except widows) report having been slapped in the 12 months preceding the survey. The next most common acts of physical violence experienced by women involve having hair pulled or arms twisted (15 percent) and being pushed shaken or having something thrown at them (14 percent). Twelve percent of women report having been kicked, dragged, or beaten up, and 2 percent report that their husbands tried to choke or burn them on purpose. Overall, 35 percent of women report having experienced physical violence at the hands of their current or most recent husband.

Table 7 : Experience of physical or sexual spousal violence by state

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband by State, India, 2005-2006

State	Percentage who have experienced				
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional or physical or sexual violence
India	15.8	35.1	10.0	37.2	39.7
North					
Delhi	4.9	16.1	2.1	16.3	17.2
Haryana	8.7	25.5	7.1	27.3	28.0
Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.9	1.8	6.2	6.9
Jammu & Kashmir	8.9	11.5	3.9	12.6	15.1
Punjab	10.7	24.4	7.2	25.4	26.7
Rajasthan	22.9	40.3	20.2	46.3	50.2
Uttaranchal	8.9	27.3	6.1	27.8	29.8
Central					
Chhattisgarh	12.7	29.2	6.9	29.9	32.3
Madhya Pradesh	22.5	44.0	11.0	45.7	49.1
Uttar Pradesh	16.1	41.2	9.4	42.4	45.0

State	Percentage who have experienced				
	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional or physical or sexual violence
India	15.8	35.1	10.0	37.2	39.7
East					
Bihar	19.7	55.6	19.1	59.0	60.8
Jharkhand	18.0	34.7	12.5	36.9	40.9
Orissa	19.8	33.5	14.7	38.4	41.2
West Bengal	12.3	32.7	21.5	40.3	41.8
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	16.6	37.5	9.5	38.8	43.0
Assam	15.6	36.7	14.8	39.5	42.1
Manipur	13.9	40.7	14.0	43.8	46.2
Meghalaya	7.1	12.6	1.6	12.8	15.0
Mizoram	11.0	22.0	2.0	22.1	25.1
Nagaland	12.6	14.0	3.0	15.3	21.3
Sikkim	10.2	14.8	4.8	16.3	18.8
Tripura	22.8	40.9	19.0	44.1	46.6
West					
Goa	12.0	16.5	2.8	16.8	19.6
Gujarat	18.5	25.7	7.5	27.6	33.8
Maharashtra	17.5	30.6	2.0	30.7	33.4
South					
Andhra Pradesh	13.3	35.0	4.1	35.2	36.8
Karnataka	8.1	19.5	4.0	20.0	21.5
Kerala	10.1	15.3	4.8	16.4	19.8
Tamil Nadu	16.8	41.9	3.2	41.9	44.1

Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

Note : Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced separated, or deserted women. Source: NFHS-3 Final Report

Figure 8 : Spousal Violence by State

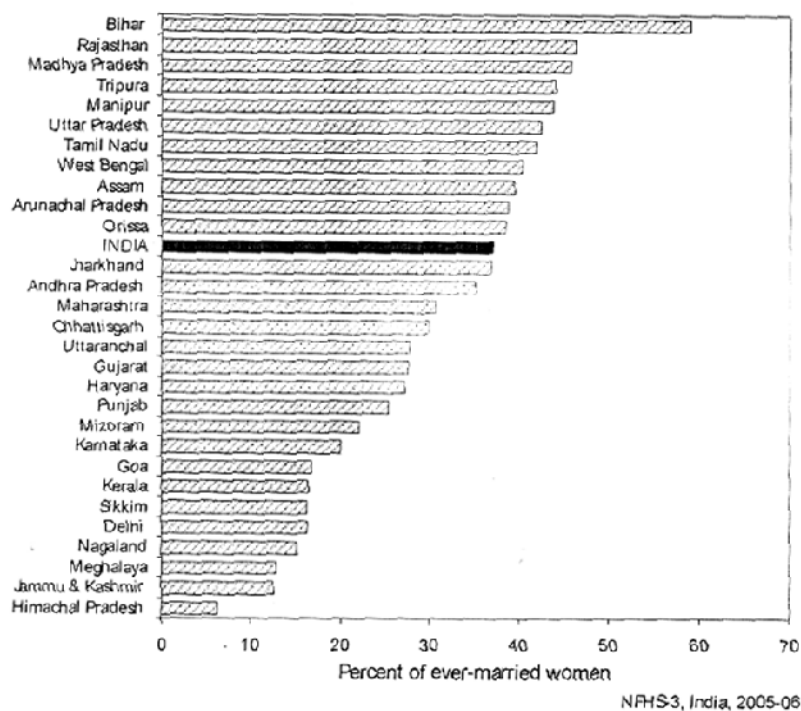
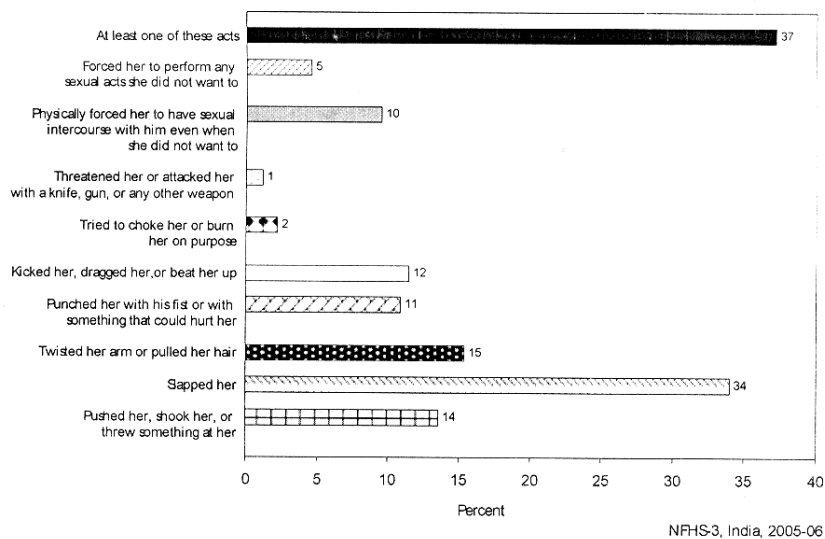


Figure 9 : Forms of Spousal Violence Experienced by Ever-married Women



Ten percent of women report experiencing one or both types of acts of sexual violence; most of these women report experiencing the violence in the last year. Being physically forced to have sexual intercourse is more common (10 percent) than being forced to perform any other sexual acts that she did not want to perform (5 percent) (Figure 9).

Sixteen percent of ever-married women report having experienced emotional violence. Thirteen percent said that their husband had said or done something to humiliate them in front of others, 8 percent said that their husband had insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves, and 5 percent said that their husband threatened to hurt or harm them or someone close to them. The majority reporting any emotional violence also experienced the violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Overall, 37 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence, and 40 percent have experienced spousal physical, sexual or emotional violence. Smaller proportions of women report experiencing both spousal physical and sexual violence (8 percent), as well as spousal physical and sexual and emotional violence (4 percent).

The most common causes for women stalking and battering include dissatisfaction with the dowry and exploiting women for more of it, arguing with the partner, refusing to have sex with him, neglecting children, going out of home without telling the partner, not cooking properly or on time, indulging in extra marital affairs, not looking after in-laws etc. In some cases infertility in female also leads to their assault by the family members. The

greed of dowry, desire for a male child and alcoholism of the spouse are major factors of domestic violence against women in rural areas.

Women are socialized to accept, tolerate and even rationalize domestic violence and to remain silent about such experiences. Violence of any kind has a detrimental impact on the economy of a country through increased disability, medical costs and loss of labour hours, however, because women bear the brunt of domestic violence, they disproportionately bear the health and psychological burdens as well. A psychological set back and trauma because of domestic violence affects women's productivity in all forms of life. The suicide case of such victimized women is also a deadly consequence and the number of such cases is increasing.

Domestic violence was recognized as a criminal offence in India in 1983. The offences chargeable under section 498-A of the Indian Penal Code that relates to domestic violence is any act of cruelty by a husband (or his family) towards his wife. However, until recently, there was no separate civil law addressing the specific complexities associated with domestic violence. After a decade long process of consultations and revisions, a comprehensive domestic violence law, known as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, took affect in 2006. Key elements of the law include the prohibition of marital rape and the provision of protection and maintenance orders against husband and partners who are emotionally, physically, or economically abusive.

The response to the phenomenon of domestic violence is a typical combination of effort between law enforcement agencies, social service agencies, the courts and corrections /probation agencies.

The role of all these has progressed over last few decades and brought their activities in public view. Domestic violence is now being viewed as a public health problem of epidemic proportion all over the world and many public, private and governmental agencies are seen making huge efforts to control it in India.

The irony is that international Human Rights instruments and many domestic laws prohibit and condemn such violence. And still, it occurs. In reality, the societal responses to domestic violence, to date, primarily focus on crisis intervention after the harm has occurred. What is needed is a comprehensive strategy that addresses the

prevention of domestic violence.

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