

A Study on Intimate Partner Violence Among Married Couples in South Chennai

Gunavedhaga.M.J¹, Amstrong.A²

¹Assistant Professor, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Arts And Science College, Mamallapuram.

²Student, Dr. Mgr Educational And Research Institute, Chennai.

ABSTRACT:

IPV differs conceptually from domestic violence. Domestic violence is defined as the physical, sexual, and emotional maltreatment of one family member by another. It typically includes all types of family violence such as elder abuse, child abuse and marital rape; however, IPV is limited to acts of aggression between intimate partners. In previous studies the focuses are psychological abuse on women who all are violated by intimate partner. This study is mainly focusing to which gender mostly affected by the intimate partner violence. Aim of this study on intimate partner violence among the married couples in southern part of Chennai city, this study is mainly created to determine about which Gender mostly affected by the Intimate Partner Violence. All the primary data analysed with the help of SPSS version 29 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), the derived results are presented in this chapter in the form of tables. The sample size for the research is 100, that means 50 married couples. All the data are collected by direct interviewing techniques, data are collected from the 50 married couples in the region of Southern part of Chennai. Hypothesis of the study female will get affect by the Intimate Partner violence than the man. research on Intimate partner violence underscores the urgent need for multifaceted interventions. It highlights the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community and societal factors contributing to IPV. Effective prevention and intervention strategies must address not only the immediate safety and well-being of survivors but also broader societal norms, attitudes, and systems perpetuating violence. Intimate partner violence are very popular in country like India but most these crimes are not reported. We have to create awareness to report the crimes happening between the partners.

Keywords: Violene, Partner, Sexual, Emotional, Gender.

INTRODUCTION:

Intimate partner violence refers to behaviour within an intimate relationship married, unmarried, and live-in that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm to those in that relationship. This definition encompasses physical, sexual, and psychological aggression/abuse or controlling behaviour of any kind. IPV differs conceptually from domestic violence. Domestic violence is defined as the physical, sexual, and emotional maltreatment of one family member by another. It typically includes all types of family violence such as elder abuse, child abuse and marital rape; however, IPV is limited to acts of aggression between intimate partners. As females are more likely to be hurt in cases of IPV, and female-to-male partner violence exist and the rates of female-to-female partner violence in general household population almost 50% of IPV are bidirectional and the rest divided between male-to-female only and female-to-male only partner violence.

Typologies of Intimate Partner Violence:

a) As per severity of the violence IPV can be classified as follows:

Level I abuse: pushing, shoving, grabbing, throwing objects to intimidation or damage to property, and pets.

Level II abuse: kicking, biting, and slapping.

Level III abuse: use of a weapon, choking or attempt to strangle.

b) As per different forms of violence:

1. Intimate terrorism /patriarchal terrorism: aggression is predominantly male to female, serves to not only control and dominate the partner but also to instill fear;
2. Violent resistance: a situation where partner resists such aggression, often in self-defense, changes in injury to partner is more;
3. Situational couple Violence/ common couples violence: aggression is bidirectional, low intensity and often consequent to a conflict situational rather than as a tool for controlling or self-defense.

c) As per type of male batterers,

1. Family-only batterers: engage in the least severe marital violence and be the least likely to engage in psychological and sexual abuse. Violence is generally restricted to family members; least likely to have related legal problems. Little psychopathology and either no personality disorder or a passive-dependent personality disorder;
2. Dysphoric/Borderline batterers: engage in moderate-to-severe wife abuse including psychological and sexual abuse. They are dysphoric, psychologically distressed, and emotionally volatile. Likely to have borderline and schizoid personality characteristics and problems with alcohol and drug abuse; and
3. Violent/antisocial batterers: engage in moderate-to-severe levels of familial violence. Engage in the most extrafamilial aggression. Most likely to have related legal, alcohol, and drug-related problems. Most likely to have an antisocial personality disorder or psychopathy.

Factors that perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence:

(a) **Cultural:** religious and historical traditions in the past have sanctioned the chastising and beating of wives particularly under the notion of entitlement and ownership of women. This, in turn, legitimizes control over women's sexuality. In many societies, a women's sexuality is linked to family honour. Traditional norms in these societies allow the killing of women who have been deemed to have brought dishonour to the family. Furthermore, acts of sexual violence against women are seen as a way of defiling enemies honour. Adverse childhood experiences, particularly witnessing domestic violence and experiencing physical and sexual abuse, have been identified as factors that put children at risk. Excessive consumption of alcohol and other drugs has also been noted as a consistent factor incident of IPV.

(b) **Economic:** the link between violence and lack of economic resources and dependence is very evident. Risk and threat of violence prevent women from seeking jobs, and because of lack of financial independence, they are stuck in an abusive relationship.

(c) **Legal:** law enforcement agencies frequently reinforce the batterers' attempts to control and demean their victims. In many cases, despite the legislation in place, the perpetrators of IPV are dealt with more leniently compared to perpetrators of similar violence with strangers. (d) **Political:** there is a false notion of family being private and beyond control of the state. The problem is compounded by the underrepresentation of women in power, politics, the media, and in the legal system.

(e) **Role of alcohol as follows:**

(i) Cultural factors: there is strongly prevalent belief in society that alcohol can encourage violent behavi-

our after drinking and there is increasing the use of alcohol as an excuse for violent behaviour. Discriminatory upbringing with poor self-esteem also condone abuse of females. Furthermore, it may be that the association of IPV and alcohol is more concurrent and a manifestation of expression of masculinity on part of men.

(ii) Personal factors: Heavy drinking, by itself can be a source of marital conflict and dissatisfaction which may lead to IPV. Alcohol *per se* may increase the distortions of power and control motives.

(iii) Pharmaco-Cognitive factors: Alcohol can by itself directly increase aggressiveness or can lead to various cognitive changes in the individual that make him prone to aggressiveness. Alcohol impairs one's ability to exert self-control, learning, and impair the ability to delay gratification which can lead to aggression. It also leads to severe difficulties in attention, concentration, cognitive flexibility, and executive cognitive functioning.

(iv) Proximal and distal factors: proximal factors, such as pharmaco-cognitive effects of alcohol, social, and environmental cues, state anger can trigger IPV. Distal factors are those may themselves may not cause violence but under influence of proximal factors may lead to violence. Examples are personality, relationship characteristics, and traits such as anger and hostility.

(v) Contextual Factors: excessive alcohol drinking by one partner may precipitate or exacerbate marital disharmony, thereby increasing the risk of IPV. Alcohol may just be like adding fodder to a fire, that it be contributing rather than causing IPV.

Individual factors: Some of the most consistent factors associated with a man's increased likelihood of committing violence against his partners are:

- Young age, Low level of education, Witnessing or experiencing violence as a child, Harmful use of alcohol and drugs, Personality disorders; n acceptance of violence (e.g. feeling it is acceptable for a man to beat his partner), Past history of abusing partners.

Factors consistently associated with a woman's increased likelihood of experiencing violence by her partner(s) across different settings include low level of education.

- exposure to violence between parents, sexual abuse during childhood, acceptance of violence, exposure to other forms of prior abuse.

Relationship factors: Factors associated with the risk of both victimization of women and perpetration by men include:

- conflict or dissatisfaction in the relationship, male dominance in the family, economic stress, man having multiple partners, disparity in educational attainment, i.e. where a woman has a higher level of education than her male partner.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Rates of domestic violence against adult women by men partners this study done by G.D. Rath and L.G. Jarratt, et.al., in the year 1989 this study examines the rate of domestic violence against adult women by men partners. 208 women at two primary care clinics responded anonymously to a questionnaire. Forty-eight percent reported verbal abuse, 44 percent minor physical abuse, and 28 percent severe physical abuse. Respondents with lower socioeconomic status were at increased risk for verbal and physical abuse, as were women whose partners were not significant factors in abuse. Because spouse abuse is common and the consequences are devastating, it is important that family physicians become astute in making this diagnosis and initiate early treatment.

Prevalence of Intimate Partner Abuse in Women Treated at Community Hospital Emergency Departments this study done by Stephen R. Dearwater, Jeffrey.H. Coben et.al., in the year 1998. To determine the prevalence of intimate partner abuse among female patients presenting for treatment in community hospital EDs and describe their characteristics. Participants for this study all women aged 18 years or older who came to the ED during selected shifts. Reported acute trauma from abuse, past-year physical or sexual abuse, and lifetime physical or emotional abuse. The prevalence of reported abuse by an intimate partner was 2.2% for past-year physical or sexual abuse and 36.9% for lifetime emotional or physical abuse.

PREMIS:A Comprehensive and Reliable Tool for Measuring Physician Readiness to Manage IPV study done by Lynn M.Short, Elaine Alpert et.al., in the year 2006, There are widespread calls to improve IPV education for physicians, but there are few valid, reliable, easily available, and comprehensive measures of physician IPV knowledge, attitude, and practices that can be used to assess training effectiveness. The draft tool was evaluated using standard psychometric techniques in a group of 166 physicians in 2002, revised, and then retested in a second group of 67 physicians on three occasions in 2003 and 2004. Analyses were conducted in 2005. On repeat testing, a stability of psychometric properties in a different physician population (Cronbach's $\alpha >= 0.65$, and internal correlations as predicted), good correlation with measured office IPV practices, and stable results in this population over 12 months.

Association of intimate partner physical and sexual violence with unintended pregnancy among pregnant women in Peru this study was done by Swee may Cripe, Sixto E. Sanchez, et.al., in the year 2008, to examine the associations between lifetime physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence with pregnancy intent among pregnant women in Lima, Peru. A total of 2167 women who delivered at the Instituto Nacional Materno Perinatal, Lima, Peru were interviewed during the postpartum recovery period. Lifetime physical or sexual violence 40% and unintended pregnancies 65.3% were common in the study population. Compared with non-abused women, abused women had a 1.63 fold increased risk for unintended pregnancy. The prevalence and severity of physical violence during pregnancy was greater among women with unintended pregnancies compared with women with planned pregnancies.

Women's acceptance of Intimate partner violence within Marriage in Rural Bangladesh this research study was done by Sidney ruth Schuler and Farzana Islam in the year 2008 this article presents findings from a 2002 survey conducted in six rural villages in Bangladesh suggesting that an extremely high proportion of women believe that husbands use of violence against their wives is acceptable. Analysis is based on data from a structured survey, in-depth interviews, and group discussions in villages where our research team has been working since 1991. The result suggest that although most abused women in the study had resigned themselves to accept a certain level of violence, they did not condone it, and many abused women said that perpetrators of violence should be punished, and in some cases the punishments they suggested were harsh.

Association between exposure to political violence and intimate-partner violence in the occupied Palestinian territory: a cross-sectional study done by [Susan A Everson-Rose](#), [Shakira Franco Suglia](#), [Rula Btoush](#), [Alvaro Alonso](#), [Muhammad M Haj-Yahia](#) in the year 2010 Intimate-partner violence might increase during and after exposure to collective violence. We assessed whether political violence was associated with male-to-female intimate-partner violence in the occupied Palestinian territory. 4156 households were randomly selected with a multistage random cluster design, from which 3815 ever-married women aged 15-64 years were identified. Political violence was significantly related to higher odds of intimate-partner violence. ORs were 1.89 (95% CI 1.29-2.76) for physical and 2.23 (1.49-3.35)

for sexual intimate-partner violence in respondents whose husbands were directly exposed to political violence compared with those whose husbands were not directly exposed. For women whose husbands were indirectly exposed, ORs were 1.61 (1.25-2.07) for physical and 1.97 (1.49-2.60) for sexual violence, compared with those whose husbands were not indirectly exposed.

Premigration exposure to political violence and perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence and Perpetration of Intimate Partner violence Among Immigrant Men in Boston this study was done by Jhumka Gupta, Dolores Acevedo-Garcia et.al., in the year 2011 the study examined associations between premigration political violence exposure and past-year intimate partner violence perpetration among immigrant men attending community health centers in Boston. A convenience sample of immigrant men (N=379 aged 18-35 years), largely from the Caribbean and Cape verde, who attend community health Centers, completed an anonymous cross sectional survey on risk and protective factors for male-perpetrated IPV. One in 5 immigrant men reported that they were exposed to political violence before arrival in the United States. Men reporting political violence exposure were significantly more likely to report IPV perpetration than were men not reporting IPV perpetration than were men not reporting such exposure. Significant associations with political violence exposure were observed for both physical and sexual perpetration.

Rate of Intimate partner violence in the United States this study done by J Schafer, R Caetano and C L Clark in the year 2011. Estimates of intimate partner violence in the United States based on representative samples have relied on data from one person per household or limited numbers of indicators from both partners. A multistage probability sampling design was used to conduct separate face-to-face interviews in respondents homes with both members of 1635 representative couples living in the 48 contiguous states. Both partner's reports were used to estimate the following lower-and-upper-bound rates: 5.21% and 13.61% for male to female partner violence, 6.22 % and 18.21% for female to male partner violence, and 7.84% to 21.48% for any partner to partner violence.

Pathways from witnessing parental violence during childhood to involvement in intimate partner violence in intimate partner violence in adult life: The roles of depression and substance use this study done by Clarice S Madruga, Maria Carmen Viana, Renata Rigacci Abdalla in the year 2017 the aim of this study were to determine the prevalence of witnessing parental violence during childhood and of current intimate partner violence. A subsample of 2120 individuals aged 14 years or older was analysed. Weighted prevalence rates, adjusted odds ratio and conditional path models were performed. Being a victim of IPV was reported by 6% of the sample. Thus being, 4.1% reported being IPV perpetrators these rates were 16.6% and 7.3% respectively, among those who reported WPV.

Intimate Partner Violence in the Golden age: Systematic Review of risk and Protective factors this study was done by Eva Gerino, Angela M. Calderera et.al., in the year 2018 aim of this study to analyse the scientific studies that investigate the risk and the protective factors of violent dynamics between elderly couples. Results indicate social support, help-seeking behaviour, and the availability of community-based services addressing the issues of abuse as the main protective factors. The risk factors are related to economic conditions, belonging to an ethnic minority, cognitive or physical impairment, other conditions associated with cultural background and relational dynamics, such as intrapartner dependence and intergenerational transmission of violence and trauma.

Intimate partner Violence Risk assessment in community Health Facilities: A multisite Longitudinal Study done by Karin Arbach and Antonella Bobbio in the year 2018, the present multisite prospective study is the first to test the predictive validity of this tool for IPV risk assessment in

a sample different to the original. The sample was composed of 321 women who attended five public community health facilities. The overall victimisation rate at follow up was 9% , 21 participants reporting at least one event of IPV by their partner or ex-partner during that period.

Intersections between childhood abuse and adult intimate partner violence among Ecuadorian women this research study was done by Anu Mcanchikanti and Matern Child Health in the year 2019 this study explores the effect of childhood physical and/or psychological abuse on the likelihood of IPV among a national sample of Ecuadorian women of reproductive age. Secondary data analysis was conducted on a subsample of 9,077 Ecuadorian women. Levels of abuse were high. More than 30% of women reported childhood psychological or physical abuse, and 21% experienced both types of abuse. Forty percent of women reported sexual, physical or psychological IPV during their lifetimes, while 15% reported any form of IPV in the past year.

Sleep and women intimate partner victimization: prevalence, effects and good practices in health care settings this study done by Marlene Matos, Mariana Goncalves in the year 2019 the aim of this study the quality and quantity of sleep affect people's well being, as chronic sleep disorders are associated with social, physical and psychological problems, as well as low self-reported life satisfaction. Data from a representative sample of the Portuguese population extracted from the sixth Portuguese National Health survey was analyzed. The result of this study sleep disorders were negatively associated with self-reported life satisfaction. Having at least one sleep disturbance in the last two weeks was significantly associated with a 3-point decrease in life satisfaction 95% confidence interval.

METHODOLOGY:

This chapter explains in detail the methodology used by the researcher to acquire the desired data pertaining to the objectives of this study.

AIM OF THE STUDY

A study on intimate partner violence among the married couples in southern part of Chennai city, this study is mainly created to determine about which Gender mostly affected by the Intimate Partner Violence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the patterns of intimate partner violence
- To study the forms of intimate partner violence
- To examine the grouping rate of intimate partner violence.
- To study the cause and consequences of intimate partner violence.

Sample design:

Sample can be either probability sample or Non probability sample. With probability sample each element has a known probability of being included in the sample, but the Non probability samples do not allow the research to determine this probability samples are those based on simple random sampling, Systematic sampling, Cluster/area sampling whereas Non probability samples are based on convenience sampling, Judgement sampling and quota sampling techniques.

Research sample design:

For the research design deliberate sampling techniques are used .it is also known as purposive or Non probability sampling. Sample for this study only married couples of Southern part of Chennai city are chosen for this research study.

VARIABLES:**Dependent variable :**

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Verbal abuse

Independent Variables:

- Alcohol abuse
- Work pressure
- Drug abuse

RESEARCH TOOL:

For the purpose of collecting primary data, the researcher use to collect data from the Married couples who all are lived in Southern part of Chennai city. The subject for the present study comprises of 100 samples from both male and female they were married couples in southern Part of Chennai. All data are collected only with the consent from the person.

COLLECTION OF DATA:

All the primary data are collected through survey method. In survey Method especially through “Personal Interview technique”. Researcher met the each person physically and had a direct conversation with them. Through personal Interview techniques each and every questions are ask them directly and got answer for those questions.

DATA PROCESSING AND DATA ANALYSIS:

All the data’s will be analysed by the SPSS software version 29 was downloaded, frequencies and percentage analysis are done then pie chart’s are drawn for the percentage values.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- Most of the persons are not will to give their data
- In Married couples collecting data about their sexual Abuse are very difficult task, they are not open up with that.
- This study is only applicable in longer married couples, for shorter married period couples it is not used.
- Getting a data from urban area married couple is easy comparing with rural area married couples.
- This study is only applied in the married couples in the southern part of Chennai.
- Women who are accompanied by their partner at the time of interview or questionnaire are systematically excluded from samples.

RESULT:

This chapter provides a detailed of the result of the study. All the primary data analysed with the help of SPSS version 29 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), the derived results are presented in this chapter in the form of tables. The sample size for the research is 100, that means 50 married couples. All the data are collected by direct interviewing techniques, data are collected from the 50 married couples

in the region of Southern part of Chennai. Collected data were analysed by the SPSS Software frequency analysis and percentage analysis.

FREQUENCIES:

Age					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	40-50	79	79.0	79.0	79.0
	50-60	21	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 1: Age

Age of the volunteer’s only two categories age group people’s for the research 79 percentage of people were people who all are been in the age group of 40-50 and remaining 21 percentage of people’s belong to 50-60.

Gender					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Female	50	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 : Gender

Targeted population for the research is couples, so 50 percentage of them male and remaining 50 percentage of them are female.

What your highest level of education attained or professional qualification?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Middle school	1	1.0	1.0	5.0
	Higher school	52	52.0	52.0	57.0
	Under graduate	17	17.0	17.0	74.0
	Post graduate	18	18.0	18.0	92.0
	Illiterate	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Qualification

In Both the male and females 52 percentage of people are educated for Higher secondary level, and 18 of them were post graduate and 17 of them were under graduate 1 percentage is middle school and 4 percentage people completed with their primary remaining 8 percentage of them were illiterate.

What your current occupation or primary employment					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Private sector	31	31.0	31.0	31.0

	Government sector	14	14.0	14.0	45.0
	Housemarker	41	41.0	41.0	86.0
	Unemployment	2	2.0	2.0	88.0
	Others	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 4: Occupation

In the targeted population 50 percentage of them were female and 50 of them male in that 41 percentage of people were house maker them all only female gender, 31 percentage of them working in the private sector 14 percentage of them working in the government sector and only 2 percentage were unemployment remaining 12 % working in other types of work that includes majorly daily wages some of them were business.

Have you experienced the legal dissolution of your marriage?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	99	99.0	99.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 5: Legal dissolution of marriage

99 % of people not experienced the legal dissolution of their marriage and only 1% of them were experienced with their legal dissolution of their marriage.

What were the primary motivations or factors that led to your decision to marry?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Dowry	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Poverty	2	2.0	2.0	8.0
	Forced marriage	11	11.0	11.0	19.0
	Well settled	55	55.0	55.0	74.0
	Love marriage	10	10.0	10.0	84.0
	Parents decision	16	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 6: Decision to marriage

55% of them married to well settled 10 percent of people were love marriage 16 percent of them parents decision 11% forced marriage 6% of them for dowry and remaining 2% for poverty.

For how many years have both of you been experiencing a happy marriage?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	More than 15 years	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
	10-15 years	23	23.0	23.0	74.0
	5-10 years	18	18.0	18.0	92.0
	Less than 5 years	8	8.0	8.0	100.0

	Total	100	100.0	100.0	
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Table 7: Period of happy marriage

51% of them living in happy marriage life for more than 15 years, and 23 percentage of people being in happy marriage life for 10-15 years and 5-10 years 8% percentage of them experiencing happy married life and remaining 8% of people experiencing less than 5 years of their happy marriage life.

What strategies or behaviours has your partner employed to capture your attention or elicit a reaction from you?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Food	17	17.0	17.0	17.0
	Physical activity	48	48.0	48.0	65.0
	Comedy	19	19.0	19.0	84.0
	None	16	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 8: Attention seeking

This question was asked to married couples which kind of strategies their partner will use in their life to get the attention from them. 48% of them says by physical activity it includes being romantic or by them a things which they really like and 17 % of them cook their partners favourite food this mostly done by the females, 19% of them take them out 16% will not do anything.

Has your partner ever slapping you?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Often	22	22.0	22.0	23.0
	Sometimes	27	27.0	27.0	50.0
	Never	50	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 9: Slapping

Has your partner every slapped you for this question 50% of them respond to Never and 27% and 22% them respond to sometimes and often and remaining 1% of them respond to Ever.

Punch you with his first or with somethings that could hurt you?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Often	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Sometimes	31	31.0	31.0	32.0
	Never	68	68.0	68.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 10: Punch

Whether your punch you at any time 68% of them respond to Never and remaining 31% of people were respond to sometimes and remaining 1% of them were says often.

Kick you drag you or beaten you up?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Often	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Sometimes	31	31.0	31.0	32.0
	Never	68	68.0	68.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 11: Kick or Drag

68% of people not experience kick or drag kind of physical offence, 31% people sometimes experienced the kick or drag and remaining 1% of them experienced for often.

Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sometimes	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Never	88	88.0	88.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 12: Choke

88% of them sometimes experienced choking by their partner and 12% of them experienced sometimes.

Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun,, or other weapon?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Often	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Sometimes	10	10.0	10.0	11.0
	Never	89	89.0	89.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 13: Threaten or attack with weapons

89% of people not experienced with attacking with weapons but 10% of people threatened by weapons and 1% experienced for often.

Force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Often	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Sometimes	8	8.0	8.0	13.0
	Never	87	87.0	87.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 14: Force sexual intercourse

87% of them never experienced the forced sexual intercourse and 8% of them sometimes experienced and remaining 5% of them often experienced the forced sexual intercourse.

Forcing you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Often	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Sometimes	14	14.0	14.0	19.0

	Never	81	81.0	81.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 15: Sexual Act

In married couples whether your partner forcing you to perform any sexual act this question was asked for that 81% of them respond to Never and 14% them respond to sometimes and remaining 5% of them respond with often.

Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Often	3	3.0	3.0	4.0
	Sometimes	9	9.0	9.0	13.0
	Never	87	87.0	87.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 16: Threats to perform sexual act

87% respond never threaten to perform any kind of sexual act and 9% of them sometimes experienced threatens and 3% of them for often and 1% of them experiencing ever.

Ever used sarcasm or mocking tones in a hurtful manner towards you?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Often	36	36.0	36.0	42.0
	Sometimes	32	32.0	32.0	74.0
	Never	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 17: Sarcastic

26% of them chosen never used sarcastic or mocking and 32% of the chose to sometimes and 36% of people says often experienced the sarcastic manner and 6% respond to ever.

Ever used insults or belittling remarks towards you during arguments or disagreements?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	5	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Often	32	32.0	32.0	37.0
	Sometimes	21	21.0	21.0	58.0
	Never	42	42.0	42.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 18: Insults

42% of them never experienced for insults during arguments and 21% of them respond for sometimes, and 32% of people were respond for often and remaining 5% were ever experiencing the insults or belittling remarks during arguments.

Ever been subjected to threats or intimidation by your partner through verbal communication?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Often	10	10.0	10.0	14.0
	Sometimes	17	17.0	17.0	31.0
	Never	69	69.0	69.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 19: Threats intimidation

69% of them never gets intimate for their threat’s activity and 17% of them sometimes will get intimidation and 10% of them experienced for often and remaining 4% of them chosen forever.

Have you ever felt afraid or unsafe due to your partner's verbal aggression or hostility?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Often	12	12.0	12.0	14.0
	Sometimes	16	16.0	16.0	30.0
	Never	70	70.0	70.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 20: Felling Unsafe

70% of people told never felt unsafe by partners aggression and 16% sometimes felt unsafe and 12% of them often felt unsafe and 2% of them ever feeling unsafe by their partners verbal aggression.

Do you often feel anxious or fearful about your partner's reactions or moods?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Often	6	6.0	6.0	13.0
	Sometimes	35	35.0	35.0	48.0
	Never	52	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 21: Anxious

52% never get anxious and fear about their partners reaction and 35% of them sometimes experience anxious and 6% and 7% of people experience fear on the basis of often and ever.

Have you experienced consistent feelings of sadness or depression due to you partner'sbehaviour?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Often	12	12.0	12.0	18.0
	Sometimes	47	47.0	47.0	65.0
	Never	35	35.0	35.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 22: Depression

Felt depression due to their partner’s behaviour this includes 35% of them never, 47% of them sometimes experienced depression 12% of them often feeling depression for their partner’s behaviours and 6% of them ever experiencing the depression when ever their partner’s behaviour is thrilled.

Do you feel like your partner frequently undermines your self-esteem or confidence?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	Often	32	32.0	32.0	34.0
	Sometimes	19	19.0	19.0	53.0
	Never	47	47.0	47.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 23: Undermines confidence

47% of the partners action was undermines their confidence and 19% of said sometimes it will undermines my confidence and 32% of them often feeling that and 2% of them ever experiencing their confidence level will undermines.

Have you experienced isolation from friends or family due to your partner's actions?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	8	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Often	14	14.0	14.0	22.0
	Sometimes	21	21.0	21.0	43.0
	Never	57	57.0	57.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 24: Isolation from family

57% of people never experienced for isolation and 21% of people sometimes feels isolation from family and 14% of them often, and 8% of them for ever.

Twisting your arm of pulling your hair?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Ever	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Often	1	1.0	1.0	4.0
	Sometimes	15	15.0	15.0	19.0
	Never	81	81.0	81.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 25: Twisting arm

81% of them never experienced for twisting arm and pulling hair 15% of them chosen for sometimes 1% of them told often experiencing and 3% for ever experiencing.

Have you ever contemplated or considered divorce from your partner?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	10	10.0	10.0	10.0
	No	90	90.0	90.0	100.0

	Total	100	100.0	100.0	
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Table 26: Divorce

90% of the people don't have the idea to get a divorce from their partners and 10% people saying I have an idea for divorce.

Have you sought assistance or confided in anyone regarding this issue?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	No	98	98.0	98.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 27: Sought Assistance

98% of them not confided Victim assistance for their offence and violent activity of their partner and 2% of them confided with assistance for their offence which they experienced.

What is the main reason you have never sought help?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't know how to seek help	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Thought that there was no use in it	34	34.0	34.0	38.0
	Considered it as part of life	15	15.0	15.0	53.0
	Embarrassed	32	32.0	32.0	85.0
	Don't want to disgrace my partner	9	9.0	9.0	94.0
	None of the above	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 28: Reason for never sought help

34% of the people told there is no use in it to sought a help, and 32% of them feeling very embarrassed, 15% of them considered all their partners activities are part of their life, 9% told don't want to disgrace my partner their reputation will lose 4% of them Don't know how to seek help and 6% of them chosen None of the above.

Pie Chart:

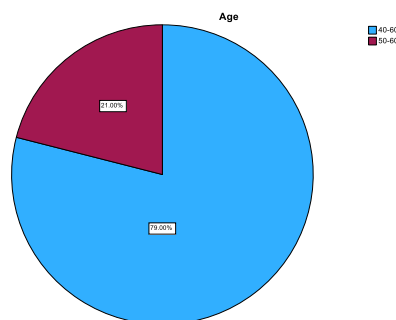


Chart 1 - 79% - 40-50 and 21% - 50-60

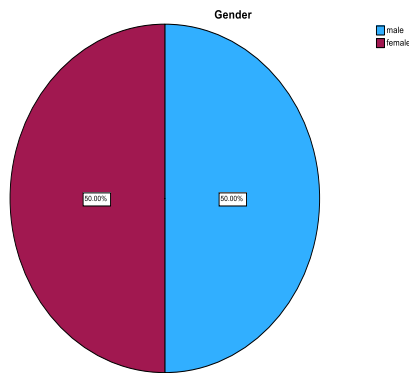


Chart 2 - 50% male 50% female

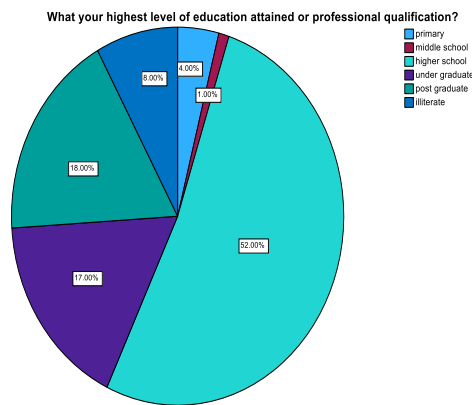


Chart 3 - 4% - Primary , 1% - Middle School, 52% - Higher Secondary, 17% - Under Graduate, 18% - Post graduate, 8% - illiterate.

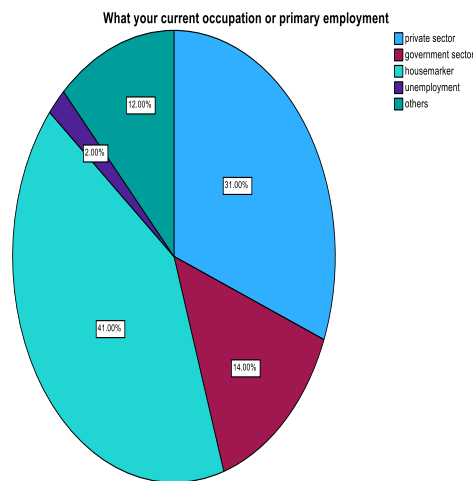


Chart 4 - 31% - Private sector, 14% - Government sector, 41% - House maker, 2% - Unemployment, 12% - others



Chart 5 - 1% - Yes, 99% - No

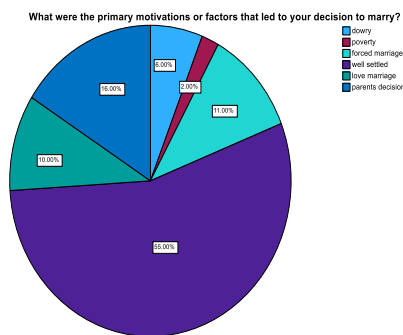


Chart 6 – 6% - Dowry, 2% - Poverty, 11% - Forced Marriage, 55% - Well settled, 10% - Love marriage
16% - Parents decision.

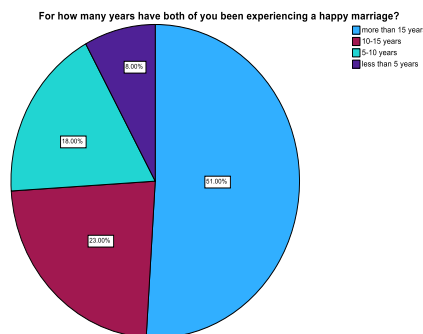


Chart 7 – 51% more than 15 years, 23% - 10-15 years, 18% - 5-10 years, 8% - less than 5 years

What strategies or behaviours has your partner employed to capture your attention or elicit a reaction from you?

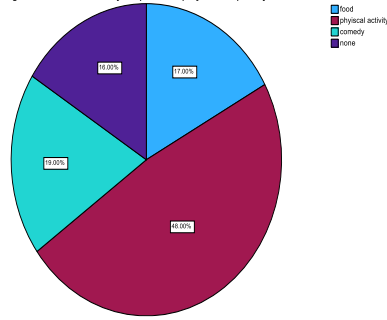


Chart 8 – 17% - Food, 48% - Physical activity, 19% -Comedy, 16% - None

Has your partner ever slapping you?

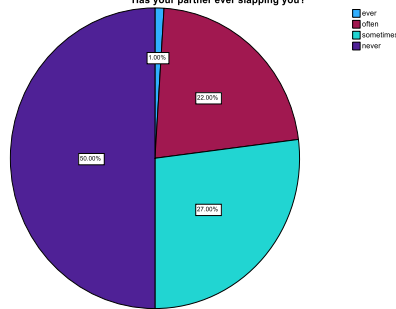


Chart 9 – 1% - Ever, 22% - Often, 27% - Sometimes, 50% - Never

punch you with his fist or with somethigs that could hurt you?

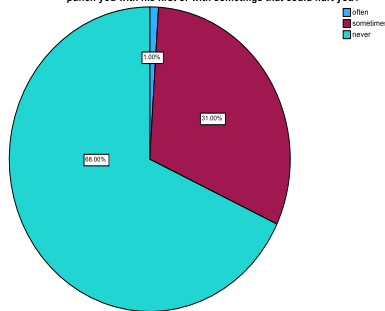


Chart 10 – 1% - Often, 31% - Sometimes, 68%-Never

Kick you drag you or beatten you up?

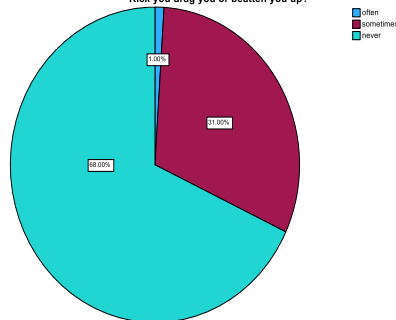


Chart 11 – 1% - Often, 31% - Sometimes, 68% - Never

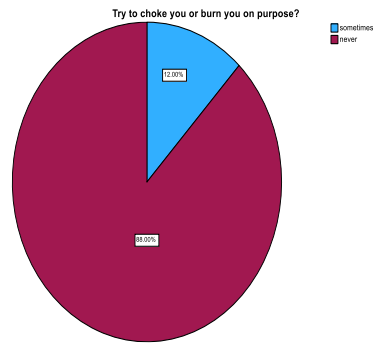


Chart 12 – 12% - Sometimes, 88% - Never

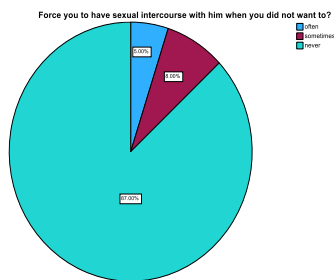


Chart 13 – 5% - Often, 8% - sometimes, 87% - Never

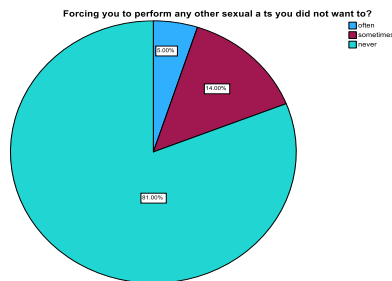


Chart 14 – 5% - often, 12% - Sometimes, 81% - Never

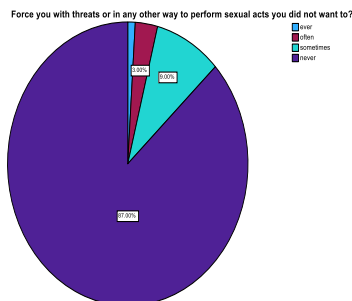


Chart 15 – 3% - Ever, Often, 9% - Sometimes, 87% - Never

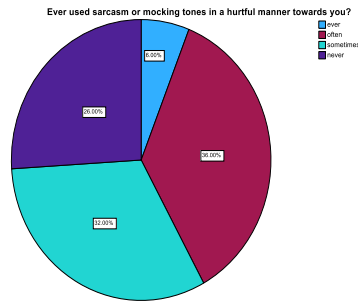


Chart 16 – 6% - Ever, 36% - Often, 32% - Sometimes, 26% - Never

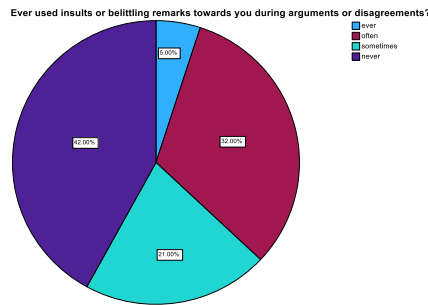


Chart 17 – 5% Ever, 32% - Often, 21% - Sometimes, 42% - Never

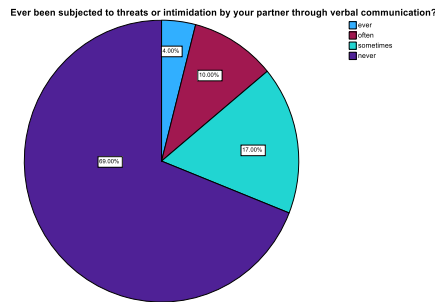


Chart 18 – 4% - Ever, 10% - often, 17% - sometimes, 69% - Never

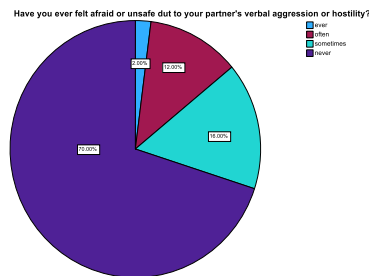


Chart 19 – 2% - Ever, 12% - Often, 16% - Sometimes, 70% - Never

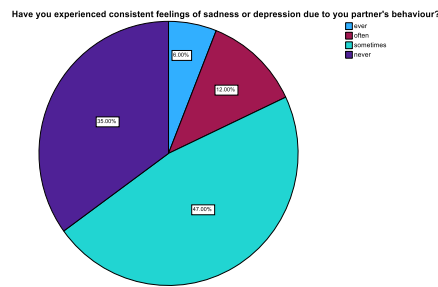


Chart 20 – 6% - Ever, 12% - Often, 47% - Sometimes, 35% - Never

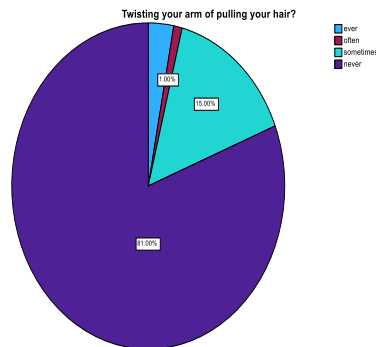


Chart 21 – 3% - Ever, 1% - Often, 15% - Sometimes, 81% - Never

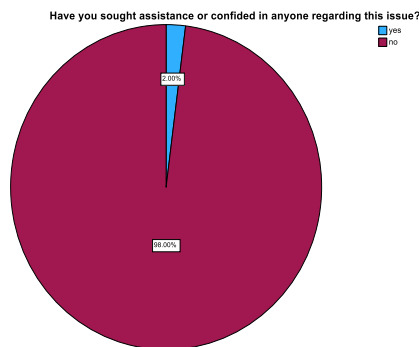


Chart 22 – 2% - Yes, 98% - No

DISCUSSION:

There are many studies were done related to intimate partner violence across the world. In previous studies the focuses are psychological abuse on women who all are violated by intimate partner. Depression and victimization how women's get affected by intimated by during COVID period and Intimate partner violence among reproductive age women. But this study is mainly focusing to which gender mostly affected by the intimate partner violence in this research majorly focusing on three types of physical offences, sexual offences and verbal offences. For this research study totally 100 samples were collected from 50 couples it comprises of 50 male and 50 males. All the samples are collected by direct interviewing techniques. That means researcher had a direct conversion with the married couples. According to the

result and findings of the research female rate of experiencing intimate partner violence is higher than the male. . Researcher got only data from the older marriage and he/she cannot get data from the newly married couples. Age of the volunteer's only two categories age group people for the research 79 percentage of people were people who all are been in the age group of 40-50 and remaining 21 percentage of people belong to 50-60. More than 50% of people have Higher Secondary as their education qualification only 20-30% of peoples were completed with their UG and PG degrees. In the targeted population 50 percentage of them were female and 50 of them male in that 41 percentage of people were house maker them all only female gender, 31 percentage of them working in the private sector 14 percentage of them working in the government sector and only 2 percentage were unemployment remaining 12 % working in other types of work that includes majorly daily wages some of them were business. Nearly 50% people were house maker they all are female. So, they are mostly affected by the Intimate Partner Violence by their partners. While analysis about the physical offences between the married couples there are 5 categories of physical violences were taken for the research study. That are slapping, punch, kick or drag, choke and threaten by weapons. While comparing with these all categories slapping rate is higher than the other physical offences. 50% of people were experiencing slapping by their partners. Nearly 40% of people were experiencing punch and kick and 10-15% or people experience chocking. Sexual offence was added for the result there are 3 various sexual offences related questions were plotted, one is forcing to have a sexual intercourse second one about forcing to perform any sexual acts and third one is using threats. Sexual offence rate is very less than the other physical and verbal offence affecting rate maximum nearly 10-20% of people have affected by the sexual offences. Third types of violence among married couples are verbal offences. While comparing with other kind off offences most of the persons were affected by the 26% of them chosen never used sarcastic or mocking and 32% of the chose to sometimes and 36% of people says often experienced the sarcastic manner and 6% respond to ever. 42% of them never experienced for insults during arguments and 21% of them respond for sometimes, and 32% of people were respond for often and remaining 5% were ever experiencing the insults or belittling remarks during arguments. 69% of them never gets intimate for their threat's activity and 17% of them sometimes will get intimidation and 10% of them experienced for often and remaining 4% of them chosen forever. Concluding from all kind of verbal offences nearly 60-70% of people were experiencing by their verbal offences. Depression rate for the people who all are experiencing offences nearly 70% of people. And only 1% of them is getting assistance for their victimization reason behind that no one is know about assistance facilities that are given by both government and private and counselling facilities for victims of Intimate partner violence. There are many reasons for not sought help from the assistance that 34% of the people told there is no use in it to sought a help, and 32% of them feeling very embarrassed, 15% of them considered all their partners activities are part of their life, 9% told don't want to disgrace my partner their reputation will lose 4% of them Don't know how to seek help. There are many reasons are get to know for the violations by this study, major factor is lower level of education and most of the female gender people says they experiencing violence by their partner due to their children future and further families issues they are not getting out from the marriage life and experiencing these abusive life for more than 5 years to 15 years.

CONCLUSION:

The conclusion of this research study, Intimate partner violence remains a pervasive issue with profound consequences for individuals, families, and society as a whole. It's imperative to address the root causes,

provide support for survivors, and implement comprehensive prevention strategies to create safer communities for everyone. We all saying in the current era everything was changed not like ancient period speaks about equality and freedom for everyone. We are not says that abuses not changed it was changed but Intimate partner violence among married couples are still now continuing in country like India. The research on Intimate partner violence underscores the urgent need for multifaceted interventions. It highlights the complex interplay of individual, relationship, community and societal factors contributing to IPV. Effective prevention and intervention strategies must address not only the immediate safety and well-being of survivors but also broader societal norms, attitudes, and systems perpetuating violence. By fostering awareness, promoting education, and enhancing support services, we can work towards creating a culture of respect, equality and non-violence in relationships. There are many risk factors were analysed by this research lower levels of education, maltreatment during their upbrings, witnessing family violences, use of alcohol and drug addictions, low levels of women's access to paid employment and low level of gender equality. Further recommendations for the research is only conducted in the older marriage couples, and most off them not willing to give their data and feeling very embarrassed while asking questions about sexual offences. This is one of the reasons to not reporting the about their victimization and abusive activities. This research studies can conduct in younger married couples, study about how they all go through violent activity. Measuring of abusive rate between arranged marriage and love marriage couples. By concluding we have to create awareness about the victim assistance system how it will help the victim and how to consult, what and all ways are there to consulting the assistance.