Enabling Men to be Responsible Partners and Caring Fathers in 3 districts of Jharkhand

Endline Study Findings
Methodology

- **Time**
  - Baseline – August – September 2016
  - Endline- May- June 2018

- **Area** - All 3 districts – Bokaro, Gumla, Ranchi

- **Respondents**
  - Baseline -Potential group member- 291
  - Endline- Minimum 15 group members, randomly chosen from group -339
Issue covered in the survey

- Socio Demographic Profile of the respondents
- Information on marriage and family
- Gender attitudes and relationships
- Maternal health and family planning
- Child care
- Violence against women
- Knowledge of schemes
- Participation in village activities
Study Findings
Profile of the Respondents
Age, Caste and Religion

- **Respondent number**
  - 117 from Bokaro; 113 from Gumla; 109 from Ranchi and total= 339

- **Age**
  - Age range of the respondents- 19-62 yrs. Most of respondents between 22- 45 years

- **Caste and Religion**
  - Bokaro- 42% OBC, 33% ST, 22% SC; 63% Hindu, 21% saran, 15% Muslim
  - Gumla – 92% ST; 71% Sarna, 13% Hindu, 13% Christians
  - Ranchi- 67% ST, 24% OBC; 63% Sarna, 25% Hindu, 10% Muslims
Education and Livelihood

Education

- Most of the respondents, around 60%, completed only high school education.
- Less than 10% have pursued education after the 12th standard.
- Around 11% had had no schooling (highest on Gumla).

Livelihood

- The respondents are involved in more than 1 occupation and as many as 3.
- Most of them participating in agricultural work- 70% working in their own farms, around 20% as farm labourers, Around 45% as daily wage labourers and 10% in pvt services.
- Around 45% in Gumla and 30% in Ranchi and Bokaro have seasonally migrated for work.
- Respondents hesitant to share true income. Majority earn less than an annual income of 50 thousand.
  - 90% in Gumla and 60% in Bokaro and Ranchi earn less the Rs 50,000 as their yearly income.
Gender Roles and Attitude
Participation in HH chores

- Men have understood women’s burden and started contributing in the domestic chores.
- In each of the different chores mentioned, around 60% men are participating in some way either by themselves or in joint with other family members.
- Though men have started the process of doing HH chores, many are yet to give more time and take it up as complete responsibility, as the men doing the chores regularly (always) are much lesser.
- Fetching water is the most acceptable activity among all chores across the district, which is followed by cleaning the house/ courtyard.
Men’s participation in household chores

**Bokaro**
- Wash clothes: 82.9
- Clean house/courtyard: 81.2
- Prepare food: 79.5
- Serve meals: 67.5
- Wash utensils: 61.5
- Fetch water: 30

**Gumla**
- Wash clothes: 79.6
- Clean house/courtyard: 86.7
- Prepare food: 92.9
- Serve meals: 70.8
- Wash utensils: 79.6
- Fetch water: 91.2

**Ranchi**
- Wash clothes: 83.5
- Clean house/courtyard: 89.9
- Prepare food: 90.9
- Serve meals: 85.3
- Wash utensils: 83.5
- Fetch water: 54.7
There is a visible decline in the rigid mindset of the men; in the overall score most men have moved from having a traditional attitude to being moderate or Equitable.

What changed drastically:
- Accepting that child care is men’s responsibility too
- Importance of investing in daughter’s education; delaying age at marriage
- Women to be included in decision making
- Women to be given inheritance of property
- Spacing after marriage and contraceptive responsibility
- Not to practice witch hunting

Slowing changing –
- Traditional norms of women’s restriction in ploughing and in making roofs.
- Women’s mobility (the need to ask permission)
- Women’s control over her sexuality
# Decision Making
Women alone or jointly participate

- Overall women’s participation in decision making has increased.
- Increase in agriculture related decisions - in Bokaro from 23% to 50%, in Gumla from 21% to 81% and in Ranchi 12.6% to 61.5%.
- Increase in own income related decision for women.
- Most of these decisions are joint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Routine decisions</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Endline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bokaro (N=90)</td>
<td>Gumla (N=106)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending money for food</td>
<td>19(21.2)</td>
<td>13(12.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spending money for clothing</td>
<td>22(24.4)</td>
<td>24(22.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture related decisions</td>
<td>21(23.3)</td>
<td>23(21.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major household decisions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take a loan</td>
<td>29(32.2)</td>
<td>26(24.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decision to manage incomes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband’s income*</td>
<td>38(42.2)</td>
<td>29(27.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife income*</td>
<td>19(21.2)</td>
<td>37(26.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decisions related to children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether children to go to school or not</td>
<td>54(60)</td>
<td>65(61.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Involvement of men in pregnancy and child care
Pregnancy care - Nutrition, Discuss on delivery place, ANC, do HH chores (Score-7)

- Increase in overall respondents’ participation in pregnant woman care
- Participation in HH chores so that pregnant woman can rest
- Of those who had older children, the participation of men involved in their care while wife was pregnant has increased.
- Though lesser men contributed in washing wife’s clothes, there were higher levels of participation for delivery preparedness, getting additional nutrition and accompanying for ANCs
- Of those who had older children, the participation of men’s involvement during wife’s pregnancy increased from 23% to 59%.
### Children below 2 yrs (score = 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bokaro-19</th>
<th>Gumla-36</th>
<th>Ranchi-15</th>
<th>Total-70</th>
<th>Bokaro-20</th>
<th>Gumla-29</th>
<th>Ranchi-12</th>
<th>Total-61</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Good participation (&gt;80% score)</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4(20)</td>
<td>2(6.9)</td>
<td>1(8.3)</td>
<td>7(11.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satisfactory participation (50-80%)</strong></td>
<td>4(21.1)</td>
<td>17(47)</td>
<td>3(20)</td>
<td>24(34.3)</td>
<td>8(40)</td>
<td>15(51.7)</td>
<td>7(58.3)</td>
<td>30(49.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unsatisfactory participation (&lt;50%)</strong></td>
<td>15(78.9)</td>
<td>19(52.8)</td>
<td>12(80)</td>
<td>46(65.7)</td>
<td>8(40)</td>
<td>12(41.4)</td>
<td>4(33.3)</td>
<td>24(39.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children between 2-6 yrs (score = 13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bokaro-36</th>
<th>Gumla-75</th>
<th>Ranchi-57</th>
<th>Total-168</th>
<th>Bokaro-49</th>
<th>Gumla-63</th>
<th>Ranchi-53</th>
<th>Total-165</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Good participation (&gt;80% score)</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1(1.8)</td>
<td>1(6.6)</td>
<td>6(12.3)</td>
<td>11(17.5)</td>
<td>12(22.6)</td>
<td>29(17.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Satisfactory participation (50-80%)</strong></td>
<td>2(5.6)</td>
<td>22(29.3)</td>
<td>4(7)</td>
<td>28(16.7)</td>
<td>16(32.7)</td>
<td>23(36.5)</td>
<td>10(18.9)</td>
<td>49(26.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unsatisfactory participation (&lt;50%)</strong></td>
<td>34(94.4)</td>
<td>53(70.7)</td>
<td>52(91.2)</td>
<td>139(82.7)</td>
<td>27(55)</td>
<td>29(46)</td>
<td>31(58.5)</td>
<td>87(52.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The percentages in parentheses represent the participation rates in each category.
Violence perpetration by fathers - NEED HELP

- Sons are more likely to face violence than daughters
- Verbally abused daughter in Bokaro it has increased from 8.9 to 10.8, Gumla reduced from 15 to 7% and in Ranchi from 16 to 12%
- Increase in verbally abuse on son-In Bokaro 14 to 17.1%, In Gumla from 19 to 15% and in Ranchi increased from 22 to 29%
- Mobility restricted of daughter-In Bokaro and Gumla more proportion of men have restricted their daughters from going out, in Bokaro it increased from 6.7% to 13.5%, in Gumla from 6 to 9% and in Ranchi restriction decreased from 12 to 10%
**Communication between Couples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Baseline (%)</th>
<th>Endline (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s preference in sex</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraception Usage</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbands problems</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future plans for child</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Parenting</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s preference in sex</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraception Usage</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbands problems</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future plans for child</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Parenting</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s preference in sex</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contraception Usage</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbands problems</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future plans for child</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care Parenting</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overall communication between the husband and wife has increased
- Men are discussing more on matters related to children
- Although there is an increase in discussion related to health of wife, contraceptives and sexual preference matters are not common issues of discussion
- Husband taking wife for outing or accompanying to a relatives or has also increased.
Intimate Partner Violence - In the last 1 year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Verbal Abuse</th>
<th>Physical Abuse</th>
<th>Sex without consent</th>
<th>Mobility restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOKARO</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUMLA</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANCHI</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Violence perpetration by husband on wife decreased in Gumla and Ranchi.
- In Bokaro, violence perpetration (verbal, physical, sexual) by husband has increased in the last one year:
  - Low reporting during the baseline
  - Better understanding of types of violence hence higher reporting.
Awareness on laws
Awareness on Laws

- Awareness regarding the laws have increased across the 3 districts.
- Men in Gumla are more aware about the laws as compared to the other districts.
- Laws on early marriage and child labour were commonly known as compared to the others.
Thank You