Masculine attributes, risk perception and risk behaviour in rural settings in India

Shiva Nand Chauhan, Research Scholar
International Institute for Population Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai-400088, India
Tel. Number: +91-9819163510, E-mail: chauhanshiva@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Masculinity refers to the roles and responsibilities of men that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures. The term relates to perceived notions and ideals about how men should or are expected to behave in a given setting. It is a social-cultural definition given to boys and men by society. There is no universal definition of masculinity. The traits of masculinity may differ across time periods and cultures. Indeed, masculinity can never float free of culture: it is shaped and expressed differently at different times in different circumstances in different places by individuals and groups (Berger *et al.*, 1995). Scholars now discuss masculinity as a collective gender identity, one that is fluid and socially constructed, rather than a natural attribute (Courtenay, 2000). Masculinity normally means having qualities like strength, assertiveness, fearlessness, independence, authoritarianism, ambition. Power, control over others and leadership are considered important markers of masculinity almost universally (Bhashin, 2004).

There are a variety of health related risks associated with being a man. Indeed, it is in the pursuit of power and privilege that men are often led to harm themselves (Clatterbaugh, 1997). In exhibiting or enacting hegemonic ideals, men reinforce strongly held cultural beliefs that men are more powerful and less vulnerable than women; they often adopt behaviours like the denial of weakness or vulnerability, emotional and physical control, the appearance of being strong and robust, dismissal of any need of help, a ceaseless interest in sex, the display of aggressive behaviour and physical dominance. Although there is a general agreement on the role of 'masculinity' in creating risks and vulnerabilities among young men (Pelto *et al.*, 1999), there exist little empirical information on the construction of masculine identity and its linkages with risk perception and behaviour in rural settings in India.

2. Objective of the study

This study aims to explore the construction of masculinity and examines the links of masculinity with risk perception and risk behaviour among married men in rural India and the policy and programmatic implications of the findings.

3. Area of the study

Uttar Pradesh, one of the most populated and socially and economically backward states of the country, was selected for the study. Further, the study was conducted in Varanasi district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, which has been selected on the basis of most urbanized district in the region. With increasing urbanization and modernization there is significant transition in cultural and traditional values and norms. The most urbanized district has been taken just to capture the effect of modernization on changing gender role attitudes.

4. Data and methodology

The present study is based on primary data. Around four hundred couples were interviewed from same number of households. Interviews were conducted in a household where at least a couple was usually living together. Eighteen Key informant interviews and 18 post in-depth interviews were conducted to understand the constructs of masculinity in the region.

4.1. Sampling

For the allocation of sampling units, two PHCs were selected based on its geographical proximity from the district headquarter. For this purpose, all the PHCs in the district were arranged in two groups, viz. within 10 kilometres and beyond 10 kilometres, and one PHC from each of the two groups was randomly selected for the study. At the next stage, once PHC was selected, 3 villages were selected from each PHC. The first village was PHC village itself, second village was the randomly selected sub-centre village, and third village was selected among all the villages from a PHC area where there is no government health facility. Thus, a total of 6 villages were selected from the district. A cut-off of 300 households for the selection of village was fixed in order to get adequate number of eligible couples.

Sixty seven households were selected from each of 6 villages through circular systematic random sampling after listing all households having a couple (husband age 20-40) where husband-wife both are the usual residents of the village. If there are more than one couple,

KISH table was used to select an eligible couple, and both husband and wife were interviewed with separate tools developed for the purpose. Thus, a total of 402 households were selected for interviews with structured questionnaires. Since response rate remained around 95 percent form male interviews, three hundred eighty men were interviewed successfully. Therefore, the analysis is based on 380 men.

4.2. Tools of data collection

In view of the issues of the study, the study adopted a mix method approach to collect requisite data. Thus, the combination of both quantitative and qualitative methods was used for data collection.

4.3. Statistical techniques

Data processing was done using SPSS 18. Analysis was carried out in SPSS 18 and STATA 10. Uni-variate, Bi-variate and multivariate techniques were used for the analysis in the study. While bi-variate analysis was undertaken to understand the association between the two variables, multivariate techniques such as binary logistic regression and multiple logistic regression were used to understand the effect of predictor variables on outcome variables. Principal component analysis method has been used to generate household wealth index. Factor analysis was used to reduce items in GEM scale.

4.4. Variables

Outcome variables of the study are masculinity index, attitude towards premarital sex, attitude towards extramarital sex, alcohol use, prevalence of premarital sex and prevalence of risky sexual relation.

Masculinity index - The Gender-Equitable Men (GEM) Scale: To quantify the masculinity in terms of gender role attitude among married men, masculinity index was generated using an adapted version of the Gender Equitable Men (GEM) scale developed initially by the Horizons Program and Instituto Promundo in Brazil (Pulerwitzand Barker, 2008). The original scale includes 34 attitudinal statements about men's and women's roles related to domestic life and child care, sexuality and sexual relationship, reproductive health and disease prevention, intimate partner violence as well as attitudes towards homosexuality and close relationship with other men. This scale has been widely adapted to many countries and has shown high level of validity. The GEM scale was successfully used in recent studies such

as ‘Study on gender, masculinity and son preference in Nepal and Vietnam’ (Nanda et al., 2012) and ‘International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)’ carried out in Brazil, Chile, Croatia, India, Mexico and Rwanda (Barker et al., 2011).In the present study, a GEM scale was created consisting of 22 attitudinal statements, and the response was recorded as ‘agree’, ‘partial agree’ and ‘disagree’. These 22 statements were selected out of 32 statements using factor analysis and after assessing reliability (Cronbach’s alpha= 0.74). To generate masculinity index, proper weights were assigned to the responses; for equitable statements agree was given 3, partially agree was given 2 and disagree was given 1 while for inequitable statements weights were assigned vice versa. After assigning proper weights, all 22 variables were summed up to get a score range of 22 to 59, and it was further trichotomized as ‘low’ (22-38), ‘moderate’ (39-47) and ‘high’ (48-59) support for equitable gender norms. It is not necessary to done equal categorization as Nanda et al. in their study on ‘Gender, masculinity and son preference in Nepal (Nanda *et al.* 2012) and Vietnam’ and Abhishek Singh in his PhD work (Singh, 2007) did not categorize GEM scale scores equally. The categorization was done to facilitate bivariate and multivariable analysis.

Attitude towards premarital sex: An index of attitude towards premarital sex was created using six attitudinal statements such as ‘it is ok for a man to have sex before marriage’, ‘it is ok to have sex with friends/colleague before marriage’ etc. The response was recorded as ‘agree’, ‘somewhat agree’ and ‘disagree’, and the response categories were given weights from 1 to 3 depending upon the intensity of the response. A weight of 1 assigned to ‘disagree’, 2 was assigned to ‘somewhat agree’, and 3 was assigned to ‘agree’. The internal consistency of items included in the index was checked using reliability analysis; the cronbach alpha score was 0.9. To generate the index, all variables were summed up to get a score range of 6 to 18, and it was further trichotomized as ‘low’ (6-7), ‘moderate’ (8-10) and ‘high’ (11-18) attitude towards premarital sex.

Attitude towards extramarital sex: To measure the perception of men towards extramarital sex, an index of extramarital sex was also created using seven attitudinal statements about extramarital sex such as ‘It is all right for a man to have an extra-marital relationship’, ‘There is nothing wrong for a man to have sex with another lady when wife is pregnant’ etc. The response was recorded as ‘agree’, ‘somewhat agree’ and ‘disagree’, and the response categories were given weight as in case of attitude towards premarital sex. The internal consistency of items in the index was checked; the cronbach alpha score was 0.8.To generate the index, all variables were summed up to get a score range of 7-17, and it was further

trichotomized as ‘low’ (7-8), ‘moderate’ (9-11) and ‘high’ (12-17) attitude towards extramarital sex.

A set of socio-demographic and economic variables: current age, women’s education, caste, religion, mass media exposure, occupation, wealth index, tobacco use and alcohol use and masculinity were considered as independent variables.

Exposure of respondents to mass media: The study has collected information on five types of media, viz. newspaper, magazine, movies (Hall/Video parlor), television and radio. The respondents were asked to tell the frequency of reading/watching/listening newspaper, magazine, movies (Hall/Video parlor), television and radio in the last one month. There were five categories of frequency, viz. never, once a month, once a fortnight, once a week and daily. Exposure to mass media has been assessed through a composite index. To prepare the composite index proper weights were assigned to different frequencies. A score of 1 was assigned if the respondent had never read/watched/listened any type of media in the last one month, 2 if he/she had once a month, 3 if he/she had once a fortnight, 4 if he/she had once a week, and 5 if he/she had daily. All five variables were summed up to get a score range (5-25) of the composite index, and it was further trichotomized as ‘poor’ (5), ‘moderate’ (6-10) and ‘high’ (11-25) exposure to mass media. Poor exposure to mass media refers to no exposure of any type of mass media in the last one month.

5. Results

5.1. Profile of the respondents

Little more than three-fifth of men (62 percent) in the survey population were in the age group 30-40 years, while around two fifth of men were in the age group 20-29 years. Mean age at marriage of male respondents was 31 years. Majority of men (63 percent) in rural areas of the district got married before completing the legal age at marriage of 21 years, and only six percent got married above 24 years. Most of the rural men and women had married at a younger age as mean age at marriage of men was 20 years compared to 16 years for women. Little more than one-third of men (35 percent) started living together with his wife before completing 21 years of age. More than half (54 percent) of men in rural areas started living with wife between 21-24 years. Little less than one fifth of men (18 percent) had zero year of schooling, sixteen percent of men had 1-5 years of schooling, only one third of men had 6 to 10 years of schooling, and almost the same proportion had 11 years and above schooling.

Majority of men (88 percent) reported working to earn their livelihood. Only 12 percent of them stated to be unemployed. Farming did not remain main occupation among villagers in Varanasi district; only 13 percent mentioned farming as main occupation. Two fifth of men mentioned main occupation as labourer; over a quarter of male respondents (30 percent) reported their main occupation as unskilled labourer, and remaining 10 percent were skilled labourer as they get up early morning and go to city area to work and return till late evening because of proximity of the village from urban areas. Many of them (28 percent) stated working independently running own business such as working as vegetable vender, running a betel shop, as a driver, as a contractor, etc. Few were found working in service sector such as working as teacher in Government or Private school, working in Bank, etc. Most of them (83 percent) reported working for 6 months and above last year preceding the survey.

5.2. Construction of masculinity

A man is normally understood responsible when he enters the institution of marriage and carries out the societal expectations. The concept of masculinity emerges as an important aspect for a married man. Masculinity is an overwhelming construct in the minds of men, providing a framework to determine their self-concept and to guide their behaviours. Findings on the constructions of masculinity are presented under two heads, namely, language of masculinity and attributes of masculinity.

5.2.1. Language of masculinity

Mardanagi is the most frequently used term by the study population to describe masculinity. This term is commonly used by the people to make a man realize gender roles and responsibilities. *Aslimard* or *asliadmi* terms are also used to characterize *mardanagi*.

5.2.2. Attributes of Masculinity

During in-depth and key-informant interviews, respondents were directly asked about the constructs of masculinity according to their own views. Attributes or constructs of masculinity identified by respondents indicated that men are expected to assimilate a set of attributes in their personality and, accordingly, they are supposed to discharge roles and responsibilities to prove their *mardanagi.* There are following attributes identified by respondents:

1. Being responsible towards his family- to take care of family and make them live happy

2. Being breadwinner- related to earning
3. Being physically and mentally fit
4. Having sexual prowess and ability to produce child
5. To be a man of word
6. Being seen as a man of honour

1. Being responsible towards his family

A real man should be responsible towards his family. All respondents cited that 'taking care of family and making them live happily' was essential construct to be a man, while most of them accepted it the most important construct to be a man.

A real man is one who takes care of wife, children and parents in the family and makes all members live happy.

A labourer, a drinker, aged 40

A real man is one who understands his responsibilities, discharges the responsibilities well and makes family live happy.

A contractor, daily drinker, aged 32

2. Being breadwinner

Men discussed their role as breadwinner extensively, indicating it is a key component of their identity. All the respondents mentioned that earning money is a very important and without income a man cannot run his family.

Unless I earn money, I won't be able to feed my family. My family members won't give respect to me. If I am satisfying my wife sexually, but I am not fulfilling her other needs, I can't be said mard (masculine).

A perpetrator of violence, aged 25

Some respondents replied being breadwinner i.e., earning money is the most important construct to be a man. Without money a man cannot perform his all responsibilities.

To fulfil the needs of wife and children is very important to live happily and without good income it is not possible. Thus, earning good income is essential construct to be mard (masculine).

A perpetrator of violence, aged 32

3. Being physically and mentally fit

Most of the respondents mentioned that physical and mental fitness is essential to be a man. Without physical and mental fitness, a man cannot perform his responsibilities well. All respondent agreed that to be a man, it is not required to have a muscular or strong body physic.

If a man has muscular and strong body, he is not taking care of family. He cannot be said mard (masculine). Physical fitness is important rather than being muscular to perform roles and responsibilities well.

A labourer and drinker, aged 35 years

4. Having sexual prowess and ability to produce child

To satisfy wife sexually was reported by all respondents as a key component to prove masculinity. All respondents reported that sexual prowess *i.e.,* ability to satisfy wife and ability to produce a child are very essential to be a man.

If you are healthy and earning well, but you haven't sexual prowess and are not able to produce a child, you can't be considered masculine.

A teacher, aged 49 years

Some respondents reported sexual prowess is the most important construct to be masculine.

There are some cases in the village that husband and wife had to take divorce as the husband was not able to satisfy wife sexually.

AN, ex-pradhan, aged 40

5. To be a man of word

Aslimard (a real man) is one who keeps his promise. Respondents replied keeping promise as a key construct of masculinity extensively. If a man makes a promise and forgets to keep it, he is considered *namard* (not masculine). A man who displays feminine tendencies and behaviour, and is not able to produce a child, is also termed a *namard*, which, translated into English, means emasculate.

A man should keep his promise. If he doesn't keep his promise, he can't be said masculine. But now-a-days, it is very difficult to make a promise and to keep it. Many men don't keep their promises too.

An ex-pradhan, aged 40 years

6. Being seen as a man of honour

Some respondents especially teachers and heads of the villages, reported that being seen as a man of honour in the society is the most important construct to be masculine.

There are many important attributes to be masculine, but social prestige is most important among all. A man must have good behaviour, welfare nature and attitude. Only then, he can earn and maintain his social prestige.

Head of the village (Pradhan), aged 45 years

5.3. Masculinity - The Gender-Equitable Men (GEM) Scale

An important prerequisite for achieving gender equality is changing men's attitude towards gender norms that they internalize and that influence their behaviour. The level of perception of men regarding masculinity was assessed using an adapted version of the Gender Equitable Men (GEM) scale. This scale has been widely adapted to many countries and has shown high level of validity.

The results from Table 2 show that men were in favour of traditional gender roles regarding domestic work and child care; all respondents were agreed that 'a woman's most important role is to take care of her house and cook for her family' and over four fifths of men agreed that 'taking care of kids is the responsibility of mother'.

Men's attitude towards sexuality and sexual relationships showed some variation. Two thirds of men opined that they were always ready to have sex and they could have sex anytime they wanted. Around half of the respondents did not support the view that a woman should carry condom; if a woman carries condom, she is considered 'easy'.

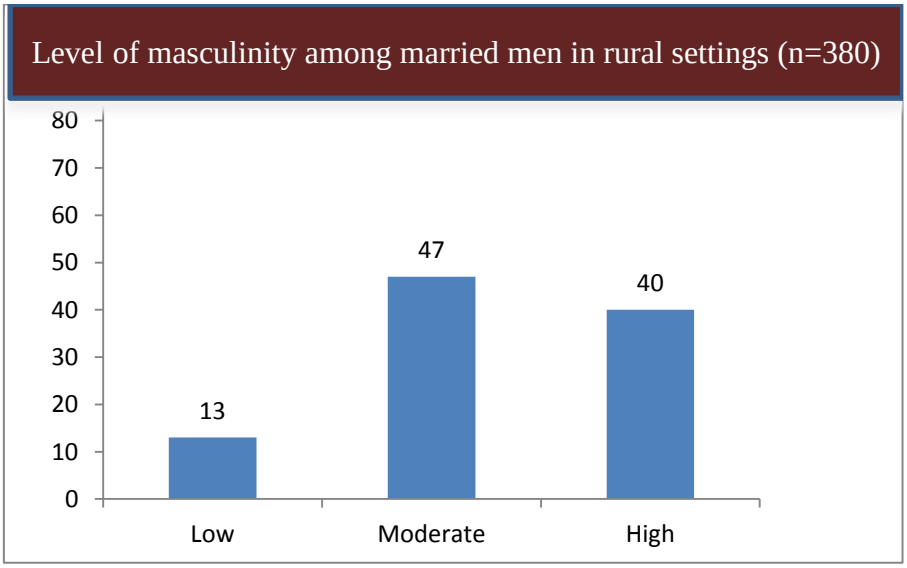
In terms of reproductive health, one fifth of men felt that it is the man who decides number of children to give birth and 10 percent of them opined that it is woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant. Fourteen percent of men believed that only a real man can produce a male child.

On violence against women, little less than half (48 percent) felt that ‘a woman deserves to be beaten at times’ and little more than two fifths (42 percent) agreed that ‘it is all right for a man to hit his wife if she cheats’. Half of them believed that ‘a woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together’.

A significant proportion of men were found favouring traditional gender roles on decision making and mobility; three fourths of men agreed that ‘a man should have the final word about decisions in his home’, and more than 70 percent of men opined that ‘a man decides whether wife should visit friends/natives or not.

Almost all men believed that ‘a man should be always physically strong, and they agreed with the statement that ‘if someone insults me, I will defend my reputation with force if I have to’.

Figure 1



In order to make the results easier to interpret, the respondents were classified into three categories based on their GEM scale scores. These categories were ‘low’ (22-38), ‘moderate’ (39-47) and ‘high’ (48-59) support for equitable gender norms. The results (Figure 1) show that less than half of men (47 percent) had moderate support for equitable gender norms, two fifths of men had high support for equitable gender norms, and thirteen percent of men had low support for equitable gender norms.

It can be concluded that men in rural settings have positive notions to express or discharge their roles, but when their masculinity is analysed in the context of femininity, they have

traditional attitude for women. Even today, men don't give equal value to women. As majority of men perceive women as home maker. They perceive violence as a mean to control women. Majority of men don't perceive women an important person in major household decisions and opined to have control over mobility of women.

5.4. Differentials and determinants of masculinity

To explore the factors associated with masculinity, bi-variate analysis using chi-square test and multinomial logistic regression were carried out. It is evident from the analysis (Table 4) that around half of men had moderate support for equitable gender norms, two fifths had high support for equitable gender norms, and 13 percent had low support for equitable gender norms. High support for equitable gender norms was found higher among men of young age 20-29 (43 percent), with age at consummation above 20 years (42 years), living in nuclear family (44 percent), belonging to general caste (43 percent), Hindu religion (41 percent) and rich wealth index (43 percent), having high mass media exposure (45 percent), who were unemployed (50 percent) and received suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy (41 percent). Chi-square results show that education, mass media exposure and suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy have significant association with masculinity. High level of gender attitudes was found increasing with increasing level of education; it was 22 percent among no educated men, while it was 56 percent among men with 11 years or more schooling. Mass media exposure showed the same pattern; men with high mass media exposure were found to have higher equitable gender attitudes (45 percent) as compared to men with low (27 percent) and moderate (35 percent) levels of mass media exposures. Those men who received suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy had higher gender equitable attitudes than its counterparts.

Table 4 depicts the multinomial logistic regression analysis for different levels of masculinity. Results of the analysis show that, controlling for a host of variables, limited variables and /or their categories only included in the model have exhibited statistically significant effects at different levels of significance on moderate and high support for equitable gender norms among married men. Mass media exposure and suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy have significant effects on moderate support for equitable gender norms. A man with moderate level of mass media exposure is less likely to have moderate support for equitable gender norms than their counterparts. On the other hand, men who received suggestions by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy are 5 times

more likely to have moderate support for equitable gender norms than its counterparts. While educational and economic status of men showed positive net effects of having moderate support for equitable gender norms, but it is insignificant.

In the case of men with high equitable gender attitudes, type of family, education, mass media exposure and suggestion by elders have significant effects on high support for equitable gender norms. Men living in joint family and with moderate level of mass media exposure are less likely to high support for equitable gender norms than their counterparts. On the other hand, men with 6-10 years of schooling and more than 10 years of schooling are 3.6 times ($p< 0.05$)and 9 times ($p< 0.01$) more likely to have high support for equitable gender norms than men with zero year of education. Men who received suggestions by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy are 3.6 times ($p< 0.05$) more likely to have high support for equitable gender norms than their counterparts.

Thus, findings portray that 13 percent of men are in favour of low support for equitable gender norms. High support for equitable gender norms are higher among men of young age group, with late age at consummation, living in nuclear family, with higher education, belonging to general caste, Hindu religion and rich wealth index, with high mass media exposure, who are unemployed and who received suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy. Type of family, education, mass media exposure and suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy are major factors affecting masculinity.

5.5. Masculinity and risk perception among married men in rural settings

Attitudes for premarital and extramarital sex have been considered to measure the risk perception among married men in rural settings. Masculinity has been taken as predictor variable along with other demographic and socio-economic predictors to examine the differentials and determinants of attitudes towards premarital and extra marital sex.

The analysis revealed (Table 5) that four percent of men had high level of attitude towards premarital sex, three percent had moderate level, and majority of them (93 percent) had low level of attitude towards premarital sex. High level of attitude towards premarital sex was found higher among men of young age group (4 percent), with early age at consummation (5 percent), living in joint family (4 percent), with zero year of schooling (6 percent), belonging to backward caste group (4 percent), Hindu (4 percent) and poor wealth index (7 percent), with moderate media exposure (5 percent), who were unemployed (5 percent), with high

equitable gender attitudes (7 percent) and using alcohol (6 percent). Chi-square results show that caste and masculinity have significant association with attitude towards premarital sex. To find out the adjusted effect, moderate and high levels of the index were clubbed together assigning '1', and low level was assigned '0'. Clubbing of two categories was done to get ample number of cases in each cell to run regression analysis. Results of logistic regression (Table 6) show that caste, economic status, tobacco use and alcohol use have significant effects on attitude towards premarital sex. Men in general caste group are 3.6 times ($p< 0.1$) more likely to have attitude towards premarital sex. This may be attributed to their higher exposure to mass media. Men belonging to rich wealth index and using tobacco are less likely (and significant at 0.1 and 0.05) to have attitude towards premarital sex. Men consuming alcohol are 3 times ($p< 0.05$) more likely to have attitude towards premarital sex. Masculinity did not show any significant effect on attitude towards premarital sex. Thus, caste and alcohol use among married men are major factors to promote attitude towards premarital sex.

Table 7 depicts the percentage of men having attitude towards extra-marital sex according to some selected background characteristics. Attitude towards extra-marital sex was found very low among married men. Around two percent of married men opined to have high level of attitude towards extramarital sex, and around three percent of them viewed moderate level of attitude towards extramarital sex. High attitude of extramarital sex was found higher among men of old age group (2.1 percent), with early age at consummation (3 percent), living in joint family (2.1 percent), with 1-5 years of schooling (3.2 percent), belonging to backward class (2 percent), Muslim (2.3 percent) and middle wealth index (2.3 percent), with low and moderate level of mass media exposures (2 percent), who were farmers (4 percent), not using tobacco (4 percent) and using alcohol (4 percent). Masculinity did not show any pattern, but men with low support for equitable gender norms had higher attitude towards extra marital sex (2.1 percent). Chi-square results show that type of family, economic status and tobacco use have significant association with attitude towards extra marital sex. To find out the adjusted effect, moderate and high levels of the index were clubbed together assigning '1' and low level was assigned '0'. Thus, the results of logistic regression (Table 8) show that economic status, tobacco use and alcohol use have significant effect on the attitude of extra marital sex. Men from rich wealth index and using tobacco are less likely to have attitude for extramarital sex. On the other hand, men consuming alcohol are 4 times more likely to have attitude for extra martial sex. Masculinity shows positive net effect i.e., men with moderate and high support for equitable gender norms are less likely to have attitude for extramarital

sex, but the effect is insignificant. Thus, alcohol use emerged as main predictor among married men in rural settings to promote attitude for extramarital sex.

Thus, findings portray that limited proportion of men have attitudes for premarital and extramarital sex. Such attitudes are higher among men with early age at consummation, living in joint family, belonging to socially backward group and using alcohol. While considering educational status attitude for premarital sex is higher among men with zero years of schooling, whereas attitude for extramarital sex is higher among primary educated men. Men with low and moderate levels of mass media exposure have higher attitude for premarital as well as extramarital sex than their counterparts. While considering masculinity men with high support for equitable gender norms have higher attitude towards premarital sex, whereas masculinity doesn't show any patter for attitude towards extramarital sex, but men with low support for equitable gender norms have high attitude towards extramarital sex. Masculinity did not show any significant effect on attitude towards premarital as well as extramarital sex. Caste and alcohol use among married men in rural settings emerge as factors to promote attitude towards premarital sex, and alcohol use emerges as a factor to promote attitude towards extramarital sex.

5.6. Masculinity and risk behaviour

To examine risk behaviour among married men, use of alcohol, premarital sex and risky sex have been considered. To examine the linkages of masculinity with alcohol use, premarital sex, and extramarital sex, bi-variate analysis using chi-square test and logistic regression have been carried out.

Masculinity and alcohol use

Prevalence of drinking among married men according to some selected background characteristics is shown in Table 9. More than one fourth of men (28 percent) were found using alcohol. The prevalence of alcohol was found higher among men of older age group (31 percent), with early age at consummation (32 percent), living in nuclear family (32 percent), with primary (47 percent) and zero years of schooling (37 percent), belonging to backward class (29 percent), Muslim religion (37 percent) and poor and middle wealth index (29 percent), having low mass media exposure (42 percent), working as labourer (38 percent), with low inter-spousal communication (29 percent), who had low support for equitable gender norms (29 percent) and consuming tobacco (40 percent). Chi-square test shows that

age, education, mass media exposure, occupation and tobacco use have significant association with alcohol use. Masculinity did not show any association with alcohol use. Results of logistic regression show that occupation and tobacco use are significant determinants to affect alcohol use. Labourer men are over four times more likely to use alcohol as compared to unemployed men, and men using tobacco are over three times more likely to consume alcohol as compared to its counterparts. Thus, occupation and tobacco use are major determinants rather than masculinity to affect alcohol use among married men in rural settings.

Masculinity and premarital sex

Table 10 shows the percentage of men who reported to have premarital sex according to selected background characteristics. The analysis revealed that seven percent men reported to have premarital sex ever. The prevalence of premarital sex was reported higher by men of young age group (10 percent), with late age at consummation (8 percent), living in nuclear family (8 percent), with more than ten years of schooling (8 percent), belonging to general caste (11 percent), Muslims (9 percent) and poor wealth index (9 percent), with high mass media exposure (9 percent), who were labourer (5 percent) and unemployed (4.5 percent), having high support for equitable gender norms (9 percent) and who were consuming tobacco (8 percent) and alcohol (9 percent). Chi-square test shows that only occupation of men has significant association with premarital sex. While, results of logistic regression show that age of men has significant effect on premarital sex. Men in older age group are less likely to report premarital sex. Masculinity did not show any significant effect for reporting premarital sex by married men.

Masculinity and risky sexual behaviour

Risky sexual behaviour under the study is considered that sexual behaviour which is made with other than wife without condom use. The prevalence of extra-marital sex was found very low that is only 2 percent. Therefore, to examine the risky sexual behaviour among married men, premarital without condom use or extra marital sex without condom use was taken as outcome variable. Further, differentials and determinants of risky sexual behaviour were examined using bi-variate analysis, chi-square test and binary logistic regression (Table 4.10). Seven percent of men reported to have risky sexual relation. Risky sexual relation was found higher among men of young age group (9 percent), with early age at consummation (8

percent), living in nuclear family (10 percent), with zero year of schooling (9 percent), belonging to backward caste (8 percent), Muslim religion (9 percent) and low wealth index (10 percent), with high mass media exposure (8 percent), working as labourer (6 percent), supporting highly equitable gender norms (9 percent) and who consumed tobacco (8 percent) and alcohol (9 percent). Chi-square test shows that occupation has significant association with risky sexual behaviour. Results of logistic regression (Table 12) show that occupation has significant effect with risky sexual behaviour. Working men are around two times more likely to indulge in risky sexual behaviour than not working men. Masculinity did not show any significant effect with risky sexual behaviour.

5.7. Discussion and Conclusions

Mardanagi is the most frequently used term by the study population to describe masculinity. *Aslimard* or *asliadmi* terms are also used to characterize *mardanagi*. There are six essential constructs of masculinity among married men age 20-40, and these are being responsible towards his family, being breadwinner, being physically and mentally fit, having sexual prowess and ability to produce child, being a man of word and being seen as a man of honour. Our findings on some constructs of masculinity such as being responsible towards his family, being breadwinner, being physically strong and sexual prowess are consistent with another studies conducted on construction of masculinity (Verma *et al.*, 2004 and GADC, 2010)

It can be concluded that men in rural settings have positive notions to express or discharge their roles, but when their masculinity is analysed in the context of femininity, they have traditional attitude for women. Even today, men don't give equal value to women. As majority of men perceive women as home maker. A significant proportion of men (around 50 percent) perceive violence as a mean to control women. Majority of men don't perceive women an important person in major household decisions and opined to have control over mobility of women. Findings on men's view regarding violence in GEM scale are almost consistent with another study carried out in Nepal (Nanda *et al.*, 2012).

Less than half of men (47 percent) have moderate support for equitable gender norms, two fifths of men have high support for equitable gender norms, and thirteen percent of men have low support for equitable gender norms. Type of family, education, mass media exposure and suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy are major factors affecting

masculinity among married men in rural settings. The finding "significant association of education with masculinity" is consistent with another study conducted in Nepal and Vietnam (Nanda *et al.*, 2012).

Four percent of men have high attitude towards premarital sex, and three percent have moderate attitude towards premarital sex. Caste and alcohol use among married men are major factors to promote attitude for premarital sex. Only two percent of men have high perception towards extramarital sex, three percent had moderate perception, and majority of men (95 percent) had low perception towards extramarital sex. Alcohol use emerged as main predictor among married men in rural settings to promote attitude towards extramarital sex. Masculinity did not show any significant effect on attitude towards premarital sex as well as on attitude towards extramarital sex.

More than one fourth of men (28 percent) are using alcohol. Masculinity did not show any association with alcohol use. Occupation and tobacco use are significant determinants to affect alcohol use. Labourer men are over four times more likely to use alcohol as compared to unemployed men, and men using tobacco are over three times more likely to consume alcohol as compared to its counterparts. Finding on association of alcohol with occupation is consistent with another study conducted in low income communities in Mumbai, India (Singh *et al.*, 2010).

Seven percent of men reported to have premarital sex ever. Age of men has significant effect on premarital sex. Men in older age group are less likely to report premarital sex. Masculinity did not show any significant effect for reporting premarital sex by married men. Seven percent of men reported to have risky sexual relation. Masculinity did not show any significant effect with risky sexual behaviour. However, Courtenay (1998) in his study in United States found that young men who supported inequitable views of manhood were more likely to report unsafe sexual practices. Other predictor such as occupation emerges as significant factor to affect risky sexual behaviour. Working men are around two times more likely to indulge in risky sexual behaviour than not working men.

Thus, the study did not find any link of masculinity with risk perception and risk behaviour. Age, caste, occupation, tobacco use and alcohol use are major determinants to affect risk perception and risk behaviour of married men in rural settings in India.

5.8. Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, following recommendations can be given

1. As study finds that type of family, education, mass media exposure and suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy are major factors affecting masculinity among married men in rural settings, programs promoting gender equitable norms through education, mass media, and accepting and welcoming the role of elders in the family are required.
2. Alcohol emerged main predictor to promote attitude towards premarital sex, and risky sexual behaviour was higher among alcohol users. Therefore, intervention addressing alcohol should be designed to operate at individual, couple and family level.

5.9. References

- Barker, G., Contreras, J.M., Heilman, B., Singh, A.K., Verma, R.K., and Nascimento, M., 2011. Evolving Men: Initial Results from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES). Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and Rio de Janeiro: Instituto Promundo.
- Berger, M., Wallis, B. and Watson, S. (eds), 1995. Constructing Masculinity. New York: Routledge.
- Bhasin K., 2004. "*Exploring Masculinity*". New Delhi, Raj Press. 9p.
- Clatterbaugh, K., 1997. Contemporary Perspectives on Masculinity: Men, Women and Politics in Modern Society, 2nd ed. Westview Press, Boulder, CO.
- Courtenay, W., 2000. Construction of masculinity and their influence on men's wellbeing: a theory of gender and health. *Social Science and Medicine*, 50, 1385-1401.
- Courtenay, W.H., 1998. "Better to die than cry? A longitudinal and constructionist study of masculinity and the health risk behaviour of young American men," *Dissertation Abstracts International* 59 (08A): Publication number 9902042.
- Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC), 2010. A Qualitative Exploration of Gender Norms, Masculinity and Domestic Violence, a preliminary analysis report on DeoumTroung Pram Hath in Modern Cambodia.

- Nanda Priya, GautamAbhishek, Verma Ravi, Hong Khaut Thu, Puri Mahesh, Linh Tran Giang, TamangJyotsna, LamichhanePrabhat, 2012. "Study on Gender, Masculinity and Son Preference in Nepal and Vietnam". New Delhi, International Center for Research on Women.

- Pelto, P.J., Joshi, A. and Verma, R.K., 1999. The Development of Indian Male Sexuality, Population Council: South and Southeast Asian Regional Office, 54.

- Pulerwitz, J. and G. Barker, 2008. *"*Measuring attitudes towards gender norms among young men in Brazil: development and psychometric evaluation of the GEM scale*".Men and Masculinities*, 10 (3), 322-338.

- Singh Abhishek, 2007. *"Male Involvement in Family Planning and Maternal Care: Evidence from Rural Ahmadnagar, Maharastra."* Ph.D. thesis.

- Singh Shri Kant, J Schensul, Kamla Gupta, Marlene Berg, S. Lahiri & Ellen Cromley, 2010. Alcohol use, Sexual Health Risks and HIV Prevention among Young Men in Low Income Communities in Mumbai, India. International Institute for Population Sciences; The Institute for Community Research, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

- Verma, R.K. and V.S. Mahendra, 2004. "Construction of masculinity in India: a gender and sexual health perspective," *Indian Journal of Family Welfare* 50(Special issue): 71–78.

Table 1: Percent distribution of men according to selected background characteristics in Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India 2012

Characteristics	Percentage	N
Age		
20-29	38.4	147
30-40	61.6	236
Mean age	31.2	383
Age at marriage		
< 21 years	62.7	240
21-24	31.3	120
25 and above	6.0	23
Mean age at marriage	19.8	383
Age at consummation		
< 21 years	35.0	135
21-24	54.0	205
25 and above	11.0	43
Age at first birth		
17-20	10.0	33
21-24	61.0	195
25 and above	29.0	93
Level of education		
No education	18.0	68
1-5 years	16.0	63
6-10 years	34.0	130
11 years and above	32.0	122
Occupation		
Unemployed	11.7	45
Farming	13.3	51
Labourer	30.0	115
Skilled Labourer	9.7	37
Service	7.3	28
Own business/driver/contractor/other	27.9	107
Total	**100**	**383**

Table 2: Percentage of men age 20-40 showing perception on GEM (Gender-Equitable Men) Scale attitudinal statements, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India 2012 (N=383)

STATEMENTS	AGREE	PARTIALLY AGREE	DON'T AGREE
Domestic work and child care			
1. Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are mothers' responsibility	83.0	5.0	12.0
Sexuality and sexual relationship			
2. A real man can have sex anytime he wants	66.3	16.4	17.2
3. Men are always ready to have sex	67.6	17.8	14.6
4. Women who carry condoms on them are "easy"	45.2	4.2	50.7
5. A man should know what his partner likes during sex	84.1	3.9	12.0
Reproductive health and disease prevention			
6. It is the man who decides what type of sex to have	25.1	18.0	56.9
7. Only a real man can produce a male child	13.6	2.6	83.8
8. It is woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant	10.4	6.0	83.6
9. It is man who decides number of children to give birth	19.3	14.9	65.8
10. A couple should decide together if they want to have children	87.5	5.7	6.8
11. In my opinion, a woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can do	72.6	12.8	14.6
12. A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use	83.8	6.8	9.4
Intimate partner violence			
13. There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten	47.8	7.6	44.6
14. A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together	50.1	13.8	36.0
15. I would be outraged if my wife asked me to use a condom	16.7	2.9	80.4
16. It is okay for a man to hit his wife if she would not have sex with him	6.0	5.7	88.3
17. If a woman cheats on a man, it is okay for him to hit her	41.5	17.8	40.7
Decision making and mobility			
18. A man should have the final word about decisions in his home	74.4	5.5	20.1
19. A man decides whether wife should visit friends/natives or not	72.3	3.9	23.8
Others			
20. A man should be always physically strong	99.0	0.8	0.3
21. It is ridiculous for a boy to play with dolls.	64.2	5.7	30.0
22. If someone insults me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to	98.2	1.0	0.8

Table 3: Masculinity among married men by selected background characteristics, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	GEM Scale				Chi-square value	Significance (p-value)
	Low	Moderate	High	n		
Age						
20-29	11.6	45.6	42.9	147	0.87	0.65
30-40	13.1	48.7	38.1	236		
Age at consummation						
10-20 years	11.1	53.3	35.6	135	2.83	0.24
21-29 years	13.3	44.4	42.3	248		
Type of family						
Nuclear	9.4	47.1	43.5	138	2.35	0.31
Joint/Extended	14.3	47.8	38.0	245		
Level of education						
No education	22.1	55.9	22.1	63	26.77	0.00
1-5 years	15.9	49.2	34.9	130		
6-10 years	11.5	51.5	36.9	122		
11 years and above	6.6	37.7	55.7	68		
Caste						
SC/ST/OBC	12.4	48.0	39.6	346	0.30	0.86
General	13.5	43.2	43.2	37		
Religion						
Hindu	12.9	46.2	40.9	340	2.21	0.33
Muslim	9.3	58.1	32.6	43		
Mass media exposure						
Low	15.4	57.7	26.9	52	21.00	0.00
Moderate	23.5	41.8	34.7	98		
High	7.3	47.6	45.1	233		
Occupation						
Unemployed	4.6	45.5	50.0	44	7.92	.244
Farming	15.7	51.0	33.3	51		
Labourer	13.2	52.0	34.9	152		
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/other	13.2	41.9	44.9	136		
Wealth Index						
Poor	14.5	46.0	39.5	124	1.69	0.8
Middle	11.6	51.2	37.2	129		
Rich	11.5	45.4	43.1	130		
Suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy						
Yes	10.6	48.7	40.7	349	13.41	0.001
No	32.4	35.3	32.4	34		
Total	**12.5**	**47.5**	**40.0**	**383**		

Table 4: Multinomial logistic regression results on masculinity, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012 (N=383)

Background characteristics	Moderate equity vs low equity	p-value	High equity vs low equity	p-value
Age				
20-29®	1.000		1.000	
30-40	1.127	.750	1.165	.693
Age at consummation				
10-20 years®	1.000		1.000	
21-29 years	.568	.138	.654	.286
Type of family				
Nuclear®	1.000		1.000	
Joint/Extended	.547	.140	.405	.032
Level of education				
No education®	1.000		1.000	
1-5 years	1.037	.947	1.959	.247
6-10 years	2.028	.174	3.575	.024
11 years and above	1.227	.226	9.140	.001
Caste				
SC/ST/OBC®	1.000		1.000	
General	.837	.786	.855	.815
Religion				
Hindu®	1.000		1.000	
Muslim	1.712	.845	1.005	.994
Mass media exposure				
Low®	1.000		1.000	
Moderate	.227	.010	.331	.077
High	.887	.742	1.076	.911
Occupation				
Unemployed®	1.000		1.000	
Farming	.371	.267	.227	.104
Labourer	.864	.865	.977	.978
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/other	.407	.281	.500	.409
Wealth Index				
Poor®	1.000		1.000	
Middle	1.542	.315	1.423	.433
Rich	1.744	.251	2.084	.142
Suggestion by elders to behave in a certain way being a boy				
No®	1.000		1.000	
Yes	5.197	.002	3.633	.018

Note: ® indicates reference category.

Table 5: Percentage of men age 20-40 having attitude towards premarital sex according to some selected background characteristics, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Attitude towards premarital sex			N	Chi-sq. value
	Low	Moderate	High		
Age					
20-29	93.2	2.7+	4.1#	146	0.035
30-40	93.2	3.0	3.8	234	
Age at consummation					
10-20 years	92.5	3.0+	4.5#	134	0.162
21-29 years	93.5	2.8#	3.7#	246	
Type of family					
Nuclear	94.2	2.2+	3.6#	138	0.472
Joint/Extended	92.6	3.3#	4.1#	242	
Level of education					
No education	91.0	3.0+	6.0+	67	3.22
1-5 years	95.2	1.6+	3.2+	62	
6-10 years	95.3	2.3+	2.3+	129	
11 years and above	91.0	4.1#	4.9#	122	
Caste					
SC/ST/OBC	93.6	2.0#	4.4#	343	10.56***
General	89.2	10.8+	0.0	37	
Religion					
Hindu	92.6	3.3#	4.2#	337	1.833
Muslim	97.7	0.0	2.3+	43	
Mass media exposure					
Low	94.0	4.0+	2.0+	50	1.136
Moderate	91.8	3.1+	5.1#	98	
High	93.5	2.6#	3.9#	232	
Occupation					
Unemployed	95.5	0.0	4.5+	44	7.872
Farming	90.2	7.8+	2.0+	51	
Labourer	94.6	1.3+	4.0#	149	
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/other	91.9	3.7#	4.4#	136	
Wealth Index					
Poor	90.2	2.4+	7.3#	123	6.468
Middle	94.6	2.3+	3.1+	129	
Rich	94.5	3.9#	1.6+	128	
Masculinity					
Low	93.8	6.3+	0.0	48	10.155**
Moderate	96.1	1.1+	2.8#	181	
High	89.4	4.0#	6.6#	151	
Tobacco use					
No	91.6	4.5#	3.9#	155	2.448
Yes	94.2	1.8+	4.0#	225	
Alcohol use					
No	94.5	2.2#	3.3#	274	2.976
Yes	89.6	4.7#	5.7#	106	
Total	**93.2**	**2.9**	**3.9**	**380**	

Note: # indicates less than 25 cases, + indicates less than 5 cases,
***p<0.01, **p<0.05 and *p<0.10

Table 6: Logistic regression results on men's attitude towards premarital sex, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India 2012

Characteristics	Odds ratios
Age	
20-29®	
30-40	1.016
Age at consummation	
10-20 years®	
21-29 years	0.944
Type of family	
Nuclear®	
Joint/Extended	1.742
Level of education	
Illiterate®	
Literate	0.415
Caste	
SC/ST/OBC®	
General	3.662*
Religion	
Hindu	
Muslim	0.342
Mass media exposure	
Low®	
Moderate	1.638
High	1.344
Occupation	
Unemployed®	
Working	1.381
Wealth Index	
Poor®	
Middle	0.505
Rich	0.275*
GEM scale	
Low®	
Moderate	0.750
High	2.615
Tobacco use	
No®	
Yes	0.360**
Alcohol use	
No®	
Yes	3.059**

Note: ®= Reference category***p< 0.01, **p< 0.05 and *p< 0.10

Table 7: Percentage of men age 20-40 having attitude towards extra-marital sex according to some selected background characteristics, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Attitude towards extramarital sex			N	Chi-square value
	Low	Moderate	High		
Age					
20-29	96.6	2.1+	1.4+	146	0.614
30-40	94.9	3.0#	2.1#	234	
Age at consummation					
10-20 years	94.8	2.2+	3.0+	134	1.601
21-29 years	95.9	2.8#	1.2+	246	
Type of family					
Nuclear	93.5	5.1#	1.4+	138	5.183*
Joint/Extended	96.7	1.2+	2.1#	242	
Level of education					
No education	97	1.5+	1.5+	67	
1-5 years	93.5	3.2+	3.2+	62	3.307
6-10 years	93.8	3.9#	2.3+	129	
11 years and above	97.5	1.6+	0.8+	122	
Caste					
SC/ST/OBC	95.0	2.9#	2.0#	343	1.920
General	100.0	0.0	0.0	37	
Religion					
Hindu	95.5	2.7#	1.8#	337	0.079
Muslim	95.3	2.3+	2.3+	43	
Mass media exposure					
Low	96.0	2.0+	2.0+	50	
Moderate	92.9	5.1#	2.0+	98	3.220
High	96.6	1.7+	1.7+	232	
Occupation					
Unemployed	97.7	0.0	2.3+	44	
Farming	94.1	2.0+	3.9+	51	4.082
Labourer	96.0	3.4#	0.7+	149	
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/oth.	94.9	2.9+	2.2+	136	
Wealth Index					
Poor	91.9	6.5#	1.6+	123	
Middle	96.1	1.6+	2.3+	129	11.490**
Rich	98.4	0.0	1.6+	128	
Masculinity					
Low	93.8	4.2+	2.1+	48	
Moderate	95.0	3.3#	1.7+	181	1.839
High	96.7	1.3+	2.0+	151	
Tobacco use					
No	92.9	3.2#	3.9#	155	6.389**
Yes	97.3	2..2#	0.4+	225	
Alcohol use					
No	96.7	2.2#	1.1+	274	3.851
Yes	92.5	3.8+	3.8+	106	
Total	**95.5**	**2.6**	**1.8**	**380**	

Note: # indicates less than 25 cases, + indicates less than 5 cases

***p<0.01, **p<0.05 and *p<0.10

Table 8: Logistic regression results on men's attitude towards extra-marital sex, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Odds ratios
Age	
20-29®	
30-40	1.675
Age at consummation	
10-20 years®	
21-29 years	0.950
Type of family	
Nuclear®	
Joint/Extended	0.720
Level of education	
No education®	
Literate	1.886
Caste	
SC/ST/OBC®	
General	0.000
Religion	
Hindu®	
Muslim	0.947
Mass media exposure	
Low®	
Moderate	2.232
High	0.853
Occupation	
Unemployed®	
Working	1.311
Wealth Index	
Poor®	
Middle	0.557
Rich	0.251*
GEM scale	
Low®	
Moderate	0.947
High	0.618
Tobacco use	
No®	
Yes	0.166***
Alcohol use	
No®	
Yes	4.261**

Note: ®= Reference category***p< 0.01, **p< 0.05 and *p< 0.10

Table 9: Prevalence of drinking among married men according to some selected background characteristics in Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage	N	Chi-square value	Result of logistic regression (Odds ratios)
Age				
20-29®	23.3	146	2.50*	
30-40	30.8	234		0.97
Age at consummation				
10-20 ®	32.1	134	1.81	
21-29	25.6	246		0.93
Type of family				
Nuclear®	31.9	138	1.72	
Joint/Extended	25.6	242		0.80
Level of education				
No education®	37.3	67		
1-5 years	46.8	62	27.192***	1.76
6-10 years	27.9	129		0.91
11 years and above	13.1#	122		0.72
Caste				
SC/ST/OBC®	28.9	343	1.642	
General	18.9#	37		0.54
Religion				
Hindu®	26.7	337	2.092	
Muslim	37.2#	43		1.50
Mass media exposure				
Low®	42.0#	50		
Moderate	33.7	98	10.038***	0.69
High	22.4	232		0.65
Occupation				
Unemployed®	6.8+	44		
Farming	13.7#	51		2.34
Labourer	38.3	149	22.801***	4.48**
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/other	28.7	136		4.80**
Wealth Index				
Poor®	29.3	123		
Middle	29.5	129	0.805	1.02
Rich	25.0	128		1.15
GEM scale				
Low®	29.2#	48		
Moderate	28.7	181	0.249	1.00
High	26.5	151		1.07
Tobacco use				
No®	11.0#	155	37.291***	
Yes	39.6	225		3.60***
Total	**27.9**	**380**		

Note: # indicates less than 25 cases, + indicates less than 5 cases, ® indicates reference category, ***p<0.01, **p<0.05 and *p<0.10

Table 10: Percentage of men age 20-40 who reported to have premarital sex according to some selected background characteristics in Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India 2012

Characteristics	Percentage	N	Chi-square	Odds ratios
Age				
20-29®	9.6#	146	2.22	
30-40	5.6#	234		0.47*
Age at consummation				
10-20 ®	6.0#	134	0.40	
21-29	7.7#	246		1.27
Type of family				
Nuclear®	8.0#	138	0.25	
Joint/Extended	6.6#	242		1.04
Level of education				
No education®	6.0+	67		
1-5 years	4.8+	62	0.92	0.45
6-10 years	7.8#	129		0.52
11 years and above	8.2#	122		0.45
Caste				
SC/ST/OBC®	6.7#	343	0.85	
General	10.8+	37		3.13
Religion				
Hindu®	6.8#	337	0.35	
Muslim	9.3+	43		1.56
Mass media exposure				
Low®	4.0+	50		
Moderate	4.1+	98	3.42	0.87
High	9.1#	232		2.96
Occupation				
Unemployed®	4.5+	44		
Farming	3.9+	51		1.09
Labourer	4.7#	149	7.00*	1.00
Service/ Own business/driver/contractor/oth.	11.8#	136		2.52
Wealth Index				
Poor®	8.9#	123		
Middle	7.0#	129	1.15	0.74
Rich	5.5#	128		0.34
GEM scale				
Low®	6.3+	48		
Moderate	5.5#	181	1.81	0.85
High	9.3#	151		1.39
Tobacco use				
No®	5.8#	155	0.67	
Yes	8.0#	225		1.69
Alcohol use				
No®	6.2#	274	1.21	
Yes	9.4#	106		1.65
Total	**7.1**	**380**		

Note: # indicates less than 25 cases, + indicates less than 5 cases,
® indicates reference category, ***p<0.01, **p<0.05 and *p<0.10

Table 11: Percentage of men age 20-40 who reported to have risky sex according to some selected background characteristics in Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Percentage	N	Chi-square value
Age			
20-29	8.9#	146	0.819
30-40	6.4#	234	
Age at consummation			
10-20	8.2#	134	0.214
21-29	6.9#	246	
Type of family			
Nuclear	10.1#	138	2.447
Joint/Extended	5.8#	242	
Level of education			
No education	9.0#	67	1.200
Educated	4.8+	62	
Caste			
SC/ST/OBC	7.6#	343	0.231
General	5.4+	37	
Religion			
Hindu	7.1#	337	0.266
Muslim	9.3+	43	
Mass media exposure			
Low	6.0+	50	0.589
Moderate	6.1#	98	
High	8.2#	232	
Occupation			
Unemployed	4.5+	44	6.935*
Employed	2.0+	51	
Wealth Index			
Poor	9.8#	123	3.259
Middle	8.5#	129	
Rich	3.9+	128	
GEM scale			
Low	4.2+	48	1.071
Moderate	7.2#	181	
High	8.6#	151	
Tobacco use			
No	5.8#	155	0.936
Yes	8.4#	225	
Alcohol use			
No	6.6#	274	0.919
Yes	9.4#	106	
Total	**7.4**	**380**	

Note: # indicates less than 25 cases, and + indicates less than 5 cases in the cell.

Table 12: Logistic regression results on risky sex among married men, Varanasi (Rural), Uttar Pradesh, India, 2012

Characteristics	Odds ratio
Age	
20-29®	
30-40	0.556
Age at consummation	
10-20 ®	
21-29	0.891
Type of family	
Nuclear®	
Joint/Extended	0.703
Level of education	
No education®	
Educated	0.853
Caste	
SC/ST/OBC®	
General	1.468
Religion	
Hindu®	
Muslim	1.172
Mass media exposure	
Low®	
Moderate	1.037
High	1.838
Occupation	
Not working®	
Working	1.669**
Wealth Index	
Poor®	
Middle	0.997
Rich	0.395
GEM scale	
Low®	
Moderate	1.687
High	2.059
Tobacco use	
No®	
Yes	1.335
Alcohol use	
No®	
Yes	1.252

®= Reference category; ***p< 0.01, **p< 0.05 and *p< 0.10