

# Women Empowerment and Women's Health Related Outcomes

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## Abstract

*Women empowerment is recognized both as an outcome by itself and as an intermediate step to long-term health status and disparity outcomes. Using NFHS-III data across 29 states of India, this study has focused on how women health can be improve through the women empowerment.*

Key words: empowerment, health, India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS), women.

JEL Codes: I14, I15.

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February 2011

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*Women empowerment is recognized both as an outcome by itself and as an intermediate step to long-term health status and disparity outcomes. This study has focused on how women health can be improve through the women empowerment across all 29 states of India with the help of NFHS-III.*

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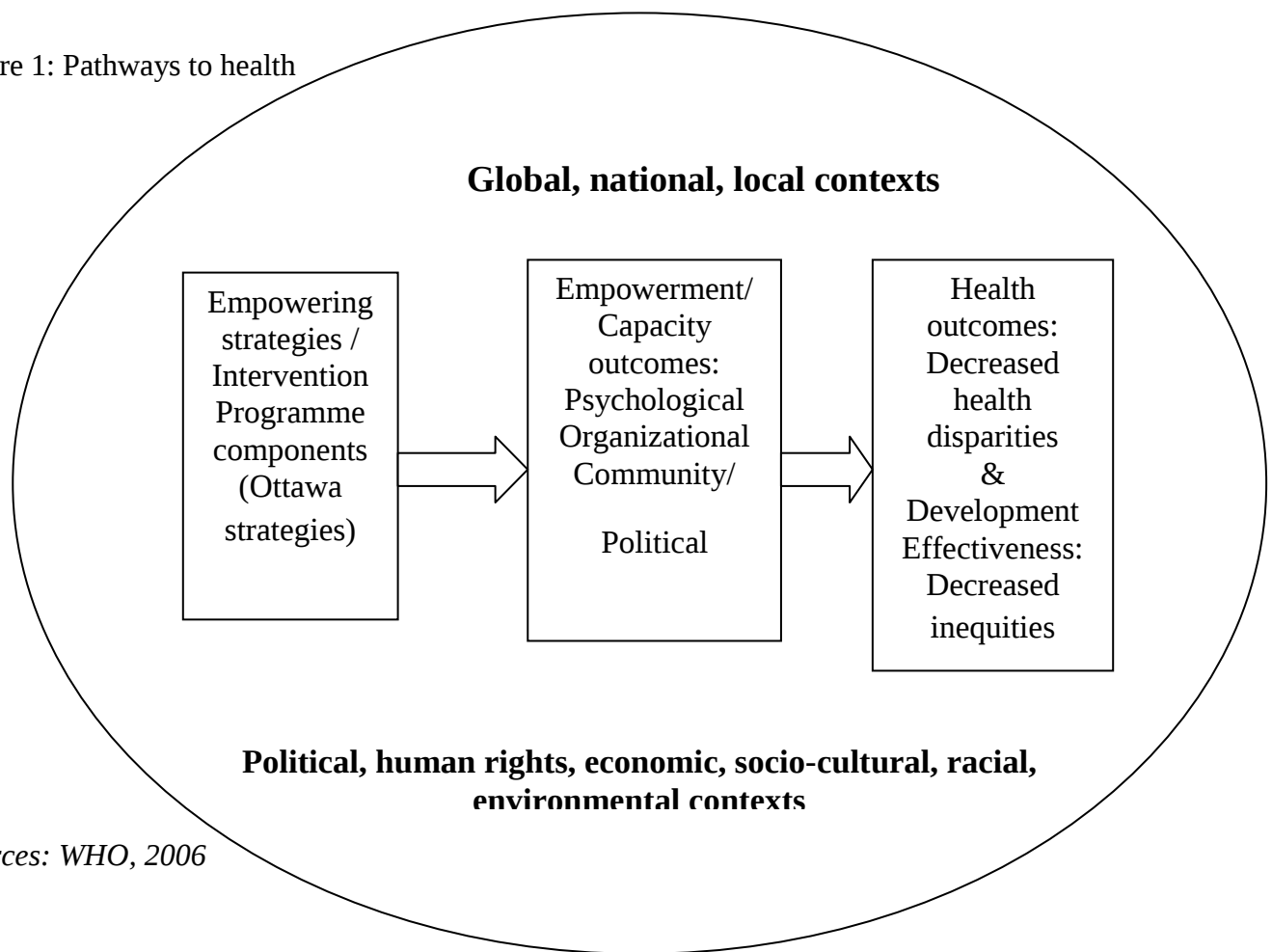
And now I am expressing my thanks to Mrs. Jayshree Borkar, for coordinating me in IGIDR.

## **Women Empowerment and Women's Health Related Outcomes**

The empowerment and autonomy of women and improvement in their social, political, economic, and health status are recognized in the *International Conference on Population and Development in 1994*. It has recognized in this conference that discrimination based on gender starts at the earliest stage of life. The document asserts that greater equality for girls in regard to health, nutrition and education is the first step in ensuring that women realize their full potential and become equal partners in development. Hence, the document has focused on empowerment of women for development dialogues. Women are primary guardians responsible for altering the quality and quantity of human resources available in the society and to promote sustainable development for the coming generation (UNFPA, 2005). The literature available on gender studies and research makes it clear that the terminologies of women's status, women's positions, women's autonomy and women's empowerment are very often used interchangeably. But Dixon and Mueller (1998) have tried to differentiate between women's status, women's autonomy and women's empowerment. They define that "The status of women refers to the positions that women occupy in the family and in society relative to those of men and of women of other classes, other countries, other times. Female autonomy refers to an individual's capacity to act independently of the authority of others. Autonomy implies freedom, such as the ability to leave the house without asking anyone's permission or to make personal decisions regarding contraceptive use. Although household decision-making is often used as a measure of autonomy (for example, having the final say over how much of the family budget to spend on food), it is not necessarily a measure of power because such decisions may be delegated to women by other household members. Female empowerment refers to the capacity of individual women or of women as a group to resist the arbitrary imposition of controls on their behavior or the denial of their rights, to challenge the power of others if it is deemed illegitimate, and to resolve a situation in their favour". Empowerment is a process, by which women gain greater control over material and intellectual resources, which increases their self reliance and enhance their rights. It also enables them to organize themselves to assert their autonomy to make decisions and choices, and ultimately eliminate their own subordination in all the institutions and structures of society (Malhotra, 2002). Thus empowerment of women is essential for society and their household but

it also essential for their own health. Traditionally, the health of women has been seen as synonymous with maternal or reproductive health. But this is limited concept of women's health. The current concept of women's health should be expanded to embrace the full spectrum of health experienced by women, and preventive and remedial approaches to the major conditions that afflict women (Women's Health in Today's Developing World, 2005). A woman's health is her total well-being, not determined solely by biological factors and reproduction, but also by effects of work load, nutrition, stress, war and migration, among others” (van 1991). World Health Organization 1948, health is defined as ‘a state of complete physical, mental, emotional, intellectual, environmental, spiritual health, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity’ (WHO, 2004). Research on the effectiveness of empowerment strategies has identified two major pathways (Figure 1): the processes by which it is generated and its effects in improving health and reducing health disparities. Empowerment is recognized both as an outcome by itself, and as an intermediate step to long-term health status and disparity outcomes. Within the first pathway, a range of outcomes have been identified on multiple levels and domains: psychological, organizational, and community-levels; and within household/family, economic, political, programs and services (such as health, water systems, education), and legal spheres (WHO, 2006). Hence there are several studies on women’s empowerment, status of women or the health of the women. However, very few studies relate the empowerment of the women with their own health in such context. Some studies conducted in developing countries shows that women are facing different type of health problems especially reproductive health problems.

Figure 1: Pathways to health



Sources: WHO, 2006

### **Review of Literature:**

Women's empowerment has been conceptualized and defined in many ways in the literature, and different terms have been used, often interchangeably, including "autonomy", "status", and "agency". Kabeer (2001), whose definition is widely accepted, defines empowerment as, "the expansion of people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them." There are two central components of empowerment are agency and resources (Kabeer 2001; Malhotra et al. 2002). While Alsop Ruth, Heinsohn Nina (2005), emphasis on outcomes of empowerment. They said that Empowerment is defined as a person's capacity to make effective choices; that is, as the capacity to transform choices into desired actions and outcomes. So the body of researcher has captured this instrumental concept of women empowerment and they started to argue that women's empowerment is closely linked to

positive outcomes for families and societies (Dixon-Mullar 1987; Kishor 2000; Woldemicael 2007; Yesudian 2009; Dyson and Moore 1983; Bloom, David and Gupta 200; Murthi and Dreze 1995; Jejeebhoy 1995; Bhatia and Cleland 1995; Schuler and Hashemi 1994; Eswaran 2002; Nirula and Lawoti 1998; Mason 1987; Basu and Koolwal 2005; Qureshi and Shaikh 2007; Matthews, Brookes, Stones, and Hossain 2005). But there are lots of controversy in present literatures. Empowerment factors such as education, exposure to media and standard of living should positive relationship towards maternal health care utilization as well as full autonomy and decision makings such as staying with siblings or parents, self health care and buying important household items had significant impact on maternal health care utilization (Yesudian, 2004), but Govindaswami (1997) found that education has positively related to health care utilization but it is non significant in southern states. Likewise Jejeebhoy (2000) found that, in India, decision-making, mobility, and access to resources were more closely related to each other than to child-related decision making, freedom from physical threat from husbands, and control over resources while Durrant and Sathar (2000), found that mothers' decision-making autonomy on child-related issues demonstrated a weak, statistically insignificant effect on child survival. It is clear from the literature that the relationship between different aspects of women's autonomy and reproductive behaviour has not always been consistent across or within populations. Several factors may account for inconsistent relationships between women's autonomy and health or fertility outcomes. One fundamental problem that underlies the study of women's status and reproductive behaviour is how to adequately conceptualize women's autonomy. Women's autonomy is a complex and general term with many connotations that is influenced both by women's personal attributes and by the cultural norms of different groups (Makinwa and Jensen 1995). Such problems raise concerns about the definition and measurement of autonomy and have led many researchers to use indirect women's status indicators, such as educational attainment, employment, spousal age-difference, family type, etc. for women's decision-making autonomy in the analysis of reproductive behavior (Jejeebhoy 1991). This may be due to the use of different measures of empowerment that capture differing dimensions of the construct and contextual challenge of empowerment.

In a recent paper *Basu and Koolwal (2005)* has argued that there can be two kinds of empowerment, with somewhat different underlying capacities and freedom involved. They termed them as altruistic (instrumental) versus selfish notions of female empowerment and their

separate implications for a range of indicators related to women's own health and the health of their children. Although both instrumental and selfish attributes and behaviours are often lumped under a single empowerment category, the authors argue that the presence of instrumental attributes and behaviours does not constitute empowerment. In this study they measure empowerment as self-indulgence and empowerment as responsibilities. Empowerment as Self-indulgence-this category measures includes, women's ability to do things for herself. Such as exposure to media, ability to visit friends and relatives without permission, ability that women put aside some money for her own use, decision-making for her own health care. Empowerment as Responsibility- this measure includes ability to make certain kinds of decisions and the responsibility in the household. Such as contribution in family income, ability to decision making on what to cook, to go to the market or to take a sick child to the hospital. But a number of literatures has explored that women are not free in these responsibilities, they have to take permission. While empowerment is a related process whereby the less powerful gain greater control over their everyday circumstances, both material and ideological. This idea fits well with the recent suggestion by Kishor and Subaiya (2008) that studies of women's empowerment need to take into account the distinction between the autonomy a woman has as part of a more empowered couple versus the autonomy she has independent of her spouse (i.e., joint vs. alone) and they measure empowerment as evidence, sources and setting of empowerment because this way is the best to translate the empowerment indicators in different quantitative measures (Kishor and Gupta 2004). In the paper *Basu and Koolwal (2005)* finds that selfish behaviours and attributes correlate more closely with women's food consumption and better reproductive health, all variables that relate to women themselves, than with child health outcomes. In addition, several of the instrumental behaviour indicators are uncorrelated or negatively correlated with women's own welfare indicators in West Bengal. But again this result cannot generalize because, India has lots of Geographical, cultural, economic, social, food behaviours diversions and empowerment is a relative's term. Some states have empowered in household decision-making power and some are in education and employment (Kishor and Gupta 2004). Hence due to such contextual diversion it is necessary to explore the relevant pathways of women's health for each state.

The third issue of this study is that there a much of work has been done on women's empowerment and maternal health care utilization. They have found that there is close

connection between women empowerment and maternal health care utilizations (Yesudhian, 2009; Qureshi and Shaikh 2007; Matthews, Brookes, Stones William and Hossain 2005; Bloom 2001; Navaneetham and Dharmalingam, 2002). Singh and Yadav (2000) stated that literacy of women is the key to improve antenatal care of pregnant women. They also mentioned that information, education and communication (IEC) activities be targeted to educate the mothers especially in rural areas. Another study by Bloom et.al (2001) as dimensions of women's autonomy and their relationship to maternal health care utilization in North Indian cities clearly indicated that the levels of ANC is higher among younger, better educated and with fewer children. High economic status, education, and perceived problems during pregnancy all have a positive relationship to the antenatal care score. Hence, if we focused very deeply, we will found that the main purpose was of these studies is that to find out indirect relationship between women empowerment and reduction of pregnancy complication for safe motherhood. Only one study by Mistry and Galal (2009) has focused on direct relationship between women's autonomy and pregnancy care in rural India: a contextual analysis". But women autonomy is a subset of women empowerment. Empowerment is more extended concept then autonomy. It is a package of abilities to destroy the all barriers for improvement their own well-being.

### **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

Empowerment has different meanings in different contexts, a behaviour that signifies empowerment in one setting may indicate something else in another. For example, going to the market may signify empowerment in Bangladesh, but not in Bolivia (Narayan 2006). Hence any particular model of empowerment and demographics cannot generalize for any particular place, region, religion, states or country. It is necessary to identify the pathway for empowerment and women's health outcomes in particular context, particular place, and particular states and in particular nations. It means which indicator of empowerment is relevant for women's health in which states.

As indicated by many studies, proper utilization of maternal care depends on the knowledge as well as on decision making power of women. Educated, employed women are more empowered and they are more concerned about their health. But non study has tried to identify the direct relationship between women's empowerment and pregnancy complications.

This study helps in filling the gap of the empirical literature, by measuring empowerment in terms of evidence, sources and setting of empowerment.

### **Objective of the study:**

- To explore the pathway of women's empowerment to women's health related outcomes.
- To identify the direct effect of women's empowerment in reduction of pregnancy complications.

### **Hypothesis:**

- Women's level of anaemia and food consumption is negatively related to evidence, sources and settings of empowerment.
- Women's pregnancy complication is negatively related to evidence, sources and setting of empowerment.

### **Data**

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) provides national and state level estimates of fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, reproductive and child health, nutrition of women and children, the quality of health and family welfare services, and socioeconomic conditions. Present study is based on NFH-III 2005-06. The third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) was conducted in 2005-06. In third NFH 1, 24,385 ever and never married women were interviewed in age group of 15-49 and from all 29 states of India. NFHS-3 collected data on a large number of indicators of women's empowerment for both women and men.

### **Methodology and variables:**

The study uses bivariate and multivariate techniques to examine the relationship between three aspects of women's empowerment and women's health outcomes. In order to empirically estimate the individual effects of household and respondent characteristics on women's food consumption and her health related outcomes logistic regression is used for all states data set.

### **Variables**

**Independent variable:**

Kishor's and Gupta (2004), conceptual framework, have lot of common thing with those proposed by Kabeer (1999). For example, Kabeer's conceptualization of empowerment in terms of agency, resources, and achievements, are similar to the concepts of sources and evidence of empowerment. Thus this study will use Kishor's and gupta's framework, because it is the best facilitates the translation of 'empowerment' as a concept into meaningful quantitative measures available from of cross-sectional data. So, in present study independent variables related to women's empowerment has divided into three categories, Evidences, Sources and Setting of empowerment.

**Evidences of Women Empowerment:** Two sets of indicators of evidence of empowerment are available in NFHS-III. The first set purports to measure women's degree of control over their environment by measuring their participation in household decision-making and their freedom of movement. The second set addresses women's attitudes with regard to gender equality. This set includes women's justification for wife beating and their different reason for not having sex with the partner.

**Sources of Women Empowerment:** These indicators measure women's access to education, the media and meaningful employment.

**Setting of Women Empowerment:** These indicators focus on the circumstances of women's lives, which reflect the opportunities available to women. Hence in this category living slandered of women and type of residence has been taken in present study.

**The dependent variables include:**

Women's health outcome variables like nutrition's level, anemia level. Anemia is important from the women's empowerment perspective because we know that anemia is a major accomplice in poor reproductive health outcomes and a women's ability to prevent it depends more on her knowledge of anemia prevention and on how much of the iron-rich food she can consume than her ability to consume high status food. For measuring nutrition's level food consumption have been taken in present study. Reproductive health problem such as pregnancy complications such

as during pregnancy daylight vision, night blindness, convulsions not from fever, leg, body or face swelling, excessive fatigue, during pregnancy: vaginal bleeding.

## **Result**

To understand the table in a better way we divide the whole India in six regions like north (Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal), Central (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh), East (Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal), Northeast (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura), West (Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra), South (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu). There are large numbers of indicators of women empowerment in NFHS-III data. Hence for easier, only dimension of empowerment has been taken.

**Table 1.1:** In NFHS-III, there are number of variable of evidence of empowerment for selected states. But in present study only dimensions of evidence of empowerment has been taken. Such as women have power for refusing sex if her husband has STD or her husband have sex with other women or she feels tired or not in mood. Second dimension is women's decision making power for use of contraceptives or spend of money in households or decision for own health or large purchasing for households or daily needs purchasing for households. Third dimension is women's support for wife beating by partner if she burn foods or if she goes without telling him or if she neglects children or if she argue with him or if she refuse sex with him. Fourth dimension of evidence of empowerment is freedom of movement of women to go to visit relatives and friends or to go to the outside of the village and community or to go to the market or to go to the health facilities. Table 1.1 presents percentage these dimensions of evidence of empowerment for all 29 states of India. Table shows that women Sikkim have highest percentage in refusing for different reasons; hence these women have control on her own body, while women of Mizoram have highest percentage for freedom of movement. But For decision making women of all states have less for power and nearly more than fifty percent women supports for wife beating in all selected 29 states of India.

**Table 1.2:** Table 1.2 presents dimension of sources of empowerment such as women are educated or not, women's have exposure to media (reading news paper magajizens or listening radio or watching television), women's work type (paid or not paid). According to this table percentage of educated women is higher in Kerala and lowest in Rajasthan while media exposure

is highest in Northeast (Manipur, Nagaland) and south (Tamil Nadu and Kerala). In Delhi, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam more than ninety percent women are getting paid in Cash or kinds or both. But in Uttaranchal 60 percent women get nothing for their work, which reflects their low status to empowerment.

**Table 1.3:** Table 1.3 shows percentage of dimension's setting of empowerment. There four dimension in this table. First related to women's age at first marriage, is it 18-30 or not. Because An early age at marriage can cut short women's access to education and the time needed to develop and mature unhampered by the responsibilities of marriage and children. In addition, a very young bride tends to be among the youngest members of her husband's family and, by virtue of her age and relationship, is unlikely to be accorded much power or independence. It is, thus, usually assumed that low ages at marriage are negatively associated with women's empowerment. Percentage of such women, who get marry in particular this within age is highest in Kerala and percentage of such women not get marry within this year is highest in Mizoram. Second dimension is age gap with partner. A person's relative age is a resource which can affect the perception of strength when power and entitlements are negotiated within the cooperative conflict context of the family (Sen, 1990). In present study it can assume that women, whose age gap with partner is less than five year is more empowered compare to whose age gap is more than five year. Third and fourth dimension is wealth index and type of residence. Poverty is huge net for entire development, including human development also. In present wealth index and type of residence has been divide in two groups: rich or poor and urban or rural respectively. Table shows that percentage of poor and rural women highest among all 29 states compare to rich and urban women.

**Table 1.4:** Table 1.4 presents existence of anemia in women, women food consumption and percentage of pregnancy complications. If women are suffering any anemia such as severer anemia or moderate anamia or mild anemia, has been include for the analysis. If we focus in this table 1.4 we found that more that 50 of all Indian women suffering from anemia. Table shows that existence of anemia in women is highest in Bihar (67.85%), Kerala (66.97) and Goa (62.97) while in Manipur and Punjab existence of anemia in women is low among 29 states. NFHS-III asked to women if she consumed: milk or curd or she consumed: pulses or beans or she consumed: dark green leafy veggies or she consumed: fruits or mother consumed: eggs or she

consumed: fish or she consumed: chicken or meat, daily or weekly or occasionally or never. But in present women's who consumed such items at least once in a week has been presents in table 1.4. If they are consuming these at least once in week (Yes) or never (No). Against the anemia level, picture of food consumption is good for all selected states, more than ninety five percent women consuming such items at least one in week. But again figure of pregnancy complications is poor. Indian government has introduce a number of policies for safe motherhood but unfortunate a large percentage of women suffering from daylight vision, night blindness, convulsions not from fever, leg, body or face swelling, excessive fatigue, vaginal bleeding during pregnancy. Table 1.4 shows that in Bihar 32.95 percent women had suffered from these complications during her pregnancy and in Mizoram, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand nearly one third women had suffered from pregnancy complications.

**Table 1.5:** Table 1.5 presents the odds associated with existence of anemia among women with respect to evidence of empowerment in India and its 29 states. Table considers the four models based on the evidence of empowerment. Model 1 assumes women have power to refuse the sex with partner. It's denotes women control on her body and it is assumed as very important reason for domestic violence and it indirectly related to women health outcoms. Model 2 assumes women agreements for wife beating, Model 3 decision making power and Model 4 consider the freedom of movement. Model1 is inversely related to existence of anemia in Indian women while Model2, is positively related to existence of anemia, while model 3 and 4 shows mixed result. In northern states of India, except Delhi, freedom of movement is most significant for reducing anemia level. Whereas in central east, west and south states women supports for wife beating are most relevant elements. In Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, women who have control on their own body, are 38 percent and 24 percent less likely to face anemia problem than the other one respectively. In Orissa and Kerala, women who have decision making power, are 13 and 15 percent and 24 percent less likely to face anemia problem than the other one who have not respectively. In northeast model1 model2 model3 and model4 show mixed result. In present models existence of anemia and evidence of empowerment model 2 (women supports for wife beating) is more relevant model for existence of anemia with evidence of empowerment in India women. It means that women who supports wife beating by their husband have higher chance to become anemic.

**Table 1.6:** Table 1.6 presents odds ratio for existence of anemia and source of women empowerment. In this table Model 1 associate with education and existence of anemia. Odds ratio describe that all states have negative and significant relationship between existence of anemia and education. In North states only Himanchal Pradesh and Haryana have positive relationship and in Uttaranchal and Haryana exposure to media is positive related but non significant, while other states has negative relationship. It shows that women if exposure to media wills high then existence of anemia will low. In Haryana women who are educated have 28 percent less chance to become anemic as compared to no education women. In central, east and west states all dimension of source of empowerment is negatively related and significant. In northeast women education has negative and significant relationship. Model2 show that exposure to be positive and less significant in Manipur, Assam and Meghalaya. This table shows that in south education and women's paid work is highly related to existence of anemia. In states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu women who are paid workers have about 19 percent less chance to get anemic. But when we see the table for all India we found that at national level both work type and education is not showing the significant effect on women's health condition in terms of anemia, whereas media exposure helps to reduce it.

**Table 1.7:** Table 1.7 presents odds ratio for existence of anemia and setting of empowerment. In Model 1 odds ratio for existence of anemia and wealth index is always negative related with highly significant for all regions of India except Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Nagaland. If this figure shows that poverty is one of the main components for existence of anemia level for all Indian women. Model 2 describes odds ratio for existence of anemia and type of residence. This model shows a mixed result. Urban area is positively related in some states like while it negatively related in few states.

**Table 1.8:** Table 1.8 presents the odds associated with the food consumption of women with respect to evidence of empowerment in India and all selected 29 states. Table considers the four models based on the evidence of empowerment. Model 1 assumes women have power to refuse the sex with partner. It's denotes women control on her body. Model 2 assumes women agreements for wife beating, Model 3 decision making power and Model 4 consider the freedom of movement. In northern region of India we observed that the women with higher freedom of

movement are more likely to increase the nutritional food consumption. Analysis shows that in Punjab women, who had more control on their own body in terms of refusing sex, are two times more aware about to consume the nutritional food than the women who had not any control on their body. Results also indicate that the wife beating and food consumption is negatively related, it means that the women who are beaten by their husband have low nutritional status in all northern states except Delhi in India. As we all know nutritional status of women is reflection of social as well as economic causes, and in Delhi it may be because of social problem not from economic reason. In the central region of India, in Chhattisgarh nutritional food consumption is 84 percent higher among females with control on their own body than the women who had no control. Results indicate that freedom of movement is not much affecting the nutritional food consumption by women in Chhattisgarh and UP, whereas in Madhya Pradesh women with freedom of movement, nutritional food consumption is two times higher than the women with no freedom. In Eastern region of India women's support for wife beating reduces the consumption of nutritional food and decision making power is positively associated with nutritional food consumption in all eastern region except Jharkhand. In Orissa and Bihar women who have control on their body are two times more likely to consume nutritional food as compared to women who had not any control. Results reveal that women with freedom of movement are four times more likely to consume nutritional food than the women with low level of freedom in Tripura, whereas in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Meghalaya the freedom of movement does not affect the level consumption of nutritional food and also negatively correlated, while decision making power is significant. Assam women, who have power of decision making, are four times more likely to consume nutritional food than the women have no power. In south states women's control on her own body is strongly related to food consumptions. In Kerala, Karnataka women, who have control on her own body in context of refusing sex, are two times more likely to consume nutritional food than the women have no control.

Therefore the table summarizes that in India and its all states where the women are empowered, nutritional food consumption is high. Freedom of movement is most important affecting the consumption level.

**Table 1.9:** Table presents the odds associated with the food consumption habit of women with respect to source of empowerment like educational status, media exposure and type of work in India and states. Table considers the three models based on the source of empowerment. In north India women's exposure to media and education is more significant variable source of empowerment, while in East (Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bangle) and central (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) media exposure is more relevant element for food consumption. Orissa is only one state, where women's paid work is highly significant with women's food consumption. In Orissa women's food consumption is four times more likely higher than such women, whose work is not paid. One important finding indicates that paid female workers are 86 percent less likely to consume nutritional food than the nonpaid females in Maharashtra. In southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka all the sources of empowerment are positively associated with nutritional food consumption level but both media exposure and education level are much affecting.

Therefore from above we can conclude that in northern states of India nutritional food consumption level is much affected by media exposure than the other sources of empowerment whereas in southern region.

**Table 1.10:** Table 1.10 presents odds ratio for food consumption and setting of empowerment. In this table model1 is associated with wealth index (rich or poor) and model 2 is associated with type of residence. All north states show a good result. In Haryana women who are rich 14 times more likely consume nutrition food than poor women, while in Rajasthan, Punjab, and Himanchal Pradesh women who are rich 3 times more likely consume nutrition food than poor women but type of residence show mixed result. It is negative in J & K, Punjab and Himanchal Pradesh. Central states have also good relations. Women of Madhya Pradesh 12 times more like nutritional food compare to poor women and 4 times compare to rural women. In central only Uttar Pradesh has negative relationship between type of residence and food consumption. In East and west setting of women empowerment is always has positive relationship with food consumption. In Goa rich women 32 times more likely consume nutritional food compare to poor women. South states show mixed result in setting of empowerment and food consumption.

**Table 1.11:** Table 1.11 presents the odds ratio for any pregnancy complication on the basis of evidence of empowerment. Table clearly points out that in northern states like Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan source of empowerment are negatively associated with any pregnancy

complications. In states like Punjab, Uttaranchal and Haryana women, who have decision making power are less likely to face any pregnancy complications than the women who have no decision making power. When we move through central region of India, we found that women who have decision making power, or not supports for wife beating or who have control on their body have less any type pregnancy complication than the other one. In Bihar who has not decision making power are two times less likely to face pregnancy complication. Almost same type of results we are getting for all states in India. In West Bengal women, have control on their body, are 76 percent less likely to face any pregnancy complication. Also in Nagaland women, have control on their body, are three times less likely to face any pregnancy complication. At national level women who have decision making power are about 37 percent more likely to face pregnancy complication as compared to those who have not. Also women who are exposed of media are 72 percent less likely to face pregnancy complication than the non exposed females in India.

Thus the table concludes that empowered women are less likely to face pregnancy complication in India and states.

**Table 1.12:** Table 1.12 presents the odds ratio for any pregnancy complication on the basis of Source of empowerment like education, type of earning and media exposure. Table clearly points out that in northern states like Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan source of empowerment are negatively associated with any pregnancy complications. In states like Punjab women, who are educated, are 69 percent less likely to face any pregnancy complications than the uneducated women. Also in Rajasthan and Punjab media exposure not reduces the pregnancy complications. When we move through central region of India, we found that women who are paid workers have high pregnancy complication than the non-paid workers. It may be due to the fact that society being patriarchal in nature, and wide spread poverty women have to look after their family responsibilities and other related issues other all related conditions including pregnancy. Same thing is also happening in case of Bihar. But in other eastern region like West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa pregnancy complication is negatively correlated with any pregnancy complications. Results show that women who are exposed to media are 67 percent less likely to face pregnancy complication in Jharkhand. But for southern region results are contradicting the fact that education level reduces the pregnancy complication. Results clearly indicating that in Karnataka and Kerala women are who are educated face two times more pregnancy complications as compared to uneducated. Northeast zone also indicates towards the negative association between pregnancy complications and education, media exposure

and work type of the women. In northeast media exposure plays the significant role in reducing the pregnancy complications than the other sources of empowerment.

Therefore from the above table we can summarize that media exposure is the most important factor in order to decline the level of pregnancy complications in India.

**Table 1.13:** presents the odds ratio for any pregnancy complication on the basis of setting of empowerment in terms of wealth index and place of residence. Table points out that in northern region of India both wealth index and place of residence play important role in order to reducing the pregnancy complications. In Himachal Pradesh women and Punjab women, who are non poor, are 90 percent less likely to face pregnancy complication whereas in Haryana urban women are 94 percent less likely to have any pregnancy complication. When we see the results for central zone of India, we noticed that in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh urban women have about 95 percent less likely to face pregnancy complication. The main reason behind this result work status of urban women. In eastern region both wealth index and place of residence are inversely related to pregnancy complication. In eastern states like Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand women's economic status and urban place of residence help to reduce about 50 percent pregnancy complication. But in case of southern region wealth index is not significantly associated with the pregnancy complication. Also in northeast zone of India if women are living in urban region and also economically strong then they faces less pregnancy complication.

At national level women who are non poor have 67 percent and who are living in urban region have 86 percent less pregnancy complication. Thus the table concludes that both wealth index and place of residence play very important role to empower the women in India and states.

**Conclusion:** This entire analysis show a mixed result as other literatures has found. Any particular model for determination of women's health cannot generalize. The main issue of behind this problem is lots of challenges for measuring empowerment and conceptualization of empowerment. Some states have empowered in context of some while some in others. Hence, we can follow only a most significant element of empowerment in determination on women health and reducing pregnancy complications for particular states of India. In north states for reducing anemia, freedom of movement, women supports for wife beating, type of residence and wealth index is more important components. In east states women all variable of source and settings of empowerment are significant in existence of anemia. In both south and west states women

supports for wife beating, education and paid work, wealth index and type of residence are more significant in reducing anemia. In northeast education of women and paid work is main determinates for reducing anemia in women. For nutritional food consumption women freedom of movement, exposure to media and wealth index is most important in north states. In central east and west states exposure to media, wealth index and type of residence are important components for consuming nutritional food, while in south states women's exposure to media one of the best for nutritional food intake by women. In north states education, women support for wife beating and wealth index has negative and significant relationship with pregnancy complications. In central states decision making power, exposure to media are highly significant. In east states all variable for important for reducing pregnancy complications while in south states freedom of movement, exposure to media and women's paid work is important components for reducing pregnancy complications. In these entire analysis wealth index is an important for determinants of women's health. For the policy implementation, suggestion of the study is follow up the relevant pathway for improving women health conditions through women empowerment for particular state. Such as If exposure to media of women is significant in east states then government of east states should focused on media exposure like radio television and news papers for improving women health. If freedom of movement is significant for north states then government of these states should focused on women freedom of movement for improvements in women health.

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Table 1.1 Evidence of Empowerment

| States             | Different reason for refusing sex |       | Decision making power |       | Support for Wife Beating |       | Freedom of Movement |       |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
|                    | Yes                               | No    | Yes                   | No    | Yes                      | No    | Yes                 | No    |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>   | 85.7                              | 14.3  | 22.37                 | 77.63 | 58.16                    | 41.48 | 73.18               | 26.82 |
| <b>HP</b>          | 93.19                             | 6.81  | 37.44                 | 62.56 | 20.27                    | 79.73 | 84.18               | 14.46 |
| <b>Punjab</b>      | 91.65                             | 8.35  | 42.8                  | 57.2  | 42.05                    | 57.95 | 58.94               | 41.06 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b> | 93.17                             | 6.83  | 32.01                 | 67.99 | 41.37                    | 58.63 | 63.87               | 36.13 |
| <b>Haryana</b>     | 90.04                             | 9.06  | 39.69                 | 60.31 | 41.8                     | 58.2  | 57.13               | 42.87 |
| <b>Delhi</b>       | 86.88                             | 13.12 | 42.58                 | 57.42 | 25.19                    | 74.81 | 80.73               | 19.27 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>   | 95.86                             | 4.14  | 33.27                 | 66.73 | 49.19                    | 50.81 | 56.51               | 43.49 |
| <b>UP</b>          | 91.17                             | 8.83  | 34.35                 | 65.65 | 36.22                    | 63.78 | 51.77               | 48.23 |
| <b>Bihar</b>       | 94.19                             | 5.81  | 31.94                 | 68.06 | 45.18                    | 54.82 | 51.08               | 48.92 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>      | 98.35                             | 1.65  | 40.07                 | 59.93 | 59.93                    | 40.07 | 88.97               | 11.03 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>      | 88.47                             | 11.53 | 48.96                 | 51.04 | 61.27                    | 38.73 | 74.94               | 25.06 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>    | 91.84                             | 8.16  | 38.75                 | 61.25 | 70.54                    | 29.46 | 66.68               | 33.32 |
| <b>Manipur</b>     | 93.55                             | 6.45  | 36.69                 | 63.31 | 79.88                    | 20.21 | 78.61               | 21.39 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>     | 93.93                             | 6.07  | 40.42                 | 59.58 | 71.79                    | 28.21 | 96.61               | 3.39  |
| <b>Tripura</b>     | 74.54                             | 25.46 | 33.91                 | 66.09 | 45.33                    | 54.67 | 65.25               | 34.75 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>   | 79.26                             | 20.74 | 25.92                 | 74.08 | 47.46                    | 52.54 | 70.92               | 29.08 |
| <b>Assam</b>       | 87.06                             | 12.94 | 19.53                 | 80.47 | 35.92                    | 64.08 | 71.97               | 28.03 |
| <b>West Bengal</b> | 85.99                             | 14.01 | 37.78                 | 62.22 | 27.59                    | 72.41 | 61.94               | 38.06 |

|                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 94.96 | 5.04  | 26.92 | 73.08 | 40.54 | 59.46 | 57.6  | 42.4  |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 83.22 | 16.76 | 37.15 | 62.85 | 49.93 | 50.07 | 35.88 | 64.12 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 95.72 | 4.28  | 33.43 | 66.57 | 24.47 | 75.53 | 53.61 | 46.39 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 96.71 | 3.29  | 36.6  | 63.4  | 31.45 | 68.55 | 61.66 | 38.34 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 86.61 | 13.39 | 50.6  | 49.3  | 51.46 | 48.54 | 69.19 | 30.81 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 80.67 | 19.33 | 43.7  | 56.3  | 39.51 | 60.49 | 74.46 | 25.54 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 76.75 | 23.25 | 33.73 | 66.27 | 54.95 | 45.05 | 61.54 | 38.46 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 83.73 | 16.37 | 32.26 | 67.74 | 59.79 | 40.66 | 52.97 | 47.03 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 86.73 | 13.27 | 37.57 | 62.43 | 34.62 | 65.38 | 81.61 | 18.39 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 80.86 | 19.14 | 35.86 | 64.14 | 56.79 | 43.21 | 64.89 | 35.11 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 83.31 | 16.69 | 49.52 | 50.48 | 65.01 | 35.99 | 88.36 | 11.64 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 87.97 | 12.3  | 36.62 | 63.38 | 45.7  | 54.3  | 65.33 | 34.67 |

Table 1.2 Sources of Empowerment

| States             | Education level |              | Media exposure |       | Type of work |          |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------|--------------|----------|
|                    | Educated        | Not Educated | Yes            | No    | Paid         | Not Paid |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>   | 59.88           | 40.12        | 87.87          | 12.13 | 67.59        | 32.41    |
| <b>HP</b>          | 84.1            | 15.9         | 92.08          | 7.92  | 52.86        | 47.14    |
| <b>Punjab</b>      | 71.6            | 28.4         | 90.87          | 9.13  | 88.04        | 11.96    |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b> | 67.92           | 32.08        | 81.25          | 18.75 | 39.51        | 60.49    |
| <b>Haryana</b>     | 61.57           | 38.43        | 76.21          | 23.79 | 75.6         | 24.4     |
| <b>Delhi</b>       | 74.1            | 25.9         | 95.19          | 4.81  | 96.42        | 3.58     |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>   | 41.33           | 58.67        | 58.02          | 41.98 | 74.5         | 25.5     |
| <b>UP</b>          | 51.86           | 48.14        | 76.18          | 23.82 | 81.85        | 18.15    |
| <b>Bihar</b>       | 44.82           | 55.18        | 64.52          | 35.48 | 81.2         | 18.8     |
| <b>Sikkim</b>      | 76.53           | 23.47        | 89.37          | 10.63 | 81.83        | 18.17    |
| <b>Aru. P</b>      | 58.87           | 41.13        | 82.51          | 17.49 | 61.45        | 38.55    |
| <b>Nagaland</b>    | 80.89           | 19.11        | 87.05          | 12.95 | 61.16        | 35.84    |
| <b>Manipur</b>     | 79.88           | 20.12        | 98.87          | 1.13  | 87.28        | 12.71    |
| <b>Mizoram</b>     | 91.11           | 5.89         | 96.19          | 3.81  | 65.44        | 34.56    |
| <b>Tripura</b>     | 78.34           | 21.66        | 84.11          | 15.89 | 87.17        | 12.83    |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>   | 74.59           | 25.41        | 82.22          | 17.78 | 63.64        | 36.36    |
| <b>Assam</b>       | 71.91           | 28.09        | 82.11          | 17.89 | 90.19        | 9.81     |
| <b>West Bengal</b> | 69.04           | 30.96        | 85.52          | 17.48 | 90.61        | 9.39     |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>   | 46.96           | 53.04        | 59.92          | 40.08 | 63.01        | 36.99    |
| <b>Orissa</b>      | 63.46           | 36.54        | 79.61          | 20.39 | 86.12        | 13.88    |

|                     |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 54.2  | 45.8  | 80.18 | 19.82 | 55.13 | 44.87 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 60.61 | 39.39 | 75.4  | 24.6  | 73.92 | 26.08 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 67.25 | 32.75 | 81.01 | 18.99 | 66.63 | 33.37 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 81.97 | 18.03 | 89.01 | 10.99 | 82.08 | 17.92 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 65.81 | 34.19 | 88.51 | 11.49 | 90.06 | 9.94  |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 65.81 | 34.19 | 83.17 | 16.83 | 76.22 | 23.78 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 86.97 | 13.03 | 94.98 | 5.02  | 87.52 | 12.48 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 96.17 | 3.83  | 97.16 | 2.84  | 93.78 | 6.22  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 80.01 | 19.99 | 96.34 | 3.66  | 92.3  | 7.7   |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 68.08 | 31.92 | 83.58 | 16.42 | 77.55 | 22.45 |

Table 1.3 Setting of Empowerment

|                    | Age at First Marriage |                              | Age Gap  |         | Wealth Index |           | Type of Residence |             |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|
| States             | Yes (18-30)           | No (less or more than 18-30) | Yes (5>) | No (5<) | Rich (yes)   | Poor (No) | Urban (yes)       | Rural (yes) |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>   | 62.6                  | 37.4                         | 36.5     | 63.5    | 17.3         | 82.7      | 32.9              | 67.1        |
| <b>HP</b>          | 69.6                  | 30.4                         | 40.6     | 59.4    | 13.5         | 86.5      | 28.8              | 71.2        |
| <b>Punjab</b>      | 66.9                  | 33.1                         | 40.6     | 59.4    | 15.6         | 84.4      | 35.4              | 64.6        |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b> | 65.2                  | 34.8                         | 35.8     | 64.2    | 25.3         | 74.7      | 30.1              | 69.9        |
| <b>Haryana</b>     | 67.7                  | 32.3                         | 32.3     | 67.7    | 22.7         | 77.3      | 26.6              | 73.4        |
| <b>Delhi</b>       | 64.1                  | 35.9                         | 33.8     | 66.2    | 5.4          | 94.6      | 92.7              | 7.3         |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>   | 65.4                  | 34.6                         | 28       | 72      | 54.6         | 45.4      | 35                | 65          |
| <b>UP</b>          | 70.8                  | 29.2                         | 36.3     | 63.7    | 47.6         | 52.4      | 42.3              | 57.7        |
| <b>Bihar</b>       | 72.3                  | 27.7                         | 36.5     | 63.5    | 47           | 53        | 39.3              | 60.7        |
| <b>Sikkim</b>      | 60.8                  | 39.2                         | 47.1     | 52.9    | 12.9         | 78.1      | 39.5              | 60.5        |
| <b>Aru. P</b>      | 58.3                  | 41.7                         | 40.9     | 69.1    | 40.7         | 59.3      | 31.9              | 68.2        |
| <b>Nagaland</b>    | 57.4                  | 42.6                         | 36.8     | 63.2    | 23.8         | 76.2      | 51.1              | 48.9        |
| <b>Manipur</b>     | 52.4                  | 47.6                         | 45.7     | 54.3    | 12.6         | 87.4      | 45.1              | 54.9        |
| <b>Mizoram</b>     | 46.3                  | 53.7                         | 41.2     | 58.8    | 28.3         | 71.7      | 54.3              | 45.7        |
| <b>Tripura</b>     | 67.5                  | 32.5                         | 43.8     | 56.2    | 26.8         | 73.2      | 24.4              | 75.6        |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>   | 59.6                  | 40.4                         | 40.4     | 59.6    | 34.3         | 65.7      | 44.4              | 55.6        |
| <b>Assam</b>       | 72.5                  | 27.5                         | 33.1     | 66.9    | 34.9         | 65.1      | 32.1              | 67.9        |
| <b>West Bengal</b> | 69.7                  | 30.3                         | 31.1     | 68.9    | 47.6         | 52.4      | 53.6              | 46.4        |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>   | 68.4                  | 32.6                         | 33       | 67      | 74.3         | 25.7      | 38.5              | 61.5        |

|                     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 78.4 | 21.6 | 31.6 | 68.4 | 62.9 | 37.1 | 30.5 | 69.5 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 70.5 | 29.5 | 35.3 | 64.7 | 57   | 43   | 33.7 | 66.3 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 75.7 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 68.6 | 57.8 | 42.2 | 52.5 | 47.4 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 64.3 | 35.7 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 42.7 | 57.3 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 67.7 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 62.5 | 39.1 | 60.9 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 69   | 31   | 31.5 | 68.5 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 63.7 | 36.3 | 34.5 | 65.5 | 29.5 | 70.5 | 38.1 | 61.9 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 59.5 | 40.5 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 49.8 | 50.2 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 73.1 | 29.6 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 17.1 | 82.9 | 35.1 | 64.9 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 74   | 26   | 34.5 | 65.5 | 37.7 | 62.3 | 54   | 46   |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 66.5 | 33.5 | 36   | 64   | 44.4 | 55.6 | 45.8 | 54.2 |

Table 1.4 Existence of Anemia, pregnancy complication and Food Consumption

| States              | Existence of Anemia |       | Pregnancy complication |       | Food Consumption |      |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|
|                     | Yes                 | No    | Yes                    | No    | Yes              | No   |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 51.74               | 48.26 | 15.51                  | 84.49 | 97.17            | 2.83 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 42.37               | 57.63 | 12.16                  | 87.84 | 92.32            | 7.68 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 38.05               | 61.95 | 15.24                  | 84.76 | 93.54            | 6.46 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 55.12               | 44.88 | 21.06                  | 78.94 | 95.63            | 4.37 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 56.27               | 43.73 | 11.09                  | 88.91 | 96.37            | 3.63 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 44.81               | 55.19 | 13.85                  | 86.15 | 98.22            | 1.78 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 53.1                | 46.9  | 18.61                  | 81.39 | 95.64            | 4.36 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 48.85               | 51.15 | 21.04                  | 78.96 | 97.44            | 2.56 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 67.85               | 32.68 | 32.19                  | 67.81 | 98.88            | 1.12 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 58.14               | 41.86 | 16.15                  | 83.85 | 98.9             | 1.1  |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 50.46               | 49.45 | 25                     | 75    | 98.38            | 1.62 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | na                  | na    | 17.88                  | 82.12 | 94.61            | 5.39 |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 35.94               | 64.06 | 13.61                  | 86.38 | 99.46            | 0.54 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 38.97               | 61.03 | 22.92                  | 77.08 | 94.35            | 5.65 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 65.49               | 34.51 | 24.01                  | 75.99 | 99.55            | 0.45 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 46.2                | 53.8  | 21.9                   | 78.1  | 93.17            | 6.83 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 31.1                | 31.1  | 18.36                  | 81.61 | 99.14            | 0.86 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 39.56               | 60.44 | 17.65                  | 82.35 | 99.61            | 0.39 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 32.26               | 67.72 | 28.67                  | 71.33 | 90.88            | 9.12 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 39.28               | 60.72 | 16.85                  | 83.15 | 98.59            | 1.41 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 43.56               | 56.44 | 17.02                  | 82.98 | 96.81            | 3.19 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 49.07               | 50.93 | 19.88                  | 80.12 | 94.85            | 5.15 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 44.58               | 55.42 | 19.22                  | 80.78 | 99.23            | 0.77 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 51.09               | 48.91 | 11.34                  | 88.66 | 97.08            | 2.92 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 41.66               | 58.34 | 7.89                   | 92.11 | 99.66            | 0.34 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 48.24               | 51.76 | 10.56                  | 89.44 | 99.27            | 0.73 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 62.97               | 37.89 | 14.38                  | 85.62 | 99.08            | 0.92 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 66.97               | 33.03 | 18.18                  | 81.82 | 98.74            | 1.26 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 47.31               | 52.69 | 11.93                  | 88.07 | 99.08            | 0.92 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 46.32               | 50.33 | 10.89                  | 83.11 | 97.37            | 2.63 |

**Table 1.5 Odds Ratio Between for Existence of Anemia and Evidence of Empowerment**

|                     | Odds ratio For Existence of Anemia and evidence of empowerment |          |          |          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                                        | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 1.385541                                                       | 1.041742 | 1.282747 | 0.683543 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 0.785112                                                       | 0.969588 | 1.190427 | 0.98331  |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 0.970107                                                       | 1.175615 | 1.083076 | 0.864413 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.830935                                                       | 1.100447 | 0.927529 | 0.915797 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 0.782946                                                       | 1.034784 | 1.100455 | 0.876522 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 1.178279                                                       | 1.055441 | 0.8948   | 1.178279 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 1.239569                                                       | 1.293301 | 0.978484 | 0.962686 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 0.999765                                                       | 1.162921 | 1.035201 | 0.930553 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 0.774779                                                       | 1.081005 | 1.201477 | 0.92898  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 0.346029                                                       | 1.127496 | 0.907163 | 0.89056  |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.733063                                                       | 0.87096  | 0.988999 | 0.998917 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | na                                                             | na       | na       | na       |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 1.213587                                                       | 0.876446 | 1.197212 | 1.19148  |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 1.007391                                                       | 0.917139 | 1.214903 | 0.823266 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 0.87907                                                        | 1.00069  | 0.938313 | 1.353613 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.859937                                                       | 1.454857 | 0.774062 | 0.930803 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 0.727693                                                       | 1.089776 | 1.007893 | 1.104478 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.977409                                                       | 1.180749 | 1.069584 | 0.891549 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 0.623489                                                       | 1.112239 | 0.958046 | 1.058538 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 1.013841                                                       | 1.30201  | 1.137077 | 1.007514 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 0.823537                                                       | 1.071978 | 0.868425 | 1.023777 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 1.2644                                                         | 1.383798 | 1.052169 | 0.752094 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.794534                                                       | 1.19949  | 0.997474 | 0.859534 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 0.910599                                                       | 1.146681 | 1.019194 | 0.929271 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 0.895805                                                       | 1.243132 | 0.93164  | 0.824818 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 0.939417                                                       | 1.141269 | 0.987541 | 1.032577 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 1.106289                                                       | 1.091549 | 0.999408 | 0.766758 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 1.042475                                                       | 1.340283 | 1.135295 | 0.767424 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 0.935041                                                       | 1.169652 | 1.032924 | 0.979367 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 0.966501                                                       | 1.66132  | 1.013788 | 0.866942 |

Table 1.6 Odds ratio For Existence of Anemia and sources of empowerment

|                     | Odds ratio for Existence of<br>Anemia and source of<br>empowerment |          |          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                                            | Model 2  | Model 3  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 0.909827                                                           | 0.909702 | 0.977314 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 1.646044                                                           | 0.82351  | 1.646044 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 0.925802                                                           | 0.875774 | 1.002603 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.894114                                                           | 1.105908 | 1.086806 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 1.113863                                                           | 1.281549 | 0.990387 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 0.767358                                                           | 0.991423 | 1.020105 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 0.853524                                                           | 0.77042  | 0.899634 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 0.947479                                                           | 0.910612 | 0.897109 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 0.917213                                                           | 0.963922 | 0.716835 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 0.848534                                                           | 0.705474 | 0.714114 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.872818                                                           | 0.840218 | 1.246265 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | na                                                                 | na       | na       |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 0.866791                                                           | 1.371517 | 0.765571 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 0.775169                                                           | 0.641467 | 0.160529 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 0.924593                                                           | 0.86517  | 0.645116 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.901804                                                           | 1.16439  | 0.959528 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 0.438363                                                           | 1.196541 | 1.041653 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.72892                                                            | 0.909331 | 0.891894 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 0.981931                                                           | 0.629772 | 0.601779 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 0.568545                                                           | 0.905945 | 0.833189 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 0.867215                                                           | 0.956529 | 0.771939 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 0.717355                                                           | 0.953253 | 0.689612 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.875971                                                           | 0.992011 | 0.697134 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 0.934213                                                           | 0.89865  | 0.877734 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 0.928088                                                           | 0.968403 | 0.889754 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 0.94965                                                            | 1.076575 | 0.899881 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 0.6038                                                             | 0.924465 | 0.589853 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 0.420219                                                           | 1.188053 | 0.581812 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 0.873296                                                           | 1.201204 | 0.591841 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 0.815216                                                           | 0.910527 | 0.737374 |

Table 1.7 Odds ratio For Existence of Anemia and Settings of empowerment

| <b>States</b>       | <b>Odds ratio of anemia level and setting of empowerment</b> |          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                     | Model 1                                                      | Model 2  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 0.66136                                                      | 1.006904 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 1.104005                                                     | 0.836684 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 1.138430                                                     | 0.75742  |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.818461                                                     | 0.875109 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 0.833454                                                     | 0.819647 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 0.832647                                                     | 0.9868   |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 0.800938                                                     | 1.027132 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 0.941431                                                     | 0.784176 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 0.802731                                                     | 0.968781 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 0.729876                                                     | 1.102012 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.973171                                                     | 0.71977  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | 1.210167                                                     | 1.056813 |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | na                                                           | na       |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 0.921218                                                     | 1.258261 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 0.450094                                                     | 0.673452 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.79331                                                      | 1.426575 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 0.765196                                                     | 0.945977 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.869606                                                     | 0.881753 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 0.662669                                                     | 0.946741 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 0.629367                                                     | 0.719685 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 0.557942                                                     | 1.018387 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 0.576471                                                     | 0.931347 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.610993                                                     | 0.739939 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 0.687182                                                     | 0.856224 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 0.731457                                                     | 1.096579 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 0.733645                                                     | 0.782708 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 0.756299                                                     | 0.935941 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 0.683588                                                     | 1.15943  |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 0.705192                                                     | 1.121985 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 0.763993                                                     | 1.01753  |

Table 1.8 Odds Ratio for Food Consumption and Evidence of Empowerment

|              | Odds ratio of Food consumption and evidence of empowerment |           |           |          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| States       | Model 1                                                    | Model 2   | Model 3   | Model 4  |
| J & K        | 8.746643                                                   | 0.3981734 | 0.8444471 | 0.825938 |
| HP           | 1.938663                                                   | 0.5537812 | 0.8858849 | 2.679975 |
| Punjab       | 2.557994                                                   | 0.7406005 | 1.164241  | 1.171461 |
| Uttaranchal  | 0.8787127                                                  | 0.6771331 | 0.927373  | 1.429357 |
| Haryana      | 1.288523                                                   | 0.4971427 | 1.339081  | 1.483205 |
| Delhi        | 0.8405913                                                  | 1.7112    | 0.6449658 | 2.997116 |
| Rajasthan    | 1.606589                                                   | 0.8081339 | 1.068978  | 0.919003 |
| UP           | 1.083847                                                   | 1.019133  | 0.8176234 | 0.970413 |
| Bihar        | 2.732659                                                   | 0.6903221 | 1.285578  | 1.110717 |
| Sikkim       | na                                                         | 0.144365  | 1.477206  | 0.308421 |
| Aru. P       | 0.7729318                                                  | 0.5860867 | 1.075875  | 0.393833 |
| Nagaland     | 0.911956                                                   | 0.5843945 | 0.9615479 | 2.644211 |
| Manipur      | 0.6368982                                                  | 0.5919452 | 1.614352  | 1.166193 |
| Mizoram      | 3.134143                                                   | 1.16177   | 2.025534  | 3.492085 |
| Tripura      | 0.9588096                                                  | 0.1156438 | 0.3560734 | 4.535959 |
| Meghalaya    | 1.282965                                                   | 0.3597142 | 3.000564  | 0.58166  |
| Assam        | 1.983707                                                   | 1.200098  | 3.635395  | 0.66901  |
| West Bengal  | 0.6909486                                                  | 0.5227482 | 1.325156  | 2.1714   |
| Jharkhand    | 0.5739258                                                  | 0.3424483 | 0.3849427 | 0.986936 |
| Orissa       | 2.446574                                                   | 0.195797  | 1.271191  | 0.581621 |
| Chhattisgarh | 1.846576                                                   | 2.889092  | 1.305173  | 0.967551 |
| MP           | 1.187384                                                   | 0.5006641 | 0.8269676 | 2.130008 |
| Gujarat      | 1.452433                                                   | 0.5622429 | 1.607748  | 2.71479  |
| Maharashtra  | 0.5918869                                                  | 0.8132627 | 0.7430235 | 0.851404 |
| AP           | 1.83725                                                    | 0.5941674 | 1.56793   | 0.483066 |
| Karnataka    | 2.382394                                                   | 0.965171  | 0.8242428 | 1.342225 |
| Goa          | 2.227307                                                   | 0.5313098 | 0.8209771 | 2.85684  |
| Kerala       | 2.054395                                                   | 0.387297  | 1.83146   | 1.134885 |
| Tamil Nadu   | 1.021093                                                   | 0.1817856 | 1.295848  | 1.687766 |
| ALL          | 1.033396                                                   | 0.7473155 | 0.9877439 | 1.27479  |

Table 1.9 Odds Ratio of Food Consumption and Source of Empowerment

|                     | odds ratio for Food Consumption<br>and Source of Empowerment |          |           |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                                      | Model 2  | Model 3   |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 1.727946                                                     | 3.660447 | 0.9454718 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 2.666213                                                     | 0.827488 | 0.941097  |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 1.602733                                                     | 1.388    | 0.255376  |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.981965                                                     | 2.30216  | 0.695415  |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 0.83411                                                      | 5.588494 | 0.387843  |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 1.979978                                                     | 1.677555 | 1.350822  |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 1.550739                                                     | 2.480443 | 1.380948  |
| <b>UP</b>           | 1.74745                                                      | 1.657123 | 1.527367  |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 3.108464                                                     | 2.670992 | 0.525166  |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 10.81877                                                     | 0.531965 | 4.166593  |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 1.826038                                                     | 0.763855 | 0.695494  |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | 0.409553                                                     | 12.78708 | 0.630175  |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 0.889241                                                     | na       | 1.90967   |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 1.688938                                                     | 5.635844 | 0.273243  |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | na                                                           | 3.180328 | na        |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 3.100521                                                     | 0.912745 | 2.653581  |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 1.725063                                                     | 1.675807 | 2.840509  |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.490327                                                     | 4.774019 | 1.98804   |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 1.209006                                                     | 2.302378 | 2.103039  |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | na                                                           | 3.878598 | 7.072942  |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 0.792331                                                     | 1.186978 | 0.647514  |
| <b>MP</b>           | 0.749376                                                     | 3.179962 | 1.142971  |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.3384                                                       | 1.396254 | 1.017049  |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 1.057236                                                     | 1.40761  | 0.865142  |
| <b>AP</b>           | 2.682897                                                     | 4.585529 | 1.913261  |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 0.667813                                                     | 5.719655 | 1.742865  |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 1.794784                                                     | 7.456678 | 0.453063  |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 1.674846                                                     | 4.844247 | na        |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 2.099602                                                     | 2.272903 | 0.796861  |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 1.188831                                                     | 2.93401  | 1.444072  |

Table 1.10 Odds Ratio for Food Consumption and Setting of Empowerment

|              | Odds ratio for Food Consumption and Setting of Empowerment |          |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| States       | Model 1                                                    | Model 2  |
| J & K        | 2.365438                                                   | 0.589583 |
| HP           | 3.981864                                                   | 1.973723 |
| Punjab       | 3.864273                                                   | 0.875109 |
| Uttaranchal  | 3.045982                                                   | 0.811986 |
| Haryana      | 14.66678                                                   | 2.337728 |
| Delhi        | 1.379891                                                   | na       |
| Rajasthan    | 3.21876                                                    | 1.398674 |
| UP           | 2.353791                                                   | 0.69093  |
| Bihar        | na                                                         | 3.555936 |
| Sikkim       | 1.643805                                                   | na       |
| Aru. P       | 9.697276                                                   | 0.402913 |
| Nagaland     | 3.220034                                                   | 0.845376 |
| Manipur      | 1.055394                                                   | 1.616012 |
| Mizoram      | 1.423802                                                   | 1.530136 |
| Tripura      | na                                                         | 0.166367 |
| Meghalaya    | 6.592348                                                   | 2.186412 |
| Assam        | 4.104435                                                   | 1.255878 |
| West Bengal  | 3.933955                                                   | 5.443575 |
| Jharkhand    | 2.222011                                                   | 18.06828 |
| Orissa       | 6.73106                                                    | 3.448009 |
| Chhattisgarh | 2.988282                                                   | 3.419017 |
| MP           | 12.1819                                                    | 4.644866 |
| Gujarat      | na                                                         | 0.779954 |
| Maharashtra  | 2.213506                                                   | 2.141638 |
| AP           | 4.334347                                                   | 0.684368 |
| Karnataka    | 0.595979                                                   | 4.791947 |
| Goa          | 32.45379                                                   | 5.2705   |
| Kerala       | 5.389503                                                   | 0.964468 |
| Tamil Nadu   | 4.504129                                                   | 7.958267 |
| ALL          | 2.582888                                                   | 1.833937 |

Table 1.11 Odds Ratio for Pregnancy Complication and Evidence of Empowerment

|                     | Odds ratio for Pregnancy complications and evidence of empowerment |          |          |          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                                            | Model 2  | Model 3  | Model 4  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 1.411039                                                           | 1.50003  | 1.290008 | 1.62928  |
| <b>HP</b>           | 0.999037                                                           | 1.07247  | 1.547756 | 0.983818 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 1.342491                                                           | 1.043969 | 1.813246 | 0.589737 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 1.354949                                                           | 1.209844 | 2.039384 | 0.665248 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 1.599468                                                           | 1.178619 | 1.308321 | 0.889464 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 0.685197                                                           | 1.251546 | 1.791039 | 0.643494 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 2.63996                                                            | 0.953724 | 1.673949 | 0.772819 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 1.66086                                                            | 1.32745  | 1.717502 | 0.684244 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 2.239896                                                           | 1.439188 | 1.482782 | 0.918436 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 1.306482                                                           | 1.533474 | 1.749468 | 0.842021 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.856482                                                           | 1.026925 | 2.268214 | 2.358011 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | 1.104136                                                           | 1.212772 | 3.17966  | 1.140651 |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 0.719686                                                           | 1.127551 | 2.797164 | 1.161008 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 1.004309                                                           | 1.148714 | 2.831546 | 6.611413 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 1.26328                                                            | 1.120379 | 1.292038 | 1.009875 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.895041                                                           | 1.831284 | 2.46632  | 1.093583 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 1.208992                                                           | 1.320457 | 1.208992 | 0.823952 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 1.105139                                                           | 1.243206 | 1.765685 | 0.673581 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 1.489109                                                           | 1.444627 | 1.273532 | 0.659656 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 1.473355                                                           | 1.217327 | 1.919308 | 0.708563 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 1.706132                                                           | 0.851991 | 1.452637 | 0.62214  |
| <b>MP</b>           | 1.35234                                                            | 1.099879 | 1.635981 | 0.576695 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.914295                                                           | 0.965573 | 1.643024 | 0.757033 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 1.273434                                                           | 1.005601 | 1.909595 | 0.596054 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 1.33388                                                            | 2.117896 | 1.158025 | 0.697389 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 1.298728                                                           | 1.244376 | 1.223409 | 0.763898 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 1.374453                                                           | 0.972209 | 2.406961 | 0.715732 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 1.122417                                                           | 1.040211 | 2.25963  | 1.161858 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 0.943605                                                           | 1.031604 | 1.540175 | 0.817783 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 1.374321                                                           | 1.137258 | 1.66656  | 0.72556  |

Table 1.12 Odds Ratio for Pregnancy Complication and Source of Empowerment

|                     | Odds ratio for pregnancy complications and Source of empowerment |          |          |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                                          | Model 2  | Model 3  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 0.640097                                                         | 0.755169 | 0.644914 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 2.342085                                                         | 1.013787 | 0.922642 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 0.696284                                                         | 0.863829 | 1.451321 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.622522                                                         | 0.917756 | 0.888241 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 0.961586                                                         | 0.940119 | 1.490448 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 0.835173                                                         | 0.408911 | 0.245838 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 0.846871                                                         | 0.900374 | 1.055151 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 0.599448                                                         | 1.308032 | 0.755724 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 0.571469                                                         | 1.189997 | 1.152242 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 1.164522                                                         | 0.658447 | 0.540392 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.987147                                                         | 1.161204 | 0.873811 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | 0.744952                                                         | 0.780767 | 0.958016 |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 0.9837                                                           | 1.152417 | 0.932974 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 0.699777                                                         | 1.037419 | 6.80527  |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 1.06546                                                          | 0.798943 | 0.556688 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.693103                                                         | 0.637046 | 0.812548 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 0.539499                                                         | 0.660311 | 0.785721 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.792139                                                         | 0.869369 | 0.535542 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 0.834779                                                         | 0.771189 | 0.675208 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 0.86895                                                          | 0.794992 | 0.926947 |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 1.190806                                                         | 0.777924 | 1.141644 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 1.011465                                                         | 0.747012 | 0.75628  |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 1.16502                                                          | 1.038001 | 0.538414 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 1.280567                                                         | 0.765124 | 0.809079 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 1.031321                                                         | 0.575032 | 0.837557 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 2.033141                                                         | 0.825782 | 0.655129 |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 0.911017                                                         | 0.569462 | 0.847051 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 2.771469                                                         | 0.822086 | 0.934457 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 1.469154                                                         | 0.8986   | 1.137975 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 0.846327                                                         | 0.762211 | 0.685812 |

Table 1.13 Odds Ratio for Pregnancy Complications and Setting of Empowerment

|                     | Odds ratio For Pregnancy<br>Complication |          |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>States</b>       | Model 1                                  | Model 2  |
| <b>J &amp; K</b>    | 0.752502                                 | 0.709712 |
| <b>HP</b>           | 0.901854                                 | 1.088922 |
| <b>Punjab</b>       | 0.905142                                 | 1.183471 |
| <b>Uttaranchal</b>  | 0.757319                                 | 0.850496 |
| <b>Haryana</b>      | 1.054104                                 | 0.944029 |
| <b>Delhi</b>        | 0.552486                                 | 1.068074 |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>    | 0.842493                                 | 1.108869 |
| <b>UP</b>           | 0.62372                                  | 0.836851 |
| <b>Bihar</b>        | 0.529709                                 | 0.809915 |
| <b>Sikkim</b>       | 0.51141                                  | 0.802437 |
| <b>Aru. P</b>       | 0.433402                                 | 1.646341 |
| <b>Nagaland</b>     | 0.635241                                 | 0.91027  |
| <b>Manipur</b>      | 0.788156                                 | 0.817676 |
| <b>Mizoram</b>      | 0.418253                                 | 1.115066 |
| <b>Tripura</b>      | 0.769532                                 | 0.985524 |
| <b>Meghalaya</b>    | 0.374471                                 | 0.937683 |
| <b>Assam</b>        | 0.496773                                 | 0.686912 |
| <b>West Bengal</b>  | 0.571817                                 | 0.789941 |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>    | 0.478084                                 | 0.712432 |
| <b>Orissa</b>       | 0.696669                                 | 0.79766  |
| <b>Chhattisgarh</b> | 0.787657                                 | 0.967588 |
| <b>MP</b>           | 0.649808                                 | 0.952394 |
| <b>Gujarat</b>      | 0.603314                                 | 1.209022 |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>  | 0.897665                                 | 1.208219 |
| <b>AP</b>           | 0.626447                                 | 0.893411 |
| <b>Karnataka</b>    | 1.38594                                  | 0.78963  |
| <b>Goa</b>          | 1.124411                                 | 0.864053 |
| <b>Kerala</b>       | 1.178897                                 | 0.854173 |
| <b>Tamil Nadu</b>   | 0.978426                                 | 1.086047 |
| <b>ALL</b>          | 0.669795                                 | 0.863191 |