The Impact and Trend Analysis of Domestic Violence against Women in Umedpur Union: A Sociological Investigation

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Abstract: Violence against Women is one of the major threats in Rural Bangladesh. Regrettably, despite remarkable achievements in the field of women’s development and bearing a magnanimous history of women’s movement, incidences of violence against women are still burning issues. It is not easy to surmise whether violence against women has decreased or increased over the past decades because of lack of reliable survey, but in absolute term, the number of incidences is on the increase. The majority of women are domestically violated by their husbands, in-laws and other family members if she fails to be dowry demands or to perform household work. From the study, we have tried to make a sense about the types, reasons, and domestic violence against women in Umedpur Union, collecting data and analysis from different sources. For these reasons, we have selected 105 respondents to identify the socio-economic and demographic status and causes of domestic violence. Domestic violence invades the lives of many women both in the urban and the rural areas. Domestic violence takes many procedures and occurs in all settings, within the household, and in almost all cases, perpetrated by the patriarchal order. This study aims to find out the impact of violence in our society and cohere it with our social norms and values. Buried deep into the social structure which is underpinned by the patriarchal male-dominant ideology the roots of this violence. The higher incidence of dowry harassment and the deeply entrenched concept of family honor lead to a lot of concealed domestic violence in the upper socio-economic strata.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Women, Rural, Bangladesh

I. INTRODUCTION

Human behavior is mostly complicated in the existing society and many sided but by performing the roles that go with their statuses and by obeying the most of the norms of the society and family, individuals ascertain that the social and family system works orderly. But all of the individuals did not follow most of the rules and norms neither in society nor in the family and for this cause violence towards their fellows specifically women. The majority of families of one particular society but in all families of all types of violence against women is present. There is no any family in our society that is not confronted with the problem of domestic violence against women. The acts of the violence are not the same everywhere as its presence and approaches vary from culture to culture, society to society and family to family, but everywhere and always there have been men who have acted in such a way as to draw upon themselves penal repression.

“Violence knows no boundaries of geography, wealth or culture and as long as it continues, no nation can claim to be making real progress towards development, equality and peace in the world (Annan, 1999 cited from Khatun and Rahman, 2012)”. WHO found that 35 percent of women worldwide have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence whereas, 38 percent of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner and the other family member (Begum, 2014) Even perpetrators often go unpunished by legal jurisdiction as victim not seek legal remedies to become superfluous stigmatized by the society.

In Bangladesh domestic violence is a much-shared exercise which rejects women’s equivalent chance, safety, confidence and self-esteem in the family and society as a whole. Consequently, social customs and old-fashioned beliefs related with gender parts and sovereignty within domestic and people have a tendency to generate, prescription and incite domestic violence against women in Bangladesh. Violence is usually widespread both in urban and rural areas as a normal trouble of women survives. Domestic violence is the most thoughtful destruction of all basic rights that a woman suffers in her own household at the hands of members within her personal household. Domestic violence often follows in isolated universes and is often implicitly ignored by people as a remote or domestic problem. Though some activists are dangerous of the use of the term domestic, spousal and family violence as they leather the gendered environment of the problem, the term domestic violence is usually cast-off in many parts of the world as violence by a man against a women. Domestic violence is often measured gender detailed because it is most normally practiced by women and performed by men and that any type of women can
understanding domestic violence nonetheless of competition, civilization, belief, period, incapacity or existence. Though some activists of the male are dangerous of the use of the term domestic, spousal and family violence as they leather the gendered environment of the problem.

“Domestic violence is usually cast-off in many parts of the world as violence by a man against a women. It is most normally practiced by women and performed by men and that any type of women can understanding domestic violence nonetheless of competition, civilization, belief, period, incapacity or existence because is often measured gender detailed. Most importantly, domestic violence is boring, dangerous, and negative to exist of ladies and teenagers. It is a kind of violence which is done against women (Buss, 1992).”

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Objectives of the study

- To find out the impacts of violence women.
- To analysis their social and economic status in the society.
- To find out the factors of women’s exposed life.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

UNIFEM (2009) defines domestic violence as a form of violence against women that is inflicted by intimate partners and family members. However, the referential meaning of violence against women within confidant relationships as “domestic violence” or “spousal abuse” is now well established. Domestic violence remains the most popular way of talking about men’s violence against their female partners throughout much of the world (Hearn, 1998).

Although the issue of violence against women can be traced back to the 1980s in Bangladesh (Yasmin, 2000), the issue is actually a re-emergence and an outcome of the worldwide women’s movement passim the 1970s (Salam, Alim, and Noguchi, 2006). The re-emergence is in the form of organized protests from women’s groups that pressure the government to punish the perpetrators of violence. The organized protests involve both female and male concerned citizens and have assisted to the recognition of the need for action by the government and the public against violence against women (Jahan, 1994).

“The pressure from women’s groups also resulted in the media and local newspapers reportage of violence against women starting the 1980s (Guhathakurta, 2004).”

Over the years, some agencies and scholars, based on newspaper reports, court cases, reported incidents to the police, have produced and analyzed data and information on their own ways about various incidents/events of violence against women in Bangladesh. But due to the lack of standard reporting practices, the majority of the studies are contradictory, uneven, selective and, in some cases, overlapping. Newspapers have a tendency to cover sexual crimes rather than domestic violence (Farouk, 2005).

One of the early empirical attempts to suss out violence against women was made by Jahan (1994). Self-identified female victims of marital violence around Dhaka city. The researcher combined both qualitative and quantitative approaches in the study. The study identified physical violence as the most prevalent form of violence. The most common forms of physical violence were found as pushing and shoving (Jahan, 1994). Women reported to have been beaten once within the past year while reported to have been beaten three to five times (Jahan, 1994). The researcher’s conclusions noted a sense of desperation, fear and helplessness were more pronounced among the survivors who suffered severe beatings (Jahan, 1994).

“Disagreements over household matters, provocation of in-laws, different situational factors, husband’s sense of superiority, and demand for dowry were identified as some of the major factors of marital violence. In the study, verbal/emotional abuse was also found as a frequent feature of domestic violence (Jahan, 1994).”

In WHO’s (2005) Multi-country study of Bangladesh, confirms that Bangladeshi women experience the greatest amount of physical and sexual violence by their intimate partners. The life time prevalence of physical and sexual violence was in the rural site and in the capital city. Strangely, sexual violence was reported more frequent than physical violence in rural sites. Moreover, in Bangladesh, women experienced various types of emotional acts such as: insult, humiliation and threat. The experience of physical and/or sexual violence tends to be accompanied by more controlling behavior by an intimate partner (WHO, 2005).

Ahmed (2005) through a cross-sectional survey also examined the relationship between micro-credit and perpetration of domestic violence against women. The increase in violence is reportedly caused by the fact that men cerebrate women are breaking traditional patriarchal norms when participating in micro-credit schemes.

“Violence subsequently reduced when the micro-credit participants were exposed to awareness building activities, made interaction in public area, developed skills for self-employment through training and had access to information (Ahmed, 2005).”

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, an integrated quantitative and qualitative approach are taken into consideration for conducting the study. We have used survey method for quantitative data and case study for qualitative data collection. Our study area is Umedpur union which is located in Jhenidah district A map of Bangladesh and Jhenidah district within our study area it is also indicated. As this research work is about domestic violence women, the study area will be the places where the number of women is huge because dealing with one or two
women may not draw accurate information. Presenting information about themselves is part of their life and values themselves among the society. Hence, in this research work, based on the observation in places of Umedpur union are selected on the basis of purposive sampling method as the study area. The selected places are the major violence related places in the Jhenidah district. Because their way of living like begging, shoe polishing, picking rags, etc. becomes easier as they get many costumers. Shailkupa has 15 unions, 211 Mauzas / Mahallas, and 258 villages. KancherKole union is the best union of Shailkupa Upazila. The largest union in Shailkupa is Umedpur holding no.13. The river gorai flows in north-east side of Shailkupa but the main town is on the river kumar. At first, we select a domestic violence woman purposively by three days observation. Then we do snowball sampling by the help domestic violence women. Multistage snowball sampling technique are used to collect data. After that collected data are classified, tabulated and analyzed in accordance to the objectives set for the study. One hundred five women are selected purposively to collect relevant information for the study. This research work has utilized several methods to collect primary data on domestic violence women. The choice of the data collection tools and technique depends upon the purpose of the study, the resources available and the skills of the researcher because selecting a method of data collection also depends on the socioeconomic-demographic characteristics of the study population which play an important role. For example, it is always important to know about the educational level, age structure, socioeconomic status, ethnic background, study population's interest. The researchers will visit door to door in the selected community and give his introduction to the related member of the street. The respondents give the brief explanation about the objectives of the study. The information was collected through questioning and case study has been complied for qualitative and quantitative analysis. After conducting interviews researchers have transcribed these later on verbatim to understand the real theme of our respondent’s information and experiences. Qualitative data have been condensed through classification or categorization and coding. Because qualitative coding is an integral part of data analysis. Quantitative data have been explained through tabulated on the master table to analyze with the help of tables, graphs and charts. After the analysis, the data are interpreted according to the analysis. This study firstly the collected data from the research areas will be edited. Then it has classified and categorizing and coding according to its characteristics and analyzed the coding data. Processed data have presented through the help of MS Word and MS Excel. Then the recommendations are made at the end of the report.

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter focuses on impact and trend analysis of domestic violence in the study area. This section explores the trends and impact of women in their family. It was observed the questionnaire surveys that the impact of violence in the study area are very high. In this chapter we have analyzed the present condition of the women and related various causes and consequences of women on the basis of stored data which collected from the study area. After collecting all the data are have been presented in text, chart and graphical format with the help of Microsoft Excel and the collection of data techniques are primary sources.

5.1. Educational Qualification of the Respondents

![Educational Qualification of the Respondents](image)

This Figure-represents the level of education of the respondents. It can also be observed that a higher proportion of the respondent’s women are illiterate, some were lower secondary, and some were higher secondary passed. Some of the respondents went to primary school and some went to high school in their education life. Here the odds ratios indicated that respondents having 43% of no education, 24% of primary and 14% of secondary education were found to have early marriage times more likely compared with those having higher education. The rate of higher secondary education is little bit 11% of women from the respondents.

5.2. Study Obstacles after Marriage

![Study Obstacles after Marriage](image)

The maximum peoples of village are illiterate, for this reason they believe superstition and can’t want women participate in job or education. The women when he got married, she is bound in house and the member of the law’s house want the women reproduce child and exist for household chores. That is the domestic factor for a woman to continue study after marriage and the rate is 29%. The maximum respondent financial condition is not good that is the other obstacle for a woman and the percentage is 14%. Religion is the other factor for a woman because participate in outside the home is sin a
woman and the percentage are 24%. Society people think that education is no necessity for a married girl that is the rural social structure in Bangladesh. In our research, this percentage is 28%.

5.3. Age structure of the respondents

This figure-represent the age structure of the women in the study area. The total number of women was 105. The highest percentage of the women respondents fall in the age group of 21-50. Generally, my research title is domestic violence in rural Bangladesh. Although highest percentage of the women age is 21-30 and the percentage is 62%, the medium percentage of the women age is 31-40 and the percentage is 29%, the lowest percentage of the 41-50 and the percentage is %.

5.4. Marital Status of the respondents

This figure-represents the marital Status of study area women. The total number of women was 105. It is observed that 70 respondents are married and 35 respondents are unmarried. Most of the respondents are married because they are not educated. The number of married women is 40 and the percentage of married women is 76%, the number of unmarried women is 21 and the percentage of unmarried women is 24%.

5.5. Occupation Status of the respondents

This figure represents the occupation of the respondents. The total number of respondents is 105. It is observed that 60 women are housewife and the percentage is 71%, women are doing job maximum of them do primary school teacher and NGO. Their percentage is 5%. 20 respondents are domestic worker and their percentage is 14%, 10 respondents are doing other work and their percentage is 10%.

5.6. Financial Conditions of the Family

This figure-represents the financial conditions of the respondents. The total number of women was 105. It is observed that 20 respondents are well position in their family and the percentage is 19%, 10 respondents are very well and the percentage is 10% and they are able to fulfill their demands, 25 respondents are in medium position and the percentage is 24%, 40 respondents are poor and the percentage is 38% and they are not able to fulfill their demand, 10 respondents are very poor and the percentage is 10% and they are exist in extreme poverty line.
5.7. Affected Violence in Family

The total amount of my respondents is 105 and all of them are victim of domestic violence. It is observed that 35 respondents are dowry affected and the percentage is 33%, 20 respondents are physically affected and the percentage is 19%, 10 respondents are honor based and the percentage is 10%, 25 respondents are Chronically affected and the percentage is 24%, 5 respondents are stalking and the percentage is 5%, no respondents are 10 and the percentage is 10%.

5.8. Priority in family planning

This figure- represent the family planning status of study area women. In our society most of the family are patriarchal based and the male people are the main of the family for these the male took the facility of any decision making and they are less priority the women for took any decision. The total number of women was 105. It is observed that 76% respondent husband are participate in family planning decision and 10%wife are participate in family planning decision and 14% are take the family planning decision both husband and wife.

5.9. Victim’s Treatment System and Place

This figure shows that 3 women are got hospital facility and the percentage is 3%, 7 women are got community clinic helps and the percentage is 5%, 35 women are got local doctors’ treatment and the percentage is 35%, 60 women are not getting any treatment after violence and the percentage is 57%.

5.10. Knowledge about Women Rights

In Umedpur 48% percent of respondents said domestic violence was fuelled by public ‘ignorance’ about the impact of violence. However, 29 percent argued that domestic violence but they are known some rights about violence which is occur in their areas, because people are well aware of the impacts and of the national laws and regulations regarding age of marriage. About 105 of the people interviewed in Modhupur, Bariarpur, Mohespur and Gokulnagor, Birahimpur, Kashimpur, Bestopur, Kestopur, Habibpur seemed to know very little about the consequences of domestic violence; most had primary level education. 4% of people are not responses to about the questions.

5.11. Conductor Participants of the violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants of the Violence</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother in Law</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father in Law</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister in Law</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Basically, women are victim of violence in their husband’s family. Sometimes the member of the family is participating in that violence. The total number of respondents is 105. It is observed that most of the women are victim of violence by their husband. The respondent of victim by husband is 60 and the percentage of the participant is 57%, mother in law is 25, and the percentage is 24%, father in law is 5 and the percentage is 5%, sister in law is 12 and the percentage is 11% and others is 3 and the percentage is 3%.

5.12. Monthly Income and Expenditure of Family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Income of Respondents Family</th>
<th>Monthly Expenditure of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthl y Income</td>
<td>Freque ncy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;5000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000-10,000</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000-15,000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000-20,000</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000&gt;</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monthly income of the respondents is less of 5000 is 14%, 5000-10000 is 43%, 10000-15000 is 19%, and more than 20000 is 10%. The monthly expenditure of the respondents is less of 5000 is 16%, 5000-10000 is 41%, 10000-15000 is 14%, and 15000-20000 is 19% and above of 20000 is 10%.

5.13. Mental effect on women for violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Effect on Women for Domestic Violence</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neglected</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonored</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel helplessness</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual dysfunction</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-traumatic stress disorder</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low self-esteem</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent disability</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-injurious behavior</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicidality</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance abuse/ dependence</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep disorder</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intense fear</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception &amp; memory problems</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panic attacks</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table represents the mental effects of the women who are violated by their husband or family members. The women are mostly neglected by their family members. The neglected women to their house are 10 and the percentage is 10%, dishonored women is 7 and the percentage is 7%, feel helplessness is 5 and the percentage is 5%, sexual dysfunction is 17 and the percentage is 16%, depression is 5 and the percentage is 5%, posttraumatic stress disorder women is 3 and the percentage is 3%, self-injurious behavior women is 5 and the percentage is 5%, low self-esteem women is 5 and the percentage is 5%, permanent disability women is 4 and the percentage is 4%, sociality women are 8 and the percentage is 8%, substance abuse women is 5 and the percentage is 5%, sleep disorder women is 8 and the percentage is 8%, intense fear women is 7 and the percentage is 7% and the panic attack is 7.

5.14. Case study

Momena says,

When I was 14 years old my parents had an arranged marriage for me. New family I was the only one to work. My husband usually tortured me for dowry; all of this in front of his family. All of a sudden after ten month of my marriage my husband died, so I returned to my father’s home.

After a while my parents arranged another marriage to an older man; I was the second wife to this man. During this time, I gave birth two daughters; my husband was not happy with this as he wanted me to have a boy. As a punishment for only having daughters he regularly physically assaulted me. After six years of this marriage, the ex-wife of my husband returned. Now I was being tortured by both of them; they ran over me with a steamroller and they kept me unfed for two to three days at a time. After two months, my husband eventually divorced me. Helplessly I came back to my father’s home but it’s not easy to stay with two children in a poverty-stricken family. Working in neighbor’s house I passed my life. I asked her that she feel it is a violence? She replies that “Oh no! How come? Anyone who can beat her husband cannot be a social being. My parents have handed me over to my husband. Can I beat him? Even if he beats me to death, I will not do anything in reply. No, I cannot beat him. Because, I never saw my mother ever beat my father, I never saw my mother swear at my father. If I do any such thing it will be socially disrespectful for my parents. I will have no honor in the society. Wife is always lower than husband. If a husband can feed me, can provide me daily necessaries then he has right to torture/beat me.”

Laila says,

I was persuaded by her family to marry when I was around 15 years old and as is standard practice in remote villages, the marriage was not registered. I was a mother of two children. After 9 years of marriage, my husband died, and I was left with two children to raise. My husband’s family forced her to labor at the family work all day in exchange for three meals a
day for herself and the two children. In my marriage had been registered, I would be entitled to my husband’s ancestral land, but as I have no marriage certificate, I have no widow’s rights.

I never received any money, even if I wished to buy anything for the children. One day I took a few kilos of wheat to sell so that I would have a little money, but the family found out and my brother-in-law beat me and left me injured.

I went to the village elders for help, but they had been bribed by the family and they ordered me to leave the village. With mounting persecution from the elders and the family, I left the village and went to my father’s house with my two children. Her family were not able to provide for me for this reason I worked in others house. I blame my fate that it is written and that is happened with myself.

Salma says,

In my 26 years of married life, I gave birth to five daughters in hope each time of giving birth to a boy. Every time I gave birth to a girl I would have to suffer negatively, shame and harassment from my husband and his family, being physically abused more times than I can remember because I was yet to bear a son. By the time Moina (my third daughter) was born, Every one living in my father-in-law’s house had taken part in torturing me repeatedly for being unable to provide a son; they saw it fit that I was starved and refused food as punishment. That was only my third daughter, you can imagine the treatment I received when I gave birth for the fourth and fifth time to daughters.

More than ten times they drove me out from my father-in-law’s house. But each time I had no place to go and again and again I went back to my husband’s family out of desperation for the safety of my daughters. I finally gave birth to a son, and what I thought would be the end of mine and my daughters suffering. But by the time my son was just three months old, my husband died.

The cost to me was huge. All of our possessions and property had to be sold, to cover the cost of my husband treatment. All I had left were two cows. I sold them and gave my eldest daughter for marriage, with hope for a better life for her than I could provide. I then had no choice but to live on the streets with my daughters and baby son.

When I asked her what her dream? She replies that,

She has a dream to open a clothing store so that she can be independent for herself and her daughters and wants to become self-independent. I wish her lots of luck with her dream and know that he will make it come true.

Latifa says,

I was beaten by my husband after two or three days of my marriage.

“He became angry and started to beat me. He dragged me from my hair on the road”.

As my family was unable to fulfill the demands of my husband, he forced me to work in a house. As I was helping in earnings according to my husband’s order, he kept beating me for more money while I was pregnant. She again said,

“Once my father-in-law became sick. I was three months pregnant. My husband said he needed money to treat his father, asked me to go home and bring my unpaid dowry”. “My family couldn’t give any money to give him, so he beat me, again and again. He said he doesn’t want the child”.

I was sick, I couldn’t go to work. In the working house if I sit down somewhere to rest a little bit, they slap me and don’t give me money. Then I left the working house. My husband became so angry. He said, “Why did you leave the job without my permission. I don’t want that child, I want money. Eat this medicine and let the child die, so I can go to the work again”. Latifa cried out. I asked her that if she always tolerate her husband torture? She replies that,

Yes, sometimes I had little conflicts with my husband. But he is not like other husbands. He does not beat me off and on. It is usual that you will have conflict with your husband. If I am beaten by my husband once or twice a month, I don’t find it bad or violence rather it is usual, you have to. It happens in every family; it is a very common matter. Physical torture by the husband, quarrel and conflict between the husband and wife, the husband not providing daily groceries or other expenses, the husband not coming home regularly and beating the wife and kids.

VI. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE STUDY

Out of 105 women respondents are taken in this research. In Umedpur union, the number of women is comparison to the male because of the impact of violence in Bangladesh society. It can be observed that the level of education in the study area was very low because of the supreme by men over the women in our society. Men are the head of the family and society and they have the main rights to take any decision. In our society, women’s education system is not shown in a positive view. Patriarchal society thought education of women is not necessary, they are born as a woman so they learning the domestic works and maintain their family, husbands, and rearing children. The religious minded people believe that women should follow the Islamic rule and they maintain their Parda. For these the maximum family are not given educational teaching to their female child. It can also be observed that a higher proportion of the respondent’s women are illiterate, some were lower secondary, and some were higher secondary passed. Here the odds ratios indicated that respondents having forty-three of no education, twenty-four of primary and fourteen of secondary education were found to have early marriage times more likely compared with those having higher education. The rate of higher secondary education is little bit eleven of women from the respondents. That is the domestic factor for a women to continue study after marriage and the rate is twenty-nine. The maximum respondent financial condition is not good that is the other
obstacle for a women and the percentage is fourteen. Religion is the other factor for a women because participate in outside the home is sin a women and the percentage are twenty-four. Society people think that education is no necessity for a married girl that is the rural social structure in Bangladesh. In my research, this percentage is twenty-eight. The highest percentage of the women respondents fall in the age group of 21-50. Generally, our research title is domestic violence in rural Bangladesh. Although highest percentage of the women age is 21-30 and the percentage is sixty-two, the medium percentage of the women age is 31-40 and the percentage is twenty-nine, the lowest percentage of the 41-50 and the percentage is nine. They do not fulfil their demand and mostly depended on their husband. The maximum women are not getting any financial help from others such as Govt. and NGO due to either lacking proper information and link to the local administrative bodies. But living in a rural area they don’t expect even this kind of financial assistance. The women are violated by their husband and the other family members. It is observed that most of the women are victim of violence by their husband. The respondent of victim by husband is sixty and the percentage of the participant is fifty seven, mother in law is twenty five, and the percentage is twenty four, father in law is five and the percentage is five, sister in law is twelve and the percentage is eleven and others is three and the percentage is three. The highest percentage of participants of violence is twenty to fifty years old. Dowry is the main cause of domestic violence. It is observed that thirty five respondents are dowry affected and the percentage is thirty three, twenty respondents are physically affected and the percentage is nineteen, ten respondents are honor based and the percentage is ten, twenty five respondents are Chronically affected and the percentage is twenty four, five respondents are stalking and the percentage is five. When they are torture by the participants, they want medical facility or primary treatment but, in our society, the violated women are not getting proper medical facility from the victims. They do not get the medical facility and for the cause of social viewing and thinking they do not go to the doctor because they do not neglect the family members to others. In our society most of the family are patriarchal based and the male people are the main of the family for these the male took the facility of any decision making and they are less priority the women for took any decision. The women are mostly neglected by their family members. They always feel insecure and shameless in the family. For this reason, they sometimes feel some chronic thought and sleep disorder. They are known some rights about any decision. The women are mostly neglected by their family decision making and they are less priority the women for took the main of the family for these the male took the facility of any decision. The maximum women are not fulfilled their demand and mostly depended on their husband. The maximum women are not getting any financial help from others such as Govt. and NGO due to either lacking proper information and link to the local administrative bodies. But living in a rural area they don’t expect even this kind of financial assistance.

VII. CONCLUSION

In Bangladesh domestic violence is a major concern of development interventions as well as in human rights perspectives. The paper confirms that since DVAW impediments women’s wellbeing and over all development, that it has direct consequences for women’s health-physical, mental, sexual and reproductive as well as economic costs, and afterwards adverse effects on psychological development of children. Where men’s supremacy over women needs to be challenged a coordinated effort for practical and efficient interventions need to be made to eliminate this problem. It is necessary to provide them adequate redress and support from the stake- holders to eradicate violence against women and help women to achieve lives of equality and dignity. In this regard this socio-legal analysis suggests a comprehensive intervention where protective and preventive measures would be devised to address the problem which will help in changing the patriarchal mindset and behavior against wife or women. In Bangladesh most of the women experience domestic violence at the hands of an intimate partner or family member in her lifetime. Acid burning, dowry deaths are not very uncommon in this context. To combat against this violation, the present law should be well implemented. However, despite the deployment of strong laws to deal with the problem, DVAW is increasing. Social awareness raising efforts need to be introduced. Educational programs should focus on patriarchal social norms that perpetuate DV. Rehman Sobhan opined that, “To reduce the costs of domestic violence and in fact to eliminate it from our society, both the civil society and the government have to play their due roles. The civil society organizations have to identify and put forward the best possible agenda to eliminate the mustang from the bed rooms. And it is possible with the commitment and cooperation from the government and civil society that can make people aware of the adverse effects of domestic violence upon the family and society” (Centre for Policy Dialogue, 2009).

VIII. RECOMMENDATION

- To be eliminated the domestic violence patriarchal mindset must be changed. Media could be an effective role for creating awareness and education about domestic violence among the violated women.
- Both women and men should be conducted for social awareness. Educational program in all societies and cultures both women, men and children there should be need.
- Governments should ratify the relevant human rights treaties and conventions and translate these into national laws so that there is an appropriate framework to support VAW-actions.
• Law enforcement and prosecution are necessary and prosecutions are necessary in order for the judicial system to combat violence against women (VAW).

• Legal procedure should be simplified to make them accessible for illiterate women and changing the attitude of male towards female.

REFERENCES


