

Violence against Women: A Case of Dhaka City

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Abstract: This study makes an attempt to explore the nature, cause and effect of domestic violence against women as well as the strategies of reduction of domestic violence. To make the attempt a success, this study first of all, reveals the nature and causes of domestic violence. Most of the variables and indicators profoundly related to domestic violence, have been studied carefully to identify the consequences of domestic violence and the government's strategies in this respect. This study starts through reviewing the existing relevant literature along with some theoretical ideas in relation to delineate how social policy and rules are related to domestic violence. Then it formulates the conceptual framework and later constructs its methodology. The study followed the quantitative approaches to bring out the intensity and its negative impact on women as well as society. The study sets various techniques of data collection such as questionnaire in the line of sociological perspectives.

I. OBJECTIVES

1. To find out the nature of domestic violence.
2. To analysis the severity of domestic violence.
3. To understand the causes of domestic violence against women.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Moshtaque(1998) on his thesis on oppression on Women in Bangladesh shows the nature of growth of violence against women in proportion to population growth. On the basis of police record of 15 metropolitan than as of Dhaka City, they argued that violence against women has increased ten times from 1988 to 1997. In 1988, 0.52 incidents were reported per 100,000 women. In 1990, it was 0.66, in 1995, 3.96 and in 1997, it sharply rose to 9.55. During 1998, the number rose further to 2103 while the numbers of reported cases of violence against women during January to September of 2000 were 1882. Of the various forms of violence against women, incidence of rape figured the highest followed by domestic violence. In the year 1996, 262 cases of rape, gang-rape and rape murders were reported. The corresponding figures for 1997 and 2000(January- September) were 753, 648 respectively. Similarly, the reported cases of domestic violence were 234, 273 and 255 during 1997, 1998 and 2000 January- September) respectively. But he did not show the impacts of the domestic violence so deeply Naripokkha, a non-governmental organization, conducted a Pilot Study on Violence against Women in Bangladesh. The findings show that about 60 per cent of Bangladeshi women are physically assaulted by their husbands. The Naripokkha estimate is based on interviews of a total of 719 women, living with their

husbands in the capital city Dhaka and in rural areas, and records available with the police, courts and hospitals Jahan(988) and Hartmann and Boyce(983) in a study entitled "Hidden Wounds, Visible scars: Violence Against Women in Bangladeshi" suggest many women are, in fact, driven to suicide by constant beating, harassment and feeling that there is no escape. Because of socio-cultural norms, women who from abusive relationships are not welcome in their Akanda, L. and I. Shamin, 1984, Violence: A Comparative Study of that women example, the case of Roushan Ara in Rangpur, who was beaten to death for failing to stitch two buttons onto her husband's shirt. Roy(992) notes from a study carried out by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee BRAC) in Jamalpur, that most women who are beaten suffer from beatings every week which are severe enough to leave marks on the body and cause pain for several days.

A human rights organisation Ain O Shalish Kendra (ASK) has compiled newspaper reports on incidence of violence. According to this report in 1995, the total number of incidents of violence against women was 710, in 1996, it was 696, in 1997, its number rose to the alarming figure of 1613. Of the forms of cruelty, incidence of rape figured the highest followed by domestic violence. In the years 1995 and 1996, 240 and 265 rape, gang rape, rape-murders respectively were reported. The figure jumped to 553 in 1997 Stated in Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, 2004.

III. METHODOLOGY

Area of the research:

The present study has been conducted in four part of Dhaka city. Those area are Uttara, Ajimpur, Badda and Kamrangirchor.

Sample selection:

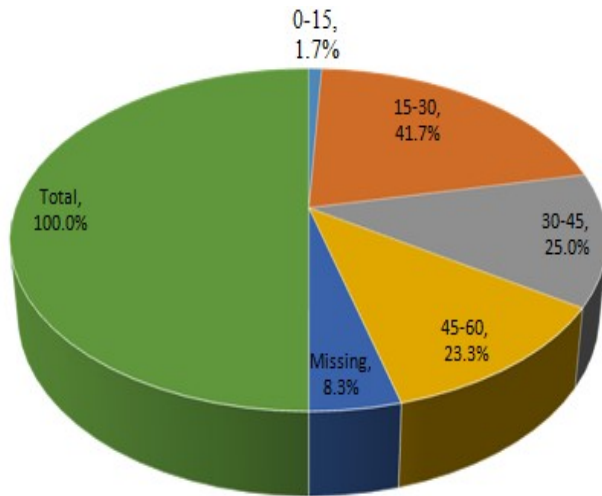
60 respondents are selected by using random sampling for survey

Methods of Data Analysis:

Methods for the analysis of data need to be systematic, disciplined and able to be (and to be seen through, as in 'transparent') and described (Punch, 1998:200). The use of multiple methods was extremely useful in gathering required data for the study, but presenting method in a consolidated manner was a difficult task because of different measurement levels. The measurement problem becomes complicated when the data were collected through different methods and were

used for explaining one particular problem. In this research, data collected through sample survey has been analyzed in terms frequency distribution. In addition to that, necessary graphical representations have been used to represent data. These activities have been conducted by using SPSS.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION



Source: Fieldwork, 2018

It is very important to know about the age distribution of respondents for the study. For this reason the researcher tries to find out the age of the respondents It is clearly observed from figure-01 that most of the respondents(48.3%) is in such a age group whose is 15-30. The figure-01 also shows that 36.7% of total respondents belongs to 30-45 of age group, 10% belongs to 45-60 of age group and a small portion(5%) of total respondents, whose age is 0-15.

Table-1: Distribution of the respondents by age

Class interval	Frequency	Percentage
0-15	1	1.7%
15-30	25	41.7%
30-45	15	25.0%
45-60	14	23.3%
Missing system	5	8.3%
Total	60	100.0%

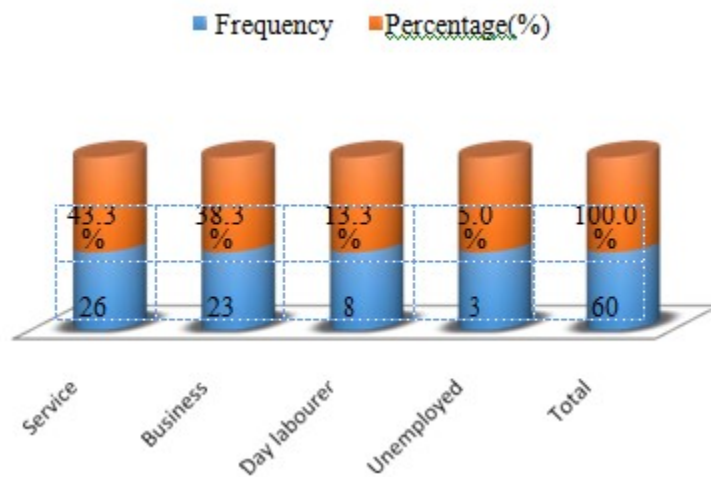
Distribution of respondents for the study. For this reason the researcher tries to find out the age of the respondents It is clearly observed from figure-01 that most of the respondents(48.3%) is in such a age group whose is 15-30. The figure-01 also shows that 36.7% of total respondents belongs to 30-45 of age group, 10% belongs to 45-60 of age group and a small portion(5%) of total respondents, w

Table-02 Distribution of the respondents by children reaction during violence

Categories	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Try to prevent	8	13.3
Fear & crying	24	40
Protest	7	11.7
Keep silent	9	15.0
Missing system	12	20.0
Total	60	100.0

Presents the reaction of the children of respondents during violence. Here, the reaction of the children of 40% respondents are fear & crying , 13.3% try to prevent violence, 11.7% protest & 15% keep silent during violence, 20% respondents have neither children nor they are not assaulted before their husband

Figure-03 Percentage distribution of the respondents by profession of husband



Source: Fieldwork, 2018

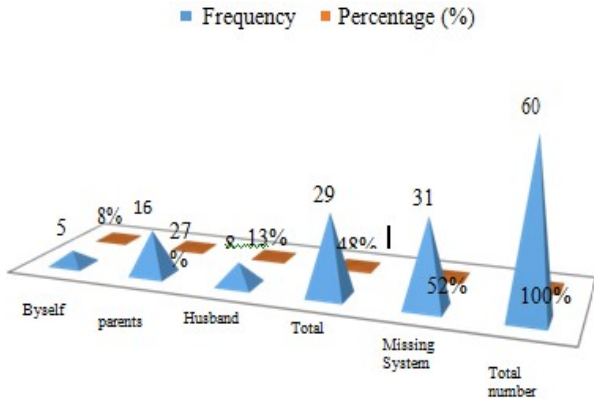
Presents that the profession 43.3% respondents husband is service. Besides the profession of the husband of 38.3% respondents is business. it is also observed in the figure that 13.3% is day labors & unemployed is 5%.

Table-03 Distribution of the respondents by profession of husband

Categories	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Service	26	43.3%
Business	3	38.3%
Day labourer	8	13.3%
Unemployed	3	5.0%
Total	60	100.0%

Presents that the profession 43.3% respondents husband is service. Besides the profession of the husband of 38.3% respondents is business. it is also observed in the figure that 13.3% is day labors & unemployed is 5%.

Figure-04 Percentage distribution of the respondents by expense bearing.



Source: Fieldwork, 2018

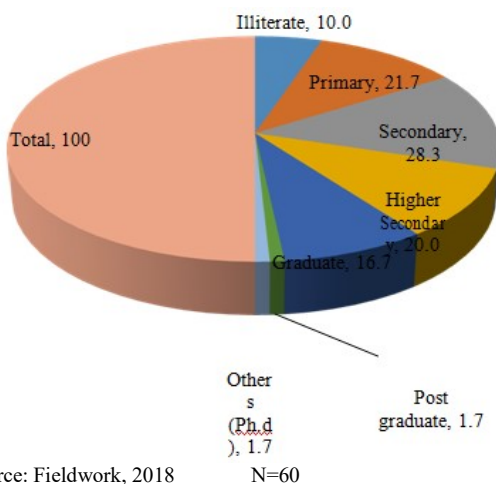
Presents that the treatment cost of 26.7% respondents are born by their parents, 13.3% by their husbands & 8.3 % response that the cost is born by themselves.

Table-04 Distribution of the respondents by expense bearing

Categories	Frequency	Percentage(%)
By self	5	8%
parents	16	27%
Husband	8	13%
Total	29	48%
Missing system	31	52%
Total number	60	100%

Presents that the treatment cost of 26.7% respondents are born by their parents, 13.3% by their husbands & 8.3 % response that the cost is born by themselves.

Figure-05



Source: Fieldwork, 2018

Indicates that the educational qualification of a great number of respondent(28.3) is secondary. It is also observed that

21.7% respondents belong to primary an 20%, 16.7%, 10%, 1.7% and 1.7% respondents are higher secondary, graduate, illiterate, post graduate and more higher educated respectively.

Table-05

Educational qualification	Frequency	percent
Illiterate	6	10.0
Primary	13	21.7
Secondary	17	28.3
Higher Secondary	12	20.0
Graduate	10	16.7
Post graduate	1	1.7
Others (Ph.d)	1	1.7
Total	N=60 60	100
Source: Field work		N = 60

This table indicates that the educational qualification of a great number of respondent(28.3) is secondary. It is also observed that 21.7% respondents belong to primary an 20%, 16.7%, 10%, 1.7% and 1.7% respondents are higher secondary, graduate, illiterate, post graduate and more higher educated respectively.

Figure-06 The income level of respondents husband

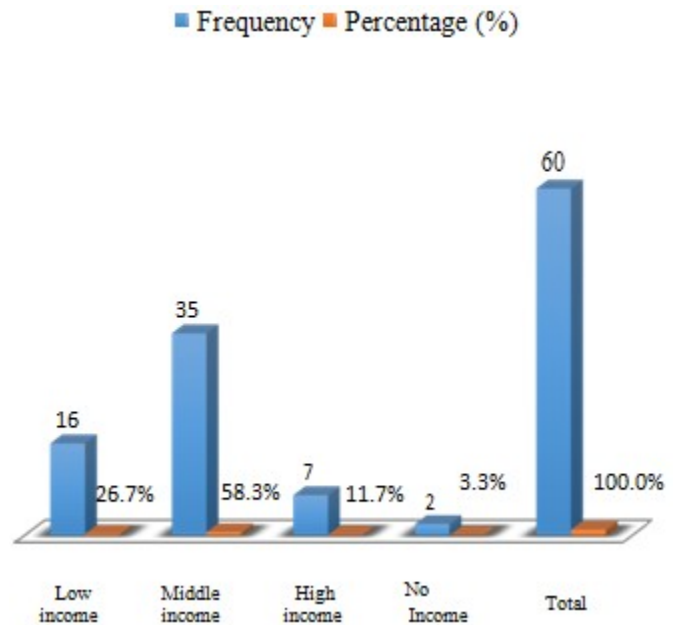


Figure-06 indicates the income level of respondents husband. It figure is clear in the that the income level of the husbands of 58.3% respondents is middle and 26.7% low income, 11.7% high income and 3.3% have no income. So most of the violence occurs in the family of middle-income.

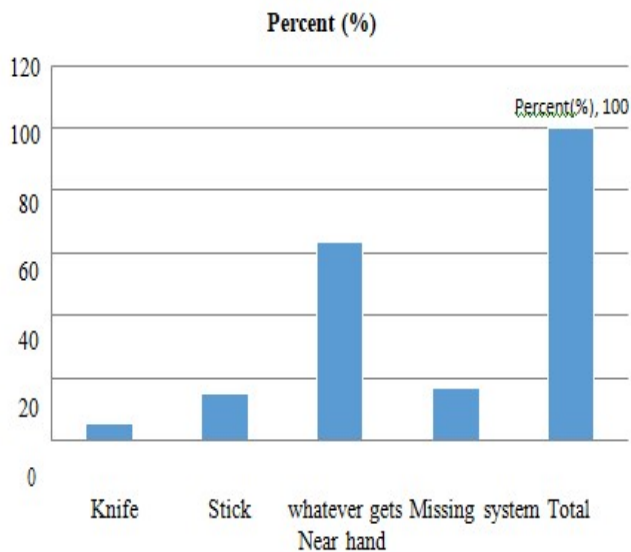
Table-06 Indicates the income level of respondents husband

Categories	Frequency	Percentage(%)
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Low income	16	26.7%
Middle income	35	58.3%
High income	7	11.7%
No income	2	3.3%
Total	60	100.0%

Figure-06 indicates the income level of respondents husband. It figure is clear in the that the income level of the husbands of 58.3% respondents is middle and 26.7% low income, 11.7% high income and 3.3% have no income. So most of the violence occurs in the family of middle income.

Figure-07 presents the types of violence against women



Source: Fieldwork, 2018

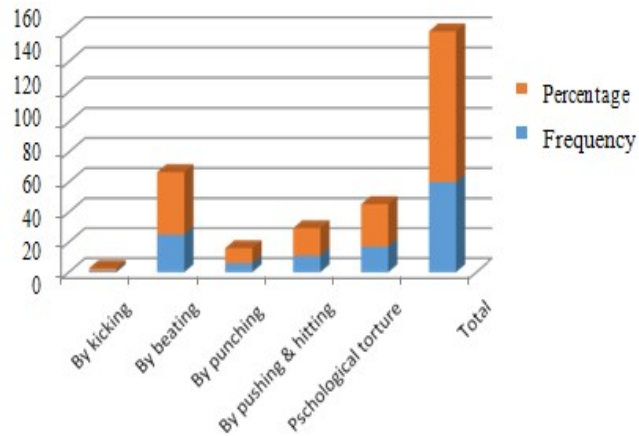
Here it is seen that 65% women are the victim of violence by both physically and verbally, 25% by only verbally, 25% by only psychologically and 10% by only physically.

Table- 07 presents the types of violence against women.

Categories	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Knife	3	5
tick	9	15
Whatever gets near hand	38	63.3
Missing system	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Table-08 presents that 48.3% respondents are beaten with sticks by their husband. Besides 10% respondents become victim of violence with whatever their husband gets near hand and a small number(5%) by knife. On the other hand, 36.7% are not the victim of violence by weapon.

Figure-08 Percentage Distribution of the respondents by assault system during violence



Source: Fieldwork,2018 N=60 Source: Fieldwork,2018 N=60

Figure indicates that 41.7%respondants are assisted beating,2 8.3% by psychological torture,18.3% by pushing, hitting 10% by punching & 1.7%are assaulted by kicking. So the high number of respondants are the victim of beating.

Table-08 Percentage Distribution of the respondents by assault system during violence

Assault system	Frequency	Percentage
By kicking	1	1.7
By beating	25	41.7
By punching	6	10
By pushing & hitting	11	18.3
Psychological torture	17	28.3
Total	60	100

N=60

This table indicates that 41.7%respondants are assisted beating, 28.3% by psychological torture,18.3% by pushing ,hitting 10% by punching & 1.7%are assaulted by kicking. So the high number of respondants are the victim of beating.

Table-09 Distribution of the respondents by the causes of domestic violence

Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Dowry	20	33.3
Extra marital affair	11	18.3
Husband's illiteracy	4	6.7
Partiarchal attitude	14	23.3
Suspect	11	18.3
Total	60	100.0

It is seen that 41.8% violence are caused by patriarchal attitudes towards women and 33.3% violence occurs because of dowry. Besides, 18.3%, 6.7% of violence against women occurs for extra-marital affair, husband illiteracy and suspect respectively.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the objectives and analysis following conclusion may be drawn The issue of Domestic violence Against Women(DvAW) is increasing alamingly day by day in families, but it is still not considered as a serious issue for all citizens. The issue of inhuman, animalistic and shameful acts are considered as a serious problem by a particular segment of the society. Generally, it has become the responsibility of women in the society to fight against DVAW, and providing efforts to bring other fellow citizens in the society, to initiate action to prevent violence.

No marked difference was observed in the percentage of domestic violence in families having large number of members and families having less number of members. However, as compared to joint families the incidence of violence was comparatively more in nuclear families The study reveals that women belonging to middle and low income families run higher risk of being physically abused as compared to women belonging upper income families.

However, psychological torture was more frequent in upper class and upper middle class families. Women's rights still has not been recognized as the fundamental and constitutional rights. women rights can not implement completely because of religion restriction. In order to combat violence against women, a change in the mindset is crucial. In the project 4 areas of the Dhaka city, 60 respondents clearly state about the nature of domestic violence's against women, and they clearly stated, Physical torture, and psychological torture and verbal abuse are the most intensive violence. Moreover, the study explore that about 93.3% respondents are victim of domestic v violence by their husbands.

So husband are the top aggressive actors of DVAW beating, pushing, hitting, kicking, unching and assaults.

The most common forms of violence is beating(41.7%). It is observed that only 31.7% per cent of the victims a parents for seeking their help to stop violence Attempts were also made to find out the long-term impact of domestic violence on the victims. About 53.3 per cent of the respondents had long-term impact of violence in leading their normal life properly.

They also face problem of unhappy conjugal life, Indifferent from family activities, isolation from family and fear to their to your husband. In majority of the cases domestic violence also affects their family life, sex- life and the life of their children adversely. The is psychological impact on the children of 68.3% respondents. Moreover, the children of the respondents feel depressed, can not pay full attention towards education and sometimes, they are assaulted by their parents, The respondents were confused about the measures to be suggested for reducing the evil of domestic violence. However, majority of the respondents(53.3%) believed that domestic violence can be reduced by the empowerment of women. They also suggest that domestic violence reduce through the change of patriarchal attitude, self- dependence,

and by applying law strictly.

Recommendation:

Though some achievements have been made through out the project, still the condition of women in the project area is not up to the mark. The respondents mentioned the following indicative factors, which contributes in establishing women friendly climate in the society. It means they need to see improved scenario in these areas. Therefore, according to their view, the followings can be considered as the major parameters to measure the status of women in the society.

- Ensuring access to Education for girls.
- Educating people on moral ethics Increase
- Public awareness on DVAW related issues by NGO and govt.
- Ensure rights to property of women by ensuring laws. Review the law on protection of Violence
- Against Women, and ensure proper implementation. Create awareness against domestic violence a women among village people through meeting, gathering, drama, folk songs, poster and campaign
- Campaign to stop early marriage and divorce by NGO & Govt.
- Ensure participation of both male and female in Salish, and encourage young groups to stop DVAW. Giving priority to the opinions of women in family.
- Setting up a legal aid center in the locality by NGO & Govt.
- Take initiative to reduce DVA W socially Progressive thinking towards women Pay importance to the complains brought by the women.
- Create opportunity for women to earn money Being sensitive to gender issues.
- Ensure 100 marriage registration Social movement against dowry and early marriage.
- Reducing social superstition, religious dogma and gender discrimination, through mass-awareness
- Ensure alert justice and settlement of cases related to VAW

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