

A Sociological Study on Gender based Violence in an Urban Area of Bangladesh



Submitted to the department of Sociology, University of
Dhaka, for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master
of Social Science, M.S.S. Final Examination, 2013

Exam Roll no: 4134

M.S.S. Final Session: 2012-2013

Registration no: 5831

Registration Session: 2008-2009

Department of Sociology

University of Dhaka

[Date of Submission: 03 December 2014](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At first, I would like to thank my God for complete the thesis paper in time. I am truly grateful to my honorable research supervisor for her abundant inspiration, assist and continuous guidance throughout the whole research work. She is such a realistic instructor who makes my work much easier and helped from each and every side such I have understood my work perfectly. She guided me to make this research paper in a precise way. Without her help it would not be possible for me to complete the research paper.

I am indeed grateful to the respondents for their sincerity, patience, time and co-operation in providing accurate research information. I would also like to thank my family and all of my friends who helped and co-operate in my study. I tried my best to include all necessary information related to this topic. Any positive criticism on the thesis paper would be welcomed and received cordially.

DECLARATION

This Advanced Research thesis entitled “A Sociological Study on Gender based Violence in an Urban Area of Bangladesh” is partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree Master of Social Science (M.S.S.). I confirm that this is a fundamental work and the provided information here are accurate and the sources are acknowledged. It is based on my own research work and has not previously been submitted for any research or academic work.

ABSTRACT

The widespread nature of violence against women is a highly issue of contemporary urbanized world. The purpose of this research study is to assess the relationship between gender violence and socio-economic status of urban women. It also focuses on the reason and process of the dimension of gender violence against women in urban area of Bangladesh and revel the nature of violence toward women. To explore this correlation there have selected the respondent in non- probability sampling on quantitative analysis and purposive sampling on qualitative analysis. By mixed method of data collection,present and analysis by core findings on this study has been conducted. Finally, by reviewing a set of recommendations to prevent gender violence have been suggested.

List of Abbreviation

- ASK = Ain O Salish Kendra
- BBS = Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
- BDHS = Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey
- CEDAW = Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- CPD = Center for Policy Dialogue
- DHS = Demographic and Health Survey
- EU = European Union
- ICDDR,B = International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh
- IPV = Intimate Partner Violence
- MDG = Millennium Development Goal
- NGO = Non-Governmental Organization
- OCC = One Stop Crisis Centre
- UN = United Nation
- UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF = United Nations Children's Fund
- UNODC = United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- VAW = Violence Against Women
- WHO = World Health Organization

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
	i Acknowledgement	ii
	ii Declaration	iii
	iii Abstract	iv
	iv List of Abbreviation	v
Chapter	1 INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1. Statement of the Problem	1
	1.2. Background of the Study	5
	1.3. Significance of the Study	16
	1.4. Expected Output of the Study	21
	1.5. Objective of the Study	22
	1.6. Research Question	23
	1.7. Hypothesis of the Study	23
	1.8. Organization of the Advanced Research Thesis	25
Chapter	2 LITERATURE REVIEW, THEORETICAL RELEVANCE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	26
	2.1. Review of the Literature	26
	2.2. theoretical Relevance	36
	2.2.1. Theory of Michel Foucault	36
	2.2.2. Theory of Karl Marx	38
	2.2.3. Theory of William Goode	39
	2.3. Conceptual Framework	40
Chapter	3 METHODOLOGY	45
	3.1. Types of the Study	45
	3.2. Study Unit	46
	3.3. Study Area	46
	3.4. Unit of Analysis	47
	3.5. Sampling Procedure	47
	3.6. Sample Size	47
	3.7. Data Collection Procedure	47

	3.8.	Data Collection Instrument	48
	3.9.	Time Schedule and Main Field Work	48
	3.10.	Data Process and Analysis Technique	48
	3.11.	Hypothesis Testing	49
	3.12.	Variables	50
	3.13.	Operational Definition	50
	3.14.	Variables and Level of Measurement	52
	3.15.	Validity and Reliability	54
	3.16.	Ethical Issue	54
	3.17.	Limitation of Data Collection	55
Chapter	4	DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION	56
	4.1.	Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Urban Women	56
	4.1.1.	Household headed	56
	4.1.2.	Occupation	57
	4.1.3.	Family Type	58
	4.1.4.	Marital Status	58
	4.1.5.	Value of Women's Opinion	59
	4.1.6.	Respondent's Knowledge about Domestic Violence Law	60
	4.1.7.	Experienced of Domestic Violence	61
	4.1.8.	Experienced Type of Domestic Violence	62
	4.1.9.	Experienced Violence in Outside	62
	4.1.10.	Experienced Violence in Educational Institution and Workplace	63
	4.1.11.	Experienced Violence in Last Year	64
	4.1.12.	Mostly Violated Stage in Life	64
	4.1.13.	Experienced First Violence in Life	65
	4.1.14.	Type of Violence Experienced Most in Life	66
	4.1.15.	By Whom Mostly Violated	67
	4.1.16.	Socio-economic Background	67
	4.1.17.	Ever Seen of Mother Violence	68
	4.1.18.	Abused by Husband	69

	4.1.19.	Types of Husband Violence	70
	4.1.20.	Place of Experienced Violence More	70
	4.1.21.	Family and Friends Knows about Experienced Violence	71
	4.2.	Correlation of Violence and Urban Women	72
	4.2.1.	Occupation	72
	4.2.2.	Marital Status	74
	4.2.3.	Education	76
	4.2.4.	Number of Income Earner of Family	77
	4.2.5.	Last Year Experienced Violence of the Respondents	80
	4.2.6.	Socio-economic Background	81
	4.2.7.	Type of Family	82
Chapter	5	PRESENTATION OF CASE STUDY: SCENARIO OF URBAN WOMEN	83
	5.1.	Case Studies of Domestic Violence	83
	5.1.1.	Case Study - 01	83
	5.1.2.	Case Study -02	85
	5.1.3.	Case Study -03	87
	5.1.4.	Case Study -04	89
	5.1.5.	Case Study -05	91
	5.1.6.	Case Study -06	93
	5.1.7.	Case Study -07	95
	5.1.8.	Case Study -08	97
	5.1.9.	Case Study -09	99
	5.2.	Case Studies of Outsider Violence	101
	5.2.1.	Case Study -01	101
	5.2.2.	Case Study -02	103
	5.2.3.	Case Study -03	105
	5.2.4.	Case Study -04	107
	5.2.5.	Case Study -05	109
	5.2.6.	Case Study -06	111

Chapter	6	SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	113
	6.1.	Findings and Conclusion	113
	6.2.	Limitation of the Study	115
	6.3.	Policy Implications	115
	6.4.	Direction to Future Research	117
		REFERENCE	118
		APPENDIX	124

LISTOF TABLE

No.		Page No.
1.2.1.	No. of domestic violence in Bangladesh and case filed in 2008-2010	11
1.2.2.	Rate of women violence worldwide	13
1.3.1.	Statistics of Women Repression Case in Bangladesh, 2013	17
1.3.2.	Violence toward Women's Lifetime	19
3.14.1.	Level of measurement of the variables	52
4.1.1.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by household head	57
4.1.2.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by occupation	57
4.1.3.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by family type	58
4.1.4.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by marital status	59
4.1.5.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their value of opinion in the family	60
4.1.6.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their knowledge about domestic violence law	61
4.1.7.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by the experiencing domestic violence	61
4.1.8.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by the experiencing type of domestic violence	62
4.1.9.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in outside	63
4.1.10.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in educational institution and workplace	63
4.1.11.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in last year	64
4.1.12.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by mostly violated stage of their life	65

4.1.13.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing first violence in life	66
4.1.14.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by the type of most experiencing violence in their life	66
4.1.15.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by whom they are mostly violated	67
4.1.16.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their socio-economic background	68
4.1.17.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their seen of experiencing mother violence	69
4.1.18.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their seen of experiencing mother violence	69
4.1.19.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by the types of their husband violence	70
4.1.20.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by the place of more experiencing violence in life	71
4.1.21.1.	Percentage distribution of respondent women by their information and sharing of experiencing violence to family and friends	71
4.2.1.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Occupation of the respondent urban women	73
4.2.2.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Marital status of the respondent urban women	75
4.2.3.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Education of the respondent urban women	76
4.2.4.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by No. of income earners in the family of the respondent urban women	78
4.2.4.2.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence within family by No. of income earners in the family of the respondent urban women	79
4.2.5.3.	Percentage distribution of the relation between Experienced violence in last year and Number of income earners in the	80

family of the respondent

4.2.6.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in last year by Socio-economic background of the respondent urban women	81
4.2.7.1.	Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in last year by Family type of the respondent urban women	82

FIGURE

No.		Page No.
2.3.1.	A conceptual model for the study of gender violence and socio-economic status of urban women in our society	40

Chapter One:

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Statement of the Problem:

The women of Bangladesh constitute 49.94% of the population according to the census report of 2011 (Census, 2011). From the past few decades violence toward women has emerged as a severe social problem. It was a common thought that, changing the attitude of men, would bring some changes in the women's position. However, women's position in Bangladeshi society is still vulnerable (Ameen, 2005). Moreover, this is not a local problem; violence against women is a global problem. Today's world is mostly urbanized. 21st century is urbanized because of industrial development. 54% people lives in urban area worldwide. Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh is 11th populous city globally (UN Report, 2014).

Bangladesh is a newly urban developing country. The process of urbanization has been started here since 1990's. A research shows that, women in urban areas are twice experience violence. This happens mostly in developing countries (Vanderschueren, 2000; cited in State of the World's Cities 2006/2007, p. 144). Similar to this study, violence against urban women is a serious issue in our country. Worldwide violence against women is spreading. Several studies from the US suggested that, between one in every five US women would be the victim of rape in her lifetime (Koss, 2003; cited in Rahmanand Begum, 2004, p. 11). According to the UN report, a woman is raped every six minutes in the USA and one fourth of women are victims of gender violence

in Canada (UNICEF, 1996; cited in Begum 2005). This suggests gender violence is also the problem of developed countries. In Bangladesh research about gender violence towards women has so much importance. Since, about half of the population of this society is women. It is not possible to develop this country with the continuous violence towards women. Most of the people think that women with lower socio-economic status are more violated. However, violence against women is universal regardless of their socio-economic status. The present study has been conducted to aim the type, nature, causes and consequence about the gender based violence against urban women. The present research project also focuses on the reason and process of the dimension of gender violence against urban women in Bangladesh.

In recognition of the nature of violence against women worldwide, in 1995 the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing branded it a serious issue called “an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace” (Begum, 2005). The World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation” (Krug, 2002; cited in Naripokkho and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, 2002). In every year 08 March has been observed as World women’s day since about 100 years ago. Yet women are not free from violence in worldwide. Violence can be self-directed, such as suicidal behavior; it can be interpersonal, such as family or intimate partner violence or it can be collective, including violence by organized groups of people. Furthermore, the nature of violent acts may be physical, sexual, emotional, or may involve neglect or deprivation. The United Nations recognizes ‘violence against wom-

en' as a public policy and human rights concern (UN, 1995; cited in Mannan, 2008). Domestic violence is an important component of gender based violence and has been shown to have a direct impact on women's reproductive health and on child health (Johnson, 2004; cited in Burton, 2008).

The United Nations has recently recognized violence against women, being an almost universal phenomenon, as a fundamental abuse of women's human rights (UN Resolution 48/104). Gender violence seems to be a significant cause of female morbidity and mortality, and represents a hidden obstacle to economic and social development in virtually all societies (Beijing, 1995; cited in Naved and Persson, 2005).

Violence against women is a common occurrence in most societies whether the violence is physical or mental. In South Asia it is a daily and often deadly fact of life for millions of women and girls. Women and girls are generally looked down, trapped within cultural framework, molded by rigid perceptions of patriarchy and social system. As a result violence against women is viewed as a normal phenomenon even from the women's perspective. South Asian women suffer multiple forms of violence. Violence against women has become one of the most visible social issues in this region. Women are subjected to discrimination and violence within the household, at the workplace and in the society (Farouk, 2005).

A survey report showed that, at least one in every five women around world is physically or sexually abused by men at some time in her life (Rahman, 2004). Gender violence towards women considered "constitutes a violation of basic human rights". It is also designated as an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace (Farouk, 2005).

The United Nation commission on the status of women defines violence against women include “any act of gender- based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life” (Economic and Social Council, 2002; cited in Mannan, 2005).

Gender violence toward women is now defined very broadly. However there is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. It recognizes not only physical, sexual and psychological violence, but also threat of violence (Mannan, 2005). Gender violence occurs due to subordinate status of women of the society. Women are the foremost chained slave in the civilization. It starts from the beginning of evolution. So it is older than slavery in the society (Chawdhury, 2008). Therefore, it is the high time to reveal the type, causes and nature of gender violence against urban women in Bangladesh. The present study research is about gender violence towards women has so much importance. Because, half of the population of this society are women. It is not possible to develop this nation with the continuous violence towards women. The present study aimed at to explore the violence against urban women in Bangladesh.

1.2. Background of the Study:

Violence indicates any act that causes damages or trauma to the victim (Rahman and Begum, 2004). The govt. of Bangladesh and some NGO's has taken several programmers for the progression of women (Naripokkho and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, 2002). The World Bank Discussion paper "Violence against women: The hidden health burden", defines violence as, "Any act of verbal or physical force, coercion or life-threatening deprivation, directed at an individual woman or girl that causes physical or psychological harm, humiliation or arbitrary deprivation of liberty and that perpetuates female subordination" (Heise, 1994; cited in Leye and Temmerman, 1999). According to a 2013 global review data, 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual violence. However, some national violence studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner (WHO, 2014). There are basically three types of violent acts. Such as-

- Physical abuse
- Psychological abuse
- Sexual abuse

According to Galtung, there are four types of violence. Such as-

- **Direct violence:** The violence where there is an actor that commits the violence.
- **Indirect violence:** Where so such actors are present. Direct and indirect violence is interrelated.

- **Structural violence:** This violence is built into the structure and shows up as unequal power and consequently as unequal life chances, it is the unequal distribution of resources and the uneven distribution of power.
- **Cultural violence:** It contains in all areas of social life. It serves as a legitimizing factor for direct and structural violence. (Uddin, 2009)

Violence against women remains a prevailing social problem in contemporary Bangladesh (Farouk, 2005). The United Nations General Assembly defines "violence against women" as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." The 1993 Women revealed that violence could be performed by attackers, family members and even the "State" itself. Worldwide governments and organizations actively work to combat violence against women through a variety of programs. UN resolution designated 25 November as "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women" (UN Resolution 54/134). Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly to eliminate violence from society.

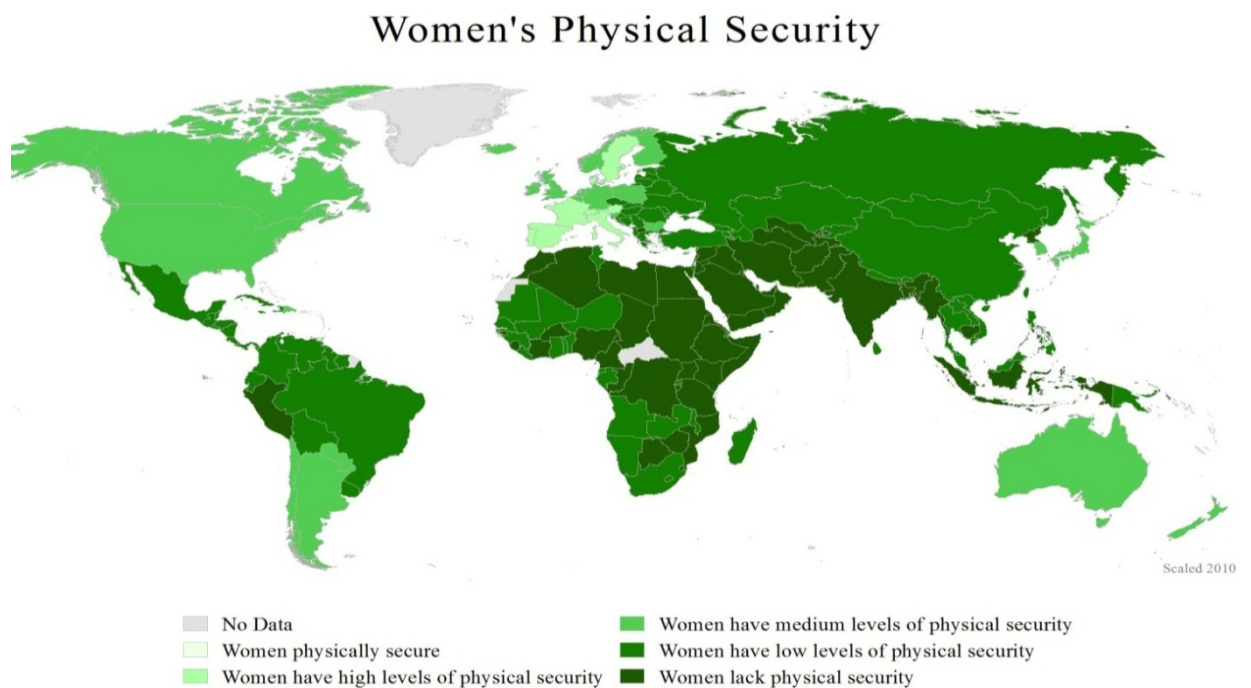
Worldwide gender discrimination and violence happening at an alarming rate. Worldwide every 01 women of 03 experienced violence in their lifetime (UN Report, 2003 cited in The Daily Star, 2014). Every 08 seconds 01 woman is physically violated. Every 01 woman in 03 is violated by sexually minimum one time in her life. 40-70% of women are murdered worldwide by their current or former husband (WHO, 2002). It is estimated that of all women killed in 2012, almost half were killed by intimate partners or family members (UNODC, 2013). Globally, a woman is violated in

every 12 minutes, burnt for dowry every one hour and raped in every 21 minutes (The Daily Star, 2014). In today's world, rape is the first and foremost missile in war. In the freedom war of Bangladesh (1971), about 1 million women at different age were raped by this strategy of war. According to UN report, in Asia, 23% men are rapist. Nearly partial of them says, they had raped more than one woman (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2013). Our neighboring country India experienced one rape in every 20 minutes (National Crime Records Bureau, India 2014). 92 women raped every day in India. The poison of rape is not a common occurrence in 3rd world developed country. Even developed nations like EU (European Union) have also suffers this. In EU, one in every 20 women has raped in their life. Between 40-50% of women in EU (European Union) countries experience unwanted sexual advances, physical contact or other forms of sexual harassment at work place (UN, 2006). One in every 5 women has raped by their partner (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2013). Around 120 million women worldwide have experienced forced intercourse or sexual acts at some point in their lives (UNICEF, 2014).

Worldwide, 30% girls of 15-19 years of age are obliged to sex against their will consent. Every year 1 million women and girls are obliged to prostitution and trafficking. In this way 600 billion dollar's business is running. According to UNFPA, two (02) million girls between 5-15 years are introduced to the commercial sex market in every year worldwide.

In USA Every 2 minutes, someone is sexually assaulted. UNICEF conducted a survey named '*Hidden in Plain Sight*' in 190 countries. This survey declares that, one woman in every 19 have raped or sexually violated before 19 years old. According to a survey in 2010, one women resident of EU in every 04 having experienced in domestic violence in their life (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014).

Worldwide, 20-50% women are faced domestic violence in their married life. UN report found that, among all women killed in 2012 around the world, about half of them died by the violence of intimate partner and family members (The Daily Star, 2014). Every hour an Indian woman dies for dowry. Dowry is one of the phases of economic violence. In USA most of the women injured due to the reason of domestic violence. In England, 44% women experienced physical or sexual violence in their life. In Denmark, 25% divorcee women is accused violence for their divorce (Rahman, 2004). In Bangladesh 80% victims of violence are women age below 30. 38% of violent people are friends or colleague (Census, 2011). In this country 50% women died due to the reason of violence (Rahman, 2004). In our country, 90% married women face violence by their husband who is the social protector of a married woman after marriage socially. In the year 2013, 812 women have been raped in Bangladesh. This number is 309 in first six months of 2014 (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014).



World map showing countries worldwide by women's physical security

(Source: Google Image of Violence against Women, 2013)

The Government of Bangladesh has also identified violence against women as a priority issue. In this aim following the declaration of 'UN Decade' women (1976-85) of the Government of Bangladesh and some NGOs have taken several program for the advancement of women. It has been identified as a serious issue to be monitored. All sources of information show that there is an increasing trend of violence against women in our society (Naripokkho and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, 2002).

Religiously, culturally and socially family is seen as the rightful place for women. However, within this arena power relations are often played out. It becomes the place for discrimination, deprivation and exploitation. Violence against women is a common occurrence in most societies of the world whether it is physical, psychological or sexual. The picture of gender violence worldwide is about same. Gender violence is a form of discrimination of the society. In Bangladesh, the major trends and forms of gender violence against women are as follows-

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) Family/ domestic violence | 2) Dowry related violence |
| 1. Fatwa and community violence | 4) Rape and sexual violence |
| 2. Child marriage | 6) Forced marriage |
| 1) Forced pregnancy | 8) Custodial violence |
| 2) Acid violence | 10) Battering of women |
| 11) Eve-teasing/ verbal abuse | 12) Suicide and murder |
| 13) Forced prostitution | 14) Pornography |
| 15) Kidnapping | 16) Denial of reproductive rights |
| 17) Traditional practices | |

Gender based violence is a form of discrimination. From their childhood, women are forced to live in a culture which tolerates and even permits inhuman treatment to them

(Ameen, 2005). Though, all the scenario of violence among women many types of violence neither legally recognized, nor published. The closed social and family structure of Bangladesh makes it possible for the aggression to repeat the violence. Religious misinterpretation is also liable for this. In many household of Bangladesh, domestic violence is a daily occurrence. Some people take it as a private family matter. A study shows that most of the cases of violence happen inside the victims own home (Begum, 2005). A survey report express that most of the women are being victims of violence in their marital life. The proportion of it is 73.3% (Begum, 2005).40% violated women thinks they are not safe by the local general law. In the year 2012, 77% women faced some forms of violence according to BBS report. Of them most were sexual attempts by their husband (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014).

From the population based cross sectional survey data of ICDDR,B and Naripokkho reported that, most of the abused women (66%) were silent about their experience. Of them 75% are from urban area and 86% are from rural area (Naved, 2006; cited in Mannan and Zohir, 2008, p. 16-17). 16.5% violated women remain silent for their own prestige to maintain their good image in society. WHO survey had revealed that, 8.2% women of Bangladesh did not protest against their violence (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014).In Bangladesh, 83% urban men viewed that a husband has the right to beat his wife at the same time 89% rural men holds the same view. Here a picture given in table 1.2.1. below where seen the number of domestic violence of Bangladesh happened toward women in year 2008-2010 butcase filed to police are very few.

Table - 1.2.1.: No. of domestic violence in Bangladesh and case filed in 2008-2010

Nature	Total Violence	Case Filed
Physical and mental torture by husband	82	12
Physical and mental torture by in-laws family	23	10
Physical and mental torture by own family members	12	02
Murder by husband	626	309
Murder by in-laws family	100	49
Murder by own family members	48	22
Unbearable torture resulting in suicide	62	15
Total	953	419

Source: Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK) Documentation Unit, 2011

According to ICDDR,B about 605 of women of reproductive age (15-49) had been physically or sexually abused during the lifetimes. According to BIDS study, only 9.6% of the abused women went to the health center to receive health care while 0.17% went to the police and 0.34% is seeking for justice. Similarly, the WHO study reported that only 2% victim of women violence ever wanted help from any institutional sources (Mannan, 2008; cited in Mannan and Zohir, 2008, p. 16-17). ICDDR,B reported that, women in both urban and rural areas were more likely to talk about their own experienced violence to parents – urban 18% and rural 19% and to siblings- urban 16% and rural 14% (Naved, 2006; cited in Mannan and Zohir, 2008, p. 16-17). The “culture of silence” is making possible much to gender violence among women. Bangladesh is the world’s 2nd “Gender based violated” country by intimate partner violence (IPV) rate (Chawdhury, 2008). Most of the violence occurred by the male

partner. And mostly this violence is occurred in domestic arena. This report has been published by UNFPA in 2000. 49% of the married women are beaten up or verbally abused for not doing according to their husband. 8.1% violated women cannot take legal actions for fear of their husbands (The Daily Star, 2014). According to the report of ICDDR,B 83% urban men think he has the right to beat his wife. Similarly, 89% rural men think the same opinion. 77% urban and 81% rural men think only male has the sexual right. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2007 also revealed the same (ICDDR,B 2011). In our society, 50% urban men think women need to tolerate violence to save their families when 65% rural men holds the same view (The Daily Star, 2014).

According to the report of Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, total 4,777 women violated by different way in the year 2013 (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014). In a research of Action Aid, 85% women in cities are the victim of eve teasing in Bangladesh (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014). In South Asia, teenage violence is most in Bangladesh. Most of the child marriage happens in Bangladesh. Two of every three marriage is child marriage here. 80% child marriage happens in poor family. 53% is in rich household.

According to the statistics of One Stop Crisis Center (OCCs), from 2001 to December 2013, 286 child less than five years experienced sexual violence. 99% of them are the victim of rape. 76% women of Bangladesh sexually violated before 19 years (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2013). In university level, 76% female student faces violence in their educational institution. 25% of them repressed through their male classmates (UN Women, 2012). The violence against women worldwide have been given in table 1.2.2. below-

Table- 1.2.2.: Rate of women violence worldwide

Country	Percentage
Papua Newgini	67%
Bangladesh	47%
Ethiopia	45%
India	40%
Missiore	34%
Canada	29%
USA	22%

Source: The Daily Prothom Alo, 21 September 2000

(Cited in Chawdhury, 2008, p. 58)

Therefore, the nature of gender violence among the women is very common but a highly sensitive issue. Women violence is as ancient as the man's history (Chawdhury, 2008). It is originated from the discrimination between the gender roles. In Bangladesh 49.94% of the total population are women. The number of women in this country are 7,47,91,978. But men's education rate is 54.1% and women's education rate is only 49.4% (Census report, 2011). According to the BBS report, 85% women have no freedom on their income earning. Only 15% has freedom to service. Of them 24% has no control on their income (VAW Survey, 2011).

As a result, the present research project is very much related to socio-economic status of urban women and toward gender violence. Here it is tried best to find out the correlation between socio-economic status of urban women and gender violence. Commonly it is thinking that women who hold the lower socio-economic status are much more violated due to lack of her awareness and social status. Women violence is as

ancient as history (Chawdhury, 2008). It is originated from the discrimination between the gender roles.

The present research is very much related to socio-economic status of urban women and gender violence. It has been tried best to find out the correlation between these. Education is one of the elements of socio-economic status. Education develops one's mental skill, making him/her more tolerate and adaptable. Education also broadens a person's outlook. Therefore, education is very important issue for any sociological research. It is felt traditionally that uneducated women are more likely to be trapped in a violent home than educated ones. Education has also an impact on the tolerance level. A study shows that, the lower the education the less the women tolerate, the higher the education the greater the tendency to suffer more and stay in the violent situation. In other words, with the rise of education, women have more tolerance (Ameen, 2005).

In a research of WHO in 2005, revealed that, education is strongly related to physical and sexual violence. Women with no education are most likely to have ever experienced physical violence (59%). As the level of education increases, the prevalence of physical violence decreases. However, even among women who have completed secondary or higher education, one in three (32%) report having experienced physical violence. Women with no education are also the most likely to report sexual violence. The WHO study shows that receiving higher education is associated with less physical violence (WHO, 2005; cited in Khatun, 2008, p. 204).

The period of tolerance differed in each individual incident. From the study of educated women it was seen that they are the one who tolerate violence more than the uneducated women. Naturally, questions arise that why women are silent and do not voice against

domestic violence? Why do so many victims continue to stay in abusive relationship? First, the social contexts in which women are raised. Bangladeshi women, as part of a patriarchal society, are from an early age, taught to be submissive, passive, tolerant, and self-sacrificing. Furthermore, the social belief that a woman's place is in her husband's home is also deeply rooted in women's self-view. These social values make it extremely difficult for women to stress themselves and be frank against domestic violence. In cases of marital and family conflict, society generally places the blame on the wife and responsible her for failing to build a strong foundation in the family. Therefore, women are unwilling to complain of domestic violence or file cases against their husbands out of fear of social stigmatization (Ameen, 2005). From the year 2009 to 2014, in these 05 years 1,175 women have murdered by their husband. One woman in every 05 has violated by their partner or husband. In Bangladesh, this rate is highest in South Asia is 47%. About 45% women has slapped and 15% women kicked and beaten up by their husband(The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014). According to a report of first 10 month of 2014, 70% violated housewives of Bangladesh committed suicide. Countrywide 120 women were sexually harassed (The Daily Star, 2014).According to the report of Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, in 2014, 772 women raped within first 10 month of the year (The Daily Prothom Alo, 2014). In our country, 87% married women are victim of domestic violence. One-third married women are the victim of marital rape (Survey on Women Reveals, 2011). But despite all of these, they remain silent because of the shame and humiliation in the society. Therefore, they remain silent for the fear of social status. According to a report of Action Aid, 84% women are remained silent about their experienced sexual violence. They remain calm in fear of social humiliation. 95% women do not ask help to police about their experienced violence (The Daily Samakal, 2014).

A survey report of 'Naripokko' showed that, most of the cases of violence happen inside the victims own home (Begum, 2005). The nature and type of gender violence toward women cannot be estimated. A recent study on the educated women show's that in Bangladesh 76% educated women are the victim of sexual harassment (The Daily Star, 2012). Gender-based violence is widespread in all society of the world. It takes place within home, community and wider social context. In many times it remains undocumented. A 'Culture of silence' setting the cases of violence against women in most societies. So it is hard to get the true picture of gender based violence. For the reason, it is high time to break down the tradition and focus on the violence against women. The recent research project is based on this issue to reveal the condition of urban women's experienced violence.

1.3. Significance of the Study:

Violence is a common phenomenon in most of the third world countries like ours. The exact frequency in violence is difficult to capture due to cultural understanding and sensitivity. In our country, it has existing in countless cases of wife abuse, dowry killings, acid throwing, sexual harassment and mental torturing. The victim women are dying and suffer in silence in many cases. Sometimes this sufferings lead to acute chronic physical and psychological depression. 53% of them become mentally disable for experienced violence (UN Report, 2012). The violence against women cases of Bangladesh given below to table 1.3.1. to draw a simple statistics of police filed case in Bangladesh, 2013.

Table- 1.3.1.: Statistics of Women Repression Case in Bangladesh, 2013

Type of Violence	Number of Violence
Repression for Dowry	5716
Acid Throwing	71
Kidnapping	4272
Rape	3622
Death caused by Rape	23
Injured by Rape	05
Murder	236
Injury	183
Other Causes Repression	3968
No. of Total Case of Violence	18096

Source: Crime Statistics Unit, 2014

Violence can be seen as an instrument through which men as a group and as individuals, attempts to control over women and maintain their social dominance. Violence is almost a part of life for women in Bangladesh. In 2002, the UN ranked Bangladesh in the second place in terms of violence against women. 60% women of Bangladesh face any type of domestic violence in their lifetime (ICDDR,B 2006). The report also shows that, violence against women increases up to 12% to 16% in Bangladesh in each year. WHO survey has revealed that, 8.2% women of Bangladesh did not protest against their violence. Violence rates in Bangladesh are among the highest in the world (WHO Report, 2013). In our country, women experienced four types of violence in their own house. Such as---

1. Physical-93%
2. Psychological-84%
3. Sexual-13%
4. Economic-91% (CPD Report, 2009)

Violence against women is a major violation of human rights. In 1972, the constitution of Bangladesh has given no difference between male and female rights. In the 27th article it has been said that, every citizen is equal to the law. In 28(1) article has given the equal position of every man and woman though the difference of religion, caste, gender, sex, area, birth place. In addition, the 32 and 36 number article has been talked about life security, freedom and free movement of women in accordance to men. Here it is necessary to know about human rights. According to UN Resolution 45/104 the category of human right is-

1. Right to life
2. Right to liberty and security of a person
3. Right to the equity in the family
4. Right to be highest standard of physical and mental health
5. Right to just and favourable condition of work
6. Right to equal protection under the law
7. Right to be presumed innocent until found guilty in a court of law
8. Right not to be tortured or cruel inhuman threaten or punishment.

(Human Development Report, 2000, p. 14-15)

But the question is how much the women of Bangladesh have experiencing to all of these rights? Social regulations have given the obstacles to the free movement and education of women. Wife beating and murder for dowry, acid throwing for deny of

proposal of love and marriage, rape, trafficking etc. are common in our society. In 1997 the report of UNICEF published that half of the women of Bangladesh, have experienced physical violence in any time of their whole lifetime. BBS revealed that, violence against women increases up to 12% to 16% in Bangladesh in each year (BBS Report, 2011). Violence toward a woman in her whole lifetime given at a glance below in table 1.3.2.

Table – 1.3.2.: Violence toward Women’s Lifetime

Phase	Type
Prenatal	Prenatal sex selection, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy
Infancy	Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care
Childhood	Genital cutting, incest and sexual abuse, child prostitution
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sex, sexual abuse in the workplace, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution
Reproductive	Abused by intimate partners, marital rape, dowry, murder, partner homicide, psychological abuse, abuse in workplace, sexual harassment, rape
Old age	Abuse of widows, elder abuse

Source: Google Image of Violence against Women’s Lifetime

To save the women from the violence, there are some laws existing in the law. Such as- penal code 1960 and 1980, anti-dowry prohibition act 1980, cruelty to women ordinance 1983, prevention of repression against women and children act 2000 etc. are prominent. Recently Govt. of Bangladesh formulated some law and policy for elimination of violence against women. Of them, Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010, Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Rules 2013, Na-

tional Women Development Policy 2011, National Children Policy 2011, Gender Responsive Budgeting, extension of Maternity Leave to six months are the main. But despite all of this violence is increasing. Govt. has established some Multi-Sectorial Project under the Department of Women's Affairs for violence against women. Of them 08 one stop crisis centers (OCCs) and The National Trauma Counseling Center are reputed.

Now in Bangladesh, gender equity and women's empowerment is focused as human rights, sustainable developments and Millennium Developments Goals (MDG). Women now make up over 40% of the global labour force. According to labour force survey, in Bangladesh 1 million 62 lakh women are in labour market (BBS Report, 2010). But only law cannot establish the women rights.

It is a concern of disgrace that women of Bangladesh are in worst position of existence despite all of their glorious events. Govt. organization of Bangladesh, BBS conducted a survey on gender based violence first time in whole country in 2011. This survey revealed the scenario of women's situation. This survey exposed that 87% women faced various forms of violence by their husband. Of them 81.6% is psychological, 53.2% is economical, 36.5% is sexual and 64.6% is physical violence. The report also shows that, 16.2% women faced violence at their workplace. In workplace 16% women violated physically 26% psychological and 29% women are the victim of sexual violence (BBS Report, 2011). To prevent all this humiliation, people's consciousness is must to establish women's rights. The values of the society sometimes reflected in the law. In the existing laws of Bangladesh, women do not have the same right to men. Such as- marriage act law and hereditary law. So, it is the high time to change the view and support to women for the progress of them as well as the society.

There are many reasons of gender violence in our country. The basic reasons of gender violence in Bangladesh are as follows at a glance below---

1. Absence of social protection and legal support
2. Lack of gender equity and unequal distribution of wealth
3. Economic insecurity and poverty
4. Polygamy
5. Illiteracy and lack of awareness
6. Vulnerability of women and children
7. Socio-cultural restriction and misinterpretation of religion
8. Experiences of deprived childhood of male express their aggressive attitude in future.

1.4. Expected Output of the Research:

The aim of the study is to find out the original scenario of urban women in our society and to discover the correlation between socio-economic status of urban women and violence toward them. In this study, it is expected to find out the-

- Detailed knowledge of type of gender based violence of urban women
- Changing pattern of gender based violence in Bangladesh
- Socio-economic condition and reason for gender based violence in urban area
- How can reduce gender based violence theoretically and practically in the light of women's suggestion.

1.5. Objective of the Study:

The present research objective is exploring the violence against women in urban area. This research project has two distinctive objectives. These are given below-

- ✓ **Broad objective:** To explore women's experiencing violence regardless of their different socio-economic status in urban area.

- ✓ **Specific objective:**
 - a) To analyze and describe the types and category of gender violence in urban area. Are they domestic violence or not? It also focused on the nature of urban gender based violence. Is it physical, psychological or sexual? It also focuses on where the women basically face violence? In home or abroad.
 - b) To find out the different socio-economical background of the violated women in urban area. It also focuses on the root causes of gender violence in our society. This research has also tried to focus on the violent type whether women are abused by only male partner or anybody in or outside of the family.

1.6. Research Question:

There are some research questions of the current study. These are-

- ✓ The relationship between different socio-economic status and violence of women
- ✓ The type, nature and causes of violence toward urban women
- ✓ In which stage of life, in which way, whereand by whom violence committed mostly against women
- ✓ Which type of violence urban women experienced mostly and what type of physical violence do women experience at home. Are they abused by their husband or not
- ✓ Have violated women shared their experienced violence with their family and friends? Are urban women's opinion is powerful to decision making in family and have they any knowledge about domestic violence law. How is the relationship of urban women with their family and friends?

1.7. Hypothesis of the Study:

There is a set of specific null hypothesis which has been drawn from this present research study. These are-

➤ Null hypothesis (H₀):

1. There is no group difference between education and illiteracy of women when comes to considering violence
2. There is no group difference between nuclear and extended family background of women when comes to considering violence

3. There is no group difference among different marital status of women when comes to considering violence
4. There is no group difference among different occupation of women when comes to considering violence
5. There is no group difference among different household headed family of women when comes to considering violence
6. There is no group difference among different income earners of family of women when comes to considering violence
7. There is no group difference among different social background of women when comes to considering violence.

The present study, it will be tried to find out the correlation between socio-economic status of urban women and gender violence. It also focuses and tried to testing the hypothesis of the present research.

1.8. Organization of Advance Research Thesis:

The present research thesis contains six chapters. Chapter one is a brief discussion of the problem statement, background and significance of the study, some expected output, objective, research question and hypothesis of the current research. In chapter two, a literature review has been conducted to relate the studies about gender violence in Bangladesh. This chapter also presents some major theoretical relevance of gender violence to our society. It presents a conceptual model after critiquing the theoretical approach. Chapter three encloses comprehensive knowledge about methodology and process about the collection and processing the data. Chapter four deals with demographic and socio- economic characteristics and position of the sample respondent urban women. It also attempts to analysis the correlation to point out the relationship between the dependent variable and all other selected independent variable. Chapter five has revealed some qualitative presentation through case study to present the scenario and status of urban women in our society. Finally, chapter six has given a summary of major findings of the research, limitation of the study, utility of the research findings and provides suggestion for the future research.

Chapter Two:

LITERATURE REVIEW, THORETICAL RELEVANCE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Review of the Literature:

Most of the research and literature about gender violence shows about the relationship between gender and violence. Mainly the term ‘violence’ focuses on the women violence. Most of the literature based on gender violence focus about the contemporary nature of gender violence. Women and girls around the world are experience countless acts of violence throughout their lives simply because of their gender identification. In terms of relevance the study, it has been reviewed a number of national and international books and articles mostly related to gender violence. Recent publications have been given priority in this regard so that the contemporary study can present precise results with greater confidence and objectivity. The books which have been reviewed are discussed following in a mixed order -

Violence against women is increasingly recognized as a health issue in every country in the world, and attention is turning to the measurement of its health consequences of the women and their families (Ellsberg, 2008). In 2005, the world Health organization (WHO) released a report documenting levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) and exploring outcomes of violence in terms of mental health, sexual health and reproductive

health in the developing countries. The WHO shows a wide range of the reporting physical or sexual violence across counties.

In fact, it is suggested that, injury due to violence is less common than other physical and psychological effects of experienced violence (Ellsberg, 2008). It included “bivariate” analysis of several health outcomes.

There were three (03) core questionnaires in DHS surveys. They are- the household questionnaire, the women’s questionnaire and men’s questionnaire.

The objective of that study was focus on the intimate partner violence (IPV) among the married women in developing countries. And identifying the key characteristics and description of the women experience of IPV and selected reproductive and nutritional health outcomes. The limitation of the study was, only was married women, age between 10-49 were eligible for the woman’s interview (BDHS-Analytical Studies, 2008).

Domestic violence comes in many different forms but all originate in the abuses of power at the household level. Certain aspects of Bangladesh society, such as restrictions of women’s movement outside their homes, unequal access to education and restricted compulsory opportunities, limit women’s ability to exercises their human rights and make them more vulnerable to domestic violence (Bennett and Manderson, 2003).

As in many countries, domestic violence is a criminal offence in Bangladesh. A ‘culture of silence’ surround the issue of domestic violence because the collection of data on this sensitive issue is very much challeng-

ing (Kishor and Johnson, 2004). In fact, it is estimated that 99% of violent acts are never reported by women.

National and international research has shown that most of the violence against women committed by the husband. Spousal violence is one the most common forms of violence experienced by women. In a survey of BDHS also shows that, rural women are to some extent more likely to report both physical and sexual violence than urban women (Khatun, 2008).

The framework of preliminary policy research for the Belgian Administration for Development Co-operation study focuses on formulating health care strategies to tackle the problem of violence against women in developing countries. The workshop ran for 03 days. This paper aims that, focuses for the health care sector for prevention of violence against women (VAW) and policy recommendations to combat VAW, based on workshop discussion. This paper attempts to give a background on violence against women and a review of existing health care strategies. In a survey shows that 22-35% of emergency hospital visits are consequent to domestic violence (Leye, Githaiga and Temmerman, 1999).

The limitation of this study are the figures come from scientist, national statistics offices, police station etc. which have no standardized and systematized way of collecting data and the lack of uniformity between research in the definition of VAW (Leye, Githaiga and Temmerman, 1999).

The assessing to violence against women and its association is directly linked with increased morality risks for the children before the age of 05. This research paper is based on the secondary analysis of longitudinal data

from rural Bangladesh in 2691 live born children in relation to their mother's experience of physical, sexual and emotional partner violence. The result of that study shows that under the mortality were 88 per 1000 in cohort. Overall, there was no association between different forms of violence against women and under five mortality.

Results show that, for educated women who experienced severe physical violence or high level of controlling behavior in marriage, the beneficial effect of education the same risk level as the non-educated (Monemi, Naved and Persson, 2007).

The present situation with regard to certain forms of violence against women is the past and present interventions for combating violence against women (Azim, 2001). The methodology of the study has monitoring the issue of violence against women. The report is based on secondary sources of information. It is a 'Pilot Study' on violence against women. The study shows the cause and consequences of gender violence toward women. It focuses on the lack of self-defense, acid assault, community violence, dowry, lack of education, economic dependency, insecurity, poverty and cultural tradition as the causes of violence against women in Bangladesh. But, there is also some reason which is absolutely ignored by the writer (Nari-pokkho and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, 2002).

The community Legal Service Strategy has also a priority to increase access to services for those at risk of domestic abuse. To examining recent developments in the law of legal process, the review has considered long term trends in applications for protection orders under the 'Family Law

act'. This study finding has some significance. As there is some evidence that the domestic violence crime and victims act in particular the provision. Societal trends in domestic abuse show the prevalence of abuse has remained fairly constant. It also finds that, the help seeking patterns of victims are varied they and they are more likely to seek help and support from outside the legal system than within it.

The method of the study was qualitative by socio-legal approach and draws upon the sociological and legal procedure. Finally, the limitation of the study was its only highlighted that victims help seeking behaviors' is influenced by a range of factors, not all of which are related to their perception about the relevance (Burton, 2008).

The socio-economic status of the women and their relation by rural and urban settings changed with the gender violence. The study also attempts to mislead to gender violence. Such as- various community leaders actively oppose women's rights in order to maintain their own power positions within the community.

The method of that study is evaluative method by secondary data review. The limitations of the study are it only discuss about the accurate systematic reporting of incidents of violence against women it totally mere of the open access to data (Farouk, 2005).

The relationship between spousal physical violence and nature of women in Bangladesh is very much related. Because of the silence nature of women they are the more victim of valence. The study explores factors associa-

tion with domestic violence in urban and rural area of Bangladesh. Multi-level analysis has used in this study.

The research design of the study was, conducted by the ICDDR, center for health and population research and Naripokkho, a women activist organization. The method of the research is qualitative and the data collection process is 'in depth interviews'.

The main limitation of this study was that it considers only women of reproductive age as respondent. But there is also violence among below and over reproductive age women which is completely ignored by this journal (Naved and Persson, 2005).

In Bangladesh, a complete prevalence study on rape has not yet been conducted, but available statistics suggested that the prevalence rate is probably not lower than other countries rather it could be higher, if could be higher.

In Bangladesh rape is happening in an alarming rate, but the social support system for the victims of rape in Bangladesh is very poor. So, the consequence is very adverse. According to an official report, 3402 women and female children have been raped in Bangladesh during 2001-2006 (The Daily Janakantha, 2008).

Several studies from the United States suggested that between one in five worldwide and one in seven U.S women would be the victim of a completed rape in her lifetime (Koss, 2003). The group also studied that, there

is some syndrome can be seen after rape. It is called “Rape Trauma Syndrome”. This syndrome has two phases:

- 1) The immediate phase
- 2) The long term phase

(Burgess and Holmstrom, 1979; cited in Rahman and Begum, 2004, p. 12).

This research is based on the secondary data review. But the limitation of the study is, in Bangladesh almost no research has been conducted about the rape victims and it is not possible to understand what actually is happening to the rape victims (Rahman and Begum, 2004).

When the male attitude will be changed, the domestic violence will be decreased. A study showed that, the closed family structure makes it possible for the aggressor to repeat the violence. It also shows that, for many Bangladeshi men, family is a “*heaven of peace*” and for many Bangladeshi women, it is neither a safe shelter nor “*an abode of peace*”. Data gathered by an NGO named “Naripokkho”, the study showed that most of the cases of violence happened inside the victims own home (Nahar, 2000). A recent report based on hospital data revealed that 61.6% of all tortured women suffering from psychological symptoms were actually tortured by their husbands. Many of them were victims of marital rape.

This study focuses only on the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent and their husbands. It also focuses on the respondents experience and health condition of domestic violence, its type and nature of problems due to violence. The significance of the study is, the women in

family particularly mentioned about being victims of violence in married life. The percentage of it is 73.3%. The limitation of the study is they did not focus on the women's attitude toward their own status (Begum, 2005).

The definition and nature of violence toward women is directly interrelated with socio-economic, cultural and political power. Basically this violence happens in 03 phases. They are- family, social and state. This study mainly focuses on the cultural pattern of violence on women such as- forced abortion, priority to male child, dowry, women circumcision, food pattern, beautification etc. The limitation of the study is, it focuses only the social and cultural pattern rather than others (Rahman, 2004).

Gender violence toward women in Bangladesh perspective gives the current description about the reasons of gender violence. It focuses on the political, social, economic, cultural, religious, philosophical reasons of violence.

As a result some model of gender violence has been raised. These are-

- 1) The Psychiatric Model
- 2) Social Psychology Model,
- 3) Socio-Cultural Model
- 4) Resources Theory
- 5) System Theory
- 6) Exchange Theory
- 7) Patriarchal Theory
- 8) Social Learning Theory

This study also focuses on the nature and common type of gender violence among women in Bangladesh situation. But the limitation of the study is it does not focus all the intention for gender violence toward women (Chowdhury, 2008).

Violence against women includes numbers and cases of violence by category and year. The study mainly overviewed the statistical side of some kinds of violence in years. It also discussed about the “Culture of Silence” regarding domestic violence. It also published some case study of the victims (Mannan, 2004). It focuses on the nature and types of domestic violence. It also gives some policy recommendation against gender violence and achieves human rights. The method of the study is qualitative and data collection technique is case study. But the limitation of the study is, it does not make consideration about the women’s present status (Mannan and Zohir, 2008).

The wife abuse in perspective of Bangladesh is redefining the concept of “wife abuse”. The study says, that it is certain that actual incidence of family violence will never be fully quantified. Because, such violence has occurs within the privacy of the home by the partner/husband.

Wife abuse has a different bearing in different socio-cultural contexts. There are some laws of wife abuse in Bangladesh, but women frequently do complain their problem because of shame and humiliation. According to the author, the abuse of women is encouraged by the culture and society from the children. So, the mental setup has settled. Women are abused behind closed door in Bangladesh. The method of the research is qualitative study and the data collection technique is case study (Ameen, 2005).

Now, with the present research study it will be followed to find out the present situation with regard to certain forms of violence against urban women with regard to frequency, type, causes and consequences in Ban-

gladesh. And seek to assess the effectiveness of these interventions in reducing violence against women and identify a set of recommendations.

2.2. Theoretical Relevance:

This research has been designed for the structural analysis of women and toward their violence. There are so many theories about gender violence. Of them all, this research project has been used based on three theoretical perspectives which relates to our society. These theoretical analyses has been described below-

2.2.1. Theory of Michel Foucault:

One of the most well-known aspects of Foucault's work is his analysis of power. The French sociologist Michel Foucault (1926-84) gave a recognized definition of power structure. According to Foucault, “power means to impose something”. Power is not concentrated in one institution. It is held by groups. This theory shows how individuals and groups achieve their ends as against others (Giddens, 2006). Foucault claims that power actually produces social bodies and realities, and does not originate from one central source. It is diffused throughout the social structure. According to Foucault, power is a discourse. The role of discourse is central to his thinking about power and control in society. According to him, “Power works through discourse to figure popular attitudes towards phenomena”. Such as- crime or sexuality. It can be used as a powerful tool. It is a force to control. Power is a manner of great Superego. It is exercising itself only in anundesirable way.

Sometimes it is on the basis of power over the body. Thus for Foucault the structures and dynamics of power actually create the possibilities of various social discourses by constituting the subjects who will undertake them. According to Foucault, “Nothing is more material, physical and corporal than the exercise of power” (1980, 57–58). Fou-

cault is concerned with the power dynamics which construct the body as sexual. According to him, "sexuality has not always existed but has been created through process of social development" (Giddens, 2006).

The body is the result of power dynamics according to Foucault. He terms the body as "*docile*". He referred to its status as reflection and prediction of the dominant discourse. Foucault insists that power is diffuse and lacking a single source as well as a single object. Its effects are scattered and uneven with regard to individual bodies. The meaning and coding of the body differ radically in various historical and social situations and environments. In Foucault's work, "body" has no extra-historical meaning. It is simply a function. In his view, power involves not only oppression, but also production. Foucault claims, individual bodies are produced with certain characteristics which relate directly to power dynamics. The men's sex is expressed freely and boldly, while the women cover theirs, for fear of its being stolen, violated and consumed.

Batterers maintain control through a pattern of forced behavior. The batterer may insult and humiliate the victim. However, modern disciplinary techniques of power, the power strategies employed by batterers largely characterized by Foucault as pre-modern society. In modern urbanized society power is an authority figure. It is an "*exercise of terror*" that makes clear the asymmetrical relation of power between "dominant" and "dominated".

Although there are strong similarities of Foucault's power structure with our society but there is also some weakness of this basic theory. This approach is basis on the historical analysis which does not match with all societies. Moreover, knowledge does not always relate to power which is absolutely ignored by Foucault. He combined pre-

modern, modern and post-modern society altogether. According to him, modern rationality is a coercive force. But it does not act as always. He tries to approach the notion of power from non-representational and anti-humanist approach. For being some criticism it can be drawn for the next theory.

2.2.2. **Theory of Karl Marx:**

Karl Marx's approach is one of the basic theories of gender violence. Marxist theory on gender violence is an economic and materialistic explanation of the society. The analysis of women's economic position in the third world involves a comprehensive historical framework. It has been viewed the sexual division of labor, class structure and the requirements of capital accumulation. Marx and Engels believed that women's subordination began with the development of private property. When according to him, "the world historical defeat of the female sex" took place (Engles, 1884: 92, cited in Hoque, 2009, p. 60). In Marx's writing, women's social subordination was speculated in terms of the impact of capitalism primarily through the effects on the family of wage labor and private ownership of property. It is related with the material basis of the family in the inheritance of wealth. . This theory is very much applicable in the analysis of women's socio-economic status.

Even though there are strong similarities of Marx's theory with our society but there is also some limitation of this theory. Marx defines all societies in a similar way. It is not same basically worldwide. He defines society only on economic basis. But society does not exist on this criterion. He also gives an incomplete analysis of sexism under capitalism. On his theory society has been described in a linear way. For having some limitation we can go for further theoretical relevance.

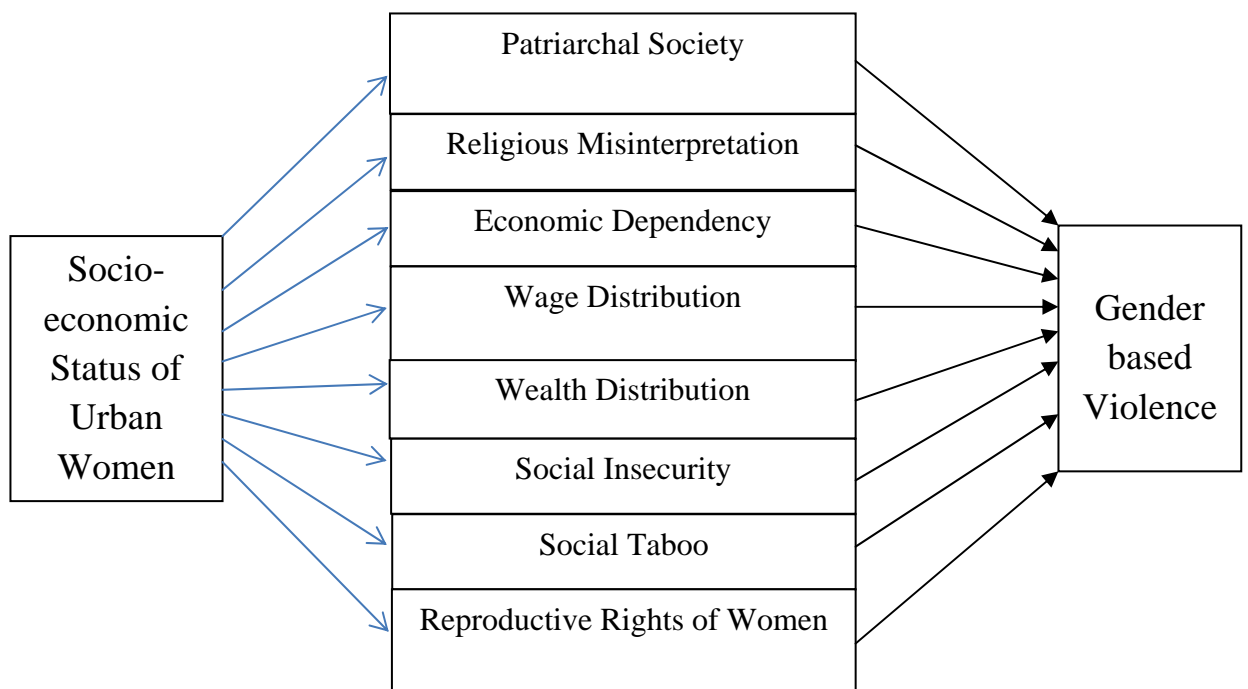
2.2.3. Theory of William Goode:

This theory is suggested by William Goode in 1971. The theory showed that the women who are dependent on their husband's economy, for the fear of financial burden and future of children they stay in an abusive relationship if even their spouses are badly mannered. They have fewer options and very few resources to live. As a result, they obliged to live in non-respectable relationship (Kalmuss and Straus, 1995). Although there are strong similarities of resource theory with our society but there is also some drawback. Many women who are economically solvent also lives in abusive family environment in our society. Economic dependency is not only the reason of domestic violence in our country which has been described by Goode.

2.3. Conceptual Framework:

There is a conceptual framework of this study which shows the interconnection between the theoretical relevance and the situation of women as well as urban women in our society. This framework is the summary of causing gender based violence in our country. Here, the table shows the interconnections between gender based violence and socio-economic status of urban women. The root causes of gender violence are also revealed here.

Figure 2.3.1.: A conceptual model for the study of gender violence and socio-economic status of urban women in our society



From the above figure 2.3.1., it can be described that, our society is very much patriarchal by nature. Some historians believe that the history of violence against women is tied to the history of women, their property and gender role assigned to be submissive to men. The women are particularly vulnerable to continued abuse. In an abusive relationship both the exercise of physical force and the ability to issue coercive threats are clearly and visibly centered in the batterer person. Women and children are both objects and experiencing violence in our society like pre-modern period. Despite the fact that domestic violence takes place almost entirely behind closed doors. The abused woman has been experiencing psychological and physical pressure. The society does not focus on the batterer's hunt for power and control. Regarding to Foucault, female body is treated as the “docile, passive and non-active”. It is less active than male. Therefore, the power is belonging here. Worldwide the women’s physical security is under threat due to the sub-ordinate nature of women. It is also liable for “power structure”.

Bangladesh society lays a great emphasis on tradition. The patriarchal nature of society in Bangladesh is evident in almost every range of life. Almost all the formal and informal sources of power and authority are invested in male. The life patterns of most Bangladeshi women are conditioned by various male-dominated institutions. By custom, the life of women in Bangladesh is shaped by the patriarchal nature of the social system. From childhood the discrimination starts and dominates the life of women. The patrilineal system of Bangladesh has given high value to sons as potential providers of family members and daughters are temporary members of their natal homes. Religious misinterpretation is also an outcome of patriarchy of our society. It has been used to subordinate women. People of our country are very much religious minded. So, it is a strategy to rule over them. Social taboo is also a policy to regulate

women's life and freedom. From this way, women have been neglected in all ways of their life. Even they have not reproductive rights of their own. They have to depend on most of the decision and family planning issue to their male partner. Due to the fear of social insecurity, women are obliged to maintain all the patriarchal decision in both family and outside. Sometimes, variety of knowledge comes from this patriarchy that exercise power in our society which strongly correlates to Foucault's theory. The society of Bangladesh is going on a linear way. In this society, women's are commonly identified as their male guardians not by her own. Patriarchy rules all the social system here. Because of some religious misinterpretation patriarchy stuck in the root of the society. Only for few extent, women gives freedom. Even in the family she has some few options to give any opinion. And most of the time, this opinions are given value. In our society, women are thinking less capable than man in all the way. This philosophy practiced from family to greater level. In many job sector women are deprived from this viewpoint. They obliged to do all the gentle work. In accordance with, domestic and most of the physical violence toward women happens for this. The oppressor thinks that, as women are less physical strength than men they cannot protest and have to allow and adjust the situation. In our society, culture of violence exists in the root of patriarchy. Sometimes, in most of the family where violence committed is committing in a cyclical manner. When a child saw the violence of mother by family and the mother do not protest the violence, the culture of violence is built in on the child's mind. When he has grown up, he has practiced the same. It is also a practice of power. Similarly in our society, it is the real practice of 'power structure theory' of Michel Foucault in our society.

Marxist approach is also very much related to our society. Essentially, his work spread on most of the societies. In our society, the Marxist economic theory is very much related to subordination of women and economic ownership. The material basis of the family is in the concentration of inheritance of wealth. Women's are economically dependent basically on their husband and family. By this way they are the sufferer of economic crisis. Some of theorist called it as 'economic violence'. There economic freedom is bound to their family. Even if they are service holder or businessman and even they have inheritance property they have only little liberty on their money and capital. Most of the time they obliged to handover their wealth because of the family solvency issue. Wage distribution is also unequal to men and women in our society in many ways especially among the day laborer. According to the BBS report, 85% women have no freedom on their income earning in our country. Only 15% has freedom to service. Of them 24% has no control on their income even they are earning member in family (VAW, 2011). The ownership of land is also very much polarized in our country. BBS survey shows that, 81% land is owned by men and only 19% is by women. 70% women have no any resource of themselves (BBS, 2011). It is the picture of unequal wealth distribution of our country. Labor market of our country greatly deprived the women. Most of the higher social ranking position is holding by the male. Women's are greatly underprivileged here.

Resource theory by William Goode is very much appropriate to our society. For the reason of economic dependency many women lives in an abusive relation to their husband in this country. For the fear of future and sake of the children they stay in the non-respectable family life. According to the BBS report, 85% women have no freedom on their income earning. Only 15% has freedom to service. Of them 24% has no control on their income even they are earning member in family (VAW, 2011). In our

society, there is huge gender inequality exist. Only few of the women of our country have value of their opinion on their family. This theory is very much applicable in the analysis of women's socio-economic status in our social structure.

Chapter Three:

METHODOLOGY

It is the preparatory stage of this study. A methodology refers to the choices to make about the study and gathering forms of data analysis. In this chapter, the detailed design of the study and the whole procedures of this research work have been focused. It includes as follows-

3.1.Types of the Study:

The current research has been conducted using the mixed method. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis has been done for this research. This method has been chosen for many reasons. The importance of mixed method for choosing this research has been given below-

- ✓ To draw the real outcome
- ✓ To enrich the study
- ✓ Formore scientific and realistic research quality
- ✓ To analyzeboth in statistical and manual way
- ✓ To shows the fact and static reality of life
- ✓ To prove the existing causal relationship of the study
- ✓ To help and generalize the data and contexts
- ✓ To measure and identify the variables

3.4. Unit of Analysis:

The households of the study area were the unit of analysis of the study. The unit of analysis has been chosen randomly.

3.5. Sampling Procedure:

The current study has conducted both on quantitative and qualitative analysis. The sampling procedure of the quantitative study is non-probability sampling. Though there was a defined target population, it was not able to carry out a research by using probability sampling techniques in short time.

At the same time, the qualitative study has been collected by purposive sampling. The present study is very much sensitive. Here, the respondents have been chosen deliberately.

3.6. Sample Size:

The sample size of this research is 135 urban women of Dhaka city. Here, for quantitative analysis 120 women were structured interviewed. And for qualitative analysis, 15 women were depth interviewed for case study. They are selected as the representative urban women of the current study.

3.7. Data Collection Procedure:

It is very tough for a researcher to collect information from any sensitive issue. It has been made a good rapport with the respondent women. Close proximity of the most study area from the researcher helps a lot to do this work.

3.8. Data Collection Instrument:

There are two types of data collection instrument has been used in this current research study. They are-

- Primary sources of data: The primary sources of data collection of this study are ‘Structured Interview method’ for quantitative analysis and ‘Interview Method’ for qualitative analysis. The primary information has been directly provided by it. There has been established a structured questionnaire for this survey. Case Study was also an instrument to collect data of women’s experiencing violence in urban area.
- Secondary sources of data: Secondary data is collected through various relevant sources. Such as-literature, publications, different types of journal, newspaper, magazine, books and internet.

3.9. Time Schedule of Main Field Work:

The field work of this study has been conducted from 02 July to 31 August, 2014. The current research has contained a large sample framework. And the topic is so much sensitive. Thus, many women deny attending in this research. As a result, it took a longer time period.

3.10. Data Process and Analysis Technique:

Analysis and interpretation of data is the pre-requisite of any research. After collecting the data from the field are classified in various ways. Analysis of data is a process of reviewing, cleaning, transforming and modeling data with the goal of importance useful information, suggesting conclusions and supporting decision making. It has

multiple facts and techniques under a variety of terms in different business, science and social science domains.

As this research is using mixed method of data collection, so it need to analysis the quantitative data using specialized software for this work known as ‘Statistical Package of Social Science’ (SPSS). The data which has been collected from 120 respondents were processed by the computer software SPSS. For better understanding there are some tables and figures have been used. For qualitative analysis 15 case studies has been conducted to enrich the study.

3.11. Hypothesis Testing:

Hypothesis testing is an important step for any kind of quantitative and mixed method research. It is one of the basic works for a research. It is conducted to show the group differences. The current study has been established upon a set of null hypothesis testing. These are-

➤ **Null hypothesis (H_0):**

1. There is no group difference between education and illiteracy of women when comes to considering violence
2. There is no group difference between nuclear and extended family background of women when comes to considering violence
3. There is no group difference among different marital status of women when comes to considering violence
4. There is no group difference among different occupation of women when comes to considering violence
5. There is no group difference among different household headed family of women when comes to considering violence

6. There is no group difference among different income earners of family of women when comes to considering violence
7. There is no group difference among different social background of women when comes to considering violence.

In the whole present study, it will be followed to find out the correlation between socio-economic status of urban women and gender violence. The aim of this research is to test this above hypothesis.

3.12. Variables:

There are two (02) distinctive variables of the current study. They are-

- i. Independent variable
- ii. Dependent variable

Here, independent variable is socio-economic status of urban women. And dependent variable is the gender violence.

3.13. Operational Definition:

It is the operationalization of crucial concept of this study. There are some words has been used in this research which should be elaborated. These are –

- **Violence:** There is no universally accepted definition for violence. But it is estimated that, it recognizes not only physical, sexual and psychological violence, but also threat of violence.
- **Gender based violence:** This word commonly focuses on the violence against women.
- **Age:** It refers the living years of a person. It starts from the birth.

- **Marital status:** It refers the marital stage of a person. It can be four (04) types. Such as- married, unmarried, divorced, separated and widow.
- **Years of schooling:** This word indicates the years of institutional study. Such as, we completed SSC after 12 years of our academic study. It refers the educational status of the respondents of this research.
- **Occupation:** It indicates the way of living of a person. It refers the earning capacity.
- **Family type:** It is the pattern of a family. A family can be nuclear or extended.
- **House hold headed by:** It means the head person who earns for the family.
- **Main sources of income:** It means the way of source of money.
- **Childhood residence:** It indicates the locality or area of a person's living from very early stage. It can be urban, rural and town area.
- **Insider violence:** It means basically the domestic or family violence which occurs inside the home.
- **Outsider violence:** It is the violence which occurs at the outside of the home.
- **Types of violence:** Violence can be basically three types. Those are- physically, psychologically and sexually.
- **Mom violence:** Violence which is experienced by mother. Here, it has been used for the respondent's mother violence.
- **Dowry:** The bride price. In marriage it has been given to the groom from the bride side. It is a custom of our society.
- **Domestic violence:** The insider violence which occurs in the family.
- **Domestic violence law:** A law which has been established to protect and secure a person to his/her domestic arena from any violent act.

- **Mostly violated stage:** The stage or area of a person which contains most violence.
- **Work place:** Where a person work. The environment of working area.
- **Educational institution:** An academic place where people learn education both theoretically and practically.
- **Abused relation:** The miss use of the relation.
- **Relationship:** The intimate contact between or among persons.
- **Siblings:** Brothers or sisters of blood relation.
- **Suicide:** The process in which a person kill him or herself by own.

3.14. Variables and Level of Measurement:

To measure is to assess, quantify and analyze something. It is to extent, dimension, and capacity to quantify of any physical object. There are four scales of measurement of any object to quantify any concept, idea or properties. In this research project the level of measurement are as follows-

Table - 3.14.1.: Level of measurement of the variables

Variables	Level of measurement
Marital status	Nominal scale
Occupation	Nominal scale
Family type	Nominal scale
House hold headed by	Nominal scale
No. of income earners in family	Ordinal scale
Socio-economic background	Nominal scale
Ever seen of mother violence	Nominal scale

Opinion in family	Nominal scale
Mostly violated stage	Nominal scale
Experienced domestic violence	Nominal scale
Types of domestic violence	Nominal scale
Knowledge about domestic violence law	Nominal scale
Experienced outsider violence	Nominal scale
Work place violence	Nominal scale
Violence in educational institution	Nominal scale
Experienced first violence	Nominal scale
Experienced most violence	Nominal scale
Abused relation with husband	Nominal scale
Types of husband abuse	Nominal scale
Mostly violated type	Nominal scale
Mostly violated by whom	Nominal scale
Family and friends know about experienced violence	Nominal scale
Where experienced more violence in life	Nominal scale
Experienced violence in last year	Nominal scale

3.15. Validity and Reliability:

It is the most important part of a research. It is mostly important for data analysis. Validity means truthfulness. It is a part of degree. It shows a part of dynamic process. The answer of the respondent is how much true. Validity is proved through “cross-check” way in this research. The same question is rises more than one in differently. So that the respondent can talk about their experienced truth deliberately. The consistency of the answer of respondent is proven by validity in this study.

If a result of a study remains same by different testing, then it is reliable. It is the prerequisite for measurement validity. Proper data collection techniques, data processing and analyzing ways have been used in this research. SPSS has been used properly in conducting, arranging and analysis the quantitative data. Therefore, the present research has the supreme validity and reliability.

3.16. Ethical Issue:

An ethical guideline has been strictly followed in this research. The confusing question and harmful activities has not been taken place. Every participant has been interviewed with their consent in a written form. The respondent has given interview willingly and comfortably. There was no any pressure or force on them. And the entire respondent was unknown for the researcher. So, the whole data collection procedure was unbiased. The information of the participants has not been used for any other purpose without this research. There was taken care of full confidentiality.

3.17. Limitation of Data Collection:

There are so many limitation was faced to conduct the research. Some of them are-

- As the topic is sensitive, many women deny to take part in it
- Time and money constraint was a big limitation
- Most of the women are not clear about the concept 'violence', as a result they did not give the right picture
- 'The culture of silence' still exists in the society. So, many of them did not talk about their real problem
- The study area was large. As a result, the data collection duration was too long
- As the topic is sensitive, it took a longer time to conduct the study
- Many women were not helpful at all
- It was very hard to convince the respondent about their problem.

Chapter Four:

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This is the most important chapter for a research study. It is the statistical result and findings of the current study. The aim of this data analysis and presentation is to test the hypothesis of the study. Here two different tests such as frequency and significance test of chi-square have been analyzed. The positive and negative correlation between dependent and independent variables has been also tested by correlation analysis. These are analyzed and presented below.

4.1. Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of Urban Women

4.1.1. Household headed :

In the present context of Bangladesh household usually headed by the senior male member of family. It is thought pretty unusual to find a female headed family in the present society unless she is divorced or widowed. Table 4.1.1 presents among the respondents family in this study 82.9 % family are headed by male and only 17.1 % family are headed by female partner. Which indicates below 20% family is headed by women. Consequently, these houses are more prone to gender based violence to women naturally by our patriarchal society.

Table 4.1.1.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by household head

	Frequency	Percent
Male	97	82.9
Female	20	17.1
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.2. Occupation:

In this study all respondents are female so occupation of the respondent is very important to determine the dependency ratio. Heretable 4.1.2.1 shows that, only 27.6 % respondent is self-dependent among them 21.6% are job holder and 6% holding some business. Rests of the respondents are financially dependent on the male earning member of their family, where 40.2% are student and 32.5% are Housewife.

Table 4.1.2.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Student	47	40.2
Housewife	38	32.5
Job holder	25	21.4
Business	7	6.0
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.3. Family Type:

Major family pattern found of this study is divided by two groups are Nuclear and Extended. Nuclear family consist of husband, wife and their children where in extended family, relative like father, mother or the brothers and sisters of the husband or wife live with them. In table 4.1.3.1 we can see the proportion of nuclear family is more than 50% specifically 54.7% and proportion of extended family is 45.3%.

Table 4.1.3.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by family type

	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	64	54.7
Extended	53	45.3
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.4. Marital Status :

In case of violence against women marital status is a vital issue as most of the cases women faces violation in the marital time. In this study we found that there are five categories of women as a respondent. In table 4.1.4.1 only 37.6% women are married, 43.6% are unmarried, 7.7% are separated, 6% are divorced and 5.1% are widow. Surprisingly total 62.4% women are living without any husband in the present study of violence against women. In social structure of security issues married women suspect to face less teasing in the outside of home than the others.

Table 4.1.4.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by marital status

	Frequency	Percent
Married	44	37.6
Unmarried	51	43.6
Separated	9	7.7
Divorced	7	6.0
Widow	6	5.1
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.5. Value of Women's Opinion:

Women opinion in the family is a powerful determinant to understand real scenario of their valuation. Most of the cases vital decision for the women like education, marriage or decision of taking child is subject to push to the women. They are not sole decision maker of their own life. In table 4.1.5.1 we found that only 21.4% women are frequently express their opinion in the family. Most of them 52.15 said it is sometime asked to take or leave a decision and 26.5% women replied negative to make any decision to their own life within the family.

Table 4.1.5.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by their value of opinion in the family

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	25	21.4
No	31	26.5
Sometimes	61	52.1
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.6. Respondent's Knowledge about Domestic Violence Law:

Government of Bangladesh has given women equal protection of the law and equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life. But this knowledge is limited to the women in our society. In the present study, it is found that about 60% women have no idea what is domestic violence and what is the law. Only 40% women responded positive about the law against domestic violence. The basic law that should known by the women are “All Citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of the law (Article 27 of Constitution), The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 28(1)), Women have equal rights with men in all spheres of the state and public life (Article 28(2))”

Table 4.1.6.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by their knowledge about domestic violence law

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	47	40.2
No	70	59.8
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.7. Experienced of Domestic Violence:

Among the 117 respondent about 70% admit that they faced violence inside their home. 39.02% said they were often violated by their family member and 60.98% said it is sometimes occurred with them.

Table 4.1.7.1 Percentage distribution of respondent women by the experiencing domestic violence

	Experienced Violence with- in Family			Experienced Domestic Vi- olence		
	Yes	No	Total	Often	Sometimes	Total
Frequency	82	35	117	32	50	82
Percent	70.1	29.9	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.8. Experienced Type of Domestic Violence:

It is very important to identify how women are being abused inside the family. This abuse could be physical, psychological or sexual. In this section table 4.1.8.1 present an interesting finding that about 54.88% women face physical torture domestically and 42.69% women feel psychological pressure inside home by their family member or relatives but only 2.43% women got sexually abuse domestically.

Table 4.1.8.1: Percentage distribution of respondentwomen by the experiencing type of domestic violence

	Frequency	Percent
Physical	45	54.88
Psychological	35	42.69
Sexual	2	2.43
Total	82	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.9. Experienced Violence in Outside:

Outside aggression is a relevant object of this study. Of the respondents it is seen from the table 4.1.9.1 that 60% respondent face hostility outside of home. Their movement is not so easy and friendly. Their movement is narrowed by time and area from the family authority in this violation concern.

Table 4.1.9.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in outside

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	69	59.0
No	48	41.0
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.10. Experienced Violence in Educational Institution and Workplace:

Violence against women and girls entails massive costs to the Nation, and has a dragging effect on all other social and economic development efforts. If women cannot find their way of engagement in outside the family safe they could de-motivate themselves. In table 4.1.10.1, 45% girls and women are getting violated in educational institution and 41% women suffer in workplace by their male colleague.

Table 4.1.10.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in educational institution and workplace

	Educational Institution		Workplace	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Yes	53	45.3	48	41.0
No	64	54.7	69	59.0
Total	117	100.0	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.11. Experienced Violence in Last Year:

The incident of violence against women and children has increased manifold in the country over last year. School and college going female students and tender children is falling victim to brutality. The heinous event of rape has become a common incident to take place somewhere in the country on regular basis. Nobody dares to bear witness to the oppression of women due to lack sufficient security of his/her life. Table 4.1.11.1 shows about 44.7% respondent women face violence last year which is very alarming scenario in the context of a developing country.

Table 4.1.11.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing violence in last year

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	51	44.7
No	63	55.3
Total	114	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.12. Mostly Violated Stage in Life:

While sex differences are biologically determined, gender differences, are socially constructed; they are ascribed by society, and they relate to expected social roles. They are neither intrinsic nor unchangeable. Gender is about the reality of women's lives and the contexts in which women live. Women in Bangladesh suffer this poor context of society and violated in different stage of their whole life. In table 4.1.12.1 total five categories of stage accounted for a women life where she may victimize by other. Among them 15.78% women mostly violated at childhood, 28.95% women violated while in teenager, 42.11% women violated while they are in adulthood, 9.65

women violated in the reproductive stage and 3.51% respondent face violation in elderly stage. So a woman in every stage of her life is being violated by others.

Table 4.1.12.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by mostly violated stage of their life

	Frequency	Percent
Childhood	18	15.78
Teenager	33	28.95
Adulthood	48	42.11
Reproductive stage	11	9.65
Elderly	4	3.51
Total	114	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.13. Experienced First Violence in Life:

Every women in our study faced violence at any stage of her life. The important thing is in this study we found that from five category of stage from a women's life everyone faced their first violence before reproductive age. Table 4.1.13.1 shows that 26.49% women face her first violence in childhood, 40.17% faces it at teenage and 33.33% face it at adulthood. It is really alarming that no one being untouched before the reproductive age.

Table 4.1.13.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by experiencing first violence in life

	Frequency	Percent
Childhood	31	26.49
Teenager	47	40.17
Adulthood	39	33.33
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.14. Type of Violence Experienced Most in Life:

Women who become the victim are facing different type of violent behavior including being tortured physically, psychologically and sexually. Table 4.1.14.1 shows 47.37% of the urban women facing violence are physical torture, 32.46% are facing psychological torture and 20.17% are facing sexual exploitation.

Table 4.1.14.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by the type of most experiencing violence in their life

	Frequency	Percent
Physical	54	47.37
Psychological	37	32.46
Sexual	23	20.17
Total	114	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.15. By Whom Mostly Violated:

The present study has been found that, 26.5% women face violence by their husband. 18.80% by their relative, 6.84% by their neighbor, 15.38% by colleague, 12.82% by teacher and 19.66% women face violence by family members. It is a outcome that, most of the urban women face violence by their husband at home. The situation is worst for them by their own home.

Table 4.1.15.1: Percentage distribution of respondent womenby whom they are mostly violated

	Frequency	Percent
Husband	31	26.5
Relative	22	18.80
Neighbor	8	6.84
Colleague	18	15.38
Teacher	15	12.82
Other Family Member	23	19.66
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.16. Socio-economic Background:

Table 4.1.16.1. presents, the socio-economic background of urban women is different. 32.5% women came from rural area, 35% has brought up in urban area and 32.5% women have come from town area. This differential background has different result for women in experiencing violence.

Table 4.1.16.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by their socio-economic background

	Frequency	Percent
Rural area	38	32.5
Urban area	41	35.0
Town Area	38	32.5
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.17. Ever Seen of Mother Violence:

From the table 4.1.17.1 it can be seen that 29.9% urban women have said that they have been seen their mother violated in or outside the family. On the other hand, 70.1% urban women have not seen their mother be violated by anyone. It is a true fact that, when a woman does not see violence inside the family she has not much perception about this. By this way they are more prone to violence. Because, there is no pre-sense about violence among them.

Table 4.1.17.1: Percentage distribution of respondentwomen by their seen of experiencing mother violence

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	35	29.9
No	82	70.1
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.18. Abused by Husband:

From table 4.1.18.it can be seen that, of the total 44 married respondent of the current study 61.36% urban women are abused by their husband. It is a shocking discovery of the current study that women are violated by their husbands who are the intimate person of them.

Table 4.1.18.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by their abuse by husband

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	61.36
No	17	38.63
Total	44	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.19. Types of Husband Violence:

The result of table 4.1.19.1.shows that, 33.34% married urban women violated physically by their husband. 55.55% women violated psychologically and 11.11% respondent married women has violated sexually by their husband. It indicates that, more than 50% women living in a psychological abusive relationship with their intimate partner. By this way, the gap between husband and wife is widening in this urbanized world.

Table 4.1.19.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by the types of their husband violence

	Frequency	Percentage
Physical	9	33.34
Psychological	15	55.55
Sexual	3	11.11
Total	27	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.20. Place of Experienced Violence More:

Table 4.1.20.1. shows that, 47% urban women face violence in home, 12.8% at educational institution, 17.09% at workplace and 23.1% women experiencing violence in outside. It is a shocking finding that most of urban women face violence at their own home. This is the because of patriarchy base social system here.

Table 4.1.20.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by the place of more experiencing violence in life

	Frequency	Percent
Home	55	47.00
Educational institution	15	12.8
Work place	20	17.09
Out side	27	23.1
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.1.21. Family and Friends Knows about Experienced Violence:

Table 4.1.21.1 shows that, only 38.46% urban women share about their experiencing violence with family and friends. Rather, 61.53% urban women remain calm to their close person about their abuse. They are maintaining the '*Culture of Silence*' in our society.

Table 4.1.21.1: Percentage distribution of respondent women by their information and sharing of experiencing violence to family and friends

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	45	38.46
No	72	61.53
Total	117	100.0

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

4.2. Correlation of Violence and Urban Women:

Association between two variables means there is a relationship or connection between them. Two variables are said to be associated or related when the distribution of values on one variable differs for different values of the other. In this statistical analysis one variable cause changes in the other variable by their type. In this way present study points out relationship between the dependent variable (gender violence) and all other selected independent variables such as (educational status, type of family, house hold headed, number of income earner, occupation, socio-economic background, last year experienced violence).

4.2.1. Occupation:

Table 4.2.1.1. reflects relation between Gender violence and occupation of the respondent women in urban area. Here 40.2% respondent student is stepped outside of home and most of them are a victim of outside violence. Among 47 respondent student 78.72% students were sufferer of outside violence which is in fact alarming.

The other category Housewife is not engaged in any outside activity therefore they are less victimized from outside violence. In table 4.2.1 we see that from 32.5% housewife only 6.8% were facing outside violence. That indicates women who are not stepped out from home are not the sufferer of outside violence.

It is true for the students as well as the women who are holding a job has to work outside and experienced violation on outside. Among 25 respondent of this category about 80% of them experienced violation in working outside. For the businessman woman who are holding more power in their work place facing comparatively less violation as we see around 50% of them are experienced violation.

From the above it appears that women holding different occupation experienced different level of violation outside. Overall 59% respondent women were the victims of outside violence. The Pearson's chi-square value is strongly significant at (.000*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between two variables and Pearson's r (-.081) gives a negative relationship but this is relevant to the data.

Table 4.2.1.1.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Occupation of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Outside	Occupation of the Respondent Urban Women				Total
	Student	Housewife	Job holder	Businessman	
Yes	31.6* (37)	6.8 (8)	17.1 (20)	3.4 (4)	59.0 (69)
No	8.5 (10)	25.6 (30)	4.3 (5)	2.6 (3)	41.0 (48)
Total	40.2 (47)	32.5 (38)	21.4 (25)	6.0 (7)	100.0 (117)

Pearson's r -.081

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 34.740

Significant value= .000*

Here, * p < .05

4.2.2. Marital Status:

This table 4.2.2.1. presents the association between experienced violence in outside and the marital status of respondent women. From 117 observations five categories of marital status have found among them 35% unmarried women face violation in outside home.

Only 7.7% married women are violated outside that is obvious to reject our hypothesis that there is group difference between married and unmarried or separated women.

Since this table 4.2.2 present that total 59% women violated outside among them 51% are not living with their husbands. In this context Pearsons r is significant at 0.05 level (-.410*) and the Pearson's chi-square value is strongly significant at (.000*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between two variables.

Table 4.2.2.1.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Marital status of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Outside	Marital Status of the Respondent Urban Women					Total
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divorced	Widow	
Yes	7.7 (9)	35.0* (41)	7.7 (9)	6.0 (7)	2.6 (3)	59.0 (69)
No	29.9 (35)	8.5 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	2.6 (3)	41.0 (48)
Total	37.6 (44)	43.6 (51)	7.7 (9)	6.0 (7)	5.1 (6)	100.0 (117)

Pearsons r -.401*

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 47.983

Significant value= .000*

Here, *p< .05

4.2.3. Education:

Education is the key determinant to boost women empowerment. Table 4.2.3.1. presents the association between education level and experienced violation in outside. The violation rate up to H.S.C level is 4.3% only but in between Hon's & Master's total 54.7%. Hon's students are mostly violated in this regards. In this context Pearson's r is significant at 0.05 level (-.284*) and the Pearson's chi-square value is significant at (.000*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between two variables.

4.2.3.1.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by Education of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Outside	Education of the Respondent Urban Women			Total
	H.S.C.	Hon's	Master's	
Yes	4.3 (5)	33.3* (39)	21.4 (25)	59.0 (69)
No	16.2 (19)	13.7 (16)	11.1 (13)	41.0 (48)
Total	20.5 (24)	47.0 (55)	32.5 (38)	100.0 (117)

Pearsons r -.284*

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 18.398

Significant value= .000*

Here, *p< .05

4.2.4.Number of Income Earner of Family:

Table 4.2.4.1.has been prepared to see the association between number of income earner in the family and experienced violence in outside. Here family of one income earner has mostly cover the respondent panel. 29.1% women are facing outside violence having one income earner in the family. Usually women face more responsibility where one income earner in the family. The Pearson's chi-square value is significant at (.001*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between two variables and Pearsons r is significant at 0.05 level (-.192*).

Similarly Table 4.2.4.2.shows the correlation between the number of income earners in the family and violence within family.32.5% women were violated within the family who have only one income earner in the family.

The rate is less 27.4% when there are more than one income earners in the family. In total whatever the income earner 70.1% women said they were violated physically, psychologically and sexually inside the family. The Pearson's chi-square value is significant at (.001*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between this two variables.

Table 4.2.4.1.:Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in outside by No. of income earners in the family of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Outside	No. of Income Earners in the Family of the Respondent Urban Women					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Yes	29.1* (34)	26.5 (31)	1.7 (2)	1.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	59.0 (69)
No	20.5 (24)	9.4 (11)	6.8 (8)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (5)	41.0 (48)
Total	49.6 (58)	35.9 (42)	8.5 (10)	1.7 (2)	4.3 (5)	100.0 (117)

Pearsons r -.192*

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 18.681

Significant value= .001*

Here, *p< .05

Table 4.2.4.2.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence within family by No. of income earners in the family of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence within Family	No. of Income Earners of the Respondent Urban Women					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Yes	32.5* (38)	27.4 (32)	8.5 (10)	1.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	70.1 (82)
No	17.1 (20)	8.5 (10)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.3 (5)	29.9 (35)
Total	49.6 (58)	35.9 (42)	8.5 (10)	1.7 (2)	4.3 (5)	100.0 (117)

Pearsons r -.070

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 18.160

Significant value= .001*

Here, *p< .05

4.2.5. Last Year Experienced Violence of the Respondents:

Association between number of income earner and responded women experienced violence is presented in table 4.2.5.1. only 13.2% said they were violated in last year where 35.1% said they do not violated last year who have one income earner in the family. But those who have two or three income earner in the family has faced more violence. The Pearson's chi-square value is significant at (.000*) it indicates that there is a significant relationship between two variables and Pearsons r (-.189) at significant level .05 indicates that there were negative relation between this two variable.

Table 4.2.5.1.: Percentage distribution of the relation between Experienced violence in last year and Number of income earners in the family of the respondent

Experienced Violence in Last Year	No. of Income Earners of the Respondent Urban Women					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Yes	13.2 (15)	21.1 (24)	8.6 (10)	1.8 (2)	0.0 (0)	44.7 (51)
No	35.1* (40)	15.8 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	4.4 (5)	55.3 (63)
Total	48.2 (55)	36.8 (42)	8.8 (10)	1.8 (2)	4.4 (5)	100.0 (114)

Pearsons r -.189

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 28.271

Significant value= .000*

Here, *p< .05

4.2.6. Socio-economic Background:

The table 4.2.6.1. presented below has shown the different socioeconomic background for respondents. Women brought up in their child hood in rural, urban and town area by 30.7%, 36% and 33.8% respectively. Among them most of the women who brought up in town area face more violence in the last year. Total 44.7 % women form this table analysis's got violation last year. It is found that women brought up in urban city area face less aggression last year. It may be due to the way of living hood they have.

Table 4.2.6.1.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in last year by Socio-economic background of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Last Year	Socio-economic background of the Respondent Urban Women			Total
	Rural area	Urban area	Town area	
	Yes	10.5 (12)	13.2 (15)	
No	20.2 (23)	22.8* (26)	12.2 (14)	55.3 (63)
Total	30.7 (35)	36.0 (41)	33.8 (38)	100.0 (114)

Pearsons r -.235*

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value=7.864

Significant value= .020*

Here, *p< .05

4.2.7. Type of Family:

Family type of respondent family structure and their experienced violence in last year are presented in the underneath percentage table. It is seen from table 4.2.7.1 that women who violated most last year are from extended family. Women are from nuclear family response negative in this phenomenon. About 36.8% women from nuclear family said they are not victim last year.

Table 4.2.7.1.: Percentage distribution of Experienced violence in last year by Family type of the respondent urban women

Experienced Violence in Last Year	Family Type of the Respondent Urban Women		Total
	Nuclear Family	Extended Family	
Yes	19.3 (22)	25.4 (29)	44.7 (51)
No	36.8* (42)	18.5 (21)	55.3 (63)
Total	56.1 (64)	43.9 (50)	100.0 (114)

Pearsons r $-.236^*$

Source: Data Analysis, 2014

Pearson Chi-Square value= 6.337

Significant value= .012*

Here, $*p < .05$

Chapter Five:

PRESENTATION OF CASE STUDY: SCENARIO OF URBAN WOMEN

Qualitative study is a kind of in depth investigation. It is the outcome of natural reality of life. In this present research, qualitative data presentation has been conducted for enriching the mixed method of data analysis. Present research study has conducted 15 case studies of different socio-economic status of urban women to capture the overall position of urban women in regard of their violence. The case studies have been presented below.

5.1. Case Studies of Domestic Violence:

5.1.1. Case Study - 01

Nayema Begum (pseudo name) is a woman of 38 years. She came from an urban family. She is well educated and completed her Master's degree. She is a government service holder. Her family is consists of four members with husband, daughter, and son. Even though she has got a job, but it is her husband who makes all the decision on behalf of the family as because he is a high official in a private bank.

From the childhood, she is very sharp and brilliant. She completed her academic life with good result. She came from an extended aristocrat family. After completing education, she received a good job with good salary. After one year of job she got married with a handsome man as her family arranged her. Her family gives a lot of furniture and gold to her marriage. At first, she knew that it was absolutely her family's choice and affection to her. But later she came to knew that her in-laws made the de-

cision about the marriage because they liked her a lot. After a while she understood the fact that it is the dowry which matters to them. Her family considers this dowry as gift of their future life and they did not want to let the good groom to go.

After marriage, they spend a good time. Afterward 2 years of happily married life they became parents for the first time. Nayema became mother of a cute baby girl. However, her in-laws house was expected a baby boy. They ill hearted to see the new born. They always mean this condition. She felt extra pressure for not giving birth to a boy.

After 1.5 years they welcome their second baby. This time it was a boy. Her in-laws family values her better than before. But again bad luck trapped her. In the meantime, her husband started to suspects her. He suspects that she is involved with an extra marital relationship with her friend cum colleague. Her in-laws family did not support her in this situation. After a while, she was really frustrated because her husband doubted her. But that was an absolutely wrong guess.

Everybody in her in-laws house started to blame her. She cannot tolerate any more. She separated from his husband and started to live with her two little children. Her family wanted to resolve the problem. This time she decided not to compromise.

Her husband sometimes used to meet the children and her. But she was not easy going as she was before. After 3 months of separation, she came to know that her husband is in a relationship with her colleague. They want to marry soon. Therefore her husband had sent her a divorce letter. She was utterly shocked. She recalled that her husband suspected her with her colleague and now he is doing the same but his family gives full support to him.

She made up her mind, signed the divorce letter. She promised that not to lose in life and will make her two children well educated and good human being. Now she is much happier with her children.

5.1.2. Case Study–02

Mrs. Putul Ahmed (pseudo name) is a 32 years old woman. She got married while she was 16 years old. Her husband was a government official in the Ministry of Education. He was about twice of age of her. Putul came from a middle class family. She was the first child of her parents. She has also four sisters and one younger brother in her family. She got early marriage because of burden of five daughters of her parents.

After marriage, she moved to her in-laws house along with her husband. This family is extended by nature. They all live together. As a result, she suffered a lot adjusting family issues. Her in-laws are traditional. Her father-in-law was an old disabled person. He needs an extra care. She had to take care of him. As a young groom it was a great responsibility for her. When she failed to carry out all the assigned duty, she had to suffer a lot verbally. Through she had to do all the household work. But the members and relatives of her in-laws house were not pleased with her.

After two years, when her first baby was born, she came to her mother's house. She shared all her stories with her mother. Listen to this entire story her mother called her son-in-law and request him to get a transfer from his working place. He took a transfer from his job but her parent's also came along with them. Both of them rebuked Putul for dividing the family. They accused her for many reasons. They wanted her to stop her education. They desired their daughter-in-law would be a perfect house wife. Whenever she resisted, her mother-in-law abused her both physically and psychologi-

cally. She often faces physical abuse from her husband. After all these, she gave up her education. She did not continue her study. After two years, her father-in-law died. On the following year, her mother-in-law died too. Some members and relatives of her in-laws blamed her that she failed to take proper care of both. As a result, they died unexpectedly. Her husband also believed the story.

She has now two sons. They go to primary school. But her husband does not take proper care of them. He does not look after about their study. He is obsessed to earn more money. He has started some other businesses beside his main employment. Whenever Putul talks anything about his careless attitude towards family, she faces ruthless violence. This situation has continued for few years. She was helpless because of her economic dependence to her husband. As a result, she has to bear all these physical and mental violence.

5.1.3. Case Study – 03

Rahima (pseudo name) is a 32 years old woman. She is from a well-educated and cultured family. She got married nine years ago. She is the only child of her parents. She lost her mother in her childhood. One year after her marriage she lost her father too. She did not have anyone to turn to after her parents passed away. Her husband has bachelor's degree and currently working as a college teacher. Ever though she comes from an educated and sophisticated family, she is not in touch with other family relatives.

They were doing well up until their second daughter was born. When their first daughter was born, in-laws were upset but did not show much. However since her in-laws complications arise while giving birth, doctor advised then not to have another baby. Her in-laws did not accept that girl as their only grand-daughter as they had only one son. They also considered that to maintain a girl child is not possible to them. The in-laws never physically violated Rahima. Rather they used to violate her psychologically. The couple had another child and this time they had another baby girl. From that time the whole situation has changed.

The two grand-daughters of the family never received warmth from their grandparents. Especially, the little one was never been welcomed in the family. They never loved them as grand-parents used to love grand-daughters. They even did not get any care for them truly.

Her in-laws forced their son to get married again and to become the father of a boy child. The rift between the couple got widened. Her husband got involved with one of

his officials as he too complies with his parents desire to. Rahima was very upset but her in-laws were happy that their dream comes true.

After one year, her husband came home with a woman on red sharee and declared that they got married. Seeing a bride, Rahima's elder daughter was very happy without realizing that her father remarried someone else.

The very next day, Rahima left the house along with her two daughters. They rented a room to live. Nobody is at home to tale at her doing that. Nobody stopped them. She managed a job as school teacher. She used to take the kid with her at school which was quiet difficult for her. Because, there was no one in home to take care of the child.

Since her husband did not take permission before setting marriage, she did not protest at all. Rather she considered this event as her ill-fate as she thinks herself unfortunate from the very childhood. In the next month, she divorced her husband. Now she is a single mother with two children.

In this case, all the three girls- Rahima as well as her two daughters are the victim of severe gender violence. Being the mother of two girls, she went through a lot. Even today, she failed to receive the money from her husband which is lawfully a woman gets from her ex-husband due to their divorce. She and her two daughters solely depend on her income. As Rahima is the only grown-up member of this family now, she has to do the whole household chores all alone which become really tough for her. Even when she gets ill, she needs to do those as there is no one to do those. As a result, she is upset both physically and mentally which is arisen for gendered violence.

5.1.4. Case Study – 04

Nasima (pseudo name) is an eleven years old kid who reads in Class Six. When other children of her age enjoy a beautiful childhood, she spends most her time in a corner of her home thinking about her horrible past. Few months ago she experienced the dreadful event in her life which is quite unnatural.

This story is mainly the story of her mother. She is the first hand witness of violence committed against her mother. Her mother was the only sister of her two brothers. She was well brought-up in her family. When she was a student at bachelor's level, she met her husband. They got closer. After their graduation, their family got to know about their relationship. Her family refused to comply with her opinion as they liked someone else as her groom. Her brothers physically violated her and threatened her that if she continues that relationship, they would kill her. However, her beloved's family was ready to take her as their daughter-in-law. She eloped with him at her life's risk. As a result, her parents and brothers decided not to keep any relationship with her and considered her as dead. Nasima's mother was a victim of gender violence in her own family as her younger brother got married someone he loves.

Her family refused to accept her marriage where as they accepted her brother's love-marriage. After the marriage of Nasima's parents, they used to live with his father's parents as he is the only child of his parents. Her father started to work in his family business. The couple used to live happily until Nasima was born. During her birth, her mother went through severe physical problem. Doctors declared that she would not be a mother furthermore. Even though there was no problem with them. After some days, she gave birth to a beautiful baby-girl.

But Nasima's father was not in a state to take only a girl of his family as he considered that his child will keep the future heredity of his family. As a result, her father had no sympathy for the little girl. He used to rebuke her for no reason. He used to find out a simple reason to beat up the tiny girl. When her mother protested, he also beat up his wife. Nasima's father became an epitome of fear for her instead of a hero for this family crisis.

Her grand-parents forced their son to get married again and to become the father of a boy. They never show any love for Nasima. Her father decided to get married but her mother could not bear the thought of her husband's second marriage. Night before the second marriage, Nasima's parents had a fight in front of her. In a fit of anger, her mother went to another room and closed the door. From the open window she saw that her mother making the knob with her scarf on ceiling-fan. She cried out loudly to stop her mother. But, neither her mother had stopped, nor anyone had come to rescue her. She witnessed to hang-out her mother herself in a long time. But luckily, the knob tear apart and her mother had fallen down. Some neighbors came to rescue her by hearing Nasima loud crying out and admitted her to a hospital. But nobody of the family came to rescue her.

After the accident of her mother, police came but her father escaped away. Now the trial is going on in the court. Though she is just a kid she is the main witness of the case. It is quiet impossible for a child to get-over with the mental trauma of being witness the hanging body of her mother. She behaves very unusual with everyone. Now she is in care of a psychiatrist. Being girls, both Nasima and her mother had to endure a lot. Her mother could tolerate no more and so she had attempted to commit suicide. In contrast, Nasima will have to pass her whole life with this mental shock.

5.1.5. Case Study – 05

Sharika (pseudo name) has come from a well-educated and aristocrat family. She is 25 years old. She is the third child of her parents. She is quit brilliant and has a wonderful track record on her academic life. She studied in a well-known educational institution. She was very jolly and open minded. Usually she went out with her school friends and join different party, meeting new friends. She met with Robin (pseudo name) at a Birthday party when she was at class X. He was quit handsome and good looking. After first met, she becomes friend of Robin and starts chatting with him over phone. This situation continues for 6-7 months, and then Sharika proposed him. She was just admitted in college and Robin was in 2nd year graduation in a private university.

With a very short time they became intimate to visit different places and enjoy themselves. Robin tried to take advantage of situations and she never refused him. Robin was the only son of his wealthy parents. In the mean time both of the family informed about their relationship. In the meantime Shakira got admission in a famous public university. So everyone was become very happy.

Within a very short time she made some friends in new campus. She was very proud about her boyfriend and introduced him to all her friends. Robin was also busy with his campus. They felt that something was going wrong with their relationship. The caring attitude of Robin was not present in his behavior like before. She asked him about his behavior, whether he is she unhappy with her. At first Robin refused but day by day this problem became acute. They were no more sweet love couple. Both the family also noticed their situation. At this situation Robin got his first job in multinational company and he became busier than before. He tried to overlook and met only

when he wanted. But Sharika was desperate to her relationship. After 6th years of their relationship, when she prepared to celebrate their love anniversary suddenly Robin called off their relation. He told that he could not bear this relation much longer; maybe she was not the right person for him. But this was hard to believe for her, she was already pregnant by him.

She tried to convince him and beg for their relation. After hearing the news Robin became violent and asked that how that happened. He tried to push her for abortion. Sharika was very afraid and mentally depressed. Finally she informed the matter to her family. After knowing the matter Robin's family was also worried. So everybody tried to manage the situation. They decided to solve the problem by their marriage. There was no other solution rather wedding. Both families arranged the wedding ceremony, all the shopping was done immediately. Everything happened so fast that she did not understand much about what was right or wrong.

After her marriage, she felt that her in-law's house is not in her favor. Her husband told her from the first day that he was in pressure, everything he did to recover the situation. Better she does not expect much from him. Sharika was so disappointed and hopeless; she was worried about her upcoming baby. Robin went aboard for his job responsibility only before two month of their baby born. She came back to her mother's house to visit for some days but nobody from her in-law's house came to see her. After her baby born she expected everything will be fine but no response come from the other end. Even her husband was not interested to talk about this.

Sharika understood that, this relation is not working anymore. Her husband and his family behaving like they wanted divorce from her. So that nobody blames them. They are continuously asking her for divorce letter. Thus, she could not also afford

this mental pain and finally decided to take divorce. But she do not know what will be the next, what will be her babies future.

5.1.6. Case Study-06

Tahmina (pseudo name) comes from a middle class family. She is now 26 years old. When she was only at twelve, her father transferred from Dhaka to Jessore for his job posting. Her mother and two little siblings were in their family then. Her father left them in Dhaka with her grandmother and uncle. The separation of her father from family was affected her little mind a lot.

He came to visit them once or twice a month. Her mother always wants to live with him in Jessore but he refused to do. Her home situation was not so comfortable due to her grandmother. She always found faults to her mother and complains to her father. He used to believe his mother. For this reason sometimes her mother faces physical aggression from her husband. If she tried to raise voice against this, it created even worse situation. Tahmina was too young back then to talk back. She was really scared about her mother when her father came home. Since then, her attitude toward men changed gradually.

She had no freedom of decision making in the family. Everybody seems to control her on every steps of life. She always tried to make friends with others to get rid of her mental strain. It was one of her biggest mistakes. When she was at class X, one of her cousin tried to take advantage of her integrity. He overlooks her friendship and chose her as partner. He proposed her and offered to keep an unethical relation. But she refused. To take revenge, he along with some of his friends kidnapped her when she was coming back to home after school. They seized her for one night. They let go

Tahmina next morning. This event made an undesirable impression to family status. Even they did not misbehave her physically after kidnapping, everyone started to gossip a lot about her character. She was very depressed and could not concentrate around on her studies. As a result, she could not pass her SSC in first time. She was sent to her uncle's house in Chittagong. Next year she passed with distinction.

Right before her HSC examination, her father arranged a marriage for her with a government officer. She had no way to refuse under family pressure though the groom was double at her age. After marriage she passed HSC with a poor result. She did not receive any warmth from her in-law's house for her HSC result. In the meantime, they knew about her hidden past. When her husband understands the situation, he starts to living with her in a separate house.

They stayed there for two years but it was not so pleasant for Tahmina either. Her husband often loud with her as she was the only reason behind divided his family. In the mean time, her study went off and she conceived a baby. She went back to her in-law's house to make peace with everyone. His family members were not so cordial with her and often fight with her for different reasons. She admitted that she made mistakes but nobody allow her faults in the family and violate her physically and psychologically. She is now feeling that the entire situation of her mother's life is coming back to her as well. Now, she has absolutely no way to change this situation as she has no economic independence.

5.1.7. Case Study-07

Parveen (pseudo name) is a young women of 21 years. She has come from a middle class family. Her father is a private service holder who is the only income earner of the family. Her mother was a housewife. She has two younger sisters. Her father is the only male member of the family. She came from an urban area.

She was very happy with her parents and little sisters. She maintained a very good relationship with her peer. She failed to finish her under graduate education. She cannot finish her study because of a tragic situation. She was a brilliant student. But her fate was not in favor at her.

Parveen developed a relationship with a boy. The boy was a friend of her. They met in a friend's birthday party. At a first glance, they liked each other. After several months they were passionate to each other. Her boyfriend was 3 years older than her. He was a student at Master's level. They had a very good relationship. They had a great dream. However, good time did not last longer.

Her parents set to know about their relationship from an outsider. At first, they did not believe that their daughter could do such a thing. They face off her. She accepted her affection to the boy. May be it was the last good day of her life. They tried hard to change her mind about the boy. When she did not understand, they started to violate her. They slapped and beat her up. They tried to show her fault that she will not be happy in life. Frequently, they physically abuse her. She got stuck at home. Her cell phone was seized off. One day her friend came to meet with her and want to know why she did not came to college. Parveen tells her everything and ask her friend to help her. The girl promises her to help and she was gone.

One evening, Parveen's parents were gone to visit a relative's house. With the assistance of two younger sisters and friend, she ran away from home. The boy, to whom she loved, was ready to take her. They met and married in a registry office and went to Chittagong Hill Tract to hide. They went to Comilla to see their friend. After eleven days, they came to her in laws house at first. Her in-laws family consist seven members.

They did not receive her cordially. They took her as a burden of the family as there was only one income earning member of the family. They always tried to humiliate her all the time. They rebuked her for all works. They psychologically torture her. Most of this happens when her husband was not at home.

After some days, they started to violate her physically. They were mad at her because she ran away from home with their unemployed son. They blamed her for the ruin of their son's study and future prospect. They did it repeatedly in the absence of their son. She cannot tolerate physical abuse. She told everything to her husband. However her husband did not support her. He took side with his family. He also started to blame her for his future. He said that, he cannot oppose his family because he is unemployed. He is helpless in his family too. All her dreams were shattered. As time passes, physical abuse increases. Even they did not like if she does a small job. Her husband did not abuse her physically but always support his family and distress her mentally. She was in ill condition. No doctor or medicine was assigned for her. She failed take the pressure, came back to her father's house.

Her parents receive her affectionately. They wanted to file case against her in laws. She did not want do with this further. According to her, "They are bad, but I cannot be the same." She sent divorce letter to her husband. The procedure is going on. Now she

regrets for the past and wants to study again. She wants to start her life with new enthusiasm.

5.1.8. Case Study-08

Rehana (pseudo name) is a woman of 21 years. She has come from a poor family. Her father is a shopkeeper. He is the only earning member of the family. Her mother is a housewife. Her family is consisting of seven members including her grandparents. They live in a slum area nearby her father's store.

She is the eldest child of her parents. As she comes from an underprivileged background, she did not continue her study for a long. She studied till class VIII. After one and half years of stopping study, she has been married to a small petty businessman. In her marriage dowry has been given. Her family tried hard to married her away without paying dowry. But there was no good proposal for her because her family is not so wealthy. As a result, they provided dowry. The amount of dowry was not so small. One motorbike and 25 thousand taka had given to her husband. But it was really hard for them to mitigate.

Rehana's father managed only 20 thousand taka and the motorbike. He requested them to take this on that time. Within three months he will pay back the rest. But they were very unhappy with the situation. The marriage was taken place but they were mad at her. They always forced her to bring money from her father. Most of the time, she remained silent. But one day her patience crossed the limit. She told that she would not bring any money from her home, even the rest of dowry.

It was a quiet a hard decision for her. From then they started to rebuke her and abused her physically. Her husband also joined with them. They insulted her continuously. In

the meantime, Rehana's husband got loss in his business. He and his family forced her to go to her house for the rest of dowry and some more money. But it was quite unable for her family to manage money. The violence against Rehana was going on. By this time, she got pregnant. One midnight, her husband came to house and he was drunk. She was waiting for him in hunger. She was very shocked seeing him and asked him the reason. But her husband abused her physically. This situation continues day after day. He was addicted. The ongoing abuse over Rehana increased rapidly. Her husband gave up his business. He and his family blamed her for his economic situation. They told her that she brought 'bad sign' for the family. She came to her father's house for giving birth. After child was born, seven months went by but nobody of her in-laws came to see her and the baby. Some days ago her husband sends her a divorce paper. Now, she is burden to her father's low income's family. Rehana is now very worried about her future. She is confused about what should she do with the baby.

5.1.9. Case Study-09

Nazifa Alam (pseudo name) is a woman of 28 years old. She comes from a middle class educated family. Her father is a private service holder and mother is a government school teacher. She has another two younger sisters. She has completed her post-graduation from National University. She has been married to a private bank officer arranged by her family after completing study.

After marriage, Nazifa came to her in-laws house. They lived in another city. She had a younger brother-in-law in the house. He just completed his study and searching for a job. They were about the same age. So, there had grown a friendly relationship between them within a short time. As Nazifa's husband was a high official banker, he remained busy all day long. Since she is not working, she had a lot of time on her hand. But her husband could not give her much time. It was really hurt for her as a newly married bride. She around took help from her brother-in-law. He was a jolly, open minded person and never did mind on it. Sometimes she had gone outing with her mother-in-law. She always took proper care of her father-in-law. Everybody was happy with her. She was happy indeed. But sometimes she really missed her husband very much.

She was started finding a job with her brother-in-law. Within a short time, she has joined in a non-government college as a lecturer. Her college is not so close to her house. First few days, her brother-in-law went along with her to show him the road. But her husband did not take it easy. In the meantime, Nazifa became busy to her own job. Her husband got a promotion in office and became much busier. He remains to come home very late. It was a hard job for her to wait for her husband regularly till midnight in hunger though she has to go for college in early morning.

After going this situation, she asked her husband about his reason of coming home late in every day. He louder at her and told that it is rather pleasant to her. By this she become get proper time with his younger brother. Nazifa was shocked to hear this. Her husband suspects her with his own brother!! She remains silent and gone to sleep without eating. Afterward someday, she discover that her husband came to home in drunk. She felt herself as vulnerable. He continued this bad habit for longer. Whenever Nazifa asked anything about, her husband abused her physically. Slap was a regular phenomenon for her in midnight.

She did not tell anything about this to her own family. She thought that everything will be alright. But the situation became worst day-by-day. Every one of her in-laws house remained silent for the whole matter. In the meantime, Nazifa became pregnant. Everybody was happy to know this without his husband. He shocked again to her. He suspects about the baby's origin. He began to cruel more to her. As he was the only earning member of family, everybody remained calm. As the days gone, she came to know that her husband had lost his job. He has given some money to his boss to regain the job. But it was useless. He was lost his money. To forget all the agony he became addicted day by day.

Nazifa was forcedly sent to her father's house for economic crisis. Nobody has come to see her yet as she is going to be a mother. She came to know that her husband become sick mentally. She does not know her fault. She even does not know that what will be in her future and the baby.

5.2. Case Studies of Outsider Violence:

5.2.1. Case Study – 01

Konica (pseudo name) is a woman of 19 years. She has just started her college level. She came from a nuclear family consisting of five members. She is the 2nd child of her parents. Her family is headed by her father who is the only earning member of the family. He is a government service holder. She spent her childhood in an urban area of Bangladesh, where her father was posted for his service.

From her childhood, she saw gender violence among her family silently. Her mother is a home maker who got married when she was a student of class seven. Her study has disrupted because of her marriage though she wanted to continue her study. Konica's father is highly educated. Yet he never gave a thought to continue her study after marriage. As a result her education was stopped. Therefore, the background of the couple did not similar. Her father is 12 years older than her mother. As a result, the psychological clatter between them was widening day by day. He violates her wife both physically and psychologically. Often her father misbehaves with her mother. Though her mother could not continue her study because of her father, he used to call her as an uneducated woman. Even sometimes he slaps her. Most of the time, she does not protest this violence. Most of this violence happens when he comes from office.

When Konica she was a child, her mother occasionally used to go to her sister's house with her. Going to aunts house, little Konica used to start playing after sometimes. One day her uncle called her. When she goes, he misbehaves with her. She was violated both psychologically and sexually. But the little girl did not understand the condition. She only could feel, something wrong had happened to her. As a result, she

did not share her pain with anyone, even with her mother. She took all things silently. After some days, she denied to go to her aunt's house with her mother. But her mother was very worried to keep her home alone. So she insisted her to go. The thing happened continually. She experienced repeated violation by her uncle.

Both those phenomena have a great impact on her mental set up as she experienced violent behavior. Her parent fights a lot in front of her. She did not express her fear and opinion in the family from her childhood. Sometimes her parents rebuked her for her attitude. Frequently she is violated physically by her parents. Most of the time she was tortured because of her unusual behavior which is reflected in her study and not obeying her parents. They used to slap and beat the little girl to guide her. Because of her mental instability, she could not concentrate on her study. As a result, she often rebuked in her school too. Her result deteriorated. She was going to be depressed mentally. She stopped talking with anyone. Sometimes she talked to herself. She could not give any attention to her study. She used to live alone. Even when she was with her friends, she felt alone. She stopped talking to anyone. One evening, she tried to jump from the roof of her home. Luckily one of her neighbors saw that and saved her. Her family members rebuked her and questioned a lot but she could not utter a single word in favor of her that why she tried to kill herself. Now she got very shier to her family members and her family members keep a keen eye on her movement. So the childhood experience of her was not good at all as well as her present condition is in a mess.

Konica is an unmarried girl. She needs someone as her life partner with whom she can express her minds without any hesitation and fear. She needs a person to trust and believe, because now she is not in a state to not to believe any man. Just now she needs psychological help where no one is in a state to understand her mental situation at all.

5.2.2. Case Study – 02

Sheuli (pseudo name) is an unmarried girl of 19 years who is a garment worker. She came from a rural remote family consisting eight members. Now, she lives in Dhaka city far away from her family. She studied till class IX. She did not continue her study because of poverty. She came to the capital city after two years stopped studying for searching a livelihood.

After coming to city, she started to live in a private accommodation with three other girls in a slum and searching for an employment. She lived in a very small room. The drainage system has also broken. The environment of the living place is not good at all. Having no other choices, she had to live in the slum area. She was psychologically upset. This hampers her work efficiency. At last, she found a job in a garment industry.

The working environment of the garments was not friendly at all. She had to come before 8 a.m. and have to stay there until 5 p.m. Sometimes she had to do an extra work shift. By doing an extra shift, she earns more money. As a result, sometimes she worked at night for increasing the salary with other girls of her workplace. As an unmarried young girl, some of her male colleagues bother her frequently. They look for ways to abuse her both physically and psychologically. Since poverty forced her to come to Dhaka, she did not have any other choice to quit the job.

One day, when she was done with her evening shift, she left office for home. It was about 10 p.m. She stopped a bus and ride on it. But the bus was damaged after half an hour. It was a calm and quite road. All the passengers were walking around and found a new way to ride. But Sheuli was ill-fated. She was alone there then. After some-

times, one bus was passing her. She shouted to stop the bus. The bus stopped and took her in. Sitting on the bus, she discovered that there were only five people in the bus—driver, helper and three other male passengers. The passengers were not well dressed-up. She was scared but she did not have any other choice.

About 15 minutes later, when it was darker night, the passengers of the bus came slowly to her and starting teasing and irritating her. They continued to disturbed her. They misbehave badly to her. When she wanted to protest, they misbehaved her verbally and physically abused her. They tie her mouth with her own scarf tightly so that no one can hear her out. They raped her. The driver and helper stopped the bus and joined them. After this brutal gang rape, the girl got fainted. They dropped her from the bus and escaped.

After a day, she regained her consciousness and she discovered her in a hospital. She was seriously injured. She became traumatized mentally. Now she is under treatment in a hospital. Her family is beside her. They wants legal support for her and due punishment of the accused.

5.2.3. Case Study – 03

Helen (pseudo name) was a young girl of 17 years. She had come from a lower middle class family. Her father was a petty government official. Her mother was a housewife. She was studied in class XI. She had another little sister who is three years younger to her. She goes to class IX. Both of them were studied in the same institution. Therefore, they went together.

Helen was a calm and quiet girl. But her little sister was very agile and smart by nature. Helen had few friends as she is introvert. She was a brilliant student. She was from science background. She wanted to be a doctor. As she was bright and first child of her parents, they also wished the same.

Helen studied tuition by going to teacher's house. As this, she had to pay little less money. She went to tuition every day with some friends. There was a local young boy who everyday looked at her. At first, he used looks at her. After sometime, he started to disturb her. He came with some of his friends, who all are about the same age. They began to tease and sung song to her. Helen was so scared but did not tell her parents. One day she was coming from college with her sister, the boy stood before her and proposed to marry her directly. He also used slang. When she protested, the boy misbehaves her physically. She was shy, scared and ran away. After coming home, she cried out continuously. Her mother was so nervous to see this. But Helen did not say anything.

Her sister told the matter to her mother after reached home. They were very anxious about the situation. Helen was much scared to go outside. She did not go to college and tuition for a while. Then one day, her sister came from school and told that the

boy threatens her about Helen. He also told that he will marry Helen at any cost. He added that if she deny, they will kidnap her. After hearing this, Helen's parents stopped her going to abroad. They sought help from the local leader. But it was not a good decision on their part. They accused the girl around. They said that, Helen is not a good girl. If not so, why the boy was around her? By listening to this, the hope of their proper judgment was ruined.

They found that the boy who is main accused is a son of powerful local elite. As a result, nobody pointed on to him. The family was so helpless. They always were in the fear of harassment from the powerful. To get rid of this situation, they searched a good person to handover Helen safely. They found a good groom for her who is lives in another district. He is a private job holder. In an unpretentious family program her marriage took place.

After marriage, Helen came to her husband's house far away from her parents. Now she is happy with her in-laws family but after two years break in study she was frustrated very much. She feels insecure sometimes. She started to study again. But the past remembers her with lots of pain. She was a severe victim of gender based violence as a result her bright future is now in under threat.

5.2.4. Case Study – 04

Nargis (pseudo name) was eight years old when her parents used to live in a village. Her father is a rickshaw-puller and mother is a part-time house-maid of their neighbor. She is the fifth child among seven of siblings. As a family of nine, poverty is a companion to them. As her parents are uneducated, they are not interested to send their girls to school. However, they send their boys to school. Consequently, four female children work as house-maid to other house. She became a victim of gender discrimination in her own home by being female.

Nargis works at a home in Dhaka. Owner of the house Mr. Hakim (pseudo name) and Nargis came from same village. Though they are good people, sometimes she feels disturbed and insecure. Mrs. Hakim is a housewife. She goes to her village twice in a year for a month. Such this way, Nargis also gets chance to visit her home for two months of a year. Without this she cannot go to her home even any serious issue has taken place. Sometimes she misses her parents very badly. But she is destined to be here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hakim have a little girl of six years whose name is Himi (pseudo name). Though Nargis and Himi are about same aged, she never gets all the things as Himi gets which upsets her little mind. Himi goes to school, makes friends, and plays with them, which obviously Nargis doesn't get. She only gets chance to watch television with Himi. She has to do all the household chores from dawn to dusk. She must have to do all kinds of house-chore as cleaning, washing and cooking even when she feels sick. If anything goes bad, she has to face brutal physical cruelty. Most of the time, she often gets slap from the silly matters.

Nargis felt that she has a life of curse. She does not neglect her work but sometimes she has to face violence. One day, a glass has broken by slipping out from her hand. Mrs. Hakim slapped her badly and warned rudely to her that she will not tolerate any further negligence in work.

As a servant, Nargis has to remain home all alone when they are out. Sometimes people come to meet Mr. Hakim for many reasons. It bothers her a lot. One day, a friend of him came for a purpose to Mr. Hakim. She told that they are not at home. So, he should go and come later. But the person insists to stay and told that he spoke with Mr. Hakim. They are on their way to home. Little Nargis believed him and gave him to seat. He asked a glass of water at her. When she went in to kitchen, the person came after him silently and she faced a worst cruelty of human behavior. She was raped.

The person went away and threatened her to keep it inside. After reaching home, Mr. and Mrs. Hakim saw that Nargis was crying continuously. After asking so many times, she told them the whole story. But they do not believe it. They think it was a myth. She talks this because she wants to go home. Even they do not take her to a doctor or hospital for medical checkup.

Over work and insecurity make her sick both mentally and physically. She was very weak. She fainted one day while working. Then she has been sent to home by firing the job.

Being born as a girl, Nargis has been deprived of the light of knowledge. She had to leave her parents for their poor economic condition to survive. Her parents think that she was violated because of their backward family status in society.

5.2.5. Case Study – 05

Sopna Akhter (pseudo name) is an educated woman of 28 years old. She is unmarried. She has been working in a NGO as a Field Officer since her father died. After die of her father she was the only earning member of her family. She has two younger brother and mother who were living in her village home. She is working in Dhaka. She sends a large share at her income to the family.

When she first came to this city to find livelihood, she took shelter to her uncle's house. She worked in his house and managed some private tuition. So she was busy with her uncertain life. Her aunt kept asking about her marriage and did not like her to work outside. She said that an unmarried girl is a very risky asset for them. Initially, she proposed some name for her marriage but Sopna denied marrying too early as her family was dependent on her. As a result, her aunts got mad at her as she refused all her proposals.

As she was a field officer, she has to stay outside of home for many times for work. Her uncle also did not like this kind of job. He always tried to disturb her. He abused her verbally most of the time. At this situation, she left their house and started to live in a girl's hostel. But after some days she has been noticed that she was breaking the rules of hostel by coming back late and not staying every day.

Without seeing any hope, she asked help from one of her senior colleagues. He told her to stay with his family as sub-late. She was helpless and just took that opportunity as her best option. He has his wife and a little child in his house. His wife was a very simple woman. She was a housewife. After few days, she understood that her colleague was not a good man.

Once his wife and children was out for some days, she faced her first physical challenge from him on his house. He tried to convince her that he loved her very much and he will marry and take all responsibilities of her. She was really shocked upon hearing this. She locked her door all the time and do not come out without any necessity. When his wife came back home, it all went to the right direction. She did not share anything with her. But the fear of aggression did not erase from her mind. She tried to maintain a distant from her boss at home. She became so calm and quiet.

She faced her second challenge from her boss during a field work. She and her boss went out for a field survey outside Dhaka. They went to Sylhet. After completing their work, it was too late to come back to Dhaka. Therefore, they stayed there at a resort. After dinner, he called her in his room to review their work. He forced her to sleep with him and told her if she will not agree, she will be fired from her job. It will give blame to her character. There was no any option to escape out of her on that night. She has to accept this tragic incident.

She was mentally upset and decided to leave the job after this accident but as her family totally dependent on her, she had no other options without this job. In the meantime, she got a promotion and got better facilities from her office. She brought her mother and brothers in Dhaka and started living together. After facing many difficulties and troubles, now she is stable with her family but still remained unmarried. Everyone advising her to get married but she is not at all interested. She does not trust man, as everyone she has depended has broken her heart. But she also believes that there are good person out there to whom she yet to find.

5.2.6. Case Study – 06

Sunera (pseudo name) is a young lady of 20 year old. She is a student at private university. She comes from a wealthy and educated family. Her father is an industrial businessman and mother is a social worker. She has another older brother who is two years senior from her. He lives in abroad. Every year they go to him for visit.

Sunera studied in English medium school and college. All of her friends belong to upper class. They all go to different party in different restaurants. Although they go together as a huge group she was quiet by nature. When she and her brother were little kid, a male house tutor came to home every day to teach her brother. She was just seven years old then. The teacher came to house every evening when most of the time her parents were not at home. There were two house servants of their home permanently. They always took care to them.

Most of the day, when the house tutor used to teach her brother, he also used to call Sunera near to him. He liked her very much. Little Sunera soon realized that something is fishy. But she was too little to realize that. The teacher called her near and told her sit on his lap. In the mask of affection he touched her body. After a while, Sunera was scared at him. She was not gone to her further for any reason. But she did not share her life's first violence to anyone because of shyness, hesitations, and lack of understanding at the nature of the problem. She has changed from that time. Her mentality became changed. She could not trust any man from then. But life goes on. As she is a beautiful and wealthy girl, many classmates and friends of her, dreamt about her. But she denied everyone very politely.

When she became a student of graduate class, her academic requirement included a field work. This field work of several days is mandatory. At first field trip, she was very happy for the field tour. She was very curious. Again she was not so much happy. Because her parents gone to abroad to see her brother. She could not go as she had to go to field work. But it was not a good field trip for her indeed. One day, it was a quiet night in assigned field work. Sunera was all alone in her tent. Some of his male classmates came and proposed to her. She was much scared on that situation. Whole night she could not sleep. She was all alone. Even she could not share this situation with her parents as they are far away from her. The next day, the boys had come again and threatened her. They went away again. She shared this matter to some of her close friend. But everyone was kidding. Finally, she told everything to their teacher cum field supervisor. But he did not pay much attention on that matter. She was really helpless.

Finally the real horror came to Sunera. This was the last night of their field work. Everybody was busy to enjoy the last time. They arranged a picnic. But Sunera did not join with them because she was feeling not well. She was all alone in her tent. It is about 1 O'clock at night. The boys came again. They insulted her badly and abused her physically.

After they left, Sunera describes everything to her teachers. They called the boys and asked everything. At first they did not accept this but finally they agreed and ask for her forgiveness. After reaching home, she shares all the matter to her mother. She could not take this. She found that as a social worker she helped so many people in her lifetime but today her own child is in a helpless state. She suggested to give up her education and requested her to go to abroad to her brother. Sunera admitted this for fear of social status and the processing to go to abroad of her is now going on.

Chapter Six:

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1. Findings and Conclusion:

Both quantitative and qualitative analysis has been performed with some selected demographic and social determinants to examine their differential relationship with Gender violence. Gender violence is used as the dependent variable. The correlates incorporate some discrete variables for statistical analysis are: respondent family type, occupation, education, socio-economic background, marital status, value of women opinion, knowledge about violence, type of violence, household headed by. With the qualitative analysis through case study, present scenario and status of urban the women in our society is presented.

In the analysis of frequency for urban women's opinion, knowledge about law against domestic violence, first experience of violence, type of violence has explained negligible amount of total variance in the dependent variable. Though these variable are failed to achieve statistical significance in the Chi square test. This non significance directs that women are less aware of the violence from the upbringing level therefore they do not understand about their lawful right. This insignificance also pictures the present drawback of the society that how women are dominated.

Women opinion are still not powerful in the family therefore culture of silence about violence faced by women are remain unexpressed and pent-up with them. For respondent urban women education, occupation, family type, marital status, number of in-

come earner, socio-economic background has achieved statistical significance at .05 levels as expected and education is a important variable that statistically significant at .01 level and explained 18.39 percent of the total variance according to our hypothesis that there is no group difference between educated and illiterate women. Both are facing violation in home and outside in different way but after certain level of education the percentage of violation decline. But still the culture of violation overriding in the society.

62.39% women are in abusive relationship with their husband. The educated women are violated mainly psychologically, rather than physically. Only 38.46% educated women share this problem with family and friends. From the above findings, it can be easily concluded that, there is no group difference between different socio-economic statuses of urban women considering gender based violence.

The other findings of violence towards women are lack of awareness within family, disrespectful to women, information disparity about violation, and limitation of knowledge.

6.2. Limitation of the Study:

The major limitation of the study is only based on bivariate analysis. Due to time limitation and technical deficiency multivariate analysis could not be presented. As random sampling done in the data collecting procedure some data are missing in some table. This is due to the choice of respondents or her deficiency of knowledge at that topic. Another limitation of this study is as this is the sociological study on gender violence, many psychological aspects and theory cannot be attached on this present research.

6.3. Policy Implications:

The policy implication of the findings for urban women is that endorse more awareness in the all sphere of life. From our findings we can say that women are most violated in the teenage and adulthood stage therefore more campaign and awareness content should be incorporated in the school text book. Equality of men and women should be included in academic arena of primary school syllabus.

Women should concern about their lawful right in the family and outside. Until the culture of silence prevails in the society women will become dominant by the society.

Urban women are most beneficiary of modern facility of life but until they cannot express their opinion freely in the home they will only established themselves as order following slave. Therefore a woman has to aware about her decision making power regarding family planning, education, health issue and financial independence.

The violence against women is such an issue which is related to the reputation of women in society. Husband should be respectful and responsible to his wife and the other female member of his family. Guardian should be concerned about their child visiting outside and Religious values should be adopted in the family.

Office environment should be open and transparent so that women can feel safe working with their male colleague in the work station. Changing and development of ethical issue, norm and morality is needed.

Legal acts should be stricter and legal support must be ensured to victims. More knowledge about law against violence will help women to protect her.

In our country, women constitute about half of the population. Therefore, it is not possible to development without their equal right and empowerment in society. The ongoing struggle of women remains the same. There is a disguised nature of violence against women is remain in the society. The political will must be ensured for this attempt. Women's are always thinking as sub-ordinate because of the patriarchal system. This value must be changed for our own sake. We have so many glory of achievement. We can also change the society by our own co-ordination

6.4. Direction to Future Research:

In every research, it was not possible to cover all dimensions to the study problem. This study is not exceptional one to cover all measurement of problem. This present study could not complete detailed analysis with some important variable such as abuse by husband, violation in work place, socioeconomic background, mostly violated stage, place of more violence. The proposed research could not be tested empirically completely. Other significant variable analysis, indicator analysis could be made due to the constraint of time, money and technical resource. However a sufficient statistical analysis was done and found consistent with our hypothesis. The exceeding mentioned gaps could be the direction for future research.

REFERENCES

- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2013. *Survey report*. December 30.
- A Statistical Analysis of Violence against Children (UNICEF). 2014. *Hidden in Plain Sight*, September 2.
- Bangladesh Parishankhan Bureau. 2011. *Census report*. March 15.
- Uddin, M. Bashir. October 2009. *BISS Journal*, Volume 13, Number 4.
- Hoque, Leema. 2009. *Empowerment*, Volume 16.
- Mannan, M.A. and Zohir, Salma Chaudhuri. 2008. *An Inventory and Statistics on Violence against Women in Bangladesh*. Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).
- Khatun, M. 2008. *Domestic Violence*. Demographic Health Survey, Chapter 14: Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Burton, Mandy, September. 2008. *Domestic Abuse Literature Review*.
- Chawdhury, Mohammad Alam. 2008. *The Chittagong University Journal of Social Science*. Social Science volume 24, Part-2, 2006.
- Monemi, Kajsa Åsling., Naved, Ruchira Tabassum., and Persson, Lars Åke. 2007. *Violence against women and the risk of under-five mortality: analysis of community-based data from rural Bangladesh*.
- Giddens, Anthony. 2006. *Sociology*. 5th edition.

- Naved, Ruchira Tababassum and Persson, Lars Ake. 2005. *Factors Associated with Spousal Physical Violence against Women in Bangladesh*. Population Council.
- Farouk, Sharmeen A. 2005. *Violence against women: A statistical overview, challenges and gaps in data collection and methodology and approaches*. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA).
- Ameen, Nusrat. 2005. *Wife Abuse in Bangladesh (An Unrecognized Offence)*. The University Press Limited.
- Begum, Hamida Akhter. 2005. *Empowerment*. Volume-12.
- Begum, Hamida Akhter and Rahman, Urmi. 2004. *Empowerment*. Volume-11.
- Rahman, Shahin. 2004. *Unnayan Podokkhep*.
- Naripokkho and Bangladesh Mahila Parishad. 2002. *Baseline Report on Violence against Women in Bangladesh*. Co-ordinate by IRAW Asia Pacific.
- Leye, Ellsberg., Githaiga, Ann. and Temmerman, Marleen. August 1999. *Health care strategies for combating violence against women in developing countries*. Ghent – Belgium.
- Kalmuss, D.S. and Straus, M.A. 1995. *Wife's Marital Dependency and Wife Abuse in American Families*. Transaction Publishers.

- Wikipedia, *UN Resolution 54/134- International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women*. UN. Org.
- UNODC. 2013.*Global Study on Homicide*.
- National Crime Record Bureau. 2014. India.
- Vanderschueren. 2000. “*The Prevention of Urban Crime.*” Windhoek, Namibia. Cited in UN-HABITAT, 2006, *State of the World’s Cities 2006/2007*, p. 144, Nairobi
- World Health Organization.2014. *Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women*.
- Directorate-General for Employment, Industrial Relations and Social Affairs. 1998. “*Sexual harassment at the workplace in the European Union,*” Cited in UN General Assembly. 2006.
- Police Headquarters, Dhaka(PHQ) 26 January 2014. Crime statistics unit.
- Yusuf, Ananta. 2014. “A Call to men”,*The Daily Star*,VOL- 14 , Issue 876, April 25, p. 26-27
- Haque, Amisul. 2014. “Apni Ki Ager Motoi Bou Petan?”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 131, March 14, p.12
- Khan, Salma.2014. “Shommilito Protirodh Chai”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 104, February 17, p.12

- Khan, Salma. 2014. “Vangte Hobe Nirobota”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 123, March 8, p.10
- Hossen, Mosabber. 2014. “Desher Nari Boishommer Korun Chitro Jati-shonghe”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 296, September 3, p.1
- Hossain, Mansura. 2014. “NariGhaoreiBesiNirJatito”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 79, January 23,p. 1
- Nasreen, Jobaida. 2014. “Mante Hobe Sob Somporkoi Rajnoitik”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL-16, No. 115, February 28, p. 12
- News Desk. 2014. “NariNirjatoneEkhon E Protibad Gore Tulte Hobe”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 82, January 26, p. 12
- Hossain, Tanzina. 2014. “Bishoy: BouPetano”, *The Daily ProthomAlo*, VOL- 16, No. 274, August 12, p. 1
- News Desk. 2014. “Dokkhin Asia-y Kishori Nirjatoner Sirshe Bangladesh”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 299, September 06, p. 1
- Hossain, Mansura. 2014. “Nikot Joner Kasei Sishura Besi Jouno Nirjatoner-Shikar”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 321, September 28, p. 6
- Hossain, Mansura. 2014. “85% Narir Uparjon Korar Sadhinota Nai”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 125, March 10, p. 1,.
- Hossain, Mansura. 2013. “Estrike Marar Odhikar Purusher Ase!”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 15, No. 304, September 11, p. 1

- News Desk. 2014. “70% Narir Kono Shompotti Nei”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 75, January 19, p. 5
- Hossain, Mansura. 2014. “Nari Nirjaton Protirodhe Vangte Hobe Nirobota” *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 110, February 23, p. 6
- Alam, Sheikh Sbiha and Mortuja, Golam. 2014. “Eker Por Ek Nari Dhorshon, Barse Nirapottahinota,” *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 286, August 24, p. 1
- News Desk. 2014. “ Jouno Nirjatoner Shikar Hoyeo Nirob Thake 84% Nari”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 349, October 29, p. 1
- Hossain, Mansura. 2014. “Dharsan O Vibotshita Dutoi Barse”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 17, No. 21, November 25. p. 1
- Anis ,Kazi. 2014.“Mamla Koreo Hotash Vukto Vugi Poribar”,*The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 348, October 28, p. 1
- Morol, Shisir. 2014. “Shohorgulu Narider Jonno Nirapod Noy”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 16, No. 349, October 28, p. 1
- Chawdhury, Masuda Rashid. 2014. “Toward Women’s Equality”, *The Daily Star*, VOL- XXIV, No. 252, p. 44
- News Desk. 2014. “10 Mashe Dhorshon 772”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 17, No. 11, November 25, p. 5

- News Desk. 2014. “Suicide Fact file”, *The Daily Star*, VOL- XXIV, No. 307, November 27, p.2
- Aziz, Mehreen. 2014. “Stop It Now”, *The Daily Star*,VOL- XXIV, No. 306, November 26, p.1
- News Desk. 2014. “2013 A Pach Hazar Nari-Shisu Nirjatoner Shikar”, *The Daily Prothom Alo*,VOL- 16, No. 59, p. 5
- News Desk. 2013. “23% Purush E Dhorsok!”,*The Daily Prothom Alo*,VOL- 16, No. 311, September 18 Sep, p. 8
- Hossain, Mosabbir.2012. “ 77% Chatri E Jouno Hoyranir Shikar”, *The Daily ProthomAlo*, VOL- 15, No. 318, October 18, p. 20,
- News Desk. 2012. “EU erProti 20 Jon Narir Ekjon Dhorsoner Shikar” *The Daily Prothom Alo*, VOL- 15, No. 139, August 23, p. 7
- Google Image of Dhaka City, http://www.banglaview24.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/dhaka_city_bd_map.jpg
- Google Image of Violence Against Women, <http://search.tb.ask.com/search/AJimage.jhtml?searchfor=women%27s+physics+security+worldwide+in+2010&ts=1417670747781&p2=^XQ^xdm111^Y^YA^99&n=780bd9e8&ss=sub&st=bar&ptb=E419066F-DA48-463C-915E-39261748D1CF&si=D2DBD&tpr=sbt>

Appendix

Consent Letter

সমাজবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
ঢাকা-১০০০, বাংলাদেশ
ফোন : ৯৬৬১৯০০-৭৩/৬৫৭৫, ৬৫৭৬



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Phone : 9661900-73/6575, 6576
Fax : 880-2-8615583
E-mail : duregstr@bangla.net


তারিখ.....২০

Dated, the.....21st August 2014

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Towhida Islam is a student of 2nd Semester MSS-2013, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. She is conducting a research in partial fulfillment of her course requirement.

I request the concerned persons/authority to extend all support for this research.


(Dr. Monirul I. Khan)
Professor and Chairman

Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Dhaka

Questionnaire

I am a student of Sociology department in University of Dhaka. I am working on a thesis paper named “*A Sociological Study on Gender based Violence in an Urban Area of Bangladesh*”. It would be so kind if you co-operative with me by answering the question below. You can withdraw from this interview at any time. I assure that your identity will not be shown and this will not leave any harmful effect in your personal life.

Date:

Code No.

Section-A: Basic Question

1) Age:

2) Marital status:

Married Unmarried Separated Divorced Widow

3) Educational status (Years of schooling):

P.S.C (05) J. S.C (08) S. S.C (10) H.S.C (12)

Hon's (16) Masters (17 and above)

4) Occupation:

Student Housewife Job holder Business

- 5) In your opinion, what type of violence women mostly faced at outside?
 Physical Psychological Sexual
- 6) Do you ever seen that your mother to be violated by anyone?
 Yes No
- 7) If you are married, did you face dowry in the time of marriage?
 Yes No
- 8) Do you share your fear with your family member's always?
 Yes No
- 9) Can you express your opinion openly in the family? Yes No
- 10) Is your opinions are powerful for making any decision in the family?
 Yes No Sometimes
- 11) Do you ever face any violent activities within the family?
 Yes No
- 12) Experienced in domestic violence? Often Sometimes
- 13) How many times in last year? Please mention.....
- 14) What is that type of domestic violence? Physical Psychological
 Sexual
- 15) What types of physical violence do you ever experience at home?
 Kick Slap Push Shake Beat
 Threaten or attack with anything
 Physically force to have sexual intercourse
- 16) Have you any knowledge about domestic violence law?
 Yes No
- 17) In your perspective, what are the causes of domestic violence? Please
mention.....

18) Do you ever violated outside the family? Yes No

19) If yes, what is that type of violence?

Physical Psychological Sexual

20) In your opinion, what are reasons for outsider (abroad) violence? Please mention.....

21) Did you ever violated in your educational institution?

Yes No

22) Did you ever violate in your work place? Yes No

23) If yes, what is that type of violence?

Physical Psychological Sexual

24) In what phase do you experience first violence in your life?

Childhood Teenager Adulthood Reproductive Stage

Elderly

25) When do you think you are most violated in your life?

Childhood Teenager Adulthood Reproductive Stage

Elderly

26) Where do you experience more violence in your life?

Home Educational Institution Workplace Outside

27) Have you ever been abused by your husband? Yes No

28) If yes, what type of abuse is that? Physical Psychological
 Sexual

29) How will you describe your relationship with-

	Parents	Husband	Siblings	Other family mem- bers	Relative	Friends
Good						
Bad						
Mixed						

30) By who do you mostly violated? Husband Relative Neighbor
 Friend Colleague Teacher Family Member

31) What type of violence did you face most in your life?

Physical Psychological Sexual

32) Did you face any type of violence in last year? Yes No

33) Do your family and friends know about your experienced violence?

Yes No

34) What are their roles to prevent your experienced violent activities? Please mention.....

35) Have you ever attempted to suicide because of violence you experienced in your life?

Yes No

36) If yes, what is the reason?

Domestic (insider) violence Abroad (outsider) violence

37) Please mention your suggestion to stop violence committed against women:

Thank you for your time and co-operation